

THE PAPER

VOL. 36, NO. 1

222

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1972

—Langston Hughes

So we stand here
on the edge of hell
in Harlem
and look out
on the world
and wonder
what we're gonna do
in the face of
what we remember.

SEEK Awaits Chairman

By TYLIE S. WATERS

Malcolm Robinson, previously Chief Counselor of the SEEK Department, is presently functioning as Acting Director of the program until a permanent director is found. Robinson said that he was approached by Provost Saul Touster to serve as the Acting Director following Dean Young's recent promotion.

Robinson stated that he could have refused the position but he felt a commitment in doing the job since Dean Young had left and the work had to be carried on until a new director was appointed. However, Robinson further stated that this responsibility often means working beyond the standard eight-hour day. "It's a lot of work," he stressed.

When asked if there were any possible chance of his becoming permanent director, according to some rumors circulating, he said, "I was asked the same question by the Search Committee and I've told them, 'I do not want to be the director.' In order to become a candidate for the directorship, you must apply and be screened by the Committee. I have not applied and I have no ideas about becoming the director."

The target date for the new director is at the end of the semester. At that time, Robinson said, "I am going to retire from any administrative work."

Robinson contends that counseling is the best and the most critical part of the program. "Sometimes you have students who because of their past and inadequate schooling were not always geared into the proper direction. It's good to have

somebody to come and talk to you about what you want to be in life . . . I thought I was a good counselor and that I could relate to a lot of my students."

Robinson says he still talks to some of his old students who have been transferred to other counselors. "If they want to come and talk to me, they're always welcome."

The Acting Director says the permanent director should have some administrative sense, should be able to relate to students, and he should be non-biased in terms of other ethnic groups.

According to Student Ombudsman, Bob Grant, there is presently a candidate in mind for the directorship. However, there are drawbacks as to his credibility. Having been charged with manipulating funds and having once struck a student, the Brandeis University candidate is undergoing further investigation by the Search Committee. "At the moment, these are allegations and the Committee will meet with the Brandeis candidate along with other faculty members of Brandeis to find out if these charges have any validity."

The Search Committee, formed by President Marshak, be-

gan screening candidates to replace Dean Young over the summer.

Grant conveyed that Dean Young's directorship terminated June 30th and he subsequently began his re-appointment July 1st.

Robinson commented that it is actually "The President's" Committee in that Marshak organized it and requests that only three names be submitted from which he will select any one candidate for the directorship.

Still without a positive candidate for directorship, the Committee continues its search. Both Robinson and Grant who are members of the Committee said that the summer was a disadvantage in that many of the members of the Committee were away and not available leading to a decrease in member participation and resulting in a half-done job."

The Committee, originally comprised of approximately 13 members — students, faculty, and counselors of mixed ethnicity — now has a countdown of about nine members, according to Grant.

"As a result of these disparaging factors, the Committee picked a man without thorough-

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The Paper — Robert Knight
Herb DeBerry — DSPS

DSPS:

New Acting Head

By CYNTHIA VALENTIN

As of September 1st, Herb DeBerry, formerly Associate Dean of Department Student Personnel Services, (D.S.P.S.) assumed a new position. This position is Acting Chairman for the Department of Student Activities. DeBerry replaced the former Dean Sohmer who obtained the position of Vice Provost.

These changes came about as a result of a report done on the department. This report was made by a visitation committee, which was appointed by President Marshak. The committee found that Dean Sohmer had too many other responsibilities to react as sensitively as he may have wanted to student needs.

Although DeBerry's chairmanship is temporary, (after this year there will be revisions in the obtaining of positions), he feels that there should be certain changes made in D.S.P.S. policies. "More and better services should be offered" says DeBerry. He feels that the department must change with the student body in order to have any real and functional purpose, and that a department which cannot be responsive to the needs of the student body has 'no place in the college community.'

DeBerry feels that his new position will enable him to be closer to the student body. When asked if he will be instrumental in cutting some of the red tape which exists in some operations of student activities, his response was some of the red tape is necessary, "but in certain emergency situations, it must be cut." The dean concedes that some of the rules and regulations involved in the processes are totally illogical. Such as the spending of allocated monies before they are received.

"Student organizations are important because they provide group experiences. They add to the importance of being in

school, aside from academics. It is important though, that these extra curricular activities do not detract attention from academic activities."

"Special interest organizations give students personal reasons for becoming involved." The very function of the department is to provide special services not offered in the academic realm. These services range from academic related ones, such as tutoring, courses in speed reading and notetaking, to personal services such as student programs and personal counseling.

It is rather ironic that with the 'elevation' of status, so to speak, the only occurring changes are in the power to make decisions and appointments. Incidentally, his new position rates no salary increase. The fact that his appointment is only for one year is very unfortunate. It must be said that one year is a short time to make any major visible changes. It takes time to become accustomed to, and thusly, function properly within any system. DeBerry could undoubtedly become a major stronghold in the department, for the mere fact that he has been acquainted personally with students in past experiences, and knows the feelings and many of the viewpoints of students. In view of this he has very little time to expand. There are many changes that the department must undergo in order to become meaningful to the student body, the faculty, or itself. We, as the entire college community must give ourselves a chance. DeBerry recognizes that there must be change.

Jeffries: A Paid Buffer?

