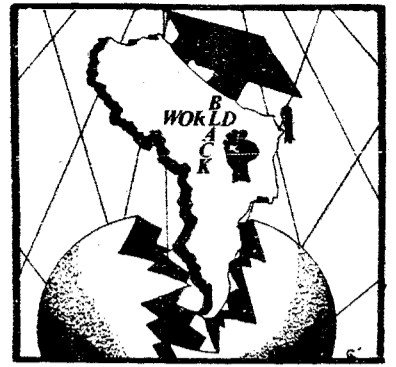


# Blackworld

Published bi-weekly by students at SUNY Stony Brook



Volume 4 Number 4

NOVEMBER 23, 1976

## Symposium: The Task of Unity

By M. VILSAINT, C. HEWITT  
S. HOON

"I don't hustle and you can't reggae", stated Ken Danns, (president of the Carribean Club), at the height of the 'Symposium on Black Identity'. He was expressing the need for black solidarity amongst all people of African descent. We must learn to understand one another's differences and unite on our commonalities. This was the focal point of the symposium sponsored by the Carribean Club.

Caribbean Day, Nov. 18, of the Black Week commenced with a gathering of faculty, students and representatives of Third World organizations. The list of guest speakers included: Edward King and Reginald Ibe, (African Student Union), Paget Henry, (Sociology Department), Professor Turner, (History Department), Professor Vaughan, (Africana Studies Department), Emile Adams, (Asst. Director of Students Affairs), Herdy Micou, (Counselling Department), Randy Brown and Mwata Ben Nubin, (Black Students United), and Ken Danns, (Carribean Club). The approach was sociological, historical, political and geared toward a grass



Marc Pollard/Blackworld

Herdy Micou

roots audience. This symposium was long overdue", concluded Professor Turner. This was also the general consensus amongst those who attended. Our uniqueness, common ancestry, colonial experiences and western ideals were all discussed in order to arrive at the understanding of the different facets of black identity as seen through the eyes of the symposium participants.

Donald Gillian, Acting S.A.S.U., (Student Association of the State Universities), coordinator at Old



Marc Pollard/Blackworld

Rody Dihigo

Westbury, delivered an inspiring and enlightening oratory directed at the lack of representation of black students at Stony Brook. His presentation made one aware of apathy amongst students that prevents us from questioning the fact that the needs of blacks at Stony Brook and elsewhere are not being fulfilled. Mr. Gillian urged and invited everyone to attend workshops at Old Westbury in order to acquaint us with some of the types of actions that are essential in order to unite for a common

cause.

When the discussion was opened up to the attentive and responsive audience, Rody Dihigo and Barrington Brown expressed mixed feelings about the attitude that should be taken to overcome the particular obstacles that prevent the unification of black people and other oppressed Third World groups. On one hand existed a total humanitarian outlook and on the other hand, the primary emphasis was on self-preservation. Randy Brown, (B.S.U.), also stressed the idea of the 'divide and conquer' tactics utilized by the Western world. This is one of the processes that we are trying to reverse in order to achieve black unity.

Donald Gillin from S.A.S.U., commended the Carribean Club in their efforts to congregate with their fellow blacks. Yet this is only the beginning. In order to ensure far reaching effects, we must continue with this medium of communication coupled with positive action to actually consider ourselves, 'Black Students United', only then can we form a cohesiveness amongst black students.

## Black Social Workers Challenge Racism

By RONALD ANTONIO  
and KAREN SCARLETT

On the weekend of November 12, the New York State Association of Black Social Workers held its sixth annual conference at the Statler Hilton Hotel. The theme of the three-day event was "Bicentennial Racism: The Challenge for Blacks."

The conference sought to establish political and economic frameworks that would best suit black people's needs for survival. Initiating the attack was a special panel and program entitled "Meet the Black Press." The four black panelists, Senator Carl McCall, City Councilman Fred Samuel, General Council to the State on Youth Services, Ms. Inez Reid Smith, and Judge Livingston Wingate were interviewed by Ms. Carol Jenkins (Newscaster, NBC-TV), Mr. James Hicks (Executive Editor, Amsterdam News), and Mal Goode (National Black Network).

Hundreds of black social workers, professionals and students were in attendance to hear discussion on issues of unemployment, depression, and recession.

