

Mass Dissent

Massachusetts Chapter

National Lawyers Guild

14 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108

February/March 2014

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BOARD MEETING

February 19, 6:00 pm

14 Beacon St., 1st Fl.
Boston

Militarization of Police and Police Violence

The NLG Massachusetts Chapter has chosen to write about the militarization of police and police violence in this issue of *Mass Dissent*.

In the past few years, we have seen the militarization of police reaching frightening levels and with that an increase in police violence. We have also seen a growing national movement to challenge these police practices.

On the national level, there has been considerable discussion about pushing back against these trends, and here in Massachusetts there have been some small victories. Additionally, as more and more people have access to hand held video technology, we are seeing proof of police oppression like never before. **Carl Williams**, in his article "Massachusetts Cops Making a Killing," calls also for mandatory cameras on all police vehicles, so all stops made by police are recorded

and the recording could be used as evidence in complaints against cops.

There is a significant amount of work to be done, and police militarization is only one area of law enforcement policy that needs addressing. However, it presents itself as a good place to start a movement against oppressive police practices, particularly because critics of police militarization are coming from various areas of the political spectrum. There are real coalition possibilities in this work, and it is undeniable that reversing the trend of militarization will help temper police oppression in our communities.

We hope the information in this issue of *Mass Dissent* is useful to those who want to stop the process of militarization of police and to start a campaign in Massachusetts to demilitarize the police.

- *Makis Anzoulatos* -

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Join a Guild Committee

Street Law Clinic Project: The Street Law Clinic project provides workshops for Massachusetts organizations that address legal needs of various communities. Legal education workshops on 4th Amendment Rights (Stop & Search), Landlord/Tenant Disputes, Workers' Rights, Civil Disobedience Defense, Bankruptcy Law, Foreclosure Prevention Law, and Immigration Law are held at community organizations, youth centers, labor unions, shelters, and pre-release centers. If you are a Guild attorney, law student, or legal worker interested in leading a workshop, please contact the project at 617-723-4330 or nlgmass-slc@igc.org.

Lawyer Referral Service Panel (LRS): Members of the panel provide legal services at reasonable rates. Referral Service Committee members: Makis Antzoulatos, Benjamin Dowling, Sebastian Korth, Douglas Lovenberg, and Jonathan Messinger. For more information, contact the LRS Coordinator at 617-227-7008 or nlgmass@igc.org.

Foreclosure Prevention Task Force: Created in June 2008, the Task Force's goal is threefold: (1) advocate for policies that address issues that homeowners and tenants of foreclosed houses face, (2) to provide legal assistance to these homeowners and tenants, *and* (3) to conduct legal clinics for them. If you are interested in working with the Task Force, please call the office at 617-227-7335.

Mass Defense Committee: Consists of two sub-committees: (1) "Legal Observers" (students, lawyers, activists) who are trained to serve as legal observers at political demonstrations *and* (2) "Mass Defense Team" (criminal defense attorneys) who represent activists arrested for political activism. To get involved, please contact the office at 617-227-7335.

Litigation Committee: Established in 2010, the Committee brings civil lawsuits against large institutions (such as government agencies, law enforcement, banks, financial institutions, and/or large corporations) that engage in repressive or predatory actions that affect large numbers of people and that serve to perpetuate social, racial and/or economic injustice or inequality. To get involved, please contact the Guild office.

NLG National Immigration Project: Works to defend and extend the human and civil rights of all immigrants, both documented and undocumented. The Committee works in coalitions with community groups to organize support for immigrant rights in the face of right-wing political attacks. For more information contact the NLG National Immigration Project at 617-227-9727.

NLG Military Law Task Force: Provides legal advice and assistance to those in the military and to others, especially members of the GIRights Hotline, who are counseling military personnel on their rights. It also provides legal support and helps to find local legal referrals when needed. For advice and information, GI's can call 877-447-4487. To get involved, please contact Neil Berman (njberman2@juno.com) or Marguerite Helen (mugsm@mindspring.com).

