

the economic foundations of society be, if citizen joe and citizen jane still can't relate to each other?

The occupation of Memorial Hall succeeded in this respect, at least from my perspective. There was tension between some people. I didn't like everyone there and so on. Nonetheless, a giant step had been made towards showing ourselves the potential within us for a better society. This is the real significance of the occupation as I see it. No new theories were advanced. No great knowledge was learned. We did make great strides in learning about ourselves and about how to overcome alienation.

Chapter 6

Mobilizing

OPEN INVITATION TO FACULTY AND STAFF TO ATTEND A MEETING ON ISSUES RAISED BY THE RECENT STUDENT OCCUPATIONS

We deplore the administration's treatment of the recent student occupations around military research on campus and tuition hikes. We urge any faculty and staff wanting to formulate a response to the administration around these issues to join us at a meeting Thursday, May 4 at 8 a.m. in the Hatch.

The particular issues we are concerned with include:

A. In regard to the administration treatment of the student occupations:

1. Alleged police brutality on both occasions, first by University police and then by state police. We plan to: a) demand an investigation of each incident, b) suggest the setting up of a student (and faculty) Police Review Board.

2. Administration refusal to even negotiate with the students. The administration must reconsider its dismissive attitude toward serious moral concerns of students.

3. Administration's punitive responses. We will ask for legal charges to be dropped against the students and faculty member, that the suspension of one graduate student and the threatened expulsion of undergrads be withdrawn and that the banning from campus of Hampshire College students and a part time U Mass faculty instructor, an action that keeps them from being able to finish their U. Mass. classes, also be withdrawn.

B. General issues

1. Military research at U. Mass. We will discuss the issue of academic freedom and consider what kinds of research should be guaranteed under this right.

a) We defend the public right to know--information should be freely accessible at the University library on what research is taking place on campus.

b) We advocate a funded, permanent student/faculty research committee to access and publish facts of research on campus.

c) We advocate a student/faculty/staff Research Review committee to evaluate research, recommend the termination of morally objectionable research to Board of Trustees, do a general study on military and industrial funding connections to U. Mass. as well as an economic conversion study on alternatives to DOD funding for non-objectionable research.

2. Budget cuts

a) We oppose raising tuition and fees and cutting freshperson enrollments

b) We will discuss the connection between education budget cuts and military spending and consider alternate funding sources.

3. Teach In: We will consider sponsoring a teach-in on the question of military research and budget cuts by faculty and staff before the end of the semester and setting up a summer faculty/student committee to develop strategies to deal with military research on campus. For further information or to get involved if you can't attend, call Ann Ferguson at 367-2310.

Meeting called by Professors John Brentlinger, Philosophy, John Brigham, Political Science, Ann Ferguson, Philosophy, Julie Graham, Geography, Sara Lennox, STPEC, Tom Roeper, Linguistics, from the Faculty and Staff for Human Rights and a Responsible University (HRRU)

FACULTY AND STAFF STATEMENT
ON STUDENT PROTESTS AGAINST MILITARY WEAPONS RESEARCH

We, the undersigned faculty and staff members, support student opposition to military weapons research and other death-related research on the University of Massachusetts campus. Specifically, we support students' demands for free access to public documents on research and for a committee to develop a plan for economic conversion towards civilian funding sources for campus research. We share students' concern that increased university reliance on department of defense funding threatens University autonomy and academic freedom. With students, we instead demand adequate funding for public higher education in the Commonwealth. We commend students for bringing these moral issues to the attention of the campus, the Commonwealth, and the nation.

We protest the University administration's excessive and overly punitive response to three recent student demonstrations against military weapons research. We find it improper for the University to withdraw academic privileges as a way to punish students for raising questions of conscience. We strongly urge the University to show more sensitivity to students' legitimate concerns. We call upon the University to immediately reinstate suspended students and to refrain from using threats of suspension or expulsion to deter students from exercising their constitutional rights. Those faculty members who sign this statement refuse to cooperate with students suspension and will continue to teach the suspended students enrolled in our courses. We also protest the University's decision to ban students from campus, to charge students for the expenses of their own arrests, to levy other fines against them, and to call in off-campus police to arrest them. We condemn all University actions that stifle dissent on campus and discourage students from expressing their moral concern about campus policies.

