

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF  
HARVARD COLLEGE,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, et al.,

*Defendants.*

Case No. 1:25-cv-11048

**BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, AMERICAN  
CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF MASSACHUSETTS, CATO INSTITUTE,  
ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION, KNIGHT FIRST AMENDMENT  
INSTITUTE, NATIONAL COALITION AGAINST CENSORSHIP, REPORTERS  
COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND RUTHERFORD INSTITUTE  
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

(Leave to file granted on June 6, 2025)

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### INTERESTS OF AMICI CURIAE<sup>1</sup>

The American Civil Liberties Union (“ACLU”) is a nationwide, nonprofit organization that since 1920 has sought to protect the civil liberties of all Americans. The ACLU of Massachusetts (“ACLUM”) is a state affiliate of the ACLU. The ACLU and ACLU of Massachusetts have frequently appeared as both counsel and amici in cases about the Constitution’s limits on government power, including consequential First Amendment cases about retaliation, government funding conditions, and academic freedom. *See, e.g., Nat’l Rifle Ass’n of Am. v. Vullo*, 602 U.S. 175 (2024) (ACLU as counsel); *Doe v. Hopkinton Pub. Sch.*, 19 F.4th 493 (1st Cir. 2021) (ACLUM as amicus); *Rust v. Sullivan*, 500 U.S. 173 (1991) (ACLU as counsel).

The Cato Institute is a nonpartisan public policy research foundation founded in 1977 and dedicated to advancing the principles of individual liberty, free markets, and limited government.

The Electronic Frontier Foundation (“EFF”) is a nonprofit organization that has defended the rights of technology users in U.S. courts, and through advocacy, education and technology development for almost 35 years. EFF’s work is in furtherance of human rights, the rule of law, and the preservation of democratic institutions throughout the world, and has pursued numerous lawsuits challenging the government’s ability to penalize disfavored speakers.

The Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia University is a non-partisan, not-for-profit organization that works to defend the freedoms of speech and the press in the digital age through strategic litigation, research, and public education. The Institute’s aim is to promote a system of free expression that is open and inclusive, that broadens and elevates public discourse, and that fosters creativity, accountability, and effective self-government.

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<sup>1</sup> Counsel for amici curiae certify that no counsel for a party authored this brief in whole or in part, and no person other than amici curiae, their members, or their counsel made a monetary contribution to the brief’s preparation or submission.

The National Coalition Against Censorship (“NCAC”) is an alliance of more than 60 national non-profit literary, artistic, religious, educational, professional, labor, and civil liberties groups joined to defend freedom of thought, inquiry, and expression. NCAC has a longstanding interest in assuring robust free expression rights for all—including academic freedom and independence. The positions advocated in this brief do not necessarily reflect the views of NCAC's member organizations.

The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press is an unincorporated nonprofit association. The Reporters Committee was founded by leading journalists and media lawyers in 1970 when the nation’s news media faced an unprecedented wave of government subpoenas forcing reporters to name confidential sources. Today, its attorneys provide *pro bono* legal representation, amicus curiae support, and other legal resources to protect First Amendment freedoms and the newsgathering rights of journalists.

The Rutherford Institute is a nonprofit civil liberties organization. Founded in 1982 by its President, John W. Whitehead, the Institute provides legal assistance at no charge to individuals whose constitutional rights have been threatened or violated and educates the public about issues affecting their freedoms.

Amici are legal advocacy organizations from across the ideological spectrum. Though they vary in their views on many issues, they have in common an abiding commitment to the Constitution and the liberties it protects.

## INTRODUCTION

The government cannot attempt a hostile takeover of any private institution, much less a private college or university, in order to impose its preferred vision of ideological balance. The First Amendment protects all private speakers and institutions from viewpoint-based discrimination, coercion, and retaliation, and it specifically protects colleges and universities from

infringements on their academic freedom, including the choices they make about what to teach, how to teach it, who will teach it, and to whom.

This case arises from the federal government’s summary decision to withhold billions of dollars in federal research grants from the nation’s oldest private university, and its threat to withhold all such funds in the future, because the university refused to forfeit its institutional autonomy and conform to the government’s preferred ideological approach.