GUILD NEWS

NLG HAPPY HOUR

You are invited to the "NLG Presents..." Happy Hour - an event held quarterly on the **2nd Wednesday of January, April, September, and November**. See below information about the next event (a report from the most recent Happy Hour is on page 4 of *Mass Dissent* issued the following month.) If you have ideas for a presentation or would like to be a speaker, please call the NLG office at 617-227-7335.

NLG ANNUAL MEETING

All NLG members are invited to the **NLG Massachusetts Chapter Annual Meeting on Wednesday on March 19, 2014, 14 Beacon St., Conference Room, 1st Floor, Boston**. The meeting will start at 5:30pm with a cheese and wine reception, and then continue with (short!) reports from NLG committees and with elections of Chapter officers and Board members. *See the flyer on page 10.*

Street Law Clinic Report

The following clinics and trainings were conducted for members of Boston area community organizations and agencies:

November 15, 2013: *Legal Observing* at a protest organized by IWW against Insomnia Cookies company in Cambridge, by law students **Mark McMahon** (Northeastern) and **Rahel Sommer-Hays** (Suffolk).

November 15, 2013: *Stop & Search* clinic for Brighton High School students, by law student **Amy Mei Willis** (Suffolk) and **Benjamin Evans**.

December 6, 2013: *Legal Observing* at a protest organized by IWW against Insomnia Cookies company in Cambridge, by **Mary Ann Cloherty** and law student **Mark McMahon** (Northeastern).

December 8, 2013: *Legal Observing* at a protest organized by Jewish Voice for Peace in Dorchester against Soda Stream, by Northeastern law students **Charles Flewelling**, **Mark McMahon**, and **Kyle Rapinan**.

January 22, 2014: *Stop & Search* clinic for the AIDS Action Committee in Cambridge, by law student **Maddie Thomson** (Northeastern) and **Matthew McDonough**.

NLG Happy Hour PROSECUTING 1st AMENDMENT ACTIVITIES: *UNITED STATES v. TAREK MEHANNA*

an evening with

J. W. Carney, Jr.

Wednesday, April 9, 2014

6:00 - 8:00 pm

Red Hat Cafe (9 Bowdoin St., Boston)

U.S. citizen Tarek Mehanna was convicted of providing assistance to Al Qaida by translating texts from Arabic to English on internet forums, by showing Al Qaida-produced videos to his friends, and by expressing his opposition to the U.S. military being in Muslim countries. Free speech advocates and academics are troubled by the implications of this conviction. NLG member J. W. Carney will discuss whether the "war on terror" has gone too far. He has practiced criminal law for 36 years, and was co-counsel at trial and on appeal for Tarek Mehanna.

January 22, 2014: *Stop & Search* clinic for students at the Higginson-Lewis Middle School in Roxbury, by law student **Max Geller** (Northeastern) and **Carl Williams**.

ARTICLES FOR MASS DISSENT

The April/May issue of *Mass Dissent* will focus on law students.

If you are interested in submitting an article, essay, analysis, or art work (cartoons, pictures) related to the topic, please e-mail your work to nlgmass-director@igc.org.

The deadline for articles is March 15.

NLG Massachusetts Chapter in 2013

NLG law student **Max Geller** recounted how Students for Justice in Palestine (SJP) at Northeastern University has been subject to restrictions and requirements by the university that no other student groups face. So many SJP groups nationwide are under attack that last year the NLG and the Center for Constitutional Rights formed the Palestine Solidarity Legal Support initiative to aid student groups. **Jeff Thorn**, from the NLG Massachusetts Chapter Litigation Committee then led us in brainstorming legal options for response.



(Right Top, center-right) Max Geller from SJP at Northeastern University School of Law and Jeff Thorn from the NLG Litigation Committee discuss the treatment the organization has received from the Northeastern University Administration.

(Photos by kt crossman & Urszula Masny-Latos)



Changes to *Mass Dissent*

The NLG Massachusetts Chapter Board decided to limit the publication of *Mass Dissent* to six issues a year.