FACULTY MEMBER, DEPARTMENT:

Samuel Weber, Acting Chair, Comparative Literature

David Lenson, Comparative Literature

Ellen McCracken, Comparative Literature

Don Eric Levine, Comparative Literature

Elizabeth Petroff, Comparative Literature

Catherine Portuges, Comparative Literature

Lucian Miller, Comparative Literature

Peter Fenves, Comparative Literature

Faculty and Staff Statement
Samuel R. Delany, Comparative Literature

William Moebius, Comparative Literature

Julie Graham, Geology/Geography

Jill Ausel, Library

Jennie Spencer, English

Robert Paynter, Anthropology

Naomi Gerstel, Sociology

Helen Johnson, STPEC

Sara Lennox, German/STPEC

Susan Cocalis, German

Beverly Harris-Schenz, German

Wilfred Malsch, German

Klaus Peter, German

Vivien Sandlund, History/STPEC

Shanta Rao, German

Sandra Morgen, Women's Studies

Ann Ferguson, Philosophy

John Brentlinger, Philosophy

Gerard Braunthal, Political Science

David Kotz, Economics

Samuel Bowles, Economics

Peter Park, Sociology

Michael Fenderson, French/Italian

Kathleen McGraw, Geology/Geography

Jerry Lombardo, Philosophy

Deb Johnson, Communication

Ray Jacques, School of Management

Faculty and Staff Statement
Jennifer Kates, Political Science

Robert Ackermann, Philosophy

John Brigham, Political Science

Patricia Mills, Political Science

Patricia Ouellette, LIFT-Family Therapy Program

Jennie Tracher, Physics

Kathleen McGraw, Geography

Janice Raymond, Women's Studies

Arlene Avakian, Women's Studies

Karen Lederer, Women's Studies

J. T. Skerrett, Jr., English

Anne J. Herrington, English

Arthur Keene, Anthropology

Kathy Peiss, History

Carlin A. Barton, History

Joyce Berkman, History

Sut Jhally, Communications

Catherine Schwichtenberg, Communications

David Lafonde, Communications

Michael Morgan, Communications

Ian Angus, Communications

Justine Lewis, Communications

Leslie Good, Communications

Marsha Alibrandi, Education

Paul Doyle, Geology/Geography

P. John, Geography

Paul Shepard, Library

Paul Shepard, Library
Ute Dymon, Geology/Geography
Kathy Olsen, Geology/Geography
Virginia Irvine, Geology
Alison Lochhead, Geology
Jennifer Thomson, Geology
Maxine G. Schmidt, Geology/Geography
Cary Farley, Geology/Geography
James Hafner, Geology/Geography
Peter Wissoker, Geology/Geography
Kevin St. Martin, Geology/Geography
Mary Caulmare, English
Margo Culley, English
Ann Williams, Women's Studies
Fran Hamilton, English
Jean Sauter, Afro-American Studies
Nelson Stevens, Afro-American Studies
Rosalind Coleman, Afro-American Studies
Ernest Allen, Afro-American Studies
Joi Gresham, Afro-American Studies
Eugene Terry, Afro-American Studies
Chester Davis, Afro-American Studies
Victor Bowman, Comparative Literature
Laurie Godfrey, Anthropology
A. B. Hudson, Anthropology
Ronnie Mallinger, Anthropology
George P. Nicholas, Anthropology

Marguerite Reinke, Anthropology
R. Brooke Thomas, Anthropology
Toni Maschler, Anthropology
Mary Orgel, Anthropology
Ralph Falkingham, Anthropology
Martin Wobst, Anthropology
Ernest Gallo, English (in support of Paragraph 2)
R. Radha Krishna, English
David R. Clark, Professor Emeritus, English
Robert Payson Creed, English
Robert Paul Wolff, Philosophy
Diane Sullivan, Anthropology
Meyer Weinberg, Afro American Studies
Joyce Arditti
Terisa E. Turner, Women's Studies
Social Thought & Political Economy

DISCIPLINARY PREHEARING

for

marcus hall seven

MONDAY

May 1

1:30 pm

Dean of Students Office, Whitmore

please come in
Solidarity!

organize.. 1. mobilize
update

May 2, 1989
Legal Note

1. At 1:30 on Monday May 1st, 1989 the first person of the seven students known as the Marcus Hall Seven, arrested on April 19th, 1989 at the University of Massachusetts' Marcus Hall, where military research under Department of Defense is being conducted, appeared for a disciplinary prehearing. It was a militant event. The outcome is that none of the seven should agree to a closed hearing and all students should insist that the Umass administration postpone hearings until after the court proceedings. The details follow.

