


_____ v. _____ plaintiff	respondent
_____ v. _____	_____

NATURE OF THE CASE:

FACT SUMMARY:

 **RULE OF LAW IN QUESTION**

AMENDMENT(S):

ISSUE:

LEGAL TERMS (defined):

ANALYSIS:

PRECEDENT:

_____ v. _____ plaintiff	respondent
_____	_____

FACT SUMMARY:

HOLDING AND DECISION: (Majority Opinion)

Author: _____

Decision:  - 

DISSENT:

Author: _____

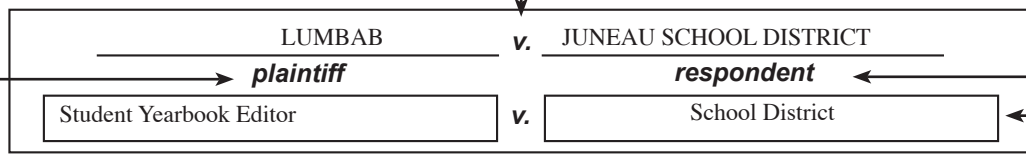
REFERENCE:

Nature of the Case: This section identifies why the plaintiff is bringing the complaint, why they are appealing.

The side bringing the complaint. They are appealing the previous court's decision.

Fictional Case Reference

The side responding to the complaint. They won the previous appeal.



Party ID: Quick identification of the relationship between the parties.

Fact Summary: This should give a quick overview of the facts of the case.

NATURE OF THE CASE:
Challenge of lower court's decision supporting school student newspaper content censorship.

FACT SUMMARY:
Principal Bernie Sorenson refused to permit the publication of pages in the yearbook dealing with students views on "bad teaching." Louanne Lumbab, student editor, challenged the editoril policy as a violation of the First Amendment.

Rule of Law: Summarizes the general principle of law that the case illustrates. List the Amendments that apply.

RULE OF LAW IN QUESTION
 Censorship of student speech by high school administrators.

AMENDMENT(S): 1st- Freedom of Speech/Press

Issue: The issue is a concise question that brings out the essence of the case. It is what is to be decided.

ISSUE: May school authorities restrict the content of school-sponsored expressive activities so long as the restrictions promote legitimate pedagogical concerns?

Terms: Defines the legal terms found in the case and decision.

LEGAL TERMS (defined):
Expressive Activities- Activities where students "express" their views and opinions.
Pedagogical- Relating to the art, science, or profession of teaching.
Scrutiny- A close inspection.

ANALYSIS:
As Lumbab's lawyer we agree with Brennan's dissent and think that administrators will opt to squelch student speech in narrow ways that are easier to manage. These articles had legitimate educational values and were appropriate for the high school setting. While there are reasons to censor some student speech it should fall farther out of the reasonable standard.

Analysis: This is where you analyze the Supreme Court's decision and explain how the Court chose to remedy the issue being argued. It is also where you mention how it affects your argument.

Dissent: Explain the rationale of the Justices who disagree with the majority's opinion. Why did they disagree?

PRECEDENT:
Hazelwood S.D. v. Kuhlheier
School District (plaintiff) v. Student (respondent)

Precedent: A previously decided case which is the authority for the disposition of your case.

FACT SUMMARY:
Journalism class at Hazelwood East High published a newspaper which had principal oversight. The principal refused 2 articles, one dealing with divorce and the other with birth control, believing the subject matter inappropriate and expressing right to privacy concerns. Hazelwood, a student writer, challenged the editorial policy asa violative of the first amendment.

Fact Summary: This should give a quick overview of the facts of the case.

HOLDING AND DECISION: (Majority Opinion)
Yes, school authorities may restrict the content of school-sponsored expressive activities so long as the restrictions promote legitimate pedagogical concerns. A school need not tolerate speech inconsistant with it's basic educational function. The teaching of the young is properly the realm of teachers and parents. not the federal judiciary, and only when a restriction has no valid educational purpose may the courts intervene.
Author: White, J.

Holding and Decision: Explanation of the Court's majority decision and its rationale. What precedent did it set for future cases.

Author: Which Justice authored the Opinion.

DISSENT:
The censoship in this instance should be subjected to a strict scrutiny test, not one of reasonableness. Under strict scrutiny, the censorship in this case must fail as it was not narrowly tailored to promote the interests of protecting privacy and preventing disruptions.
Author: Brennan. J.

Decision: 5 - 3

Decision: How did the Court vote? The number usually equals nine.

REFERENCE: Casenote Legal Briefs, 2nd edition
www.law.cornell.edu/supct/

Reference: Cite the reference for your information.