By GWENDOLYN DIXON

"I've been brought to City College as a buffer," said the mild-looking, yet positive sounding doctor. "But that's not what I'm about."

For the first time in the history of City College we have a new departmental head for Black Studies, Dr. Leonard Jeffries, who speaks enthusiastically about moves to make Black Studies a viable program.

Jeffries states emphatically that, "Black Studies should be made relevant to the needs of the students."

"Black Studies has to be made a component to the Black community because Black people need to know what plans the city has for Harlem."

"We need to rewrite, re-analyze and produce materials relating to the Black World. We need Third World materials created for and by Third World people for all public institutions."

"We should produce materials on Neo-colonialism in the Caribbean and America, defining our positions and resolutions."

In the Black Studies dept., Dr. Jeffries would like to develop disciplines in Social Science, Chemistry, Physics which relate directly to Black people.

As part of his program, he proposes to institute a research center as a means of creating a liaison between the students and the community. Field trips to African lands will be a part of the program, as well as other



The Paper — T. Holmes
Leonard Jeffries

special projects relating to the community.

He emphasizes Black development of self.

"We must develop with a hidden agenda. If we didn't believe in white institutions we wouldn't

be here subjecting ourselves to this bureaucracy. Instead we are caught up into something else. The Black experience, no matter where it is, is a struggle in the context of game playing."

Born 1936 in Newark, where he lived until beginning his college career, Jeffries seems to be fully aware of what the true struggle for survival is about.

Receiving his B.A. from Lafayette College, he continued his education at Columbia University where he was awarded his M.A. in Political Science as well as his Ph.D. in International Politics.

Jeffries taught and helped to establish the Black Studies Department at San Jose State College in California.

The swift walking chairman first came to City College in the spring of '69 where he taught Political Science 20, **Politics and Race**. He did further studies in International Politics and expects to have a book published this spring analysing sub-na-

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SEEK...

(Continued from Page 1)

ly checking his background," added Grant. "The man from Brandeis is definitely qualified, explained Grant, "but if we find the allegations to be true, he will be automatically disqualified as a candidate."

One of the major priorities of the Committee is that the director should come from off-campus. "In this way, Grant revealed, "he will not be affected by the City College administrators as strongly as one might from on-campus and will have more control over them."

Neither Robinson or Grant

specified as to whether the director should be Black or Puerto Rican, although the majority of the resumes received were from Black candidates. Of the approximately 300 resumes, 25 candidates were interviewed. Robinson further stated concerning the selection of a director, "It is up to the Search Committee . . . and I'd rather keep my personal feelings out of it." Grant later related that the committee would do the utmost to insure the selection of a quality director.

According to the student ombudsman, when the Committee was first organized, it originally sought two assistant directors; one to serve as an academic assistant director and the

other as administrative assistant. "The idea of an administrative director was eliminated, since the chances were 10 to 1 of finding one. The program, however, was in dire need of an academic director and should have had one a long time ago," he added.

George McDonald, former College Skills Coordinator at City for the past four years, was the chosen candidate by the Committee, reported Grant. Contrary to this, Malcolm Robinson said, "George McDonald was appointed to the assistant directorship last year while Dean Young was still here. Both Robinson and Grant do contend that he is well-qualified for the job.

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Jeffries...

(Continued from Page 1)

tional politics in the Ivory Coast.

He has published articles in the Pan African Journal and other journals and worked for the Social Science Research Council in the area of African political development and sub national policy.

While completing his dissertations, he traveled throughout the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Ghana and Nigeria. This summer he visited Guyana, as a result of the student field trip sponsored by the department.

"I'm not a white man's controlled agent," said Jeffries.

"The Black revolution opened things up in the last few years and we have learned from experience that power concedes nothing without demand."

"It is definitely that time in history for Black people to exert their expertise and knowledge in establishing positive directions for economic and political liberation. Too long have we been satisfied with half of the pie and mickey mouse programs."

Jeffries advocates a collective spirit among the students and the community.

"This is a new day."

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Hillside Hospital; 75-59 263 St. Glen Oaks, Queens, N.Y. #343-7800 — Lisa Richter or Errol Jones. Seeks a Research assistant to work with drug addicts. Psychology major. Spanish-speaking. Salary: \$200 per week.

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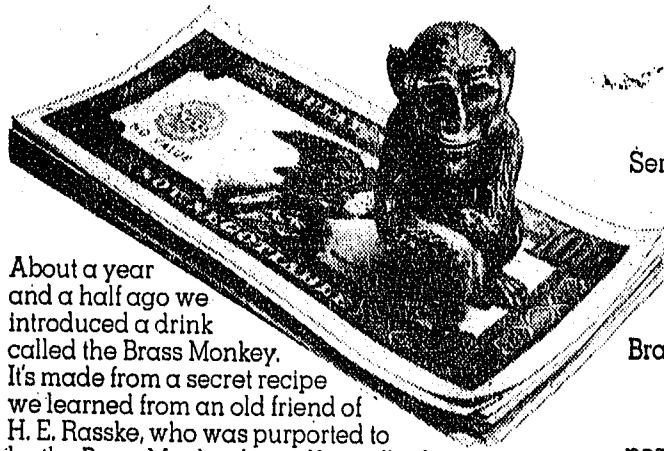
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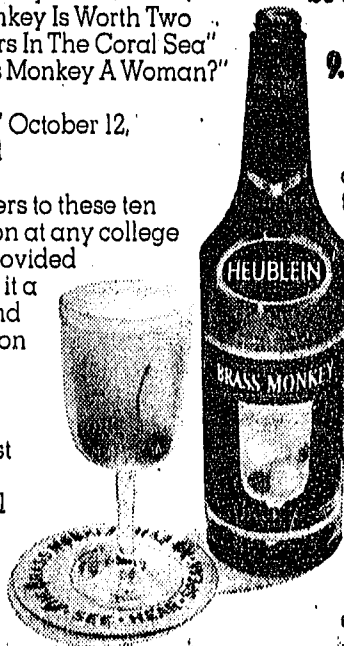
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The Ten Undercover Questions

