



Media Law & Ethics

RU COMS 400 Unit 4

Censorship / Prior Restraint



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Class web site:
revolutionsincommunication.com/law

Recap from Section 2

- Ethics problems are like math problems
 - You have to show the work
 - Don't simply state a preference for one action or another
- Use at least three codes of ethics and one professional ethical code to make comparisons
- Weigh the relative advantages or disadvantages of the solutions that the codes imply

Recap from Section 3

- Enlightenment follows Wars of Religion
- Major figures
 - British: Francis Bacon, Isaac Newton, John Milton, John Locke, David Hume, John Stuart Mill,
 - French: Francois Voltaire, Baron de Montesquieu
 - US: Benj Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison
- Concepts:
 - Equal justice, natural rights, life – liberty – property, commerce driving history, separation church and state, marketplace of ideas, social contract, balanced 3-part gov't,, free speech and press
- Cases – John Peter Zenger

Recap Section 3

Laws & Acts of legislatures

- Va Declaration of Religious Freedom, 1786
- Bill of Rights 1791
- Alien & Sedition Acts 1798 – 1800
- 14th Amendment

Cases – John Peter Zenger, 1735 libel

Cases – Slaughterhouse 14th amendment case
1873

Dissent – Elijah Lovejoy, Ida B Wells, Charles
Schenck, Benjamin Gitlow, Charlotte Whitney

Section 3 / A3

1. Your experiences with censorship in high school or university
2. Reaction to New Voices movement to encourage free speech and press in high school
3. Quote a voice from the 18th or 19th centuries in support of free speech and press

This week Section 4

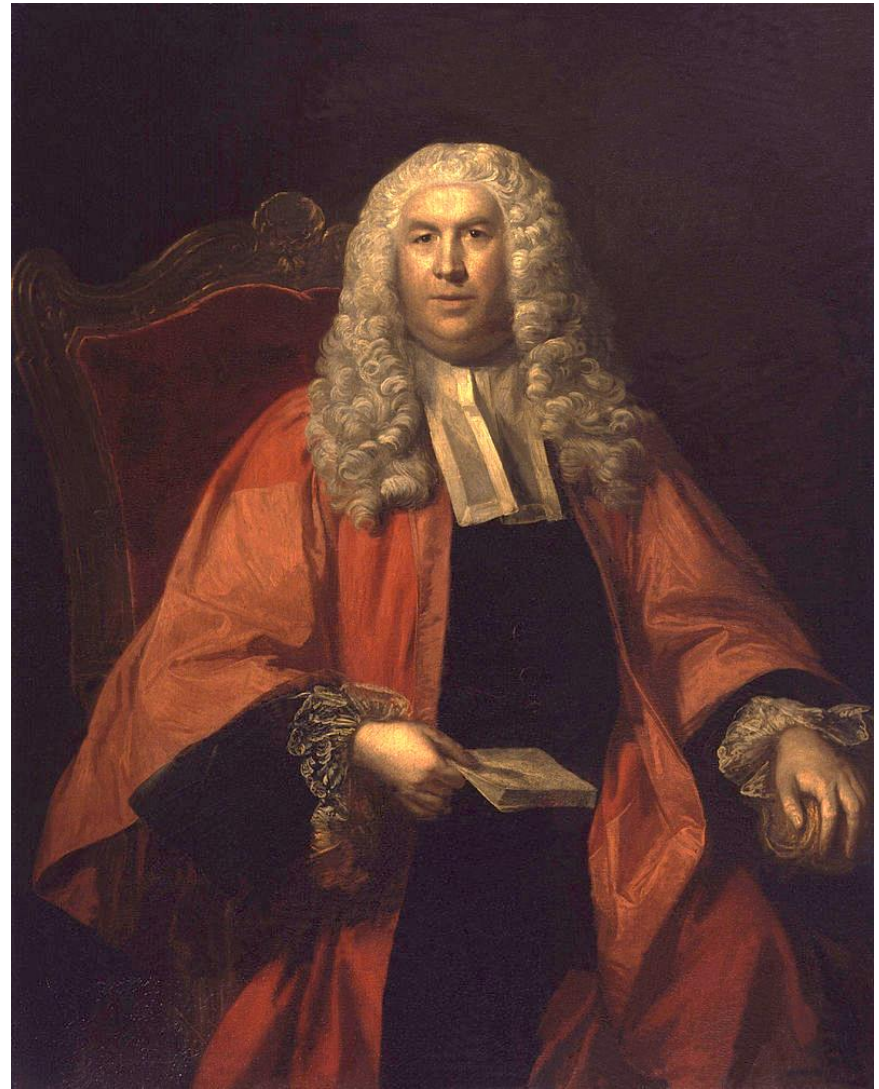
- Suppression of speech by government
- Direct prior restraint / censorship
- Cases that set standards
 - Schenck, Whitney, Brandenburg
- Media cases that set standards
 - Near, Trinity, NYT v US
- Hate speech, obscenity
- Symbolic speech, compelled speech

Historical background

- Process of Incorporation (Fed > State)
 - Barron v Baltimore 1833 / 1A only federal
 - Gitlow v New York 1925 / 1A + 14A = F + S
- Importance of dissenting opinions
 - Abrams & Whitney cases
- Historical shift in emphasis
 - From property rights (Lochner court) ...
 - Lochner v. New York 1905
 - To human rights (Warren - Burger court)
 - Brown v Board of Education, 1954

William Blackstone

- The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications ...



Blackstone on prior restraint

- ... and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this, is to destroy the freedom of the press; but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity... 1770

What is prior restraint?

- When the Trump administration appointed a “bias monitor” as part of the CBS – Skydance deal?
- When military officers censor front-line reports for potentially damaging information?
- When an ordinance forbids signs from certain political parties or civic associations?

What is prior restraint?

- Outright prior restraint is usually unconstitutional because it targets specific content.
 - Strict scrutiny – “compelling” govt interest
- Time, place and manner regulations that are content neutral are often considered to be acceptable.
 - Intermediate scrutiny / “substantial” interest
 - Must have channels open for communication

First Amendment “incorporation”

- Takes place amid social upheaval after WWI
- Massacres /race riots, East St. Louis 1917, Chicago 1920, Tulsa 1921, many more
- Great migration North, away from South
- Red Scare, Palmer raids 1919 – 1920
- Prohibition, 18th Amendment, 1920 – 1932
- Women’s rights movement –
 - 19th Amendment - Votes for women 1920



THIS man subjected himself to imprisonment and probably to being shot or hanged

THE prisoner used language tending to discourage men from enlisting in the United States Army