Starting this year, *Mass Dissent* will be issued in **February, April, June, September, October, and December.**

Mass Dissent is distributed via mail as a printed version and via email as an electronic copy. It is also available on the NLG Massachusetts Chapter website: <http://www.nlgmass.org/mass-dissent-online/>. If you would like to receive it electronically (in color!), please contact the Guild office at 617-227-7335 or nlgmass@igc.org

We lost Jay Lamanna

On December 27, 2013, NLG lost **Jay Lamanna**, a 2nd year law student at Western New England University School of Law in Springfield and the vice-president of the NLG Student Chapter at WNE. His death was tragic and sudden.

Jay embodied the best of a radical. He cared deeply about social justice, anti-racism work, and human rights. He was deeply upset and put into motion when confronted with NSA spying, drones, and police brutality.

Jay was an eloquent rabble-rouser, unyielding rebel, and devoted anti-authoritarian. We will miss him tremendously and are sending our condolences to his wife, family, and NLG comrades.

Police Officers or Soldiers?

by Makis Antzoulatos

Boston, like most cities in the United States, has not been immune to the drive towards militarism in our policing. On any given afternoon, one can see police officers, tasked with patrolling T-stations after school, who are wearing military issued BTU combat pants, tactical holsters, combat boots, and sporting military style haircuts. It is the stories about SWAT teams in tanks crashing into buildings that grab the most attention, but this day to day normalizing of military style policing has an enormous eroding effect on the community. It has been found in studies that citizen's interactions with police are affected by something as simple as what color clothing they are wearing, with the combat black so often seen on our officers eliciting the most fear. Another cause for alarm is the regular sight of black SWAT SUV's patrolling low-income communities of color. These vehicles each carry two

specialized officers with an M-4 carbine rifle. Unlike the common conception of SWAT teams as responders to emergency situations, they mostly respond to calls involving a firearm and search warrant executions where firearms are expected to be found.

Over the last 40 years the growing militarization of law enforcement agencies across the country has seemed like an

unstoppable trend in police practices. With the exception of a few jurisdictions that rejected the trend, the growing norm everywhere is to have police officers who look like soldiers, are armed like soldiers, and interact with the community as if they are at war. However, there are some suggestions that we are entering an era where activism against militarism in law enforcement could gain some traction.

Radley Belko's book, which is reviewed in this issue, has been gaining a lot of traction nationally. Most notably, in the most recent

exposed to action oriented police dramas since their youth, and sending them to an academy patterned after a military boot camp, then dressing them in black battle dress uniforms and turning them loose in a subculture steeped in an "us versus them" outlook toward those they serve and protect, while prosecuting the war on crime, war on drugs, and now a war on terrorism—is there any realistic hope of institutionalizing community policing as an operational philosophy?

There are particularly unique opportunities in Boston right now for an organized effort to confront



newsletter of the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) newsletter, the Department of Justice Agency gave a stern warning against continued militarized police practices. COPS senior policy analyst Karl Bickel concluded the article with this warning:

Police chiefs and sheriffs may want to ask themselves—if after hiring officers in the spirit of adventure, who have been

the militarization of police practices. In 2009, a story broke in the *Boston Globe* that as part of a Pentagon program known as the "1033 program", 82 law enforcement departments had received over 1000 military grade weapons, including grenade launchers, fully automatic assault rifles and sniper rifles. The Boston Police Department had ordered 200 AR-15 assault rifles

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Police Officers or Soldiers?

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as part of this program, however the media scrutiny and opposition from Mayor Menino stopped the plan. Eventually, the program in Massachusetts to participate in the Pentagon giveaways was temporarily suspended.

It is important to note that most of the media attention involved stories about Wellfleet or Belchertown getting assault rifles, and how unnecessary that is. However, there was never any real question if Boston Police Department SWAT vehicles, armed with M-4 carbines, should keep patrolling communities of color in Boston. Mayor Menino's spokesperson was quoted as saying, he "will continue to advocate for the limited use of these weapons for routine work." Those limited uses are apparently routine arrests involving potential firearms in Dorchester, Mattapan and Roxbury.

