

TINKER v. DES MOINES (1969)

DIRECTIONS

Read the Case Background and Key Question. Then analyze Documents A-M. Finally, answer the Key Question in a well-organized essay that incorporates your interpretations of Documents A-M, as well as your own knowledge of history.

Case Background

The Vietnam War was one of the most controversial political issues of the 1960s. By 1965, the United States had large numbers of troops in Vietnam and many Americans had begun to question the wisdom of the war.

In December 1965, students John (age 15) and Mary Beth Tinker (age 13) decided they would have their say as part of a larger, community protest of the Vietnam War. Together with a friend, John and Mary Beth agreed to wear black armbands to school to mourn the dead and protest the War. Amid rumors of the planned protest, the School Board of the Des Moines Independent Community School District implemented a policy banning the wearing of armbands in school. Any offending students would be suspended. The three students continued with their plans and wore their armbands to school. All three were suspended until they agreed not to wear the armbands.

The Tinkers argued that by banning the armbands and suspending students for wearing them, public school officials had violated the First Amendment. The case eventually went to the Supreme Court in 1968. The Court had to address two central questions: 1) was the expressive behavior of the students an exercise of “speech” that warranted protection under the First Amendment’s speech guarantee? and 2) how can individual liberties be balanced with the need for discipline, the rights of others, and the “special characteristics” of the public school environment? (The decision would not apply to private schools.)

KEY QUESTION

Evaluate the extent to which the First Amendment should protect symbolic speech, and the degree to which that protection should be guaranteed to students in public school.

Documents you will examine:

- A The First Amendment, 1791
- B *West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette*, 1943
- C “Vietnam War Protesters Outside The White House,” 1965
- D Three Examples of “Hate Mail” Received by the Tinker Family
- E Oral Argument: The Tinkers’ Case, *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969
- F Oral Argument: The School’s Case, *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969
- G Majority Opinion (7-2), *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969
- H Concurring Opinion, *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969
- I Dissenting Opinion (Hugo Black), *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969
- J Dissenting Opinion (John Marshall Harlan), *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969
- K “Lorena, Paul, and Mary Beth Tinker,” 1969
- L Dissenting Opinion, *Street v. New York*, 1969
- M “A Symbolic Protest Mounted by Vietnam Veterans Against the War,” 1976

DOCUMENT A

The First Amendment, 1791

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 peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

- ▶ **Underline the five freedoms of the First Amendment, and write a one-sentence summary of how the amendment protects expression.**

DOCUMENT B

***West Virginia Board of Education v. Barnette*, 1943**

Symbolism is a primitive but effective way of communicating ideas. The use of an emblem or flag to symbolize some system, idea, institution, or personality, is a short cut from mind to mind. Causes and nations, political parties, lodges and ecclesiastical groups seek to knit the loyalty of their followings to a flag or banner, a color or design. The State announces rank, function, and authority through crowns and maces, uniforms and black robes; the church speaks through the Cross, the Crucifix, the altar and shrine, and clerical reiment.A person gets from a symbol the meaning he puts into it, and what is one man's comfort and inspiration is another's jest and scorn.

- ▶ **How does this document define symbolism?**

DOCUMENT C

“Vietnam War Protesters Outside The White House,” 1965



- ▶ What is the message of these protestors?

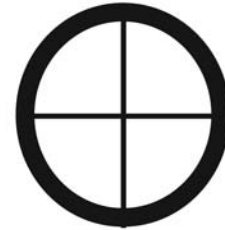
DOCUMENT D

Three Examples of “Hate Mail” Received by the Tinker Family

Note: “Iowans for Peace” was a group opposed to the Vietnam War

- ▶ How would you describe these reactions to the Tinkers’ decision to wear armbands?
- ▶ Why do you think some people reacted this way?

