*Tinker v. Des Moines* / What is Symbolic Speech? When is it Protected?[[1]](#footnote-1)

Directions:

1. Read the **Background** section below.
2. Complete the **Is it Protected?** table (page 3).
3. Answer the **Questions to Consider** (page 5).

Background

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| **First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution**  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. |

#### **Is all speech free?**

The freedom of speech clause of the First Amendment guarantees the right to express information and ideas. On its most basic level, it means a person can express an opinion without fear of censorship by the government, even if that opinion is an unpopular one. It protects all forms of communication: spoken words, books, art, newspapers, music, telecommunications, social media, and more.

However, this protection does not mean someone can say anything they want, wherever they want, or whenever they want. Speech that is not protected includes:

* fighting words—words that cause distress or incite violence
* obscene expressions
* lies told about someone that results in damage to their reputation

#### **What is symbolic speech?**

Sometimes speech is spoken or written. Sometimes speech is symbolic or an action. **Symbolic speech** is conduct that expresses an idea. Sit-ins, flag waving, demonstrations, and wearing political buttons are examples of symbolic speech. While most forms of conduct could be said to express ideas in some way, only some conduct is protected as symbolic speech. **In analyzing such cases, the courts ask whether the speaker intended to convey a particular message and whether it is likely that the message was understood by those who viewed it.** To convince a court that symbolic conduct can be prohibited or punished and not protected as speech, the government must show it has an important reason for prohibiting it. However, the reason cannot be that the government disapproves of the message conveyed by the symbolic conduct. So, just as there are limitations on the extent to which “free speech” applies to the spoken word, there are restrictions on the actions that people seek to have protected as symbolic speech.

Is it Protected?

Examine the actions on this handout. Based on the information you have just read, determine if each action listed is a form of constitutionally protected “symbolic speech.” In the last column, provide a brief rationale for your response.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Action** | **Check if applicable (✓)** | | | **Is the action a form of constitutionally protected “symbolic speech?”**  **Why/Why Not?** |
| **Conveys Message** | **Message Understood by Viewer** | **Important Gov’t Reason Exists** |
| In order to protest against a former employer, a person joins a picket line. State law says picketing is illegal. The person is arrested and fined $100. |  |  |  |  |
| A person burns a draft card to express opposition to the war. Federal law says that burning draft cards is a crime. |  |  |  |  |
| A person taped a peace symbol to an American flag and then hung the flag upside down in the window of their apartment. An upside-down flag is typically a symbol of distress or danger. This person believed the nation was in trouble. They were arrested and convicted of violating a state law against improper use of the flag. |  |  |  |  |
| In response to increasing racial tensions on campus, school officials banned images of the Confederate flag from a high school. A group of students filed suit saying they should be allowed to wear shirts to school depicting the Confederate flag to show their pride in their Southern heritage. |  |  |  |  |
| An organization applies for a permit to hold a demonstration on the National Mall. Members plan to erect “tent cities” to demonstrate the plight of the homeless. The permit was denied on the grounds that camping is forbidden on the Mall. |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire’s state motto—"Live Free or Die”—appears on license plates. A person covers “or Die” on the grounds that it goes against their religious and political beliefs. They are convicted of violating a state law, fined, and sentenced to jail time. |  |  |  |  |

Questions to Consider

1. Name some other forms of symbolic speech that should be protected:
2. What forms of symbolic speech might the government have an important reason to prohibit?

1. This material in this activity originally appeared in *Street Law: A Course in Practical Law* (Eighth Edition, 2010). It is used here with permission from the publisher, McGraw Hill Education. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)