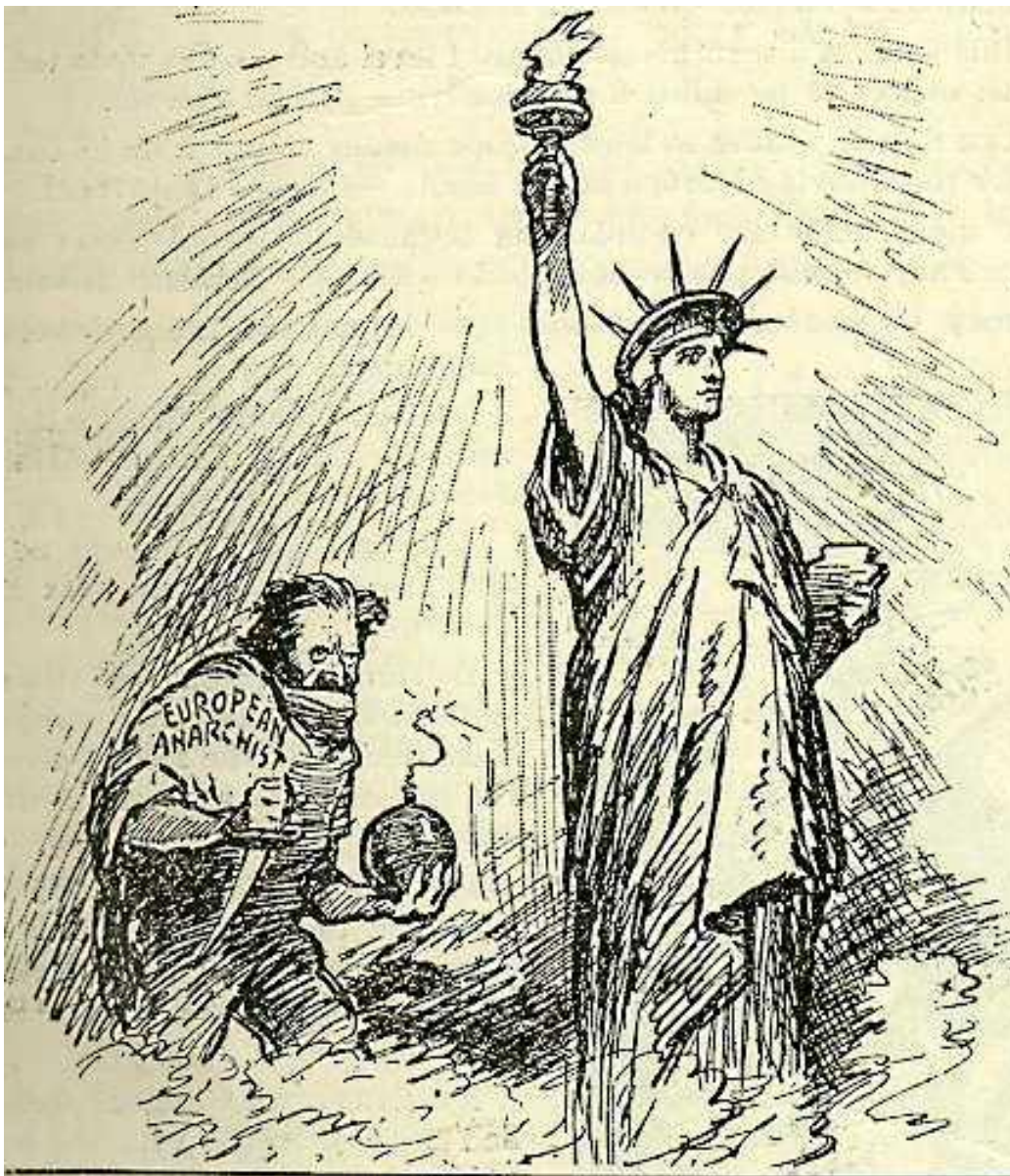
IT is proven and indeed admitted that among his incendiary statements were—

THOU shalt not kill

and

BLESSED are the peacemakers

How the left saw the Red Scare



"COME UNTO ME, YE OPPREST!"

- How the right saw the Red Scare
- 2000 arrests, 1000 convictions

Chafee & 1st Amendment theory

- **Balancing** — Zachariah Chafee (Brown U.) wrote "Freedom of Speech" (1920) in the context of the WWI Sedition Act, the "Palmer Raids" and especially the Schenck 'clear and present danger' decision of 1919.
- "Advocacy of revolution is [not so] dangerous except in extraordinary times of great tension."

4.2 Three cases that set standards

- **Schenck v US, 1919** – clear & present danger
- **Whitney v California, 1927** -- no distinction between action & expression
 - Famous dissent leads to later decision
- **Brandenburg v Ohio, 1969** – “imminent action” standard

Standards for prior restraint

- **Bad tendency** test (before 1919)
- **Clear & present danger** (after 1919)
 - **Schenck v US, 1919**
 - Upheld in Abrams, Gitlow
 - **Whitney v California, 1927**
- **Imminent Action test** (after 1969)
- **Brandenburg v Ohio, 1969**
 - Current “controlling” case

I. Schenck 'clear & present danger'

- Set standard for government prior restraint from 1919 to 1968



WWI - Schenck v US – 1919

- Facts: Charles Schenck – Socialist party Philadelphia mails pamphlet to 15,000 draft-age men comparing draft to slavery
- Arrested under 1917 Espionage Act and conviction is upheld by Supreme Court
- Issue: How much can government suppress dissent?
- Rule: Clear and present danger test
 - Like “shouting fire in a crowded theater”

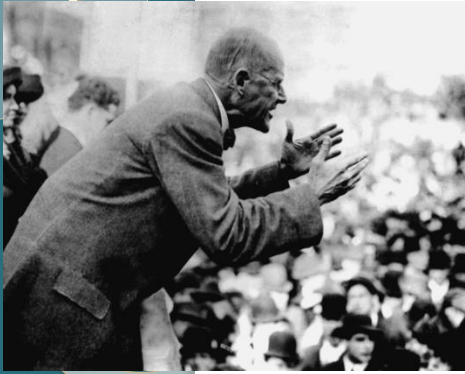
WWI - Schenck v US – 1919

- Analysis:
 - Clear and present danger test evolved from previous bad tendency test
 - Effect was to make it easier to suppress dissent even in times of peace
- Conclusion:
 - Unpopular, non-violent ideas should also be protected, but were not until ...
 - Schenck decision overturned by Brandenburg “imminent action” test in 1968

Eugene Debs

A black and white photograph of Eugene Debs, an elderly man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie. He is shown in profile, facing right, with his mouth open as if speaking. His hands are raised and gesturing towards a large, out-of-focus crowd of people in the background. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting his face and hands against the darker background.