1. What was the name of the Japanese Secret Service?
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3. What was the name of the street where the Brass Monkey Club was located?
4. If the Brass Monkey was a woman, what two possible names could she have had besides H. E. Rasske?
5. What is the color of the Brass Monkey Cocktail?
6. How did Admiral Kokura die?
7. Where is H. E. Rasske reputed to live now?
8. During World War II, what was reputed to be the principal form of commerce in Macao?
9. What was the name of the quinine dealer?
10. Loyana sang "My Love is a Man of Gold." What do you think the lyrics of this song might have been?

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ON APPOINTMENTS

Editorial

PART I

Between the past semester and the present time, a number of events have taken place, and decisions have been made that effect the lives of Black folks, both directly and indirectly.

For example, over the summer five deanships at the college were filled. No Black people were selected to fill those posts. Although the job requires individuals, the responsibilities and influence that accompany the jobs represent areas of relative potential power.

A sixth position, Dean of the Department of Student Personnel Services, has been given to Herbert DeBerry. He is functioning as the temporary Chairman. Traditionally, the Chairman has been a full Dean; DeBerry is an Associate Dean. It appears that even when one token Black is placed in such a position, he is only there temporarily and without the full salary and concomitant title. Check it out. Examine the SEEK Program.

Since the Spring semester, the Directorship of the SEEK Program became vacant; the former Director received an appointment elsewhere in the City University. According to past practices, the Director also functioned as the Chairman of the Department of Special Programs. However, this is not the case at hand.

Malcolm Robinson is the temporary Director of SEEK, but he does not function as anybody's Chairman. He does not have the official title of Dean (as he should) or the proper salary. Furthermore, the head of SEEK has very little actual power. That is to say that all major and most minor decisions concerning the program are made from sources external to SEEK, even down to any expenditures over \$25.00! We should be familiar with this mode of operation; it is the standard procedure for the "community service programs" that over-saturate our communities.

Now, in the midst of a variety of circumstances which indicate a good deal of backstabbing and professional opportunism was a group of "student and faculty leaders" who were meeting to determine the outcome of the situation created by the vacancy. Dig what happens next.

While they were theorizing and fantasizing over the composition of the Search Committee (which was charged with the duty of uncovering a new Director), and establishing a quota on the number and mixture of non-white counselors to work in SEEK, and fighting over what color the new Director should be, the five deanships were signed, sealed and delivered.

And what was left when the smoke cleared? Two brothers with some shaky jobs in one hand and some make-believe salary slots in the other. They were each charged with one responsibility: don't raise no hell.

Meanwhile, the greater number of SEEK students were engaged in a literal battle for survival at the college. Some new applications for financial aid were designed which were ridiculous in form and demeaning in content.

So, while the leadership was fighting over quotas and skin colors, while the real power brokers were wheeling and dealing, and while the two brothers were being conned, the students were left in the cold. Fortunately, some type of organization occurred (even though it was just for the crises at hand, without regard for the continual crisis which we face) and the students were able to halt the latest attempts to reduce the SEEK Program to memories.

But what is the lesson to learn from this? It is clear that the individuals selected for the two appointments do not have any power; if they did maybe they would power themselves up some real job functions and some correct paychecks. It is also apparent that the so-called leadership does not have any authority; they didn't even focus on the correct issues. The only people who were able to organize and accomplish a relevant objective was the students themselves.

It does not require an intellectual theorist to comprehend that the sentiment among the student body (SEEK student body and therefore the greater part of the Black student body) is more serious and intense than that of the leadership. But where is the structure to harness and develop that sentiment into a force to work for the good of our people.

This editorial could have focused on the professional wheeling and dealing on the part of the faculty. But that is fruitless at this point and time. These things will continue to happen until Black folks are organized into a cohesive force on this campus. Only then can we wield the type of instrument that can put an end to all of this half-stepping and jiving. Seriously, blood. Check it out.

FROM BERLIN TO MUNICH

In the summer of 1936, a young Black athlete by the name of Jesse Owens was making history at the Berlin Olympics by winning the one-hundred meter dash, 200 meter dash, the long jump, and the four hundred meter relay along with Ralph Metcalfe, Foy Draper, and Frank Wykoff. At that time, Germany was under the fascist dictatorship of Adolf Hitler, who was present at the thirty-six olympics in Berlin where he refused to greet Owens or shake his hand.

Three years before the games, Hitler had already withdrew from the League of Nations and had set up concentration camps where six million people (mainly Jews and Poles) were being exterminated. Yet the olympics were held in Berlin.