Now again, in the aftermath of the Boston Marathon bombings, Boston Police Department higher-ups are trying to procure more AR-15's for regular police cruisers. The Department requested the purchase of 33 AR-15 rifles, so that each District can have police cruisers equipped with the rifles. It is promising that Mayor Walsh has, like his predecessor, blocked this sale. Mayor Walsh has stated that he is opposed to the AR-15's, and "unless otherwise convinced by the Boston Police Department, he does not think they are necessary." The question remains how will the Boston Police Department try to persuade Mayor Walsh otherwise. If a recent article in *Al Jazeera* is any indication, they

will do so by lying and continuing the mythology of the police officer who is constantly under attack. Boston Police Superintendent Kenneth Fong invoked the aftermath of the Boston Marathon as justification for the requested rifles, and went on to say that the Boston Police "routinely" seizes



"Getting ready for peaceful protesters," Washington D.C., 2000. Photo by Urszula Masny-Latos

semi-automatic assault rifles from the street. This is directly at odds with the BPD's own statistics from 2013, which were reported in a *Boston Globe* article, and set the number of seized assault rifles for the entire year at six.

At this point it seems that many unlikely partners agree that militarization of our local police force has gone too far. Mayor Walsh has blocked the sale of these weapons for now, and Jack Kervin, president of the Boston Police Superior Officers

Federation labor union, stated that "It isn't like this is Fallujah or we're in a war zone." Kervin is right, as is evidenced by a consistent downward trend in slain officers, with only 51 slain officers last year, down from 104 in 1980.

Since it appears we have already won the fight on AR-15's, perhaps it is time to wage a larger struggle against all the manifestations of militarism within the Boston Police Department: the SWAT team surveillance of communities of color, the militaristic dress of most officers today, and the militarized presence at political protests in the city. I would only caution that we do not fall into the trap of blaming militarism for all our woes. There is a long history of police oppression in communities of color. Here in Boston, the Youth Violence Strike Force poses one of the biggest threats to young people of color, and is routinely criticized for their violence and heavy tactics. They do so wearing jeans and baseball hats and riding around in Crown Victorias. Pushing back against the incessant and reckless mili-

tarization of police should be a priority, but let's make sure it is not an end goal in our struggle against police oppression and brutality.

Makis Antzoulatos is a public defender with CPCS in Boston. He is a member of the NLG Mass Defense Committee and serves on the NLG Board of Directors.

Massachusetts Cops Making a Killing

by Carl E. Williams

In the past 12 years, police across the Commonwealth have killed 73 people. As crime is on the decrease, cop shootings are on the increase. In 2013 alone, 11 people were shot and killed by law enforcement officials. In every investigation, whether by the State Police, district attorneys, or municipal police departments, the findings were the same: justifiable force was used.

For the past five years, from 2008 to 2013, there has been an increase in police shooting civilians. At the same time all measures of crime are down. Statewide, violent crime has decreased 19 percent over the past 25 years.

According to the New York based Malcolm X Grassroots Movement, every 28 hours a person employed by or protected by the U.S. government killed a black person in 2012. The organization's 2012 Annual Report documents the killings of 313 black people by police, security guards, and vigilantes.

Lynn's Finest, Denis Reynoso

The case of Denis Reynoso is illustrative of this violent trend. Reynoso, an Iraq war veteran, was at his apartment in Lynn. He was there with his five-year-old son. Lynn police arrived in the area to investigate some disturbance at a nearby address. Inexplicably, the police ended up

at Reynoso's apartment. Officers now claim that Reynoso lunged for the gun of one of the officers. Reynoso ended up dead. He was shot by the police. For their part, the Lynn Police claim that Reynoso was the first aggressor. They say that the shooting, like all such shootings, was justified.