- *“Your Honor, years ago I recognized my kinship with all living beings, and I made up my mind that I was not one bit better than the meanest on earth. I said then, and I say now, that while there is a lower class, I am in it, and while there is a criminal element, I am of it, and while there is a soul in prison, I am not free.”* - Eugene Debs responds to 10 year federal sentence



Eugene Debs

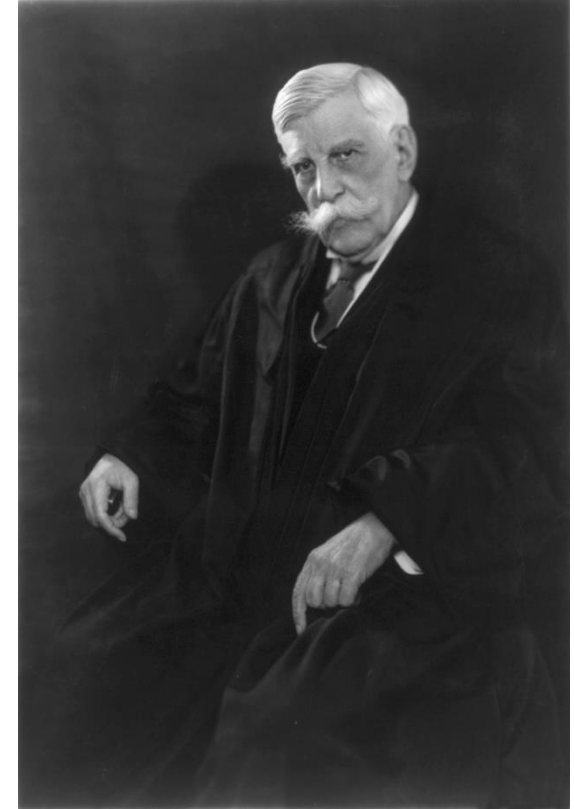
- Socialist candidate for President speaks out against draft
- Sentenced to 10 years in 1918
- Upheld under Schenck ruling
- Sentence commuted Dec. 1921 by President Harding

More Early 1st Amendment cases

- Abrams v US 1919 – Denounced sending US troops to fight Russian revolutionaries. First dissent – leaflets didn't pose a Clear & Present Danger
- Gitlow v New York 1925 – Benjamin Gitlow jailed for writing “Left Wing Manifesto”
 - Court said states must protect freedom of speech, but upheld Gitlow's conviction & 5-10 year jail sentence.

Famous Supreme Court Dissents

- **Abrams v US 1919:**
Oliver Wendell Holmes:
“Congress certainly cannot forbid all effort to change the mind of the country ... Nobody can suppose that ... a silly leaflet by an unknown man, would present any immediate danger ...”



2. Whitney v California, 1927



Charlotte Anita Whitney arrested in Oakland, California in November 1919 after giving a speech supporting the I.W.W.

She was charged with “criminal syndicalism” for helping establish the state’s Communist Labor Party.

MISS WHITNEY GRANTED PARDON IN CALIFORNIA

Social Worker Was Convicted
Under Syndicalism Act;
7-Year Fight Ends.

LOST IN SUPREME COURT

Sacramento, Calif., June 20 (By A. P.).—Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland social worker, today was saved from a one to fourteen year term in San Quentin prison for violating the California criminal syndicalism act, winning a complete pardon from Gov. C. C. Young.

The governor's decision, announced after several weeks of studying the records of the case from the Alameda County Superior Court to the United States Supreme Court, where her conviction was upheld on May 28, ended a fight of more than seven years to keep Miss Whitney out of prison.

Miss Whitney was arrested in Oakland in November, 1919, when she defied authorities and delivered a speech in that city on behalf of John McHugo, accused I. W. W. leader. She was found guilty.

A country-wide movement was inaugurated to secure her release after the United States Supreme Court refused her appeal. A petition signed by many prominent persons in all walks of life was presented to Gov. Young.

He gave as among his reasons for the issuance of the pardon:

"Because I do not believe that under ordinary circumstances this case would ever have been brought to trial.

"Because the abnormal conditions attending the trial go a long way toward explaining the verdict of the jury.

"Because I feel that the criminal syndicalism act was primarily intended to apply to organizations actually known as advocates of violence, terrorism, or sabotage, rather than to such organizations as a Communist Labor Party.

"Because the judges who have been connected with the case as well as the authors and some of the strongest advocates of the law under which Miss Whitney was convicted unite in urging that a pardon be granted."

Charlotte Anita Whitney Dies; Socially Prominent Communist; Mayflower ...
Special to The New York Times
New York Times (1929-): Feb 5, 1955; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times
pg. 15

Charlotte Anita Whitney Dies; Socially Prominent Communist

Mayflower Descendant Was
California Party Treasurer,
Candidate for Senator

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, a socially prominent Californian who served for many years as treasurer of the Communist party in the state and ran unsuccessfully as the party's nominee for United States Senator, died at her home here today. She was 87 years old.

Miss Whitney was the daughter of George B. Whitney, a Mayflower descendant who served in the State Senate in the Eighteen Eighties. Her uncles included Stephen J. Field, who was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Lincoln, and Cyrus W. Field, sponsor of the first trans-Atlantic cable.

A graduate of Wellesley College, Miss Whitney began a career as a social worker after a visit to New York's East Side. Returning to Oakland, she devoted herself to the problems of juvenile delinquency, militantly advocated universal suffrage and in 1914 joined the Socialist party.

She began to make newspaper headlines in 1919 as a result of a speech on the Negro problem at the Oakland Center of the California Civic League, of which she was a former president. A result was her arrest, trial and conviction under California's syndicalism law.

Miss Whitney was sentenced to a term of one to fourteen years in San Quentin. The case finally reached the Supreme Court, which ruled it lacked jurisdiction. Miss Whitney eventually was pardoned by Gov. C. C. Young after his predecessor, Gov. Friend



Associated Press, 1934

Miss Charlotte A. Whitney

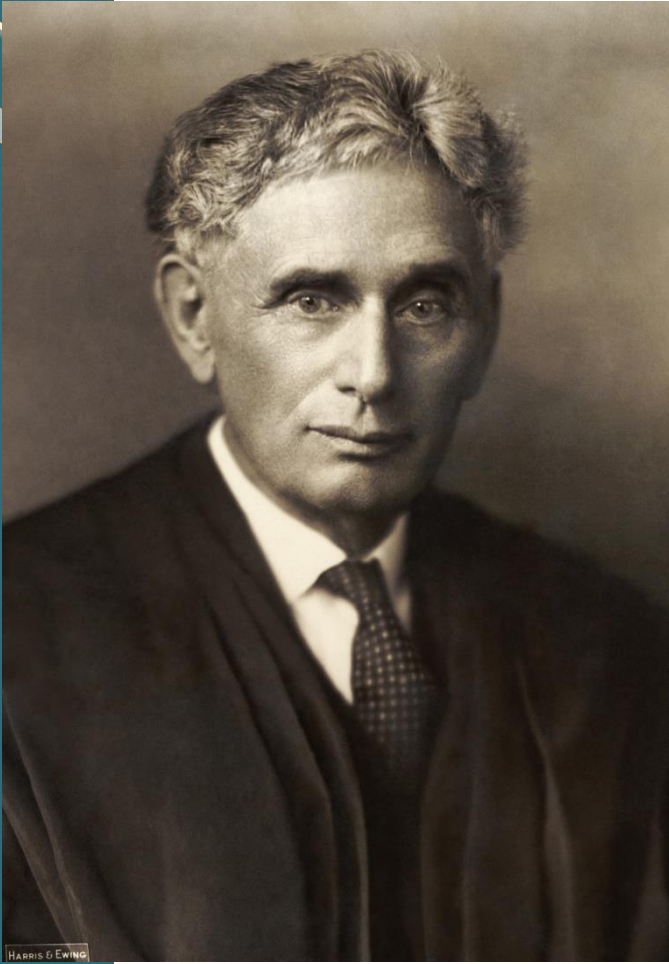
W. Richardson, had turned down petitions to that end. She did not actually go to prison.