In only three years after the 1936 Olympics, Germany invaded Poland beginning World War II. Two years after that Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

The second War of the World, was well under way, and the only international sports were on the battlefield. Where the Black athletes won medals for the U.S. in Berlin, Black soldiers were winning casualties.

It challenges the sane mind when one thinks about how Black soldiers died fighting world fascism while the U.S. Government maintained forced segregation between Black troops and white troops. They were of the same Black Americans that won olympic medals several years earlier for the U.S. Needless to say we fought, and the lesser of two evils won. The casualties were high and the genocidal atrocities against the Jewish people became blatantly evident to the world.

Europe along with the rest of the world became eternally guilt stricken by the atrocities of the Germans against the Jews during World War II, and in remembering the Spanish inquisition, the Warsaw ghetto, and the fact that the world powers did not speak up about the atrocities against the Jewish people.

Since the British (not the Jews) sanctioned Palestine as a national home for Jews as far back as World War I, the U.N. soothed the guilt by partitioning Palestine in 1947 into two states, one Jewish and one Arab.

When riots and civil war broke out in 1948, the British were training and arming the Arabs and the Jews, just like today the U.S. is buying oil from the Arabs and arming Israel. The fighting led to the expansion of Israel. This eliminated the state of Palestine, which began the plight of some 1.5 million Palestinian refugees living in poverty stricken refugee camps. Neglected by the Arab Nations, and rendered homeless by the expanded state of Israel, the violence of European double-dealing had conveniently been displaced upon a new scapegoat. The condition of the Palestinians set the precedent for the guerrilla activities that followed.

In the meantime, in the United States the emerging Black consciousness reawakened

to the fact that it had been double-crossed once again. Returning from a racist world war, the Black consciousness had to confront forced racial and economic segregation, terror in the south, unemployment and the horror of the ghetto existence up-south.

But, before the realization transformed itself into mass movement, America intercepted that energy to fight an embarrassing police action war in Korea, an extension of World War II. The olympics went on in spite of the killing and dying in Korea.

The Black consciousness returned to the domestic state of affairs to find out once again that in spite of our mercenary loyalty, things still had not changed, thus the civil rights movement, aborted earlier, had begun. Before long, mass media exposed the American Dream to the terror of racism, police brutality in the name of law and order, vigilante murders, neo-nazism American style, injustice, or just plain inhumanity.

The Black consciousness was soon to be pacified and tricked once again into submission with the illusion of freedom, dignity, and equality, to be able to sit next to, buy more in more places, and over consume within the proximity of the white main stream.

Before the trick could be deciphered fully we were involved in another so called U.S. police action, which meant war in South East Asia. The Black unemployed manpower was employed in war and shipped out and the Black corpses and heroin was shipped in. The youth became addicted and the disenchanted became rioters, and looters to be shot on sight.

The war in Vietnam was taking its toll, the riots were taking their toll, the assassinations and murders had taken their, and the 1967 Arab-Israeli War created more refugees.

Yet the trumpets sounded once again in Mexico City, as the olympic torch was lit. The 1968 olympics, unbelievably, was the sixth olympics since Berlin in the midst of all the atrocities that were breaking records around the world.

But, the world in sixty-eight witnessed a new symbol amid the illusions. Upon victory, Tommy Smith and John Carlos raised a Black Power fist to symbolize the maturing Black consciousness to the world.

Needless to say they were barred from all future olympics just like in Munich when the Black athletes Vince Matthews and Wayne Collett were barred because they didn't stand at attention during the National Anthem.

The Black consciousness can no longer rationalize these insults nor make liberal excuses for this sickness. How does the sane Black intelligence rationalize the statement made by Jesse Owens that the Black athletes in Mexico City were wrong in displaying the Black Power fist. How can Owens make such a statement in light of all he damn well should remember, in spite of the slave psychosis. But he did make the statement. Just like Hitler did what he did, while using the olympics to accentuate his concept of Arian supremacy. The fact that Rhodesia was even invited was a flagrant insult to the sane mind. When the Black nations threatened a boycott of the Olympics if Rhodesia was not rejected it was a political act in a political arena.

How can the Jewish people who have suffered the horror of attempted genocide in their European experience more so than any place in the world, collaborate with that same European force in their insipient no-deal hatred of Arabs who are closer to being their brothers as much as anybody.

How? That same no-deal policy and collaboration that got the Israeli athletes killed and a number of so called terrorists. That same no-deal policy murdered innocent children in refugee camps. How can anybody expect in war that the arena will be limited to a fixed location. Either they are naive or just plain arrogant. The taking of hostages was a political act in a political arena.

The Black consciousness knows that no-deal policy very well, because it killed 42 persons at Attica, a year ago. And after a year of studies it is revealed that the inmates' plight was valid.

In the reality of refugees, prisoners, and hostages of injustice, the value of human life vanishes in the face of racism, fascist law and order police, whether they are German or New York State. And for those of us who are on the edge of this reality, we can not deny it, and must see it for what it is.

THE PAPER

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Spring '69:

Harlem U.

— The Five Demands

First of a Series

The action began on a cold, rainy Tuesday morning in April, 1969. Shortly before 5:00 a.m. small groups of Black and Puerto Rican students met in secret to discuss last minute details. Several of those involved had brought with them sets of long, heavy chains and large, thick padlocks. Others carried hacksaws, chisels and other items necessary. The damp weather and dark skies adequately served to camouflage the significant events soon to follow.