The following day, Ms. Phyllis Walker, President of the Council of Black Student Social Workers and a Stony Brook student, gave her opening remarks as the next item on the agenda, workshops, began. The workshops involved the free-choice participation of registered individuals to explore issues of: Day Care in the Black Community; Child Welfare System; Health Services; The Criminal Justice System; Effects of Inferior Education in Public Schools and Colleges; the Black Family; the Aging Black: Opportunities and Challenges; Effects of Drugs and Alcoholism in the Black Community; Legislation and Black Politics; Economic Development in the Black Community; and Social Work Education: Relevancy to Black Students.

The Criminal Justice workshop, which the writers attended, kept the general theme of the conference, and with the aid of professionals, brought about a better understanding of that system for all present.

The purpose of the Criminal Justice workshop was

to examine the impact of the Juvenile and Criminal Justice System; social, economic, political, etc., on the black community through the discussion of selective topics by Workshop Panelists.

The workshop began with H. Bruce Pierce, a Correctional Educational Consultant, who defined the system and its effects on the black community with a special interest on incarcerated blacks. The main focus of his discussion was eight building-blocks he felt were relevant in dealing with the system. They are as follows: knowledge of self; knowledge of problem-

solving methodology (valuable time is often wasted solving problems already solved. One source of knowledge lies in our elders); knowledge of job exploration techniques (the resources available for job opportunities); knowledge of offender aid programs (knowing which are valuable and which are not); knowledge of test-taking and strategy (their forms and strategies); knowledge of the role of the attorney (know his functions to protect yourself); knowledge of Educational Programs (what is available in order to

(cont. on pg. 8)



Criminal Justice Workshop

HW

# Liebert Bethune- Caribbean Studies

By HELEN WILSON

"One has to be an administrator. One has to be a 'father figure'. One has to be a psychologist...One has to be everything," stated Prof. Bethune as we discussed his role in Africana Studies. Working in so delicate a department as Africana Studies, Prof. Bethune is actively involved in the programming of African and Caribbean Studies.

His teaching include a three-part series (1) lectures focusing on basic institutions of the Caribbean, in which students transfer information when encountering problems in Jamaica; (2) seminars providing a reflection of experiences—the students "not only study but live"; (3) placement as volunteer workers to develop experience in a particular field. According to Prof. Bethune, the program has been an "immense success" since its

commencement in 1969.

Unfortunately, the certainty of Prof. Bethune's renewed contract for next year is questionable. "Tenure is based primarily on your services to the University, service on committees, along with evaluations of other universities, professors, and administrators," states Prof. Bethune. "My services have been acknowledged" (according to reports from the above) by those "who have overwhelmingly supported my work at the University. Stony Brook has certainly gotten its money's worth."

Even Prof. Bethune does not know what will become of his contract, and though there has been some discussion about the matter, he has not yet received any notification. If his contract is not renewed, Prof. Bethune plans to pursue his work and research in international education.



M. Andj Dihigo/Blackworld

# American Indians' Bilingual Education

The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare (H.E.W.) has awarded \$22.6 million in grants for American Indian children and adults in what it terms "an effort to extend their educational opportunities." The largest sum, 132 grants totalling \$15,389,098, was awarded for activities such as bilingual and bicultural education, curriculum development, language development, reading, tutoring and counseling. Only \$475,000 of this money was offered for native languages, crafts and folklore. The smallest grant was given to the Quileute Tribe in Washington to revive its native language and help publish a Quileute dictionary.

At St. Stephens School in Wyoming, members of the Arapahoe and Shoshone

tribes will work with teachers in the classroom. The Navajo Tribe will use its money in Arizona to hire tribal consultants and create bilingual courses.

Four million dollars has been allocated for the educational needs of adult Indians. A lot of emphasis is on the importance of Indians adapting to city life, rather than being restricted to living on reservations. American Indians have been adamant in their attempts to maintain and appreciate their culture. Many tribes have been successful in remaining separate and apart from American Culture: while these large amounts of money are definitely needed for educational purposes, it is important to question why the stress is on bilingualism and introducing a new life-style.

## State U. Is Accused Of Bias in Its Hiring

The State University of New York was charged with having made little progress in the hiring and promotion of minority-group and women faculty members despite a commitment in 1971 to equal-opportunity programs. The charge was made by the New York State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

The committee said the statistics provided by the University showed that in the 1975-76 academic year blacks represented 3.1 percent of its faculty, Hispanic persons 1 percent and women 22.9 percent. Responding to the committee's report, Dr. James Kelly, acting chancellor of the university, said the university's minority-employment record "compares favorably" with other institutions of higher learning.

