

Major Legal Issues in American Journalism:

Compiled by Christopher B. Daly

1735 The trial of John Peter Zenger

Charged with seditious libel, New York printer John Peter Zenger is acquitted by a jury on the grounds that the criticism of the governor he published was true.

1798 United States v. Benjamin Bache

Ben Franklin's grandson is charged with sedition and dies while awaiting trial.

1861 Executive Order

Citing the wartime emergency, President Lincoln authorizes the suppression of opposition newspapers during the Civil War.

1919 **Schenck v. United States** (249 U.S. 47)

Freedom of speech is not absolute and must be considered in context; in wartime, that can mean restrictions on speech that poses a "clear and present danger."

1919 **Debs v. United States** (249 U.S. 211)

Under the Schenck standard, the Socialist leader Eugene V. Debs could be jailed for giving an anti-war speech in wartime.

1919 Abrams v. United States (250 U.S. 616)

Under the Schenck standard, a group of Russian anarchists could be prevented from urging American munitions workers to stop making bullets intended to be used against the Russian Revolution, prompting Justice Holmes to dissent and endorse a "free trade in ideas."

1925 *Gitlow v. New York* (268 U.S. 652)

The First Amendment applies to the states.

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

Limited the power of a state to criminalize publication by treating provocative writing as a "nuisance."

1937 *Associated Press v. NLRB* (301 U.S. 103)

The First Amendment does not prevent reporters from joining labor unions.

1943 NBC v. United States

Supported FCC power to regulate broadcasting so as to prevent the formation of a monopoly by NBC and its affiliates. One result was the creation of ABC.

1945 Associated Press v United States (326 U.S. 1)

The by-laws of the AP constituted a restraint of trade, and the news cooperative must be open to all comers.

1951 **Dennis v United States** (341 U.S. 494)

In a case against Communists, the court upheld the power of Congress to make it a crime to advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government.

1964 *Times v. Sullivan* (376 U.S. 254)

Landmark case applying a First Amendment test for libel suits.

1969 Red Lion Broadcasting v. FCC (395 U.S. 367)

The "fairness doctrine" requiring political balance in broadcasting is upheld.

1974 *Gertz v. Robert Welch Inc.* (418 U.S. 323)

Applied the Sullivan standard to "public figures."

1971 New York Times Co. v. United States (403 U.S. 713)

The "Pentagon Papers" case, limiting prior restraint.

1972 *Branzburg v. Hayes* (408 U.S. 665)

By one vote, Court denied reporters the right to "shield" their confidential sources from public disclosure.

1976 Nebraska Press Assn v. Stuart (427 U.S. 539)

Judges who seek to protect fair trials by imposing "gag orders" have to meet a high standard.

1978 *FCC v. Pacifica* (438 U.S. 726)

Ruling on the "Seven Dirty Words" skit by comedian George Carlin, the Court upheld the FCC's power to regulate speech that is broadcast over public airwaves.

1980 Richmond Newspapers Inc. v. Virginia (448 U.S. 555)

The right of the public to attend criminal trials is guaranteed by the First Amendment and the Fourteenth Amendment.

1991 Masson v New Yorker Magazine (501 U.S. 496)

Under the First Amendment, journalists enjoy a certain amount of leeway in the accuracy of quoted materials, and the court declined to step in as an ultimate editor.

1997 *Reno v. ACLU* (No. 96-511)

The Communications Decency Act, which attempted to protect minors from harmful material on the Internet, was struck down as a violation of the First Amendment.

2005 **Judith Miller** contempt of court and jailing.

New York Times reporter Judith Miller is jailed for refusing to divulge the name of a source.

2012 United States v. Bradley Manning

The court martial of the alleged leaker in the Wikileaks case. TBD.