In 1936, Miss Whitney was convicted of distributing radical literature, lecturing without a permit and falsely attesting signatures to Communist election petitions. She had a choice of paying a \$500 fine or serving 300 days in jail. She decided on the jail term, but a nephew paid the fine before she could enter a cell.

As Anita Whitney, she ran on the Communist party ticket at various times for county supervisor, state controller, representative in Congress and Senator. Friends said she left a younger sister in New Jersey.

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Famous Supreme Court Dissents



- **Whitney v California** 1927, Justice Louis Brandeis dissented from this trend. He didn't think it was right to uphold a state conviction of a woman who was simply a member of the Communist Party (continued)

Whitney dissent (Brandeis)

- “Those who won our independence by revolution were not cowards. They did not fear political change. They did not exalt order at the cost of liberty.... No danger flowing from speech can be deemed clear and present unless the incidence of the evil apprehended is so imminent that it may befall before there is opportunity for full discussion..”

3. Brandenburg v Ohio, 1969

- Clarence Brandenburg (left) speaks at a KKK rally near Cincinnati, Ohio summer of 1964
 - Richard Hanna, Nazi, right
- Brandenburg calls for “revenge” against Jews and blacks, saying that the government oppresses white people
- Sentenced to 1 – 10 years in prison
- AP photo / Educational – Fair Use



End of Clear & Present Danger

- **Brandenburg v Ohio** standard is current controlling case
- Only when someone is inciting or producing “**imminent lawless action**” can government stop speech
- Court relied on **Whitney** and **Abrams** dissents and overturned the 1919 **Schenck v US** “clear and present danger” standard.



Brandenburg (cont)

The First Amendment protects “advocacy of the use of force ... except where such advocacy is directed to inciting or producing **imminent lawless action** and is likely to incite or produce such action.”



Was Trump Jan 6 speech inciting imminent action ?

- Trump riled up a mob a short walk from the Capitol right before Congress was scheduled to count the certified electoral votes. Both in his tweets calling on supporters to come to Washington and in his speech at the Washington rally, the president falsely stated that allowing Congress to count the certified electoral votes would “steal” the election from him and his followers.



More - Trump Jan 6 speech

- The January 6, 2021 speech led to an angry mob attacking the capitol to shut down a joint session of Congress in order to prevent electoral vote counting.
- "We fight like hell. And if you don't fight like hell, you're not going to have a country anymore," Trump said.
- "Everyone here will soon be marching over to the Capitol building to peacefully and patriotically make your voices heard."



More on Trump Jan 6 speech

- January 6, 2021 insurrection at the US Capitol, major social media platforms including Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube suspended Donald Trump and deplatformed tens of thousands of other accounts in violation of terms of service.
- Trump 2026 lawsuit against BBC for edits on Jan 6 speech not likely to succeed.

Three press censorship cases

- **Near v Minnesota, 1933**
 - A state (Minn.) can't ban a publication
- **Trinity v Federal Radio Comm., 1933**
 - FCC can pull a radio station license
- **US v New York Times, 1972**
 - Secret history of the Vietnam war can be published

J.M. Near v Minnesota

- The Saturday Press, Twin Cities Reporter, constant stream of wild charges, sex scandals, attacks on public officials and prominent private citizens, and vicious baiting of minority groups ...
 - *"Smooth Minneapolis Doctor with Woman in Saint Paul Hotel,"*
 - *"White Slaver Plying Trade: Well-Known Local Man Is Ruining Women and Living off Their Earnings."*

The Saturday Press

Vol. 1, No. 4

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 18, 1907

Price 5 Cents

A Direct Challenge to Police Chief Brunskill

The Chief, in Banning This Paper from News Stands, Definitely Aligns Himself With Gangland, Violates the Law He Is Sworn to Uphold, When He Tries to Suppress This Publication. The Only Paper in the City That Dares Expose the Gang's Deadly Grip on Minneapolis. A Plain Statement of Facts and a Warning of Legal Action.

Probably there are moments when "a soft answer turneth away wrath" but as against such short periods there are

more words FOR WE HAD BEEN TOLD BY THE GAMING SYNDICATE THAT CHIEF OF POLICE BRUN-

Respectfully Submitted

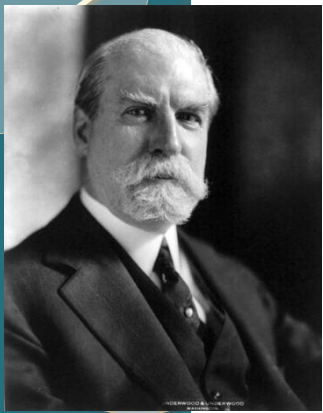
There seems to be an impression among gentlemen of peculiar bent that the suppression of our street sales has rendered abortive our attempt to cleanse this city of gang vice. These gentlemen are intellectual single-trackers; twenty-two caliber eyes rolling around in a few hundred thousand city. Let them become too hiliarious. I beg to call their attention to the following letter, the

which was sent to your body. It would be more than glad to give you sufficient evidence upon which to base an indictment of the acknowledged gang-leader, Ness Barrett—the man who threatened Mr. Shapiro just a comparatively few days before the assault upon his person and property was made by four gunmen.

The article as published, stands unchallenged by either

J.M. Near v Minnesota

- State of MN bans publication in 1925
- The MN state supreme court upholds the state ban, saying that the Constitution “was never intended to protect malice, scandal and defamation when untrue or published with bad motives or without justifiable ends...”
- This state decision did not stand. Near challenged the law under the First and Fourteenth Amendments. In overturning the Minnesota court, the US Supreme Court said:



Near v Minnesota, US decision

“The fact that the **liberty of the press may be abused** by miscreant purveyors of scandal **does not make any the less necessary the immunity of the press** from previous restraint in dealing with official misconduct. **Subsequent punishment** for such abuses as may exist is the appropriate remedy, consistent with **Constitutional privilege.**” -- US Justice Charles Evans Hughes

OR THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE PEACEABLY TO
ASSEMBLE AND TO PETITION THE GOVERNMENT
FOR A REFORM OF THE FINANCES

AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CONSTITUTION.
THE ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT HAS BECOME MORE COMPLEX,
THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MISFEASANCE AND CORRUPTION HAVE MULTIPLIED,
CRIME HAS INCREASED TO ALARMING PROPORTIONS,
AND THE DANGER OF ITS PROSECUTION BY UNFAITHFUL OFFICIALS AND OF
THE IMPAIRMENT OF THE FUNDAMENTAL SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY
BY CRIMINAL ALLIANCES AND OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE,