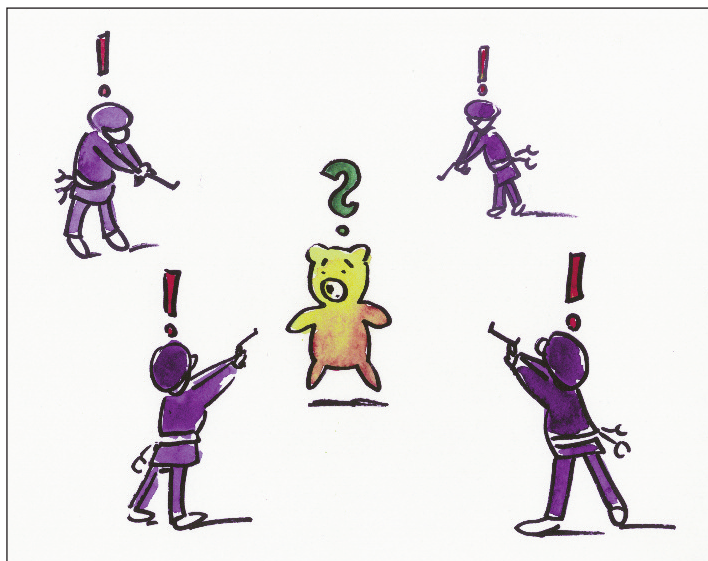
What Needs to be Done

For democracy to work, the government and its agents need to

tially volatile situation with civilians, such as traffic stops, foot chases, arrests, and home entries. Advances in technology have made such camera inexpensive, small, high quality, easy to activate, and capable of storing large amounts of video. I think that such cameras would be as valuable to police, for their own defense against accusation of brutality, as they would be to the citizenry.

Also, police vehicles should be similarly equipped with dashboard mounted camera to record traffic stops and other civilian interactions.

Lastly, there should be an independent investigative body, separate from the county district attorney's offices, to investigate claims of brutality and police shooting. This would give citizens



"Boston Incident," 2007 cartoon by Piotr Parda

be held responsible. There needs to be transparency. There needs to be accountability. All law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth should be required to post data and statistics publicly (on their website and available free of charge at police departments). This should include use of force reports, internal affairs complaints, and stop-and-frisk reports (these of course can and should be redacted to protect civilians' personal information).

Further, in my opinion, police should be outfitted with body cameras to video record poten-

of the Commonwealth more confidence than exists today in the fairness and impartiality of the investigations into such incidents.

Our Task

We need to demand these changes here and nationwide. It is a matter of life and death for people of color and other marginalized people in the U.S. We cannot continue to allow police to make these killings.

Carlton E. Williams serves on the NLG Massachusetts Chapter Board of Directors.

“Rise of the Warrior Cop” - Review

by Makis Antzoulatos

While *Rise of the Warrior Cop*, by Radley Balko, is not the first book documenting the growing militarization of police, it is arguably the most comprehensive and well-researched history of this growing phenomenon. Balko comes out of a libertarian tradition, and *Warrior Cop* is a development of previous research he had done, most notably a white paper published by the Cato Institute titled *Overkill: The Rise of Paramilitary Police Raids in America*.

The book begins by providing a large scale historical look at the notion of police as a paramilitarized force, starting with a discussion of the Roman Centurion guards. Balko goes on to discuss in length the historical framework of the 3rd Amendment, and develops an argument that the 3rd Amendment meant more than the literal quartering of troops, and that in fact the complicity between the U.S. military and domestic law enforcement agencies would be seen as offending the 3rd Amendment in the eyes of the framers. While interesting from a constitutional perspective, this discussion is not the important contribution that Balko makes in *Warrior Cop*. The most interesting question posed in the first part of the book is whether a paramilitary structure is necessary at all in the organization of local law enforcement agencies. Balko traces the modern police force to 1829 in London, when Sir Robert Peel, in a response to growing urban crime, established a police force to replace the night watchman system. Peel, while seemingly more cognizant of the

dangers of militarization than law enforcement architects today, supported the idea of a top-down structure, whose command reflected that found in the military. Understanding this development is important, because before we even get to an analysis of the current state of militarized police practices, we must ask ourselves whether this basic paramilitary resemblance is sustainable and whether such a structure ultimately leads to the situation today where police are armed with grenade launchers and tanks. One small but important concern raised by Balko is the proliferation of “troop to cop programs” which incentivize hiring military veterans. Amongst other factors, these programs suggest that the two jobs are somehow similar and require similar skill sets.