On April 11, 2025, the government threatened to upend “Harvard’s financial relationship with the federal government” if the university refused to, among other things, 1) vet all of its students, faculty, and academic departments and fields for viewpoint diversity and, where “ideological capture” was detected, alter its hiring, admissions, and curriculum choices to accord with the government’s preferred ideological balance, 2) commission a third party audit of particular programs that “reflect ideological capture,” including the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, and several centers devoted to human rights, and 3) install governance structures and leaders devoted to acceding to these demands. Am. Compl. Ex. A at 1–2, 4, ECF No. 59-1.<sup>2</sup> After Harvard rejected these demands,

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<sup>2</sup> These demands were motivated, at least in part, by the administration’s concerns about Harvard’s “ideological capture” and insufficient “viewpoint diversity.” Am. Compl. Ex. A at 2–3; Am. Compl. Ex. P, ECF No. 59-16. The administration has also asserted that Harvard has fostered, and failed to deal with, harassment of and discrimination against Jewish and Israeli members of its community. Universities are bound by civil rights laws that guarantee all students equal access to education, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. This means that schools can, and indeed must, protect students from discriminatory harassment on the basis of race or national origin. However, as detailed in Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint, ECF No. 59, and Memorandum in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 70 at 32–38, these obligations can—and indeed must—be satisfied and enforced according to the procedures and requirements set forth in Title VI, which has not occurred here, and consistent with the First Amendment. The government is “free to . . . pursue . . . violations of . . . law,” but it cannot “wield [its] power . . . to threaten enforcement actions . . . in order to punish or suppress” speech. *Nat’l Rifle Ass’n of Am. v. Vullo*, 602 U.S. 175, 180 (2024).

making clear that “[t]he university will not surrender its independence or relinquish its constitutional rights,” Am. Compl. Ex. B at 3, ECF No. 59-2, the administration proceeded to cancel billions of dollars in grants, and additionally informed Harvard that it “should no longer seek GRANTS from the federal government, since none will be provided.” Am. Compl. Ex. D at 3, ECF No. 59-4.

The administration’s conduct is unconstitutional any way you slice it: It represents an effort by this administration to impose “its own conception of speech nirvana” on a private institution, *Moody v. NetChoice*, 603 U.S. 707, 742 (2024); it improperly seeks to leverage federal research funds in a viewpoint-based way, to control speech outside of the scope of the program, and to control the work of a private university—each of which is unconstitutional in its own right; and it specifically targets a university’s protected academic freedom.

The government cannot require Harvard, as a purportedly “strongly left-leaning” university, to correct ideological course, Am. Compl. Ex. D at 3, ECF No. 59-4 at 3, any more than another administration could impose its preferred viewpoint-balance on a “strongly right-leaning” private university. It can no more demand changes to Harvard’s Middle Eastern Studies Center than it could force the shuttering of the University of Chicago’s Economics Department. And it cannot interfere with the autonomy of any private institution in choosing its governance structure, leadership, and public messaging because it dislikes the institution’s ideological choices to date. Allowing the administration’s unlawful conduct here could open the floodgates to retaliation, coercion, and ideological bullying of private actors across sectors.

## **ARGUMENT**

### **I. The Government Cannot Force an Ideological Takeover of Private Institutions.**

At the core of the First Amendment lies the principle that the government cannot impose its preferred ideological approach on private actors or institutions. As Justice Robert Jackson wrote



more than eighty years ago, “[i]f there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein.” *W. Virginia State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 642 (1943). This stems from “the recognition that viewpoint discrimination is uniquely harmful to a free and democratic society.” *Vullo*, 602 U.S. at 187; *see also Rosenberger v. Rectors & Visitors of Univ. of Virginia*, 515 U.S. 819, 830 (1995) (holding that viewpoint discrimination is presumptively unconstitutional).

