

Minorities occupy Ad. Bldg.; vow to remain until demands are met

Tranquil mood pervades takeover

By GORDON ATCHERSON

The floor is strewn with sleeping bags, knapsacks and the remnants of a cold-cut buffet for 200 hungry students.

Cigarettes, books, newspapers, and human bodies cover the once spotless orange carpeting.

SOMEHOW it's a surrealistic show—demonstrators camping in on the usually library-quiet, neat-as-a-pin second floor of the Administration Building.

But the feverish, volatile atmosphere that surrounded the confrontations of the late sixties—the titanic battle at Columbia and the South University riots here—has now been replaced by the small of marijuana and the stiffness of a packed lecture hall.

"We're here because we want to turn the University upside down," said one professor, sitting on an imitation mahogany desk recently occupied by Robben Fleming's personal secretary.

BUT THE energy just wasn't there, and most of the demonstrators just began settling in for the night.

A foursome played bridge in the center of the brightly-decorated reception area, as a few kibitzers munched on sandwiches and listened to the bidding.

The majority of the people directed their attention toward one of the three portable television sets and the heroic prime-time viewings.

See DEMONSTRATORS, Page 8



Dole Photo by STEVE KAGAN

UNIVERSITY President Robben Fleming talks with several of the minority students yesterday who took over the Administration Building calling for acceptance of six demands. At a press conference yesterday, Fleming said he would neither recognize their council as a negotiating team nor offer amnesty to the protesters.

250 ask 'U' to meet BAM goals

By ROB MEACHUM and DAVID WEINBERG

As of late last night, nearly 250 minority students remained camped out in the Administration Building vowing to escalate their "efforts to disrupt the stability of this institution," unless their demands are met.

The protest began early yesterday morning when about 300 minority students, many of them black, entered the building and demanded meetings with top University officials. At 4:00 p.m. nearly 500 members and supporters of the Graduate Employees' Organization (GEO) held a rally on Regents' Plaza in support of the students. They will mass again this morning at 10:00 a.m..

THE THIRD World Coalition Council, representing black, Chinese, Asian - American and Native - American student groups, presented University President Robben Fleming with a set of six demands to be met before they would vacate the building. They are:

- Recognition of the Third World Coalition Council as the official negotiating team for minority students;
- Immediate resignation Cleopatra Lyons, a black nursing student for allegedly administering insulin to a patient without prior consent of a doctor;
- Establishment of a full

FIVE YEARS AGO

BAM: Mass movement

By ANN MARIE LIPINSKI
The rebirth of the Black Action Movement (BAM) had its beginnings in a period when protest was still big and "revolution" was the American Way.

The time was spring, 1970 and the tempo was fast. University students campus-wide were raising banners and clomped flats in support of the BAM demands. The movement, which was primarily aimed at toping black enrollment to ten per cent by 1973-74, climaxed in an eight-day class strike that drew 75 per cent of the LSA student population from their classes at its peak.

BAM, WHICH included representatives from the Black Students Union, Black Law Students Association, Association of Black Social Work Students, and Black medical school and psychology department groups first presented their demands to President Robben Fleming, and Student Government Council in early February of 1970.

BAM's original demands, which were drawn up at a mass meeting of black students called for:

—An increase in black enrollment at the University to ten per cent by 1973-74;

—Additional annual increases to this percentage until the proportion of blacks "shall approach if not exceed" the proportion of blacks in the total state population;

—The hiring of several full-time recruiters to aid this increased enrollment;

—The establishment of "an intensive supportive services program" to serve the new black students;

—An increase in University financial aid to black students;

—The establishment of a black studies center;

—The establishment of a University-wide appeal board to deal with financial aid;

—The revamping of the parents' confidential statements to allow for "broad cases"; and

—The granting of tuition waivers to in-state black students to be admitted under special programs.

The statement also pledged support for "our lesser brothers and sisters, the Chicano, in their more than reasonable demands for one recruiter and 50 Chicano students on campus this fall."

AS THE movement snowballed, however, additional demands including the prevention of reprisals against participants in the class strikes and a mandatory one-time assessment of \$3 per student for a Martin Luther King scholarship fund, were included.

Nearly two months after the demands were first submitted, BAM members unanimously approved a Memphis proposal concerning implementation of some of those demands and re-

jection of others.

Final agreements reached on the various BAM demands were:

—30 per cent black enrollment by fall 1973;

—The admission of 900 new black students in fall 1971;

—Adequate supportive services, including financial aid, tutoring and counseling;

—Nine undergraduates and an unspecified number of graduate recipients. Seven new recruiters in the OAP and two more recruiters and/or financial aid officers in the Financial Aid Office were committed at the undergraduate level.

Three graduate recipients and additional funding to finance part-time recruiters, including such efforts by students, was approved.

—\$15,000 for supportive services and the Afro-American Center.

—Creation of a University-wide financial aid appeal board and revamping of the parents' confidential statement.

—A Chinese recruiter and 50 Chicano students by fall 1973.

—Recruitment of black faculty.

Ad. Bldg. occupied by 250 students

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time Native-American advocate was equal to amount of work done.

● Establishment of an Asian-American advocate;

● Establishment of a Chicano cultural center;

● Granting of total amnesty "for all those participating in the activities of the Third World Council."