# Swine Vaccine...Who Needs it?

By MILAGRO SOTO

President Ford's announcement for massive swine flu immunization has been met with discord, perplexity and controversy. The vaccine's effectiveness is questioned. Experts estimate that the degree of protection the vaccine will provide ranges from twenty to ninety percent. Some doctors are still skeptical that there is anything to guard against the flu. Nevertheless, an hundred, thirty five million dollar federal program is in effect. State Health Officials are making shots available through a variety of channels such as schools, factories, clinics, and hospitals. The program is providing two types of vaccines; the monovalent which offers protection only against the swine flu, and the bivalent, which protects against last year's prevailing A/Victoria influenza strain.

In an exclusive interview, Dr. Sidney Howe, a specialist in internal medicine, offered some important information about the effects of the swine and A/Victoria influenza vaccine and some of their complications. "When people get the flu, the symptoms are usually fever, chills, dry coughs, headaches, and muscular aches. They usually last a week or more. People usually recover completely. Complications, however, may lead to other respiratory problems such as

pneumonia and in some cases, even death. This is particularly true of elderly people and people who have other complications such as lung trouble, heart trouble, diabetes or kidney problems. For those people it is particularly serious". Dr. Howe went on to explain, "We haven't had an outbreak of this kind of flu in about forty-five years, therefore, some people do not have adequate immunological protection. Some people have some protection against the other type, the Victoria flu because we had that last year. It caused quite a few deaths.

The fear of becoming ill from the flu shot is a misconception. Dr. Howe explains, "The vaccine shouldn't give anyone the flu because it's made from dead virus rather than live virus. They have better techniques now and the vaccine causes less fever side effects than it did in the past".

There is also the question of immunizing pregnant women. "There is some question of all vaccines and whether they can be taken safely during pregnancy. The information out says this one, (swine flu), can be administered." Dr. Howe went on to say, "Usually the vaccination is a one-shot deal. One shot will protect most people from the swine and A/Victoria flu during the next season. However, a second shot or different dosages might be required for younger people under

twenty-five.

As far as side-effects are concerned, Dr. Howe explained, "Most people don't have any side effects from the vaccine, however tenderness at the sight of the shot may last several days. Some people will also get fevers, chills, headaches or muscular aches and this will usually last or come during the first forty-eight hours"

"Some precautions are listed; the possibility of severe or potentially fatal reactions exists" Dr. Howe points out that, "In some instances people receiving vaccines have allergic reactions. You have to be particularly careful. Young children in particular, I don't think should routinely receive the flu vaccine.

The virus used in producing the vaccine is cultured in eggs, hence, the shot should not be taken by those who are severely allergic to eggs". Dr. Howe believes that "Special supervision is called for in this case if persons with egg allergies wish to be immunized. People with fevers should not get immunized until the fever has ceased and people who have received another kind of vaccine within fourteen days prior to the shot should not receive it, (swine flu shot).

A Gallop poll shows that only fifty three percent of the U.S.' population plan to take the vaccination.



## BLACK WORLD

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK  
AT STONY BROOK  
BLACK WORLD PUBLICATION OFFICE:  
ROOM 060, STUDENT UNION BLDG.  
LOWER LEVEL, (516) 246-5682

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF  
RON ANTONIO

MANAGING EDITOR  
DARRELL J. MINOTT

ASSOCIATE EDITORS  
BETTY LEWIS  
MATTHEW MARTIN  
SHONDELLE MARKMAN

COPY EDITOR  
PAT LAWRENCE

PHOTO EDITOR  
MARC POLLARD

ASSISTANT PHOTO EDITOR  
M. ANDRALL DIHIGO

ART EDITOR  
HOWARD DUBIN

BUDGET MANAGER  
PAT THORNTON

PRODUCTION ASSISTANCE  
MITZIE VILSAINT  
EVON KEENE  
LESTER BROWN  
EMILY 'CHINA' OTTLEY  
MILAGRO SOTO  
CONDELL RAWLINGS  
DIANA MBU  
JACQUELINE SALMON  
JACQUELINE FENDER  
SHELLEY HOON  
PAMMELLA SHEPPARD  
SANTIAGO EDIE  
DELTRIS DUNN  
CHERYL HEWITT  
ROSA MARTINEZ  
HELEN WILSON  
JOSEPH D. NIEVES

SPECIAL THANKS  
CAROLE MOY

# Gil Noble Cites Racism in the Media

By JACQUELINE SALMON

On Sunday, November 14, Gil Noble, ABC Television's Channel 7 newscaster and co-ordinator of 'Like It Is', came to Stony Brook to talk about the media and its effect on the black community.