Here, the administration purports to be *advancing* viewpoint diversity and attempting to correct what it perceives to be “ideological capture” at Harvard. But “the government cannot get its way just by asserting an interest in improving, or better balancing, the marketplace of ideas.” *Moody*, 603 U.S. at 732. To the contrary, “in case after case, the [Supreme] Court has barred the government from forcing a private speaker to present views it wished to spurn in order to rejigger the expressive realm.” *Id.* at 733 (citing *Miami Herald Publishing Co. v. Tornillo*, 418 U.S. 241 (1974), *Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. v. Pub. Utils. Comm’n of Cal.*, 475 U.S. 1 (1986), and *Hurley v. Irish-American Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Group of Boston, Inc.*, 515 U.S. 557 (1995)). The goal of “balanc[ing] the marketplace of ideas” is one that the government simply “may not pursue . . . consistent with the First Amendment.” *Id.* at 742 (cleaned up).

Yet that is precisely what the administration seeks to do here: bully Harvard into enacting its platonic ideal of an academic institution—one where “[e]very department or field found to lack viewpoint diversity” is reformed by “hiring a critical mass of new faculty,” “admitting a critical mass of students who will provide viewpoint diversity,” and empowering “those most . . . committed to the[se ideological] changes” through the school’s leadership and governance structure. Am. Compl. Ex. A at 4, ECF No. 59-1.

The administration appears to put much stock in the idea that federal grants are a privilege, not a right, and so grantees must be sufficiently deserving, including in terms of “academic rigor” and not succumbing to “strongly left-leaning” leaders, to receive them. *See, e.g.*, Am. Compl. Ex. D at 2, ECF No. 59-4. But this argument is on equally weak First Amendment footing. “The Government may not deny a benefit to a person on a basis that infringes his constitutionally protected ... freedom of speech even if he has no entitlement to that benefit,” including by attempting to “regulate speech outside the contours of the federal program itself.” *Agency for Int’l Dev. v. All. for Open Soc’y Int’l, Inc.*, 570 U.S. 205, 206, 214–15 (2013) (cleaned up). Equally, “ideologically driven attempts to suppress a particular point of view are presumptively unconstitutional in funding, as in other contexts.” *Rosenberger*, 515 U.S. at 830. Thus, “even in the provision of subsidies, the Government ‘may not aim at the suppression of dangerous ideas’” or “disfavored viewpoints,” *Nat’l Endowment for the Arts v. Finley*, 524 U.S. 569, 587 (1998) (quoting *Regan v. Taxation with Representation of Wash.*, 461 U.S. 540, 550 (1983)), much less “‘manipulate’ [a subsidy] to have a ‘coercive effect,’” *id.* (quoting *Ark. Writers’ Project, Inc. v. Ragland*, 481 U.S. 221, 237 (1987) (Scalia, J., dissenting)). The challenged actions here violate each of these rules: They deny a private university the benefit of federal research funding because the university does not align with the administration’s vision of what “viewpoint diversity” and a lack of “ideological capture” should look like on a college campus; they aim to suppress the balance of ideas the university has chosen for itself; and they seek to regulate speech far outside of the scope of the federal research grants that have been revoked.

## II. The First Amendment Principle of Academic Freedom Prohibits the Government from Imposing Ideological Admissions, Hiring, and Programmatic Requirements on Colleges and Universities.

The government’s violations are particularly egregious in light of the university’s role in a free society. “[T]he university is a traditional sphere of free expression so fundamental to the functioning of our society that the Government’s ability to control speech within that sphere by means of conditions attached to the expenditure of Government funds is restricted by the vagueness and overbreadth doctrines of the First Amendment.” *Rust v. Sullivan*, 500 U.S. 173, 200 (1991). In other words, even conditions that could be imposed on other grant recipients cannot be imposed on private colleges and universities.

And for good reason. “Our Nation is deeply committed to safeguarding academic freedom, which is of transcendent value to all of us.” *Keyishian v. Bd. of Regents of Univ. of State of N.Y.*, 385 U.S. 589, 603 (1967). “The functions of educational institutions in our national life and the conditions under which alone they can adequately perform them are at the basis of limitations upon . . . national power.” *Asociacion de Educacion Privada de Puerto Rico, Inc. v. Garcia-Padilla*, 490 F.3d 1, 9 (1st Cir. 2007) (quoting *Wieman v. Updegraff*, 344 U.S. 183, 197 (1952)). Academic freedom thus plays a critical role in securing individual freedom against government intrusion because it “protect[s] universities, as academic institutions, against government control.” *Id.* at 8–9. Undergirding this protection are “concern[s] regarding institutional competence in government interference with academia.” *Id.* at 15, n.10 (citing *Regents of the Univ. of Mich. v. Ewing*, 474 U.S. 214, 226 (1985)).