The politics of what these less than forty citizens resolved to act on had been carefully gone over time and again since the previous year. Mass meetings among students, closed meetings within cadres, minor demonstrations, and several hostile and fruitless discussions with key administrators and faculty had been used as points of reference from which to project future courses of action.

As these resilient few left their meeting place, breaking up into smaller groups to reconverge on their designated target, they each shared the nervousness, the excitement and burden of their undertaking.

The target was City College. The purpose was to close it down by way of "liberating" the South Campus area, thereby making it impossible for more than 70% of the college's 16,000 students to attend classes.

One of the sub-groups climbed over the St. Nicholas Terrace gate, breaking off the padlock and replacing it with one of theirs. Another group similarly secured both the Mott Hall and Cohen Library gates. A third cadre walked through the 133rd St. gate and relieved the college's security guards from their posts.

Except for cafeteria workers preparing for the routine breakfast crowds and those Blacks and Puerto Ricans willing to participate and able to prove they were students, no one else was allowed in.

Before nine that morning, college administrators were alerted and immediately approached the relentless students in an effort to dissuade them from forcing a showdown.

Then-president Buell G. Gallagher was already notifying his superiors down at the Board of Higher Education. Crowds of white students, unable to gain entrance, began to gather in front of the Cohen and 133rd Street gates. More than a score of patrolmen from the local precinct, including undercover agents, established temporary surveillance headquarters in the nearby church facing Mott Hall, on 131st Street and Convent Avenue.

By mid-afternoon the college was officially closed until further notice while communications with the rapidly growing number of dissidents began taking shape through a complex system of liaisons.

In the meantime, a group of students approached the president's living quarters, then located on the occupied South Campus, to assure his wife that she had no reason to be alarmed.

That same afternoon college officials were publicly reminded of past demonstrations and attempts by the dissidents to meet and resolve

their listed demands; that what was taking place culminated out of necessity.

This first Tuesday in April, muddled by heavy and continuous showers, marked the beginning of a two-week occupation by more than 400 students calling themselves the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community at City College (BPRSC); but more significantly, that day initiated a new kind of political perspective among Black students. This was, in fact, one of the few times an urban university was forced to own up to some of its blatant racist practices.

THE ACTUAL DEMANDS

The demands were few and simply worded. Some called for minor changes in administrative approach to dealings with student needs. Others charged City College with the responsibility of turning its educational programs away from what were called **traditional practices**, and into more volatile, **more relevant**, channels.

There were those among the BPRSC who viewed the legendary Five Demands as contemporary in content; not that different from what other Black groups across the country had demanded before them. Others, especially the membership of the heavily criticized Committee of Ten, saw them as a means, a beginning step, toward a greater end.

Administrators, faculty, and, of course, political pros, could not see beyond the audacity of "some crazy niggers on the loose." These insurgents were to be taken only as seriously as they threatened the business of usual business. No one should make demands on administrators; file requests? Maybe. But not demands — and especially, not from slaves. But demands they were.

"We, the Black and Puerto Rican Student Community here at City, demand:

- 1 — that a School of Third World Studies be established;**
- 2 — that a separate Black and Puerto Rican Freshman Orientation program be established for incoming freshmen;**
- 3 — that SEEK students be included in the decision-making process of the SEEK Program (e.g., curriculum, appointments, and budgetary committees);**
- 4 — that all education majors be required to take Spanish as their second language and also take Black History courses;**
- 5 — that all incoming freshmen reflect the (ethnic) composition of all high school graduates."**

Demand No. 1

The first demand was necessary in order to offset the "exclusion of Black and other Third World Peoples from the historically exclusive approach to education." The contributions made by and the sufferings of Black people at the hands of European conquerors had been, and still are, in large part handled on peripheral levels. They remain within the confines of European thought, development and values.

The one way in which Third World Peoples could guard against the distorted and incomplete view of their existences appeared to be by forcing the establishment of an accredited school in which they could exert influence in direction.

Professor Wilfred Cartey, brought in to develop a proposal for such a school as its first chairman, was called upon by the BPRSC to advise them on details concerning their demand.

What transpired during the negotiations was an "agreement in principal" by administrative officials to the demand's intent and purpose. But what resulted the following fall term was the establishment of a Department of Urban and Ethnic Studies which was not headed by Cartey and which might or might not eventually develop into a school.

Demand No. 2

To separate freshmen according to ethnic groups testifies to the way in which non-whites are oriented into a lifestyle uncognizant of their basic human needs. Within this notion is the very fact that orientation for freshmen in general has to do more with glorifying the successful history of the college than helping freshmen get started.

Since this type of introduction limits the level to which students in general can understand what is expected of them, what they must be aware of from day to day, semester to semester, the logic of how freshmen orientation affects the so-called "underprivileged minority" students could not be denied by college negotiators. The demand was accepted, also 'in principal,' and left up to interested Black students for implementation and design (which meant that no sanction or assistance — financial or otherwise — was given it from the college).

Demand No. 3

Throughout the City University SEEK students had been learning that their educational endeavors had to be safeguarded by political and active involvement. Too many of them were being misdirected and mis-counseled by officials in a program originally designed to appease the growing unrest in Black communities throughout the first half of the sixties.