EMPHASIZE THE PRIMARY NEED OF
A VIGILANT AND COURAGEOUS PRESS, ESPECIALLY IN GREAT CITIES,
THE FACT THAT THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS
MAY BE ABUSED BY MISCREANT PURVEYORS OF SCANDAL
DOES NOT MAKE ANY THE LESS NECESSARY THE IMMUNITY OF THE PRESS
FROM PREVIOUS RESTRAINT IN DEALING WITH OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
CHIEF JUSTICE, UNITED STATES

Contrast with broadcasting

- **Trinity Methodist Church v. FRC, 1933**
— A Los Angeles church had a radio license
 - Anti-Semitism & fascist propaganda
- Similar case: Dr. John Brinkley KFKB advocating medically fraudulent implants of supposedly rejuvenating animal organs. FCC broadcast license 1930
- Father Charles Coughlin – FCC rules prohibited single speaker for ongoing shows in 1930s / evolved into “Fairness Doctrine”



- **New York Times v US, 1971** -- President Nixon tried to stop publication of the "Pentagon Papers" but failed



NY Times v US 1971

- The papers had been leaked to reporters by Daniel Ellsberg, a Pentagon consultant.
- First Amendment advocates worried about what the court would do without Chief Justice Berger (who died in 1969)
- The Court said **the government had a heavy burden to prove there was a national security issue**, and had failed to meet it. Court orders halting publication of the papers were lifted.



Part II

4.3 - Hate speech

4.4 - Obscenity

4.5 - Compelled speech

4.6 - Right of association

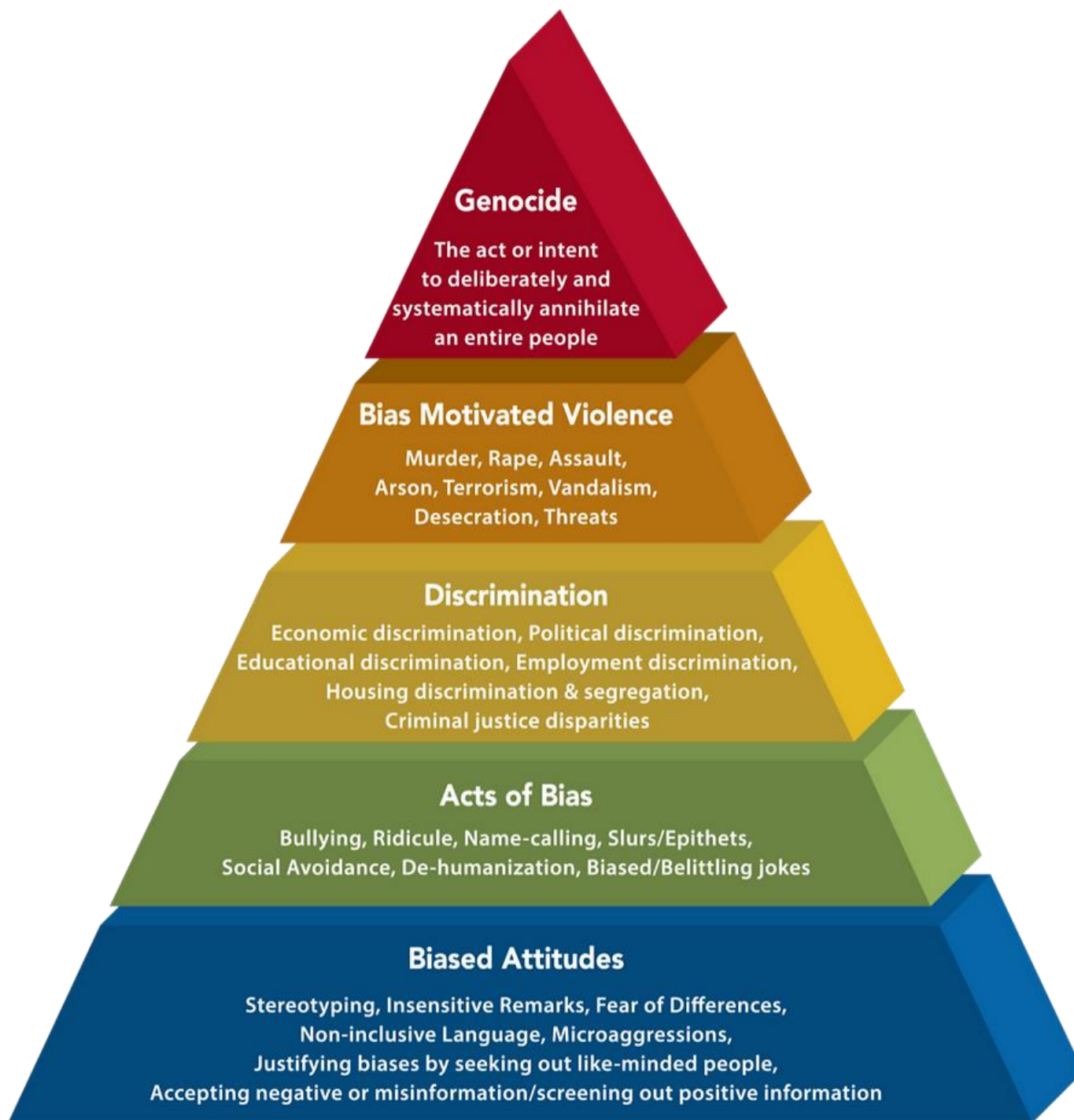
4.7 – Right of assembly & petition

4.8 – Free speech on campus

4.9 – Local govts & First Amendment

Hate speech & the law





Hate Speech

- **Hate speech**, according to the American Bar Association, is speech that offends, threatens, or insults groups, due to their race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, disability, or other traits.
- Current US law concerning hate speech differs greatly from Europe and much of the world.
 - Marketplace of ideas theory
 - Group libel theory
 - Speech – Action / feminist theory



Marketplace of ideas

- Generally, the US allows almost all hate speech under the marketplace of ideas theory of First Amendment protection until there is “imminent lawless action.”
- There is also an underlying hope that hate speech will be discouraged informally through social reactions.

Group libel & hate speech

- One way to look at hate speech is that it can be libel (defamation) of a whole group. For a time, US law recognized libel for groups of people, and held that representatives of those groups recover for (and stop) the libel.
- In a 1952 case, Beauharnais v Illinois, the US Supreme Court said yes, that anti-negro pamphlets depicting “... depravity, criminality, unchastity or lack of virtue of citizens of Negro race and color ...” could be punished by a state law.
- In NYT v Sullivan, 1964, this approach was abandoned because plaintiffs had to be clearly identified as individuals in order to assess damages.