Mr. Noble opened the afternoon by introducing his film about Paul Robeson, the world-renowned singer and actor, and outspoken critic of the American government, whom he described as 'a giant of a man'. Unfortunately, many of those present did not know who Paul Robeson was, and Mr. Noble attributed this lack of knowledge to the fact that the American government, via the media, erased him and made him a non-person. Mr. Noble continued, "One cannot deal with today unless one can understand yesterday," and said that his role in television is to "try to excavate the story of our people." There have not been many films about black people, and the films that are shown are "castrated, inaccurate, and unfair". He cited as an excellent example a CBS documentary made about 15 years ago about Malcolm X called, 'The Hate that Hate Produced'. The title in itself is false and unfair, about a man who was genuinely loved; therefore responses will be just as negative. He also cited Elizabeth Taylor and Victor Mature acting Cleopatra and Hannibal, respectively, as playing roles of people who are far from white, and the fact that television and motion pictures use black people to play caricatures and make fun of black people, such as "Sanford and Son", "That's My Mama", etc.

Mr. Noble said, "All these programs tend to stamp, especially young, minds with negative impressions about ourselves and about our conditions and at the same time present non-blacks in very positive roles."

Positive non-black images are found in such programs as the "Adams Chronicles", "That's the Way It Was 200 Years Ago", and other Bicentennial celebrations. No word is ever mentioned of the misery and the agony that our predecessors were undergoing, nor some of the brutal things that non-blacks were doing at the time.

Gil Noble further expanded upon his theme by showing how non-blacks

control the media, right down to the essence of words. Television does not even use the term 'non-black' when referring to white people, but black people are called 'non-white', conveying negative connotations. The argument that black people are minorities does not hold strong in Mr. Noble's mind; "...talking about this hemisphere, well, you're wrong. We're the majority. Talking about the planet, we're definitely the majority..."

Statistics show that if one lives until one is 65, eight of those 65 years will be spent watching TV. Because television is responsible for the majority of our information, and since most of us do not read, Mr. Noble emphasized that anything consumed in such large quantities should not be ingested so easily without question. He said that the media's description of the movements going on in South Africa and Soweto, calling them 'riots' is wrong, and denotes some form of illegitimacy, when really the brothers and sisters are only trying to correct unjust things. Secretary Henry Kissinger, depicted as the 'White Knight', is in South Africa to protect the American interest, and is quoted as saying that he "supports 'majority rule with minority rights'", never saying one without the other. Yet in America, this is never said, as there is no concern about minorities. The American government is in Africa under the guise of supporting minority rights, because America has no significant amounts of oil, gold, diamonds, copper, chromium, or minerals.

The media can play a significant role in the lives of young people; it can inspire them to be leaders, to greatness, and to be real men and women, or it can turn them into pimps and prostitutes. When the soft drug in the form of television cannot harm our society, Mr. Noble says that narcotics will. He emphasized that positive images were needed, and as students, we had 'scholastic business' to get on with, because we are implementative in the changes of tomorrow.

It has been said that the victors write history; perhaps one poignant example of this truism can be found in Paul Robeson. Robeson proved to be a virtually unknown element among those



Gil Noble signing autographs at Stony Brook

M. Andy Dikigo/Blackworld

present at Gil Noble's presentation on mass media during Black Week, and Mr. Noble attributed this lack of familiarity with so great a man to the fact that such familiarity was hampered by the American government and its control of the media.

Mr. Noble went on to say that Paul Robeson was a man whom we have been 'robbed of'. Paul Robeson died only recently, yet he never made an appearance on TV. The Library of Congress, renowned to have everything that has ever been published, has nothing that has ever been published, has nothing on Paul Robeson; information gathered to make the film shown at Mr. Noble's presentation came from overseas and the Paul Robeson archives.