In order for these students to insure the best for their educational pursuits in the shortest possible span of time that had to try getting into the administrative aspects of the program.

At City one basic problem confronting these students was seen in the remedial courses.

The intent of remedial courses is to make up for the academic deficiencies stemming from high school careers. Much of the material covered is relatively new to SEEK students because of inadequate high schools. Yet, no credit

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Burning of college president effigy near Administration building, prior to historical takeover of South Campus.

is given these courses and no new perspectives are considered in their design.

In short, SEEK students found themselves facing a six-year career, taking dry courses which didn't really help them.

With direct input into the workings of the program, students could come closer to understanding the program's intricate structure and possibly make necessary changes.

This third demand was granted verbally, with the understanding that SEEK personnel and students would collaborate on approach. The events which followed proved otherwise.

Demand No. 4

Granted that colleges such as City, Hunter, and Brooklyn channel a great majority of teaching personnel into New York City's public school system;

Granted that a great majority of public school teachers are of Jewish extraction;

Granted that most of these teachers have little or no point of reference from which to understand the frustration of Black and Puerto Rican youth being raised in a large, overly congested urban area;

Granted that most of these youth develop the psychological stigma of not being white while being expected to accept white ways on a conditional basis; these instructors, these dis-

oriented and responsible professionals, had to have a stronger foundation than what their college catalogues required: (a) a basic understanding of the Puerto Rican idiom; and (b) a basic knowledge of the history of Black Americans.

No argument. The demand was the first accepted without question. And because of this the BPRSC failed in the insistence of adequate guidelines.

When the demand was implemented what became prerequisites were found in the History and Romance Language departments.

The History Department offered little in the way of Black history; yet its courses served as acceptable prerequisites.

The Romance Language Department's offerings of introductory Spanish was also acceptable while the Puerto Rican idiom had been neglected in that department.

Demand No. 5

This was the hottest, most controversial of the demands; the most carefully contrived, and most seriously researched. It was also the one demand not adequately resolved, even though the negotiating sessions went right into the summer.

CUNY officials argued that they could not establish a dual policy of admissions which implied a system of quotas; "x" number of Third

World students added to "y" number of white could not make up the freshman class.

The BPRSC spokesmen countered with the fact that this had been the case all along; that Third World students were systematically denied entrance into CUNY on the basis of ratios; that the University had done little to influence or direct change in secondary educational levels; and, that it was up to the City University to begin the process of "educational reparations."

Open Admissions evolved out of these talks with an unwritten, yet understood, quota system built into it. And here, the BPRSC lost its most hard fought battle.

Harlem University

The underlying motif of the South Campus takeover by the BPRSC had more to do with a Black-controlled, Black-developed university than it did with five demands.

City College was established for the purpose of affording those who otherwise could not attend institutions of higher learning an opportunity to enter. Its charter dictated that, as a free institution, it would be opened to that section of the working-class most in need of its resources and opportunities.

It became known as the "Proletariat Harvard." But because the proletariat did not include ex-slaves, this school's charter was not to be interpreted to mean that Black people could share in it.

City College was located in Harlem, the nation's Black county seat; and as such, served as impetus for the BPRSC struggle. No one called this place City College, anymore. It was re-named Harlem U.

And all of the events which led up to the takeover, all of the politics surrounding the negotiations afterward, all of the unscrupulous backstabbing by our own as well as CUNY officials, every event unfolding in coming semesters grew out of that one basic notion: that a free institution of higher learning be established in cooperation with Blacks, for Blacks, run by Blacks, and located inside the heart of Black America — Harlem.

How this inspiration was gradually aborted, how each of the demands evolved into the present day situation, and what has happened to Third World students and professionals on this campus will be covered in subsequent issues.



BPRSC marchers in front of Wagner Hall after two-week takeover.



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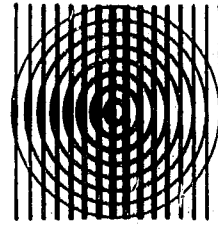
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News In Brief

By AYAD MOHAMED

Black Youth Gunned In Sleep

Inglewood, Ca. A twenty-three-year-old youth has been shot to death while sleeping in his apartment.

Before entering the apartment of Phillip Eric Johns, police officers went to the manager of the apartment complex at approximately 6:00 am, Monday August 21, wanting to know who lived in that apartment.

The officers asked for the key (which was given to them) to Johns' apartment because "they would hate to break the door down."

A few minutes later, the youth, who was well liked by his neighbors, was shot to death.

Police claimed (after the youth was shot) that they were in search of a "Carl Spotsville," of whom, according to the manager, there was no mention of.

None of the neighbors ever heard of "Carl Spotsville," or know of his living in the complex.

The night before his death, Johns was apparently involved in an argument with several policemen at the close of the Watts festival.

The youth was never in his life arrested or convicted of any crime.

Perry Panks, who was a local civic personality, said members of the Black community believe that Police Chief Edward Davis has made a special effort to place racist police in the community.

During the administration of the late William Parker, hundreds of southern racist whites were openly recruited from southern states to small assignments in the Black neighborhoods of LA.

* * *

African Nation's Appeal for Black-American Technicians

An urgent appeal for Black American technicians and doctors has been called for by Ambassador Mooki Molo of Lesotho.