Fleming said in a press conference late yesterday afternoon that his administration would not recognize the Council as a negotiating team and would not grant amnesty to participants of the takeover.

"The University has an absolutely firm position on amnesty—we do not grant amnesty," he said. "No student, however, that 'has long as there is no destruction of property they will not be removed.'"

BUT WHEN Fleming was posed with the hypothetical question of what would happen if the students remained for an extended period of time, he responded, "That's a bridge we'll cross when we come to it."

Speaking of the recognition of the Council, Fleming said, "It

one wants to argue whether they represent all of the Third World students—I don't know whether they do or not." He believes the valuable time is being wasted "debating whether or not you (the Council) represent all Third World students." "Why not discuss the kinds of problems you think you have instead," he concluded.

While there were no incidents of violence during the day, several city policemen remained in the building overnight. The building was secured at 10:30 last night with no one allowed to enter or exit after that time.

FURTHER negotiations will begin at 9:00 a.m. this morning.

The takeover was precipitated by "incident after incident after incident," according to Council spokesman Sam Hilda, culminating with the expulsion of Cleopatra Lyles, a black nursing student. She has been accused by Nursing School officials of giving insulin to a patient without the consent of a doctor. They accused her of not conferring "to traditions in the Nursing School."

Richard Garland, a Black Advocate, termed the allegations "lies," and further stated that the "insulin injection was not given."

SHE HAS not, in my opinion, been given insulin to which she was entitled," he concluded. Lyles was summarily dismissed in one day.

The sit-in was also provoked by the controversy surrounding the Regents' selection of Jewel Cook, a black woman educator, and the University's ultimate rejection of her.

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'75 BAM demands

The following is a condensation of the Black Action Movement demands presented to the University yesterday by the Third World Coalition Council (TWCC). TWCC has promised to leave the Administration Building when the first six demands are met and the University agrees to bargain on the rest.

Demanded:

● That the TWCC be recognized as the sole bargaining agent for people of color in the University;

● That Cleopatra Lyles be reinstated in the Nursing School;

● That the job appointment of the Native American advocate be moved from half-time to full time;

● The establishment of an Asian American advocate;

● The establishment of a Chicano Cultural center;

● Total amnesty from all reprisals for demonstrators.

The TWCC calls for University negotiation on the following:

● That blacks constitute ten per cent of the student population by September, 1973; 15 per cent by September, 1976; a percentage equal to or greater than the percentage of blacks in the state by September, 1977; that each department be ten per cent black; and that the black student population be half male and half female;

● That the percentage of blacks in the overall and individual department faculties be ten percent by September, 1978; 15 percent by September, 1979; and equal to or greater than the state's black population percentage by September, 1977;

● That all screening and preliminary committees for applicants for these faculty posts be "null and void" until the demanded percentages are met;

● That the Black United Front be given general control of all admission, recruitment, and financial aid policies regarding blacks;

● That money for black financial aid be increased by thirty percent immediately and that those funds continue to be increased "to meet the needs of black students";

● That the Black United Front control all University services concerning black students;

● That the Black United Front be given control of 25 per cent of the University's budget;

● That the Black United Front be recognized as sole bargaining agent for University blacks;

● That the Black United Front be given control of the hiring and firing of all black administrators, and that the number of black administrators be increased immediately;

● That all black faculty members be granted tenure;

● That the percentage of blacks in research programs be related to the percentage of blacks in the state;

● That all grades of less than 'A' for black students be "retrograded" until the enrollment and 1975 faculty demands are met;

● That all black students be exempt from examinations until the enrollment demands are met and until the group "feels there is an adequate black faculty and administrative body to justify evaluate the academic ability of black students";

● That the percentage of Mexican-Americans, Native Americans, and Asian-Americans at the University be increased to their corresponding percentage in the U.S. population.

Demonstrators get set for long night

(Continued from Page 1)

And just a few pained over textbooks—in preparation for upcoming exams—or had already fallen asleep.

"I'M READY to stay as long as it takes," commented a demonstrator wearing a black-and-cap. "I didn't bring anything with me, but I'm ready just the same."

The second-floor maze of offices—including Fleming's conference rooms, and offices has been almost completely overrun by the band of surprisingly typical looking students, with only a few sporting bizarre garb or hairstyles.

"If you told me this morning, I'd be sleeping outside Fleming's office tonight, I'd say you were absolutely crazy," quipped one student. "But I'm here and I'm probably the one who's crazy."

Showing no signs of unassail-

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ness or worry, city police and University security guards milled about among the demonstrators.

"THE WORST thing is that when a bunch of radicals get together we have to work overtime," said one cop who had been on duty for nearly 24 hours.

"Everybody is playing it cool—the kids, Fleming, us—and that's just fine with me," he added.

Even Fleming's entrance and exit failed to set off much of an emotional response; save for a few hoots, catcalls, and obscenities. The whole thing seemed more like a hastily conceived picnic than a time attempt to "off the establishment."

"Strangely, for all the talk of solidarity, the entire thing has also become a segregated affair: the blacks by and large occupied one room, the other minorities a second, and the whites yet another."

But nobody seemed unhappy. The leaders were pressing demands on the University. The followers had a chance to live something or least vaguely akin to the Strawberry Statement. And the Berns Security guards picked up plenty of overtime pay.

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