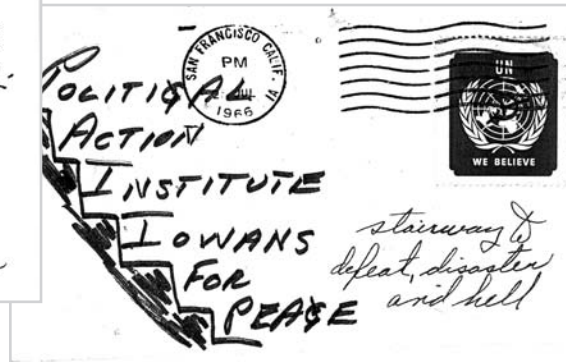
March 18, 66
Rev. Leonard Tinker,
Dear Sir, -
why dont you let
your children go to school without
arm bands like other American
children or else send them
to Russia or China where they
can have “oodles of freedom”
If they want to demonstrate
against the war in Viet Nam,
then let them demonstrate in
front of the school by walking
back & forth on Sat. or Sunday.
Or have a “sit-down” on the
school steps on Sat. & Sunday.
No body’s right of “free speech”
is being denied. Yours for a
“better influence” on your children



TRAITORS BEWARE

See the old man at the corner where you buy your paper? He may have a silencer-equipped pistol under his coat. The extra fountain pen in the pocket of the insurance salesman who calls on you might be a cyanide gas gun. What about your milkman? Arsenic works slow but sure. ...Traitors beware. Even now the crosshairs are on the back of your necks.

MINUTEMEN



DOCUMENT E

Oral Argument: The Tinkers' Case, *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969

Justice White: Why did they wear the armbands in the class, to express that message [of protest against the Vietnam War]?

Johnston [representing the Tinkers]: To express the message.

White: And [for others] to understand it?

Johnston: And to understand it.

White: And to absorb that message?

Johnston: And to absorb the message.

White: ...while they [other students] are studying arithmetic or mathematics, they are supposed to be taking in this message about Vietnam?

Johnston: ...the message the students chose in this particular incident was specifically designed in such a way that it would not cause that kind of disruption. None of the teachers testified [of disruption] at the hearing in the district court....

White: Physically it wouldn't make a noise. It wouldn't cause a commotion, but don't you think that it would cause some people to direct their attention to the armband and the Vietnam War and think about that rather than what they were ... supposed to be thinking about in the classroom?

Johnston: ...It might for a few moments have done that, and I think it perhaps might have distracted some students just as many other things do in the classroom which are allowed from time to time....

- ▶ **Compare Mr. Johnston's explanation of the students' intentions to the definition of symbolism in Document B.**

DOCUMENT F

Oral Argument: The School's Case, *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969

Herrick [representing the Des Moines Independent School District]: [T]he right of freedom of speech or the right of demonstration in the schoolroom and on the school premises must be weighed against the right of the school administration to make a decision which the administration, in good faith, believed and its discretion was reasonable to preserve order and to avoid disturbance and disruption in the schoolroom....

[I]t was a matter of the explosive situation that existed in the Des Moines schools at the time the regulation was adopted. ...A former student of one of our high schools was killed in Vietnam. Some of his friends are still in school. It was felt that if any kind of a demonstration existed, it might evolve into something which would be difficult to control.

Justice Marshall: Do we have a city in this country that hasn't had someone killed in Vietnam?

Herrick: No, I think not your honor. But, I don't think it would be an explosive situation in most, in most cases, but if someone is going to appear in court with an armband here protesting the thing, then it could be explosive. That's the situation we find here....

Marshall: It could be [explosive]. Is that your position?

Herrick: Yes. It could be.

- ▶ **What “explosive situation” does Mr. Herrick claim motivated the school to suspend students for wearing armbands?**
- ▶ **Does the evidence in Documents C and D support this claim?**

DOCUMENT G

MAJORITY OPINION



Majority Opinion (7-2), *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969

It can hardly be argued that either students or teachers shed their constitutional rights to freedom of speech or expression at the schoolhouse gate. ...The problem posed by the present case does not relate to regulation of the length of skirts or the type of clothing, to hair style, or deportment. It does not concern aggressive, disruptive action or even group demonstrations. Our problem involves direct, primary First Amendment rights akin to “pure speech.”