Born in New Jersey, Paul Robeson went to Rutgers College on a scholarship. He was the first All-American football player for Rutgers University, and during the prevalent Ku Klux Klan movement between 1915 and 1919, he graduated Phi Beta Kappa to go on to Columbia Law School. In Harlem, Pan Africanism, Marcus Garvey, Duke Ellington, W.E.B. Du Bois, and others began to influence his life. He was a brilliant law student, played football on weekends, and still had time to fall in love with a brilliant anthropologist, Eslanda Cordosa Goode, whom he married.

When he graduated from Columbia and started working in a law firm, he found, unhappily, that there was racial

bias, forcing him to leave. In 1928 he went to London, England. In a production of *Show Boat*, he sang "Old Man River" in his deep, beautiful, sonorous voice, and changed Hammerstein's use of the word 'nigger' in the song. He also played the lead in Shakespeare's great play, *Othello*. He won unprecedented acclaim for both his acting and especially his singing. In 1943, he was the first black man ever to play *Othello* on Broadway.

In America, Paul Robeson starred in the movie *Emperor Jones*, and was the first black man in motion pictures presenting dignity and character. In the movie *Sanders of the River*, written by Paul Robeson about Africa, the editing validated the colonization of Africa. He angrily walked out on its premiere.

On the contract of another film, *Song of Freedom*, he stipulated that he was to have the final word on all films that he made.

Paul Robeson was the first of many artist-activists, and he gravitated towards the working class. During the late 1940's in fascist Europe, he went to Spain in sympathy with those who were oppressed. He also struck up friendship with Nehru and Kenyatta, and was openly critical of racism in America. He demanded the dissolution of color bars in baseball. Jackie Robinson, the first black baseball player, owes his rise to Paul Robeson.

(cont. on pg 7)

## Social Control, Tension and YCS

Amidst cutbacks and financial problems at Stony Brook, many departments have been forced into altering and/or discontinuing their academic curriculums. Ironically, the Youth and Community Studies Program (YCS); a program in which the curriculum was reformed to attract more students, has also embarked on a new policy to expand and extend its program.

According to a 1975 memorandum issued by YCS chairman Martin Timin, the departments of Anthropology, Africana Studies, Engineering, English, History, Nursing, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Puerto Rican Studies, Social Science, and Sociology had expressed their willingness to enter discussions for curriculum planning for the integration of their disciplines into a "Collegiate Center for Community Studies." It has been reported that the YCS program offers students the opportunity to attain a liberal arts education in Social Science, utilizing the community as a major source of information and training, while giving the University an outreach into the community.

Although the program is open to all students, the YCS supplemental report made special reference to the consideration of AIM and minority students. According to a YCS review committee member,

"There is a population of students in our University whom I feel will benefit immensely through the YCS program. This population of students that I refer to in particular are the AIM students. However, I would also include other minority students who have been accepted at this University to fill a quota, rather than on the basis of their academic possibilities....If our services to these students are meant to be productive, then the YCS offers the most feasible program to accomplish our job. Students completing such a program become more marketable with a four year education than is the student who receives a B.A. in other social services"

However, recent reports by student and faculty have revealed that disquietude and criticism of the director has prevailed in YCS. The minutes of October 9, 1975 meeting clearly indicated that there was a general feeling of intimidation created by the faculty toward YCS students. The feelings of these students was that the faculty who are criticized would use that criticism against them in the administering of grades. When students attempted to confront Joe Maniscalco, who headed the weekly "Wednesday Gatherings" (faculty and student meetings), they reported that he eluded their questions.

According to the resume of Joseph Maniscalco, a

former adjunct professor to YCS, he had previously done work with the New York Police Department (NYPD); "continuing special lectures and as a consultant for three years in both precincts and the Police Academy. He specialized in the area of Civil Rights, Social Change and the changing expectations and therefore role of the police within the community." His resume added that, "He was a consultant for the City of New York in tension prevention and control from January 1964 to July 1965." Furthermore, during this time his role included on the street tension negotiations on the Lower East Side.

It was also revealed in Maniscalco's resume that while he was working as the Executive Director of the South Brooklyn Improvement Council's Youth leadership project from 1965 to April 1967, that Mr. Martin Timin was the Officer of Juvenile Delinquency (OJD) and Youth Development Consultant.