2. As Loyda Guzman, the first of the Marcus Hall Seven entered the Dean of Students office in Whitmore Administration building at 1:30 p.m. on 1 May, some thirty students and concerned citizens accompanied her. Immediately administration officials, notably Mr. M. Ricardo Townes, Assistant Dean of Students, began to harass us with threats of legal and disciplinary action for being in the Dean of Students office reception area. He telephoned Larry Holms of campus security, claiming that we, by sitting quietly and courteously in the office, in solidarity with Loyda, were disrupting university business. We replied that student affairs were the legitimate business of the Dean of Students office. He backed down. The atmosphere was militant because hundreds of students were at that very minute holding classes in a "Teach In" inside the Whitmore Administration building. This Teach In was organized by the graduate student union, as one of two days of action against budget cutbacks which threaten teaching assistant salaries and student enrollment, among other services and facilities of the university. It was clear to Rick Townes and the campus security that any attempt to harass us further in our solidarity with Loyda, would potentially provoke the hundreds of students in the administration building to take support action against the campus security. The situation could easily have spun out of their control.

3. After about an hour inside closed doors, Loyda and her lawyer Cristobal Bonifaz (who is representing all those arrested in both the first and second occupations) emerged. They had met mainly with university administration official Gladys Rodriguez (who like Loyda is from Puerto Rico, and who apparently went along with university tactics of trying to appeal to Loyda on the basis of common heritage, a ploy which did not work as Loyda stood her ground). Rodriguez tried to get Loyda to incriminate herself in the criminal trespass charge which has been levied through the university at each of the seven Marcus Hall occupiers. This effort to force self-incrimination took the form of the university pressuring Loyda (as they will pressure the remaining six, and the other arrested students) to admit to wrongdoing, by accepting a six month (or alternative period) of probation. Now, if a student accepts this kind of probation, it is tantamount to admitting guilt, and it would be very difficult for a lawyer to defend an plea of innocence in court proceedings now scheduled for September or October 1989. The bottom line is we must refuse the university's deals with us. We must say no to closed hearings, and we must say no to probation.

4. Now the university is insisting on having closed hearings for the Marcus Hall Seven. This is absurd and unjust. A public university must have public hearings. We must insist that events arising out of military defense contracts, research paid for by the public's tax money; be events fully disclosed to the public. It is just as absurd for the university to try to hold closed-door hearings for those charged with criminal trespassing, as it is for the university to make it highly difficult for citizens to get access to formally public information about on-going defence contracts being funded by the U.S. Department of Defense and being carried out by faculty and students on our campus. Now over a fifth of all funded research on Umass campus is paid for by the Department of Defense which is really calling the shots (Chancellor Joe Duffey and other university and state officials are only willing adjuncts and intermediaries in this federal funding and war operation). So we say, NO CLOSED HEARINGS.

5. A second point discussed in the prehearings between Loyda and administration representative Rodriguez is timing of the hearings. We must insist that no hearings be held until after the criminal trial. Why? Because any statement a student makes in a prehearing or in a university hearing is potentially a violation of our fifth amendment rights to remain silent rather than say something that can (and certainly would) be used to incriminate us in the future criminal trial. Also it is obvious that if the criminal trials, now scheduled for September and October 1989 find us not guilty (we are likely to use the Necessity Defense which has to do with it being our higher duty to resist using the public education facilities to research how to kill people); the university disciplinary hearings will have no sustained charges to levy against us, and for which to discipline us. Therefore, our need now is to insist on **POSTPONEMENT OF UNIVERSITY HEARINGS UNTIL AFTER THE TRIALS.**

6. When Loyda insisted on postponement, Umass official Rodriguez said no. Rodriguez will now mail to Loyda a notice scheduling a university closed hearing. When Loyda gets this notice, she will work with her lawyer to go to court and try to get a court ruling for an open hearing and a postponed hearing. All the other students who come before the Umass administration for these prehearings should follow this pattern. **DO NOT ADMIT TO ANY WRONGDOING. DO NOT PLEA BARGAIN WITH ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS. DO NOT BE INTIMIDATED. DO NOT ACCEPT PROBATION.**

