Judicial Activism vs. Judicial Restraint

I. Judicial Activism

- Use of court's opinion as instrument of solving social, economic, political problems
- "Guardian ethic"-guardian of people
- Examples of Judicial Activism
 - Striking down Texas law of flag burning in Texas v. Johnson, 1989
 - Striking down line item veto in Clinton v. New York, 1998
 - Striking down Florida recount in Bush v. Gore, 2000
 - Striking down death penalties for mentally retarded in Atkins v. Virginia, 2002
 - Striking down Texas sodomy law in Lawrence vs. Texas 2003

II. Judicial Restraint

- Allow states and other 2 branches to solve social, economic, political problems
- Only act-clear constitutional questions
- Merely interpret, not make law
- Decide cases- original intent of Founders
- Only 23 cases of judicial review prior to 1900

Historical Review

- John Marshall and the Growth of Judicial Review
 - Marbury v. Madison (1803) established judicial review—courts determine constitutionality of acts of Congress
 - Established the power of the judicial branch above others
- Prior to 1937: Conservative court-struck down reform-minded laws (min. wage, banning child labor)

Historical Review

The "Nine Old Men"

- FDR administration & ND v. conservative court
- Court packing plan
 - Congress
 - Expand size re-create make up of court
- Switch in time that save nine
 - Chief Justice Evans Hughes
 - Assoc. Justice Owen Roberts

Warren Court (1953-1969) Most active in policy-shaping in history

- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
 - Doctrine of "'separate but equal' inherenetly unequal" Over-ruled *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
- Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
 - Extension of B of R to protect citizens against state govt actions
- Baker v. Carr (1962)
 - "one man, one vote"
 - Involvement of court in redistricting
- Critics
 - Called for impeachment of Chief Justice Earl Warren
 - Claimed non-elected doing the job of elected

Burger Court (1969-1986)

- Conservative
- Nixon appt Chief Justice Warren E. Burger as his "strict constructionist"
- Roe v. Wade (1973)
 - Unconstitutionalities of state prohibitions on abortion
- United States v. Nixon (1974)
 - Executive Privilege over-ruled
- Called for busing to end de facto segregation
- Narrowed defendant's rights but kept Miranda

Rehnquist Court (1986-2006)

- Conservative
- Not a revolution of reversals, but slowly chipping away at activist decisions
- No longer in role as special protector of individual liberties and civil rights for minorities
- Typically deferred to the will of majority and rules of government

IV. Restraints on Judicial Power

- Courts make decisions, do not enforce
- Courts cannot "create" cases
- Cases must come to Court
- Presidential appt. of judges
- Stare Decisis
- THE CONSTITUTION
- Congress
 - Senate confirmation
 - Impeachment
 - Increase # of courts and judges
 - Amendments (SC struck down income tax late 19th, Congress 16th Amendment)