Recently students reacted to alleged acts of intimidation that stemmed from Timin's restructuring of the "Wednesday Gatherings" into what was termed, "...a planned meeting," by YCS student Larry Krantz, "which denies the possibility of spontaneous inter-student communication....This form of creative activity, thinking and questioning

(Continued on pg 6)

# B.S.U. Sponsors Black

## Black Theatre

By PAT LAWRENCE

Stony Brook, Nov. 19--The Black Theater Ensemble of Stony Brook University dramatically performed Douglas Turner Ward's *Day of Absence*, the story of a Southern township and the effects on that town when it is discovered that all the black residents have mysteriously disappeared.

The play opens with seven men and women on stage, all made up in white faces. On center stage, we see the epitome of Southern maleness Clem (Arnold Keith) and Luke (Guillermo "Papo" Rojas) basking in the sun and watching the people go by. Within a few minutes, they begin to feel that something is "topsy-turvy", but the reason behind their discomfort is not fully developed. Finally, they notice that no "nigras" have passed by, and here the panic begins.

We are next taken to the household of John and Mary (played by Jose Wilson and Karen Scarlett). It is early morning, and their baby is crying hysterically. John charges his wife to get up and attend to the baby, and of course the Southern belle is appalled. "Where's Lula," she screams. Lula, her black maid, is nowhere to be found, and due to Mary's inability to do for herself and her family, the entire household is thrown into turmoil.

As the panic begins to spread like wildfire, all complaints are promptly taken to the Office of the Mayor (David Valentine), who himself is bewildered by the fact that he had to dress and make

breakfast without the aid of his "boy". All elements of the upper echelon of the community walk in one by one, demanding to know what is going on. His only reply was, "Be calm". The Mayor's faithful Margo (Deneise Jennings) is told to organize a search committee to look through "every crack and cranny until those lazy niggers are found."

The committee is formed, but to no avail. The blacks are gone, and the town begins to crumble piece by piece. As the Chairwoman of the Woman's Club suitably put it, "without the negroes, there stood a chance that Southern femininity could be blemished forever."

By late afternoon, the town is uproar. The television commentator (Betty Parrish) attempts to interview the important townspeople to get their reactions to the situation. First, Mr. Cian (Arnold Keith) blames it entirely on the present administration. He is the leader of the opposition political party.

We are then introduced to the Social Welfare Commissioner (Jeanne Lataillade), who states their motto to be "work or starve", and plans to put into effect an Operation Uplift for the negroes. The local minister (Jose Wilson) attributed the problem to voodoo and said that the situation was left in God's hands. His final appeal to the blacks, wherever they were, was, "In the words of your great negro prophet, Booker T. Washington, 'Cast down ye buckets'".

The play moves on until, in less than 24 hours, the entire town goes haywire. Frustration, anger and fear all fused together when the realization hit all that their lily-white town was at a standstill



Marc Pollard/Blackworld

without the presence of blacks. All forms of production were at a halt because no one was properly equipped to do for themselves. The message lies in an unconscious white dependency on blacks, even though they thought them no better than dogs.

The drama ends with Clem and Luke on the following morning, sitting in their same old chairs, watching the people go by. Luke is startled by the sight of a black who happens to be his helper, Rastus (Robert Butler). When asked where he had been, Rastus appeared as if he had been there all the time. When he is aware of Clem and Luke's bewilderment, he just shuffles

along and snickers. Luke says to Clem, "Well, looks like everything is back to normal," and Clem perceptively replies, "Is it, Luke?"

The entire cast of *Day of Absence* must be highly commended for its performance and ability to enact a situation that could cause an entire nation to stop and re-evaluate itself. Professionalism is hard to come by on any level, but in this writer's opinion, Black Theater has triumphantly scaled another peak.

Finally, special thanks must be given to the play's director, Milton Clarke, who presented the play to the Ensemble, and who managed to make it come out 'just right'.

## Black Choir

By DIANA MBU

Black Choir made its debut last Thursday in the Union Ballroom with four songs, beautifully composed and played by Bernice Carter, the leader of the Choir. The songs were performed in this order, "Give Yourself to Jesus", "Don't You Want This World to be a Better Place to Live In", "Hello Sunshine", and "What is This World Doing to Me".