Speech-Action theory

- Mary Kate McGowan -- Words and symbols lead to action
- Authorities can alter the social location or life experience of others with demeaning or derogatory words.
- Catharine A. MacKinnon -- pornography, as speech, is inherently violent to women because it silences and subordinates them.
- (American Booksellers v Hadnut, 1987)



Paradox of Tolerance

- Karl Popper: “Unlimited tolerance must lead to the disappearance of tolerance. If we extend unlimited tolerance even to those who are intolerant, if we are not prepared to defend a tolerant society against the onslaught of the intolerant, then the tolerant will be destroyed, and tolerance with them.”



Social Justice – Rawls

John Rawls on the other hand argued in A Theory of Justice that a just society must tolerate the intolerant. But he agrees with Popper to some extent, that society's self-preservation is more important than the principle of tolerance:

“While an intolerant sect does not itself have title to complain of intolerance, its freedom should be restricted only when the tolerant sincerely and with reason believe that their own security and that of the institutions of liberty are in danger.”



Hate speech: European laws

- Laws in Europe and most other countries in the world punish hate speech and prohibit display and sale of the symbols of hatred. In Europe, and the primary justification is the continent's history of genocide.
- Religious tolerance is part of international law under the UN Declaration of Human Rights Article 2 and 26.
- However, the suppression of hate speech is justified by some civil law systems that don't put individual rights at the heart of their legal system.



Hate speech: European laws 2

- *Volksverhetzung* law in Germany punishes incitement of hatred against national, racial or religious groups
- Specifically prohibits disturbing the peace or calling for acts of violence or maliciously attacking human dignity
- ECRI – European Commission against Racism and Intolerance – Annual reports, investigations

Early US hate speech case

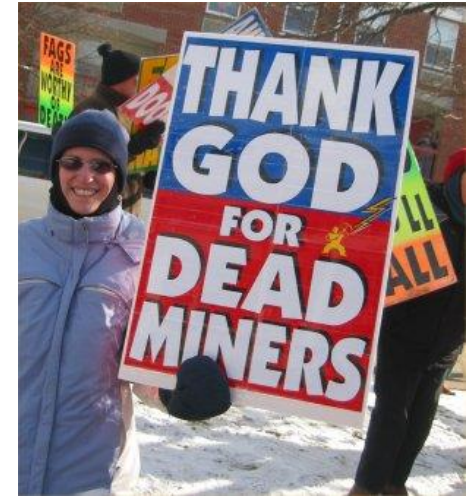
- “Fighting words” might produce lawless action --
Chaplinsky v New Hampshire, 1942.
- Chaplinsky was cited for a breach of peace for calling a policeman “a damned fascist.” The US Supreme Court said that since the words could lead to violent action, the state law was Constitutional.
- So it was permissible to arrest someone for calling a policeman a fascist because the words could lead to violence.
- Mostly overturned in RAV v St. Paul

More hate speech cases

- **RAV v. St Paul**, 1992 — An ordinance banned burning crosses, displaying swastikas or expressing religious or racial hatred. Some in the court said the city had plenty of ways to punish cross burners without an overly broad ordinance. The majority said that the fighting words doctrine can't be used to limit hate speech, and more or less overturned *Chaplinsky*.
- **Virginia v. Black**, 2003 — A Virginia state law that bans cross-burning is (as in *RAV*) a violation of free speech rights, but if the cross is burned with the intent to intimidate, a state law to prevent it is **NOT** unconstitutional.

More hate speech

Snyder v Phelps, 2011, in which the court said that the Westboro Baptist Church protests at funerals were not punishable under the “intentional infliction of emotional distress” statute.



US v Alvarez, 2012

The court struck down a law punishing a person for falsely claiming they had been awarded a military medal

Obscenity

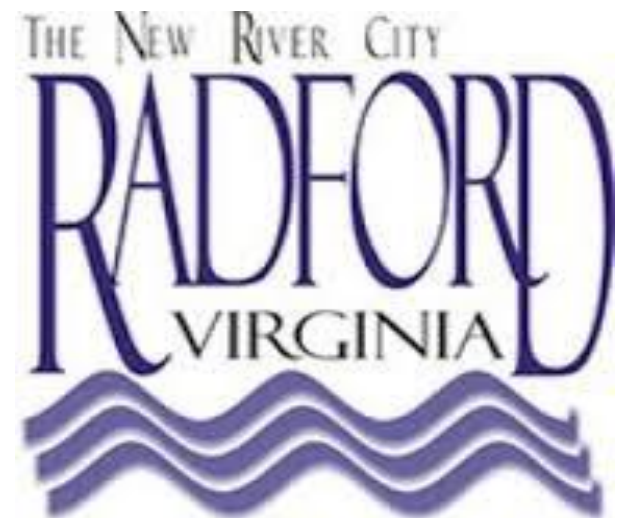
- Warning:
- We are not viewing explicit images in class (of course)
- but
- There may be a few uncomfortable issues raised



What is obscenity?

- Obscenity v indecency
- Lewd, filthy, disgusting words or pictures
- But there are major disagreements about:
 - Defining obscenity
 - Defining government role
 - Assessing social harm
- Inconsistent application of law
- Irregular history, state vs federal laws
- Patchwork regulation, varies from town to town and state to state

Virginia vs Radford Va



What is obscenity?

- Controlling case: **Miller v California 1973**
- “... considered as a whole, has as its dominant theme or purpose an appeal to the prurient interest in sex, that is, a shameful or morbid interest in nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement, excretory functions or products thereof or sadomasochistic abuse
- and which goes substantially beyond customary limits of candor in description or representation of such matters
- and which, taken as a whole, does not have serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.”

To begin with ...

- Pornography is found in Chinese cave carvings, Hindu temples, ancient Greek amphora, Japanese prints, all created hundreds and thousands of years ago
- Writing about human sexuality has a long history as well, going back to Medieval Europe
- Ecclesiastical (church) courts jurisdiction until the Protestant Reformation

From earliest printed books ...

- Works of 16th-century French author **François Rabelais** (most notably *Gargantua and Pantagruel*) have historically been considered obscene, crude, and vulgar.
- During his time, his writings were often attacked by both Catholic and Protestant authorities for their explicit content, leading to them being banned or censored.

Progress of a Divine 1735

- Richard Savage acquitted of obscenity after poem about predatory priest
 - Rape, fraud, abortion
- Obscenity was criminal when it was intended to promote the practice of vice; but Savage “only introduced obscene ideas with the view of exposing them to detestation, and of amending the age by showing the deformity of wickedness.”

Fanny Hill

- 1748 John Cleland publishes
- 1749 arrested and charged with “corrupting the King’s subjects”
- Book withdrawn but pirate copies circulate
- Banned in Massachusetts 1821
- (First legally published in 1963 ...
 - After *Lady Chatterley’s Lover* trial 1960 in UK)



J. Pine, Inv. Sculp.

HARRIS'S LIST

O F

Covent-Garden Ladies:

O R

MAN OF PLEASURE'S KALENDAR,

For the YEAR 1773.

