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

Tranquil mood pervades takeover

By GORDON ATCHESON

The place is strewn with sleeping bags, knapsacks, and the remnants of a cold-cut buffet for 200 hungry students. Cigarette butts, newspapers, and human bodies cover the once spotless orange carpeting.

SOMEHOW it's a surrealistic show—demonstrators camped-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the confrontations of the late sixties—the titanic battle at Columbia and the South University riots here—has now been replaced by the smell of marijuana and the stuffiness of a packed lecture hall.

“We're here because we want to turn the University upside down,” said one protester, sitting on an imitation mahogany desk usually 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 innocuous prime-time viewings.

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250 ask 'U' to meet BAM goals

By ROB MEACHUM and DAVID WEINBERG

As of late last night, nearly 250 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 Employes' 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, Chicano, 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;
- ImmEDIATELY reinstate Cleopatra Lyons, a black nursing student for allegedly administering insulin to a patient without prior consent of a doctor;
- Establishment of a full
FIVE YEARSAGO

BAM: Mass movement

BY ANN MARIE LIPINSKI

The relatively short but telltale symptoms of the Black Action Movement (BAM) strike had its beginnings in a period when protest was still high and "revolution" was the American way.

The time was spring, 1969 and the venue was Yale. University students campus-wide were raising banners, chanting slogans in support of the BAM de-marche. The movement, which was primarily aimed at upping black enrollment to ten per cent by 1973, had its first day of action in an eight day class strike that drew 75 per cent of Yale's student population from their classes in a peak.

BAM, WHICH included representatives from the Black Student Union, the Black Student Association, the Association of Black Social Work Students, and black medical school and psychology department groups first presented their demands to President Richard Leventhal, Student Assembly, and the Board of Trustees in early February of 1970.

BAM's original demands, which included the re-instatement of 1000 black students were met by the lack of meeting of black students in number.

- An increase in black enrollment at the University to ten per cent by 1973.
- Additional annual increases to the percentage until the proportion of blacks "shall approach if not exceed" 20 per cent of black students.
- The hiring of full-time black faculty, to increase to the number of 1000 black students.
- An increase in University financial aid to black students.

- The establishment of a black student center.
- The establishment of a University-wide, appeal board to deal with grievances of black students.
- The re-vamping of the participation committee to allow for "hazardous" black students.
- The granting of "tutoring" privileges to black students, to be admitted to special, public, cultural events.

The statement also pledged support for the "dual" black students and others, the Chicano, in their more "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 strike and a mandatory one-time assessment of $1 per student for a Martin Luther King scholarship fund were included.

Nearly two months after the demands were first submitted, BAM reached a major decision. It had approved a Black proposal concerning implementation of some of those demands and rejection of others.

Final agreements reached on the agenda of BAM demands were:

- A 20 per cent black enrollment by fall 1973.
- Remedial courses, including, financial aid, tutoring and counseling.
- Undergraduate and an unspecified number of graduate assistantships in the OAP and two more financial officers in the Financial Aid Office to be appointed undergraduate level.
- In addition, BAM recommended recruiting and additional funding to finance part-time recruiters, in addition to the efforts of the BAM financial aid.