7. We need to let the university officials and the press know that the punitive action by Umass administration and the Amherst, Umass and state police has been much more extreme against the anti-military protestors, when compared with the Umass action against the previous two mobilizations for just causes: the New Africa House occupation against racism of 1988 and the CIA On Trial (get the CIA recruiters off the Umass campus) mobilization. **THIS HARSH TREATMENT OF THE ANTI-MILITARY PROTESTORS IS DISCRIMINATION.** This is a new turn by Umass authorities, it was unexpected and it must be exposed for the repressive and discriminatory behavior that it is. The New Africa House occupiers were allowed (and fought to ensure) occupation of university premises for one week. (We were brutally pulled out of Marcus Hall after a few hours, and we were arrested from Memorial Hall after 30 hours). Second, the New Africa

House students were respected enough by the administration to get meaningful negotiations. In sharp contrast Chancellor Duffey refused to negotiate any of our demands from the Marcus Hall and Memorial Hall occupations. Rather Duffey brought in the forces of repression, which only underlines the stake he and the University of Massachusetts has in military research. Third, in the case of the New Africa House occupation, there were no arrests. In the anti-military protests, there have been dozens of arrests and many kinds of charges brought against students, faculty and staff, along with citizens who are concerned about dangerous anthrax and other biological research going on in our communities. **WE MUST PROTEST THE UNIVERSITY'S DISCRIMINATORY BEHAVIOR AGAINST THE ANTI-MILITARY MOBILIZATION.**

8. More protests are inevitable. Those of us who have already been arrested are asking ourselves what part we should be playing in the forthcoming protests. It is clear that one tactic is to force the university to either (a) negotiate our just demands or (b) have to deal with several more arrests. Those of us who have already been arrested have made that point, and we should consider encouraging others to add to the numbers. Meanwhile we who have charges against us can participate in crucial ways in the ongoing mobilization. We should avoid a second arrest, because the likely response of the courts to those of us who get arrested a second time, is to levy a large bail against us or keep us in jail, immobilized. Of course, whether to get arrested a second time is a personal decision, and the decision need not be made until arrests are about to be made. But it is the view of this group that we who have one set of charges against us are needed in the broader mobilization, to relate to other students, to our parents and the citizens of the community and state, and to the media. **DO NOT GET ARRESTED TWICE.**

9. Faculty in the Five College area are invited to occupy, mobilize and teach against war and war research. Help students and the media make connections between budget cutbacks and militarism. (If one fewer prisons were built in Massachusetts, there would be no need for budget cutbacks in higher education). Faculty can help activist students prepare for essays and exams, so that we can be mobilizing and get good academic results. Faculty can provide many kinds of media backup and help teach us how to organize information into popular formats and get it to the media. We call upon Five College Faculty to say no to your colleagues doing Department of Defense contracts in our midst. Remember the 1960s, don't be intimidated by threats to your tenure, live what you teach, put your theories into practice. **FACULTY MOBILIZE.**

10. This news sheet was prepared by a group of students and faculty who were involved in the Marcus Hall occupation, the Memorial Hall occupation and the prehearing sit-in of May 1st, and in a May 2nd 1989 meeting with our lawyer Cristobal Bonifaz. To discuss, please telephone 367 9774. For further information on the mobilization to get the military off the campus, please telephone Joe Rubin or John Leavitt (413) 585-5969 or Loyda Guzman (413) 546-7168.

- write down your story of the occupation for an instant book. leave at RSU. SUB-UMASS



MONDAY MAY 1 1989



Loyda Guzman speaks Friday afternoon to a crowd near the pond side of the Student Union steps about UMass' involvement with military-funded research.

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"END THE WAR !!!"

PROTESTER IS CARRIED OFF TO THE BU

We, the members of People for a Socially Responsible University, Being a reasonable group, have reviewed our demands. An analysis of the issue shows that all of our demands follow from one. This is the demand which over a year of research has led us to make:

THE HALT OF ALL DOD FUNDING OR RESEARCH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

This is now our single demand. The following are suggestions for the implementation of that single demand.

*The formation of a committee to develop a plan for economic conversion towards civilian funding sources. This committee shall be composed of students, faculty, and experts on economic conversion and is to be fully funded by the university. We do not want the professors or students currently engaged in DOD research to suffer from a loss of funding. This is why economic conversion is a necessity.

*The free access to public documents regarding research to be stored in the library. Clearly, in order for the "scope, method, and the results of research to be fully and freely disclosed," public documents must "be fully and freely" available. PSRU was only able to view these documents under the threat of a law suit and were forced to pay exorbitant fees to do so.