The First Amendment’s protection of academic freedom encompasses “the four essential freedoms of a university—to determine for itself on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught, and who may be admitted to study.” *Id.* at 9–10 (quoting *Sweezy*

*v. New Hampshire*, 354 U.S. 234, 263 (1957) (Frankfurter, J., concurring)). When it comes to these four areas, “interfere[nce] with autonomous decisionmaking by private schools . . . intrudes upon their freedom to pursue their academic objectives without interference from the government.” *Id.* at 15. This includes government action that “may force schools to teach [in ways that are] directly in conflict with [the schools’] particular philosophy, methodology, or mission”—government interference that the First Circuit has deemed most “alarming.” *Id.* at 13.

The First Amendment protects academic freedom because “[t]eachers and students must always remain free to inquire, to study and to evaluate, to gain new maturity and understanding; otherwise our civilization will stagnate and die.” *Sweezy*, 354 U.S. at 250 (plurality opinion). Allowing the administration to interfere in “‘the four essential freedoms’ of a university,” *id.* at 263 (Frankfurter, J., concurring, joined by Harlan, J.), runs the risk of inhibiting “that free play of the spirit which all teachers ought especially to cultivate and practice.” *Shelton v. Tucker*, 364 U.S. 479, 487 (1960). “The essentiality of [these] freedom[s] in the community of American universities is almost self-evident,” *Sweezy*, 354 U.S. at 250 (plurality opinion), for “[i]t is the business of a university to provide that atmosphere which is most conducive to speculation, experiment and creation.” *Asociacion de Educacion Privada de Puerto Rico, Inc.*, 490 F.3d at 9–10 (quoting *Sweezy*, 354 U.S. at 263 (Frankfurter, J., concurring)).

Considering that “[n]o field of education is so thoroughly comprehended by man that new discoveries cannot yet be made,” *Sweezy*, 354 U.S. at 250 (plurality opinion), students, faculty, and educational institutions themselves “must be exemplars of open-mindedness and free inquiry.” *Wieman*, 344 U.S. at 196 (Frankfurter, J., concurring). Such “freedom in the community of American universities,” *Sweezy*, 354 U.S. at 250, allows students and professors to engage in “that robust exchange of ideas which discovers truth out of a multitude of tongues, rather than through

any kind of authoritative selection,” *Keyishian*, 385 U.S. at 603 (cleaned up). “To impose any strait jacket upon the intellectual leaders in our colleges and universities would imperil the future of our Nation.” *Id.* (quoting *Sweezy*, 354 U.S. at 250 (plurality opinion)). Particularly with respect to institutions of education, there must thus be “vigilant protection of constitutional freedoms” so as to avoid “inhibition of freedom of thought.” *Shelton*, 364 U.S. at 487.

As noted above, the administration’s assertion that it is trying to correct Harvard’s lack of viewpoint diversity does not cure the constitutional defects here. Once the federal government is allowed to interfere in colleges’ and universities’ internal governance, it will inevitably do so to promote its own ideologies and suppress alternatives. That is why “the way the First Amendment achieves th[e] goal [of an expressive realm in which the public has access to a wide range of views] is by preventing *the government* from ‘tilt[ing] public debate in a preferred direction,’” *Moody*, 603 U.S. at 741 (emphasis in original) (quoting *Sorrell v. IMS Health Inc.*, 564 U.S. 552, 578–579 (2011)), “not by licensing the government to stop *private actors* from speaking as they wish and preferring some views over others,” *id.* (emphasis in original). Giving the government that power would present a far graver threat to academic freedom than any single college or university’s intellectual chauvinism could.

## CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, Amici respectfully submit that the Court should grant Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that I filed the within document via the ECF system on this day of June 9, 2025 and that it is available for viewing and downloading to all counsel of record.

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