



Auktorisoidun kääntäjän tutkinto 12.11.2022

Kielet ja käännösuunta

englannista suomeen

Aihepiiri (aukt2)

laki ja hallinto

Käännöstehtävä

Käännettävä teksti on seuraavalla sivulla. Teksti on

Tiivistelmä tuomioistuimen päätöksestä

Lähde: [Case Summaries \(justice.gov\)](#)

Käännöksen käyttötarkoitus:

Oikeuskäsittelyä varten

Laadi käännös Suomen kääntäjien ja tulkkien liiton auktorisoidun kääntäjän ohjeiden mukaisesti. Nimeä käännös ja kirjoita vahvistuslauseke.

Huom! Älä kuitenkaan kirjoita käännökseen omaa nimeäsi, sillä käännös arvioidaan anonymisti.

Käännettävän tekstin pituus 1985 merkkiä.

Westfield High School L.I.F.E. Club v. Westfield Public Schools

On January 13, 2003, the Westfield High School L.I.F.E. Club and some of its student members filed a complaint and motion for preliminary injunction, alleging that the Westfield Public Schools and officials discriminated against their religious beliefs by refusing to allow them to distribute pamphlets containing a religious message, even though defendants permitted the distribution of secular pamphlets by these same students the year before. The plaintiffs alleged that this violated their rights to freedom of speech under the First Amendment, the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment, and their rights to equal protection under the laws pursuant to the Fourteenth Amendment.

The United States filed a motion to participate as amicus curiae in this matter, as the United States is charged with enforcement of Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which authorizes the Attorney General to seek relief if a school deprives students of the equal protections of the laws. The Court granted the United States' motion on February 26, 2003.

The United States filed a brief in support of plaintiffs' preliminary injunction. The United States argued that the school's restrictions on plaintiffs' speech violated the First and Fourteenth Amendments proscribing government regulations of speech that discriminate against a particular point of view – here a religious viewpoint.

On March 17, 2003, the Court granted the plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction, enjoining defendants from prohibiting the students and the L.I.F.E. Club from distributing literature to fellow students, during non-instructional time, based on the content of the literature.

On June 16, 2003, the Court entered a Consent Decree in which the district agreed to use a revised Free Speech Policy and not to impose any prior restraints upon the plaintiffs to distribute literature unless the distribution failed to comply with the policy.