

## Campus Resources

- Case Managers call respective offices (BMAC, CAPS, DOS, SHS)
- Bob Murphy Access Center (BMAC)  
SSC-110, (562) 985-5401
- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)  
Brotman Hall 2nd floor, (562) 985-4001
- Dean of Students (DOS)  
USU 219, (562) 985-8670
- Office of Equity and Diversity (OED)  
Foundation 120, (562) 985-8256
- Student Health Services (SHS)  
(562) 985-4771
- Student Life and Development  
USU 215, (562) 985-4181
- University Police Department (UPD)  
Emergency: 911  
Non emergency: (562) 985-4101

# Free Speech at the BEACH

*CSULB supports creative, thoughtful, and respectful discourse where conflicting perspectives are vigorously debated and thoroughly discussed. CSULB is dedicated to affording all members of the CSULB community the protections for free speech, expression, assembly, religion, and press available under the U.S. and California constitutions and all applicable federal and state laws, in accordance with the University's purpose and function except insofar as limitations on those freedoms are necessary to CSULB's functioning.*

CSULB Regulation I Time,  
Place, and Manner Policy:

CSULB Freedom  
of Speech:



## Student Responsibilities

The First Amendment protects the right to dissent in many forms, but not civil disobedience. By definition, civil disobedience refers to the refusal to obey laws by violating them. A founding premise for society based on the rule of law and order is to adhere to the laws that are voted into existence. In the United States, we have guaranteed the right to dissent, to protest, to assemble peaceably, to petition against a law, and to pose legal challenges to laws we believe violate constitutional rights. When dissent crosses over into the area called "time, place, manner" restrictions, dissent moves to civil disobedience. Students may dissent against a range of policies and against political ideas in a number of ways. Such dissent becomes unprotected civil disobedience when taking over a campus building, materially disrupting classes or events, trespassing, vandalizing, disturbing the peace, or other types of conduct subject to time, place, manner restrictions. CSULB protects the freedom to dissent, and also seeks to raise awareness that participation in civil disobedience could potentially result in serious criminal or conduct charges.

Students/protesters may not:

- Interfere with class instruction or other scheduled academic, educational, or approved activities/events/programs
- Disrupt university staff or officials while they are fulfilling their university responsibilities
- Block attendees from entering or exiting the event
- Obstruct pedestrian or vehicular traffic, or otherwise endanger persons or property
- Touch or spit on speakers/presenters
- Employ sound amplification or create noise that disrupts University activities or interferes with the exercise of free speech by others
- Conduct activity in or on campus parking lots, parking structures, driveways, crosswalks, streets, roadways, and paths of pedestrian travel
- Harass, intimidate, or impede the movement of persons
- Occupy an office, classroom, or other non-public space
- Create or cause unsafe congestion around stairs and escalators
- May not have faces covered with anything that is not intended for health & safety
- Have signs attached to poles or sticks

## How Students May Express their Own Freedom of Speech:

1. Counter-demonstration: Organize a demonstration to illustrate your opposition to the point of view being presented by the other group.
2. Leave: A very powerful tool to send a message of opposition is to deny a speaker and/or event your attendance. Controversial speakers are usually trained to provoke their audience and if the audience does not exist it creates a challenging situation for the speaker and/or organizers to create the dissent they desire.
3. Stand Up and Turn Around: Another option is to force the speaker to speak to your back. Most speakers need to feed off the audience and the controversy they create. By turning your back you remain present but still send a message of opposition. This can only be done if you are not obstructing the view of other attendees who want to see the speaker.
4. Tape Your Mouth: Another effective message you can send at an event is to place tape over your mouth to indicate you have been silenced. This can also mean you are sending a message that you oppose the view but are demonstrating your peaceful resistance to the message.
5. T-Shirts: Many students create t-shirts to send a message and create a community of solidarity around the issue they support or disagree with.
6. Posters & Signs: CSULB students have created their own signs to counter picket the message/event being brought to the university. ASI provides paints on the 3rd floor of the University Student Union (room 312) to assist students with communicating their various messages. The supplies are available to CSULB students and the staff remain content neutral in providing access to the supplies.
7. Flyers: You may want to create your own flyers or work with the ASI Communications Department to support your efforts. It is always important to make sure your message is communicated effectively.
8. Social Media: There are many social media platforms available to communicate your message for or against a particular cause/speaker.
9. More Speech: You can counter hate speech or other speech with more free speech, better speech, and with more accurate speech. Use your right to free expression to condemn hate speech and other ignorant speech.
10. Sing/Chant: You may gather a group of people to sing loudly and drown out the messages being delivered.