If a regulation were adopted by school officials forbidding discussion of the Vietnam conflict, or the expression by any student of opposition to it anywhere on school property except as part of a prescribed classroom exercise, it would be obvious that the regulation would violate the constitutional rights of students, at least if it could not be justified by a showing that the students’ activities would materially and substantially disrupt the work and discipline of the school. In the circumstances of the present case, the prohibition of the silent, passive “witness of the armbands,” as one of the children called it, is no less offensive to the Constitution’s guarantees.

- ▶ **Why did the Court rule that the Tinkers’ armbands were protected speech?**
- ▶ **What kind of expressive conduct in public school does the Court say should NOT be protected?**

DOCUMENT H

Concurring Opinion, *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969

Although I agree with much of what is said in the Court’s opinion, and with its judgment in this case, I cannot share the Court’s uncritical assumption that, school discipline aside, the First Amendment rights of children are coextensive with those of adults.

- ▶ **What objection does the concurring opinion make about the majority opinion?**

DOCUMENT I

Dissenting Opinion (Hugo Black), *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969

...I have never believed that any person has a right to give speeches or engage in demonstrations where he pleases and when he pleases.

The truth is that a teacher of kindergarten, grammar school, or high school pupils no more carries into a school with him a complete right to freedom of speech and expression than an anti-Catholic or anti-Semite carries with him a complete freedom of speech and religion into a Catholic church or Jewish synagogue ...[There is no] complete constitutional right to go into those places contrary to their rules and speak his mind on any subject he pleases....

Uncontrolled and uncontrollable liberty is an enemy to domestic peace. ...School discipline, like parental discipline, is an integral and important part of training our children to be good citizens. ...The Federal Constitution [does not] compel ... teachers, parents, and elected school officials to surrender control of the American public school system to public school students. I dissent.

- ▶ **Summarize Black's objections to the majority ruling.**

DOCUMENT J

Dissenting Opinion (John Marshall Harlan), *Tinker v. Des Moines*, 1969

[S]chool officials should be accorded the widest authority in maintaining discipline and good order in their institutions. To translate that proposition into a workable constitutional rule, I would, in cases like this, cast upon those complaining the burden of showing that a particular school measure was motivated by other than legitimate school concerns—for example, a desire to prohibit the expression of an unpopular point of view, while permitting expression of the dominant opinion.

- ▶ **What action by public school officials does Harlan assert would violate the First Amendment rights of students?**

DOCUMENT K

“Lorena, Paul, and Mary Beth Tinker,” 1969



- ▶ **Do the armbands look the way you expected them to?**
- ▶ **Do you agree with the majority of Justices that these armbands would not cause disruption?**

DOCUMENT L

Dissenting Opinion, *Street v. New York*, 1969

...Action, even if clearly for serious protest purposes, is not entitled to the pervasive protection that is given to speech alone. ...It may be subjected to reasonable regulation that appropriately takes into account the competing interests involved.

- ▶ **Restate this document in your own words.**

DOCUMENT M

“A Symbolic Protest Mounted by Vietnam Veterans Against the War,” 1976



- ▶ Compare this example of a symbolic protest of the Vietnam War with the Tinkers' actions.
- ▶ Should the First Amendment protect this kind of symbolic speech?

DIRECTIONS

Answer the Key Question in a well-organized essay that incorporates your interpretations of Documents A-M, as well as your own knowledge of history.

KEY QUESTION

Evaluate the extent to which the First Amendment should protect symbolic speech, and the degree to which that protection should be guaranteed to students in public school.

THE ISSUE ENDURES



Flyer for student-organized protest, Austin, TX, 2005

- ▶ **Would a poster such as this 'materially and substantially' disrupt the learning environment?**