*There are interests which threaten this Universities ability to operate autonomously and strive towards true academic freedom and ideals. They are represented by George Bush on the federal level, who allocates approximately 3% of the federal budget to education and over 50% to the military; Michael Dukakis, who, since ousting former state representative Jim Collins from his position as chancellor of the board of regents, has proved that he does not want public education to compete with the "industry" of private education in Massachusetts; and Paul Tsongas, who gave his "plan of excellence" speech (a blueprint for turning the University into a research institution beholden to the DOD and military contractors) first in front of the High Tech Council (a consortium made up mostly of major military contractors in Massachusetts) rather than educators and policy makers. We need to make this state live up to its obligation to fund public higher education.

We feel that research on nerve gas, infectious biological agents, targeting and guidance systems, and intelligent war machines is morally reprehensible and does not have a place at the University. There are fundamental societal problems which present interesting problems from the scientific perspective to which our resources must be.

We would also like to extend our thanks to Chancellor Duffey, who reminded us of the spirit of Gandhi and King. We have given provided members of our group with training in non-violence and ask that the police be given proper training in order to deal with such non-violent protestors responsibly. We were inspired by the Chancellor to consult the texts of these two great teachers. As Gandhi wrote: "Those who are intoxicated by modern civilization are not likely to write against it." We see the University becoming intoxicated by and addicted to the large sums of money coming from the Department of Defense. We are using passive resistance to end this harmful dependence upon money from the DOD in order to ensure that the interests of the University do not become those of the Department of Defense, which would threaten, and is threatening, the autonomy of this institution as a critic of society.

We call on the administration to meet with our group to discuss the implementation of this demand. We recognize that, in the words of King, "social change will not come overnight," yet we work "as though it is an imminent possibility." By protesting this morally reprehensible system and the administration's undemocratic limitations on the terms of debate with passive resistance, we are acting in the spirit of King. We quote:

"Non-cooperation with evil is as much a moral obligation as is cooperation with good." - Martin Luther King Jr.

Turmoil Escalates, More Civil Disobedience

UMASS TURMOIL OVER MILITARY RESEARCH ESCALATES **Ralph Reed**

RUMOURS OF MORE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE WEDNESDAY, MAY 3 1989

Amherst, Ma...Student outrage over military research continues to escalate despite the arrest of 68 people in two consecutive civil disobedience actions. Mel King, former Boston mayoral candidate, Mass. state representative and founder of the Rainbow Coalition, will be a UMass Wednesday May 3, 1989 at 1:00 at the Student Union steps to support this rapidly growing movement. Also on that day the movement will hold its next major protest, in which hundreds of people will participate and potentially commit a third civil disobedience action.

On Monday April 24, 1989 over 100 students and supporters occupied Memorial Hall to protest military research. The building commemorates those who were killed as a result of U.S. military intervention abroad. It was chosen to prevent a future war from being added. Despite repeated threats of arrest and expulsion 39 people remained through the night. The next day outside supporters stormed police barricades to bring in desperately needed food. 15 of them broke through to join the occupants inside; the university responded by mustering state police. The supporters outside swelled to more than 600 when additional state troops equipped with riot gear, police dogs and a helicopter, were called in at 4:30 p.m., bringing the police force to more than 200. Ultimately 34 occupiers and 27 outside supporters were arrested. Of this total of 61 arrested, 40 chose to remain in jail overnight to further their protest.

The Memorial Hall occupation followed the arrest of seven UMass students who occupied the Microwave Remote Sensing Laboratory (MIRSL) on April 19, in another act of civil disobedience against military research. MIRSL conducts Department of Defense research oriented to the development of "Brilliant Munitions" and "Fire and Forget Systems." Dismissing an offer to discuss the issue from the protestors within Memorial Hall, Jeanne Hopkins, University spokesperson, replied that "the University does not respond to student demands."

Students are organizing a political defense, arguing that civil disobedience is necessary to get military research off the campus. This is part of a larger struggle to promote open education for peace, not war. As the arrested filed into Northampton Court on Wednesday April 26 at 10:00 a.m. they chanted, "organize and mobilize, this is only the beginning."

PLEASE NOTE:

A press conference has been scheduled for Tuesday May 2nd, 1989 at 10:00 a.m. in "Cutback City" (on the south side of the UMass Student Union building). For further information call Joe Rubin or John Leavitt (413) 545 5969; Andrew Sirulnik (413) 567 3223 and Loyda Guzman (413) 546 7168.

May 1, 1989.

Chapter 7

Takeover! Graduate Research Center