Warrior Cop does an incredible job outlining the political atmosphere that ushered in the first SWAT teams in the United States. This portion of the book is going to be of particular importance to members of the National Lawyers Guild. The book demonstrates clearly that the formation of SWAT teams in the United States was a direct response to liberation struggles by people of color in the United States. Darryl Gates, who was an Inspector with the Los Angeles Police Department, began to develop the idea of a SWAT team in the aftermath of the Watts Rebellion. What is less known, is that Gates adopted many of the ideas for this specialized force from militaristic policing tactics being used in Delano, California against striking members of the United Farm Workers. When Darryl Gates first pitched the idea to his superiors,

he called it Special Weapons Attack Team. Even the brass at the LAPD knew this was a bad idea, so a few days later Gates came back with Special Weapons And Tactics, and the modern SWAT team was born. Just as it was conceived as a mechanism to suppress dissent in communities of color, the SWAT team came to life in an attack against the black liberation movement. On December 6, 1969, just two days after Fred Hampton was murdered in Chicago, the LAPD embarked on the first SWAT raid in U.S. history; an attack on the Los Angeles Black Panther office. Over 250 police officers engaged in a 3-hour fire fight, where 5,000 rounds of ammunition were fired, and ultimately Darryl Gates received permission from the Department of Defense to procure a grenade launcher from the Marine base at Camp Pendleton.

Over the next 40 years, the proliferation of SWAT forces is almost unbelievable. By 2005, over 80% of towns with populations between 25,000 and 50,000 people had SWAT teams, and the total number of raids per year reached 50,000.

By the late 1970's, the government had found the next justification for the growing militarization of police in the United States: The War on Drugs. The militarization of drug investigations has brought countless horror stories, and Balko gives a good sampling of anecdotes about militarized raids gone wrong. He discusses the history and current status of two federal programs which have fueled this militarization. First, Byrne Grants were developed in 1988 to allow for the creation of multi-jurisdictional drug task

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“Rise of the Warrior Cop” - Review

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forces, armed with heavy military hardware. It was a task force set up under this program that was responsible for the 1999 pre-dawn raid on Tulia, Texas, where black-masked SWAT members arrested 10% of the town's black population, based on what was later uncovered to be made-up drug transactions. By 2004, all 46 people had been exonerated. The second is the 1033 Program, a provision of the National Defense Authorization Act, that, as of 1997, has allowed the Pentagon to reutilize military hardware by giving it to local law enforcement. In FY2011, \$500 million dollars in property was reutilized.

What is most notable in Balko's research is the manner in which all aspects of policing have been swept up in the drive to militarize, even programs that at first glance appear to be inapposite to the goal of militarization. The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program of the DOJ was established as part of the 1994 Joe Biden led omnibus crime bill. The term “community policing” sounds antithetical to increased militarization, however Balko points out significant research showing that lack of oversight and agreement on what the term “community policing” means has led to perverse results, with many law enforcement agencies considering SWAT raids and SWAT patrols of communities, an inte-

gral part of community policing.

What Balko does not let us forget, is that many of these programs came about, or were strengthened, during the 1990's, when Joe Biden was a leading figure in the Senate on crime issues. As a result, these programs have long been touted by Biden as sound police policy. During the George W. Bush administration, Byrne grant funding fell to \$170 million dollars per year, but in 2009 the Obama administration infused this pro-

ment to grenade launchers and even drones.

What we can see at this point is that militarization has become the norm for law enforcement agencies, and any excuse to justify that progression will be used. First it was rebellions in communities of color, next it was the drug war, and now it has become the “War on Terror.” Regardless of the justification, police departments are now shrouded in militarism from wearing battle fatigues to procuring armored personnel carriers, and the military industrial complex has devolved sophisticated targeted advertising for this equipment. Law enforcement agencies often justify these purchases by touting the dangers of the job. Balko discusses a common sentiment amongst officers that they will do “anything just to get home tonight.” But with only 51 officers slain in



gram with \$2 billion dollars in funding as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. We have seen similar increases in funding for the COPS program, as well as the “1033” giveaways. The “War on Terror” has provided the most recent justification for increasing militarization, with the Department of Homeland Security handing out \$34 billion dollars in anti-terror grants by 2011. This money has been spent on everything from Armored Personnel Carriers to tanks to bomb detonating equip-

2005, out of a nationwide total of 800,000 law enforcement officers, this threat is largely imagined and exaggerated. Another area that should be looked at is the role that increased militarization has played in the policing of protest movements. This is not touched on as much in Balko's book, and I look forward to a book being released in May by Canadian sociologist and activist Lesley Wood titled *Crisis and Control: The Militarization of Protest Policing*.