Lesotho, an independent African nation, has an urgent need for the replacement of white technicians in its society.

"First, we are a Black state, and the one realistic way in which some form of cooperation between my country and the Blacks in this country can be obtained is through programs of cultural, economic and even political cooperation, where it is possible."

Ambassador Molopo feels the response has been good. He said he has over twenty applications from well-qualified people; several engineers, three dentists and two doctors.

The applicants volunteered time ranging from one to two years.

Lesotho is located in southern Africa consisting of one million people, living on 11,000 square miles.

It is often referred to as the "rooftop of southern Africa."

* * *

An Eye On Jamaica: A Developing Nation

Jamaica has been a developing nation since winning its independence in August of 1962. However, she still feels the pains of three hundred years of exploitative British rule.

Jamaica's rich economy, consisting of bauxite, aluminum and other natural resources, is in the hands of foreign investors such as the United States, Canada, and Britain.

Prime Minister Michael Manley, who was elected four months ago, feels that there should be a change of the situation which he inherited, as a result of political maneuverings of the preceding party.

Other problems which Manley must confront include a population of two million people, one of every five who are illiterate; a terrible housing shortage; and a class system based on color.

Mr. Manley understands the importance of economic independence. "We mean an economy responsive to national needs . . . we mean a country whose basic assets are either locally owned or controlled, and hence not at the mercy of the whims of an external ownership."

* * *

Candidate of Socialist Workers Party Comes to CCNY

Andrew Pulley, candidate for vice president of the Socialist Workers Party, will come to CCNY Thursday, September 28, room 330 Finley at 12 noon.

Accompanying him will be B. R. Washington, candidate for congress of the 19th district in Harlem.

Topics to be discussed are the socialistic views of Vietnam, Black Nationalism, Puerto Rican Independence, Women's Liberation and Palestine.



The Paper — Robert Knight
Scene of revivers invoking African goddess, Oshun.

Again, A True Ritual

By ROBERT KNIGHT

Nestled among the chicken shacks, pawn shops, and storefront churches of Central Harlem is an arena where a magic and mystical experience transpires six times a week.

The address is 9 East 125th Street, and the place is the home of the National Black Theatre. The experience is NBT's current production, "A Revival."

"Revival," written by Charlie Russell and Barbara Ann Teer, and staged by NBT under Miss Teer's exacting guidance, might be called a "play" . . . But in its fullest sense, it is a ritual, an exhortation to "Change, Love Together, Organize!" and to return to the roots of African culture in order to solve the problems of Black America.

It begins in the street — with sights and sounds so real that

one might wonder if he is still in the theatre, or has somehow been returned to the street he just left. The scenario builds introducing the characters and the major problems confronting the community: crime, vice, and dope.

The key characters emerge and take form. Bernard Johnson, Jr. plays Toussaint — one born to lead. Johnson's self-assuredness evokes such loyalty that even the audience is prepared to follow him. Toussaint falls heir to a crew of junkies, winos, and trick-turning sisters.

Notable here are Willie Faison as Jason, the wet-nosed wino; Oba Babatunde as Pickwick — the world's most charismatic junkie; and Candy, the wig-selling junkie played to a nod by Ntombe.

The immediate enemy is represented by two warped cops —

Michael Lythcott and Jingo. The excitement builds throughout the first act, as Toussaint and Miss Sylvia (Brenda Denmark), a stern-mouthed spiritualist, invoke the goddess Oshun to "give us the power", to solve the community's ills. By the time Oshun (Zuri Laini McKie) appears, and her haunting voice weaves a spell of awesome power, an intermission is necessary, if only to avoid an overdose of ecstasy.

The second act, in the temple of the Kabakas, is a ceremony too beautiful to describe here, but watch out for Al Samuel as Sugarfoot, and Akim Babatunde.

The entire show is punctuated by the melodic strums and compelling rhythms of La Reine LaMar, who, along with Ayofemi Folayan, composed the score.

"Revival" is an emotion-charged production, and relies heavily on audience response to attain its greatest heights. It is to be expected, then, that there will be weak moments from time to time.

Indeed there are, when the audience's energy is not on a par with the intensity of the play. But it is testimony to Miss Teer's precise direction and the extraordinary psychic agility of the cast that these moments are rare.

"A Revival" is held Thursday through Sunday evenings at 8 p.m., with a late show each Friday night, and matinees on Sunday afternoons. For more detailed information, call 534-9882.



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Instructors for this course are all experienced professionals with advanced degrees. There are sometimes guest instructors who are experts in some particular field, such as library science.

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If you are familiar with the course, you may enroll by contacting Kent Learning Systems or your local representative for class schedules and locations.

For more information, plan to attend one of the free MINI-LESSONS noted in this ad. At these Mini-Lessons we will answer your questions about reading and study problems in general and your reading problems in particular.

We will discuss: 1) Causes of reading problems; 2) Correcting these problems; 3) Testing your reading level; 4) Increasing this level by at least 50% before you leave; 5) Upcoming schedules and locations.

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FOR FRESHMEN ONLY

Goods & Services

Day Care Center

City College has a day-care center available to student mothers on campus. The center is located at 133rd Street and Convent Avenue, in the Schiff Building. This program is funded by the city for thirty children. Its sponsoring agency is City College.