CONTAINING

An exact Description of the most celebrated Ladies of Pleasure who frequent COVENT-GARDEN, and other Parts of this Metropolis.

L O N D O N :

Printed for H. RANGER, Temple-Exchange Passage, Fleet-Street.

MDCCLXXIII.



Holywell Street London 19th c

*Holywell Street, Strand, showing the Sign of
The Indian Queen & Half Moon Street.
J. Hosmer Shepherd.*

PARIS — Le Moulin Rouge



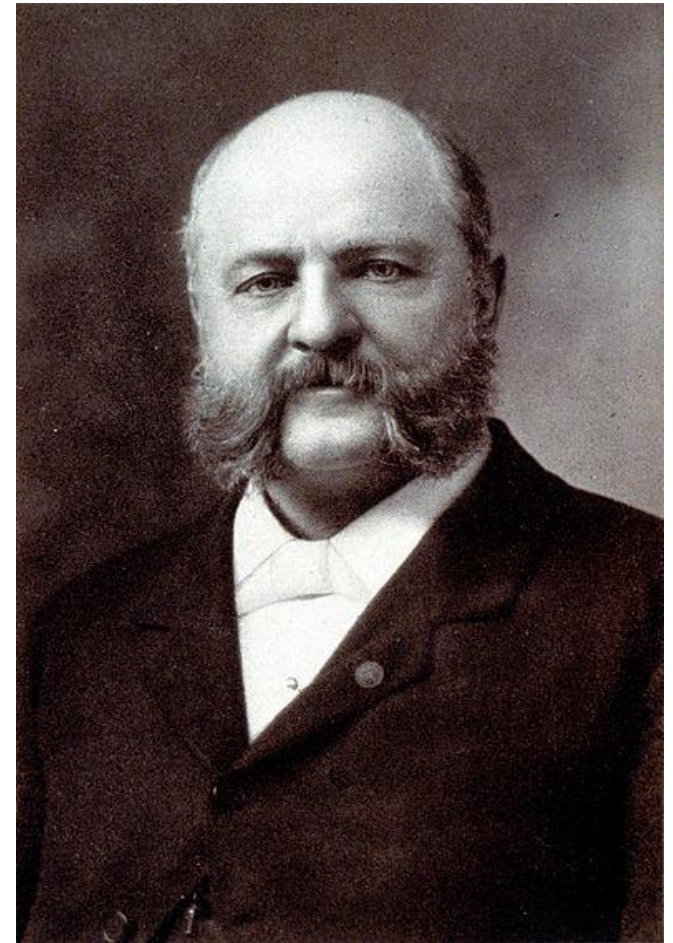
Landmark Victorian case 1868

- Regina (the Queen) v Benjamin Hicklin
- “The Confessional Unmasked” by Henry Scott (about depravity of Catholics)
- Court: *It is quite clear that the publishing an obscene book is an offence against the law of the land.*
- *Hicklin rule*: Material obscene if any part had a tendency to deprave those whose minds are open to such influences, regardless of intent or merits

US Comstockery

- Post Civil-War reform movement
- In 1873, Anthony Comstock gets Congress to pass a “decency” bill

Becomes US Postal Service agent and arrests thousands



Comstock burned 15 tons of books

- Whitman's Leaves of Grass (in 1882);
- Bocaccio's The Decameron
- Rabelais' Gargantua and Pantagruel (Renaissance era books banned in 1903);
- Elinor Glyn's Three Weeks (in 1907) ...
- Tried to close down a George Bernard Shaw play
- Shaw said he was "the world's standing joke at the expense of the United States"



St. Anthony in the Park.

St. Anthony at the bath.

"The Temptation of St. Anthony." (Revised.)

L. M. GACKEN

St. Anthony pursuing a shameless French poodle.

If he gets what is coming to him.

Fighting smut 1800s, early 1900s

- Attacks on women's rights (Nast cartoon)
- NY Society for Suppression Vice
- Boston Watch and Ward Society





Margaret Sanger

- Prosecuted for publishing birth control information under the Comstock Act in 1914
- Fled to England for 2 years
- Opened clinic in Boston, repeatedly arrested
- By 1918 laws relax a little
- Helps start Planned Parenthood

H.L. Mencken – Baltimore Sun

- Editor of short story “*Hatrack*” in American Mercury magazine 1926
- Arrested by Henry Chase of the Boston Watch and Ward Society at “Brimstone Corner” on Boston Commons

Acquitted the next day by Boston judge in a small victory for freedom of press





Like other states, the Virginia State Board of Censors prescreened every movie. They could license it, ban it entirely or require the filmmaker to delete scenes or dialogue thought to be “obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman, or is of such a character that its exhibition would tend to corrupt morals or incite to crime.”

Film censorship

- Mutual Film v Ohio Industrial Commission 1915
Supreme Court opinion: movies have no First Amendment protection
- State level censorship begins



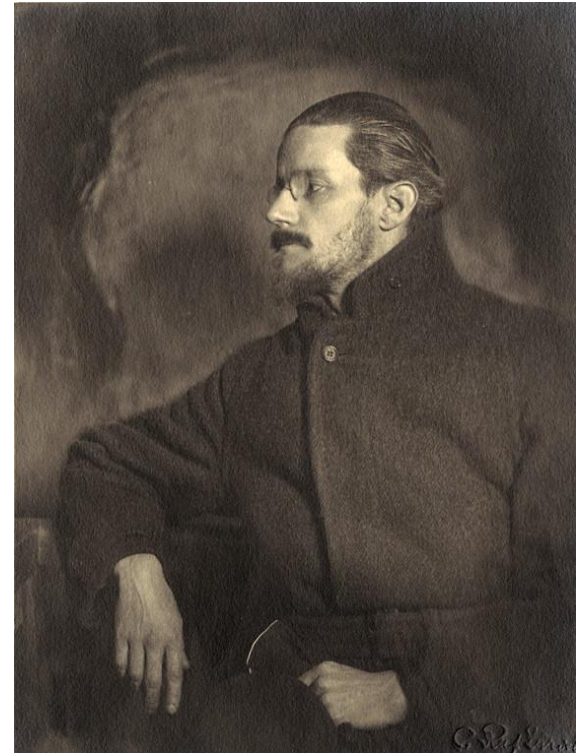
The board rejected many of the films made by Roanoke, Va. director Oscar Micheaux for depicting race riots and the “blurring of racial lines.” He moved to California.

Film censorship (con't)

- MPPC (Hays Code) established 1934 to avoid piecemeal state standards.
- Prohibited sex, race, crime, making fun of religion, even film about Nazi death camps before WWII.
- Burstyn v Wilson 1952, US Supreme Ct strikes down church-backed ban on The Miracle (Roberto Rossolini), said film is protected by First Amendment.

US v One Book Entitled Ulysses 1933

- James Joyce 1922
- Attacked as obscene and blasphemous
- Federal judge: Not most susceptible but average person
- Whole context



In effect the Hicklin Rule is abolished in the US at the federal level.

