Scholarship Repository University of Minnesota Law School

Articles Faculty Scholarship

2008

Classified Information Leaks and Free Speech

Heidi Kitrosser University of Minnesota Law School, hdk@umn.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarship.law.umn.edu/faculty_articles



Part of the Law Commons

Recommended Citation

Heidi Kitrosser, Classified Information Leaks and Free Speech, 2008 U. ILL. L. REV. 881 (2008), available at https://scholarship.law.umn.edu/faculty_articles/176.

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the University of Minnesota Law School. It has been accepted for inclusion in the Faculty Scholarship collection by an authorized administrator of the Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact lenzx009@umn.edu.

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION LEAKS AND FREE SPEECH

Heidi Kitrosser*

This article provides a timely response to the recent trend toward "cracking down" on classified information leaks and the absence of significant scholarship, theory, and doctrine on classified information The article begins by explaining the President's vast secretkeeping capacity and the capacity's manifestation in the classification system. This capacity is particularly manifest in the problems, at least partly intrinsic, of broad executive branch classification discretion and overclassification. The author then describes the major constitutional arguments for deference to political branch decisions to criminalize classified information leaks and publication of the same: such leaks are not speech but conduct; such leaks—even if speech—fall within the political branches' wide ranging power to protect national security; and the judiciary lacks the expertise to second-guess such political branch decision making. The author refutes these arguments by explaining that a common thread underlying them is the notion of vast deference to political branch-particularly executive branchdeterminations regarding what information disclosures constitute national security threats. The author contends that this notion's fatal flaw is that the Constitution's speech- and transparency-related checks and balances not only do not vanish upon the wielding of a classification stamp, but are of special constitutional importance in this context given the vast secret-keeping capacities of the executive branch. Finally, the author considers the doctrinal implications of the preceding analysis and proposes judicial standards to test the First Amendment validity of prosecutions for classified information leaks.

^{*} Associate Professor, University of Minnesota Law School. For their insightful comments, I am very grateful to Rick Bascuas, David Dana, David Gans, Larry Solum, Geoffrey Stone, David Stras, Howard Wasserman and participants in faculty workshops at the First Annual "Big Ten" Untenured Faculty Conference (hosted by Indiana University School of Law—Bloomington), the University of Florida Center for Information Research, and the Chicago-Kent College of Law. I am also very grateful to Professor Suzanne Thorpe and Stephanie Johnson of the University of Minnesota law library for wonderful research support. Many thanks also are due the University of Minnesota Law School and past and present Deans Guy Charles, Alex Johnson and Fred Morrison for their generous support.