Right now the center is fully enrolled, but there is a waiting list.

Director O. Edwards explained that mothers pay for the care of their children on a sliding scale based on the age of their children and the income of their family.

The center accepts children from three to five years of age and has an educational program with licensed teachers. There is a huge backyard, a gym, and a few game rooms for the children.

The children are served lunch, and morning and afternoon snacks.

For further information, call Director Edwards or Jackie Glover at 621-2117.

Ethnic Studies

Are you interested in African Politics? Or maybe you would like to know what's happening in the Puerto Rican community? . . . Are you concerned about Organized and Disorganized Crime in the Black Community?

If so, City College offers a wide variety of courses concerning ethnic groups through its Asian studies, Black studies, Jewish studies, and Puerto Rican studies departments.

They all offer very interesting topics, and all you need to do is look through your Undergraduate Bulletin to check them out. All of these courses deal with the heritage, problems, literature, and current lifestyles of the groups involved.

Unfortunately, these courses do not get the publicity that they deserve, so it is up to you to find out just what may be of particular interest.

If You MUST Drop a Class . . .

Many times we enroll in a class that turns out to be a lot more than we are ready to deal with. In some instances, we are able to "drop" the class and possibly take it at a later date.

In order to resign from a course without penalty, you

must apply to the Registrar by the beginning of the fifth week of the term. SEEK students may have different stipulations, but they too should begin the process of dropping a course as soon as they feel that it is essential. All students should discuss such action with their counselors, however.

If a student drops a course within five weeks, he or she will receive the grade "J," which means "drop without penalty." Any time after that, until the end of October, application for the grade "J" should be made to the Associate Dean (201 Administration).

However, it is very important that you understand the following: A student who accumulates 12 credits of "J" will be placed on probation, and will be limited as to the number of credits which he or she may carry.

We all want a program that we can live with, but we don't dare put our education in jeopardy, either.

URGENT

The Writing Center is now in operation. This center does not function in the usual classroom situation, but as a workshop for those in need of improved English and writing skills.

The workshop was originally geared toward the needs of SEEK students. Anyone, however, is welcome and no one should feel hesitant to come if he or she is in need of help. Instructors and students are present to suit your needs.

If you have difficulty in any area of written English, you are urged to attend the Writing Center. Don't wait until exams to seek help.

Further information is available from the Writing Center, 1st Floor, Harris Hall.

Additional

The Department of Student Personnel and Services is offering courses to help students along in their college studies. Courses in speed reading and note taking are being offered. Both of these skills are essential to healthy study habits. Those interested may obtain applications at Finley Student Center, Room 152.

All articles appearing on this page were collaborated upon by Cynthia Valentin and Gwen New.

Organizational Tidbits

By GWEN NEW and CYNTHIA VALENTIN

Welcome to City College. Understanding the problems new students have adjusting to college life, the staff of *The Paper* has devoted this page specifically to questions that entering freshmen may have.

We have gathered information and facts about City College that we feel could be of great importance to you. Hopefully, these tips will make your first semester here a lot less trying; the less problems you have, the more rewarding your stay here at City College will be.

So, to get you started "on the good foot," here are some important tips that will help to make the next few years some of the most memorable ones of your life. Good luck!

There are a number of organizations functioning on the City College campus that could be of invaluable aid to you, as freshmen. These organizations function not only at academic levels, but at social levels as well.

The Asian American Student Community is an organization which can be useful to those interested in Asian Studies or with personal interests in Asian affairs. Anyone interested may contact Lillian Ling at 203 W. 107th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10025.

The Organization of African Unity serves as an aid to those needing campus information or those wishing to become involved in activities for African or African American Students. Those interested may contact

Raymond McGill at 1751 Union Street, Brooklyn, or phone 774-1527.

National Black Science Students Organization is a "key" organization for students interested in science and medicine. Students interested in other fields may also find this organization useful. N.B.S.S.O. sponsors lectures, seminars, films, hospital tours, tutorial sessions and, at times, social gatherings. Those interested may contact Wallace J. Morris, 140 Park Hill Ave., S.I., N.Y. 10304. Telephone 662-0773.

Puerto Rican Students Union may be useful for anyone wishing to take part in social and campus activities; may contact Julio Colon, 2183 Washington Ave., Bronx.

The West Indian Students Organization is now open for enrollment. For many social activities, and involvement with other groups, contact Louis Kilkenny, 818 Lenox Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11702.

W.C.C.R., City College Radio is ideal for those who are interested in communications or speech. Contact Al Camp, tel. 963-2443 or Charles Henry, tel. 379-8822 at WCCR, 926-8550.

The Paper welcomes those interested in journalism or writing of any kind. Those with an interest in world affairs are also welcome to come down, and apply for membership at the office of *The Paper*, located at Finley Student Center, Room 337.

ATTENTION FRESHMEN

Every day from Sept. 28th to Oct. 5th, *The Paper* has set aside a number of hours for the purpose of counseling freshmen. *The Paper* functions as a useful vehicle for every student of City College, and in this light we offer our services to all entering freshmen.

Anyone in need of information or counseling concerning academics, extra-curricular activities, social functions, or personal problems should feel free to stop by between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Thursday, Sept. 28th to Thursday, Oct. 5th.

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