Howl obscenity trial 1957




Howl obscenity trial 1957

- Allen Ginsburg and Lawrence Ferlinghetti up on state obscenity charges for publication of the long poem: “Howl.”
- Highly charged San Francisco courtroom
- (2010 film starring James Franco)
- Not guilty under the Roth standard – Separate federal case that same year

Allen
Ginsburg

HOWL



I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness,
starving hysterical naked,
dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn looking for an angry fix;
Angel-headed hipsters burning for the ancient heavenly connection
to the starry dynamo in the machinery of night...

Roth v US, 1957

- NY bookstore owner and poet Samuel Roth charged with federal obscenity
- US Supreme Court hears appeal
- New standard: ***“Whether to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to the prurient interest.”***

Miller v California 1973

- Community standards replaced national standards
- Obscenity = Roth Test plus
- Describes sexual conduct in a **patently offensive** way; and
- Taken **as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value**

Pope v Illinois 1987

- Attendants at two bookstores in Rockford, Illinois charged with state obscenity statute
- Jury instructed to determine whether the magazines were obscene under Miller community standards test
- Artistic or literary value isn't just local community standards
- Prominent in Flynt v Falwell oral argument

American Booksellers v Hadnut, 1985

- Anti-porn law in Indianapolis struck down by courts in 1985
- "Pornography" defined "the graphic sexually explicit subordination of women ... as sexual objects who enjoy pain or humiliation; or who experience sexual pleasure in being raped; or who are ... physically hurt, or as dismembered ... presented as objects for... violation..."

Broadcast indecency



- FCC v Pacifica 1977
- George Carlin “Seven Dirty Words”
- Led to FCC “safe harbor” regs – indecency OK after 10 pm

Broadcast indecency 2

- In 2009 the Court said the FCC could rule that a single (“fleeting”) expletive is indecent under FCC v. Pacifica Foundation
- In 2012 the Court said the FCC rules were too vague but did not address Constitutional issues.

Reno v ACLU 1997

- Court strikes down 1996 Communications Decency Act
- As an unconstitutional attempt to control communications on the Internet.
- Internet and the World Wide Web have full First Amendment protection, such as the print media, and should not be regulated like radio and television broadcasting.



Obscenity cases recap

- Regina v Hicklin 1869
- Comstock Laws 1873
- Mutual Film v Ohio Ind'l Comm. 1915
- Hays Code 1934
- Burstyn v Wilson 1952
- Roth v US 1957
- Miller v California 1971
- FCC v Pacifica 1978
- Reno v ACLU 1996

Compelled speech – William Tell





Forced to salute?

- In the US, compelled speech issues and related “free exercise of religion” issues has come up many times, often in cases involving Jehovah’s Witnesses
- Can students in a public school be forced to salute the US flag? Court said yes in a 1940 case but reversed in West Virginia State Board of Education v Barnette, 1943.
- *“If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that **no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion, or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein.**”*



Compelled speech and right of association

- NAACP v Alabama, 1958
- State asked for business and membership records; NAACP provided business records but refused member records
- The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the First Amendment protected the free association rights of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and its rank-and-file members



Compelled speech and right of association

- NAACP v Alabama, 1958
- Justice John Marshall Harlan II wrote: “It is beyond debate that freedom to engage in association for the advancement of beliefs and ideas is an inseparable aspect of the ‘liberty’ assured by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which embraces freedom of speech.”

Compelled speech and right of association

- **Hurley v. Irish American gay lesbian and bisexual group of Boston, 1995**
Veterans groups have a right of association, and can decide whom they will include in their St. Patricks day parade.
- Gays have right to parade, too, and can exclude veterans if they like. To deny a right of association would be akin to forced speech, the court said.
- Similar to **Boy Scouts of America v Dale, 2000** – Scouts can exclude gays

Anonymous speech cases

- **McIntyre v. Ohio, 1995** -- Ohio statute that prohibits anonymous political or campaign literature is unconstitutional.
- **Doe v. Reed, 2010** -- Disclosure of signatures on a referendum is not unconstitutional. Anti-gay rights group didn't want to be individually identified in WA state.

Political speech

- **Citizens United v. FEC, 2010**
 - First Amendment allows no limits on campaign contributions
 - Struck down McCain–Feingold Act that prohibited all corporations and unions from broadcasting “electioneering communications.”
 - Case involved a video of Hilary Clinton produced by conservatives

Symbolic speech

- **Symbolic speech** consists of nonverbal, nonwritten forms of communication, such as flag burning, wearing arm bands, and burning of draft cards. It is generally protected by the First Amendment unless it causes a specific, direct threat to another individual or public order. (First Amendment Encyclopedia)
- **Tinker v Des Moines** (arm bands), 1969
 - Note **Hazelwood v Kuhlmeier**, 1988
- **US v O'Brien** (draft cards)
- **Texas v Johnson** (flag burning)

Tinker v Des Moines School District, 1969

Mary Beth Tinker
and armband, with
her mother.



Tinker v Des Moines, 1969

- John and Mary Beth Tinker were suspended for wearing a black arm band protesting the Vietnam War
- Court says schools would have to demonstrate constitutionally valid reasons such as a "substantial disruption" of the educational process
- *It can hardly be argued that either students or teachers shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate. ...*

Hazelwood v Kuhlmeier, 1988

- The court ruled that schools can restrict speech in school-sponsored activities if it's for a legitimate educational reason.
- The ruling overturned Tinker
- About 1/3 states still use the Tinker standard for high school
- FIRE – Foundation for Individual Rights in Education
- Student Press Law Center

US v O'Brien 1968

- Action vs expression
- David O'Brien burned a draft card on the steps of a Boston Mass courthouse. He was arrested for violating a law forbidding the destruction of draft cards. Was that a violation of his First Amendment rights?
- The court said no, it was not a violation. Such laws are constitutional if they are pass a strict scrutiny test

O'Brien test / strict scrutiny

- 1) Within the constitutional power of the government
- 2) further an important or substantial government interest
- 3) Interest must be unrelated to the suppression of speech (must be "content neutral"), and
- 4) prohibit no more speech than is essential to further that interest (not "overly broad")

O'Brien case

- If a regulation prohibits conduct that combines "speech" and "nonspeech" elements, then a governmental interest in regulating the non-speech element "can justify incidental limitations on First Amendment freedoms"
- US Government had a "compelling interest" in prohibiting draft card burning

Symbolic speech, like Tinker

- Texas v Johnson, 1989
- Gregory Johnson, burns US flag at the 1984 Republican convention
- Although "the government generally has a freer hand in restricting expressive conduct than it has in restricting the written or spoken word," it may not "proscribe particular conduct because it has expressive elements."



Scrutiny in First Amendment cases

- Content-based laws
 - strict scrutiny
 - symbolic speech is content
 - government must have a compelling reason to regulate
- Content-neutral laws
 - time/place/manner laws OK
 - intermediate scrutiny



Thank You