Bernice Carter, with her appreciable experience in managing a large choir and her love for making music, decided to start a choir here four years ago. Black choir can be taken as a three-credit course under AFS 299. Next semester, however, it will be under AFS 133. This course also includes research on the great composers (e.g., Beethoven, Mozart), meaning that they deal with a wide scope of music.

The attendance of choir members at rehearsals, held twice weekly, has usually been over 75%, but over the course of the semester eliminations are made, and this reduces the number of prospective performers to one-half or less of its original size. Last Thursday there were twelve singers present, namely, Venessa King, Denise Bridgers, Janice Smith, Debbie Lyons, Yolanda Curry, Shirley Bess, Jovette Pino, Cathy Bascomb, Bonny Leslie, Brenda X, Marily X, and soloist William Thomas.

The audience was informed of a defect in the piano keyboard, which, however, sounded perfectly normal to the average ear. Poor conditions notwithstanding, the performance was first-class. Anyone present would have been truly proud of them.

The music had quality. The first song, "Give Yourself to Jesus", was sung with great vigor by soloist William Thomas. After Thomas, the following songs had nothing to compare, the style was different. The message in all four songs seemed to be that of being aware of oneself, being happy. It had much similarity with Gospel music. It had spirit!

The performers did not appear too enthusiastic, but their voices rang out, telling the audience another story. Some of the performers were dressed in black pants and yellow turtle-necks, and the others in blue pants and blue turtle-



Dr. Gibbs on percussion

necks. The reason for this distinction was not apparent. The response of the audience seemed to be divided, some appeared to be unmoved by the experience, others happy and light-hearted.

If there had been better planning and organization for this performance, it would have been a total success. The time of the performance had been changed several times before the waiting audience could view it.

In conclusion, Black Choir should be highly commended in the hope that quality performances will continue to take place, and as Bernice Carter said, the Choir has done exceptionally well.

## Sam Rivers Trio

By SANTIAGO EDIE

Just as the earth follows it's extra-terrestrial path around the sun, the sun follows it's own extra-terrestrial path around some secular point in the Milky Way, and the twinkling Milky Way in turn follows it's own elliptical path around some other point further to the center of our star-filled universe. The symmetrical inter-relationship of these great systems in operation is beauty.

The Sam Rivers Trio and Mingus Quartet met in a clash of worlds of music which were bound through time and the acoustical space between created sound in the universe of modern music, in the Student Union Auditorium last Saturday night. Meanwhile, my group and I were playing at Baby Joey's downstairs in Irving.

As an expert of modern music, I had the foresight not to miss the encounter between the Old Master of Jazz Philosophy and one of the flaming stars of today.

Encounters such as this one Saturday, illuminate the late Duke Ellington motif that the name "jazz" be changed to "modern American music". Rivers, appearing with Joe Daley on tuba and bass horn, and percussionist Bobby Battle, streaked light years of musical ideas in two powerful one-piece performances.

Mingus' quintet, featuring innovative Frank Norris on piano, Jack

# Cultural Week — Nov. 15 - 21



Arnold Keith and Guillermo "Papo" Rojas performing a Day of Absence *Marc Pollard/Blackworld*

## Black Gold

By LESTER BROWN

A "Journey to Savannah" was the theme for Black Gold Ensemble as they danced a number of creative jazz and tap dances to the music of Dr. Buzard's original Savannah Band, on November 14th, 19th and 21st. Three group dances and four duets were performed.

Lester Brown and Jeannine Lataillade performed an excellent Afro-jazz dance entitled "Sun Gods." Jeannine, in her performance did many pirouettes, splits, high kicks and other exotic moves. This is Jeannine's second year with Black Gold and she will probably be with them throughout her attendance here at Stony Brook. Lester, although this is his first year with Black Gold, added an extra spot to the dance with a few African steps. Lester will probably continue to dance with Black Gold throughout his future here at Stony Brook.

Robert Butler and Joanne Mines also performed a superb jazz number. Bettina Rogers was an understudy for Joanne. Although Joanne performed twice, and Bettina once, they both were excellent as they danced to a number entitled "Twilight Coquette." Dressed in baby blue, Joanne did a strut as Robert leaped and pranced across the floor to a song called "You've Got Something." Robert, a freshman here at Stony Brook, who loves gymnastic and dancing along with theatre and singing, will continue to participate in the black activities here at Stony Brook.