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NLG MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTER ANNUAL MEETING

Wednesday, March 19, 2014

5:30 - 8:00 pm

14 Beacon St., Conference Room, 1st Floor, Boston

5:30 - 6:30 pm - Wine & Cheese Reception

6:30 - 7:00 pm - Reports from NLG Committees and Elections of Officers

7:00 - 8:00 pm - Discussion with BENJAMIN FALKNER on the NLG
Litigation Committee's work related to the April 2013 city
lockdown and searches of Watertown homes.

*If you are interested in running in NLG Massachusetts Chapter elections and
serve on the Board of Directors, please contact the office at 617-227-7335.*

“Rise of the Warrior Cop” - Review

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Warrior Cop includes some encouraging stories about jurisdictions that rejected the drive towards militarism. Washington, D.C. rejected the trend in the 1970's and saw favorable results. Likewise, San Diego made a concerted effort to address a botched militarized raid in 1990 and came up with new strategies for “community policing.” Since then, San Diego has enjoyed some of the lowest crime rates in the country, and a significant decrease in police violence.

Balko tells a story that needs

to be heard, and provides the information to begin a real discussion on the character of law enforcement agencies around the country. If I have one criticism of his analysis, it is Balko's failure to analyze these developments as part of a larger critique of the role the police play in oppressing poor communities, and specifically communities of color. Balko, to his credit, highlights how much of the militarization over the past 40 years has been disproportionately waged against communities of color. However, there is an implicit suggestion throughout the book that at some point in history

there was a time when police were not a threat. As we know, the relationship between police and marginalized communities has always been marred by violence and oppression, and this dynamic long precedes the growth of militarization within law enforcement.

Makis Antzoulatos is a public defender with CPCS in Boston. He is a member of the NLG Mass Defense Committee and serves on the NLG Board of Directors.

NLG Massachusetts Chapter Sustainers

In the spring of 2003, the Massachusetts Chapter of the NLG initiated the Chapter Sustainer Program. Since its inception, the Program has been very successful and has been enthusiastically joined by the following Guild members:

2 Anonymous • Michael Avery • Steven Buckley • Howard Cooper • Barb Dougan • Robert Doyle • Melinda Drew & Jeff Feuer • Carolyn Federoff • Roger Geller & Marjorie Suisman • Lee Goldstein & Shelley Kroll • Lisa Gordon • Benjie Hiller • Andrei Joseph • Myong Joun • Martin Kantrovitz • Nancy Kelly & John Willshire-Carrera • David Kelston • Jonathan Messinger • Petrucelly, Nadler & Norris • Hank Phillippi Ryan & Jonathan Shapiro • Allan Rodgers • Martin Rosenthal • Sharryn Ross & Mark Stern • Anne Sills & Howard Silverman • Judy Somberg • Stern, Shapiro, Weissberg & Garin

The Sustainer Program is one of the most important Chapter initiatives to secure its future existence. Please consider joining the Program.

YES, INCLUDE MY NAME AMONG NLG MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTER SUSTAINERS!

I, _____, am making a commitment to support the Massachusetts Chapter of the Guild with an annual contribution of:
_____ \$500 (not including my membership dues)
\$ _____ (other above \$500)

As a sustainer I will receive:

- special listing in the Dinner Program;
- 1/8 page ad in the Dinner Program;
- acknowledgement in every issue of *Mass Dissent*;
- two (2) free raffle tickets for a Holiday Party raffle;
- invitation to special events.

Three ways to become a sustainer:

- contribute \$500 or more a year (in addition to dues)
- pair up with another person and pay \$250 each, or
- join the "Guild Circle" and pay \$50/month minimum.

Please mail to: NLG, Massachusetts Chapter
14 Beacon St., Suite 407, Boston, MA 02108

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Urszula Masny-Latos, *Executive Director* 10/1/2013

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