Bettina, also another lover of dance, will continue to kick, split and perform her gracefulness with Black Gold as she has in the past. Joanne, in her second term with Black Gold will share the victories of this group.

Adzlyne English and Terrence Grant, as always, performed a fantastic jazz duet entitled "Lunar Rendezvous." Adzlyne, one of Stony Brook's most talented women in dance, dazzled the audience as Terrence lifted her. Terrence added a bit of excitement to this dance as they both danced in red, trimmed with glitter.

A hilarious and comical tap dance performed by Lori Pell, Linda Humes and Terrence Grant entitled "Savannah Insanity" was also a success with the audience. They danced to a song, "Sour and Sweet;" Linda and Lori dressed in bows and basic black, danced their way to happiness while Terrence enjoyed their enthusiasm.

The finale duet was performed by Jeannine Lataillade and Terrence Grant. They both did a sly walk supposedly boarding the boat for a bon voyage from Savannah to New York.

The group dances were entitled, "Savannah Welcome," "Shenanigans by the Sea" and "In Search of Love." They were performed with grace, enthusiasm fun and laughter, and was enjoyed by both Black Gold Ensemble and the audience.

Other important members of Black Gold Ensemble who contributed their time, effort and dedication to the group were Joleta Wiggins, Eva Velez, Cheryl Brower and Marieta Jones.



Lester Brown and Jennine Lataillade doing "Sun Gods" *Joe Nicora/Blackworld*



Miss Melba Moore *Marc Pollard/Blackworld*

## & Mingus Quartet

Walruth on trumpet, Ricky Ford on tenor, and versatile Danny Richmond on drums, sandwiched the later performance of the Rivers Trio with the inner secular chemistry and subtle introspection on Mingus composition.

Rivers, one of the illustrative reedmen of modern jazz, gripped the imagination of the jam-packed auditorium with captivating modal changes and dynamic visionary colorations made possible by the creative space allowed by the group's small, basic trio structure. The Trio transcended the limits of compositional structures at will with the use of the "free structure" technique by which music is created through spontaneous improvisation and loose structural discipline.

Mingus, by contrast, mullied the audience silent with the depth of his composition ideas. The genius of his music finds secular distances, equal to that of Rivers', within distinct dimensions of syncopated melodic phrasing. Only a man of Mingus' astounding talents could follow an hour of the "Cosmic" Dan zivers Trio's energy, with the silent introspection of inner peace, a description which is Charles Mingus, body and soul.

Blackworld finds itself in agreement with Statesman, and congratulates the production of the Mingus-Rivers Concert.



Grover Washington getting down *Marc Pollard/Blackworld*

## Black Fashion

By LESTER BROWN

The essence of elegance was brought to Stony Brook by "Black Fashions" on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 21, 1976. Eight of Stony Brook's most beautiful Black women put together a fantastic fashion show in which some of the exotic fashions were supervised and made by Ms. Winette Downer. From Ms. Downer's collection, her favorite was a black evening jumpsuit that was daringly worn by Ms. Viki Mayo. Ms. Margot Garvey, an excellent seamstress, produced a green midi length coat that was gracefully worn by Ms. Lisa Durham. Ms. Elenor Leslie, another excellent seamstress produced a beautiful maroon dress that she modeled.

As a whole, the fashion show was a success, due to those dedicated and talented Black women and their models, Ms. Eva Veliz, Ms. Valerie Henly, Ms. Karen Scarlett, Ms. Viki Mayo and Ms. Lisa Durham.

HW

# EDITORIALS

We have all made attempts to find alternatives to the capitalist system that America offers us. This is good! We shouldn't be satisfied with the reforms and concessions that are given in an attempt to pacify us and divert our genuine concern for change. We have to begin to see these tricks as shams, camouflages for the prevailing class/race oppression that comes hand and hand with all U.S.A. policies.

In our desperation to find leaders and political organizations that address themselves toward key issues, we often have a tendency to gravitate toward anything that appears to be genuine. The Revolutionary Student Brigade is organizing here on campus. They talk about the contradictions in capitalism, and racist policies. They give forums, have debates, show films, and are quite appealing at first glance. But why is it that when there is no crisis affecting Third World people, when there are no burning political issues that confront us, when there is no mass confusion, we never see R.S.B.? As soon as there is a crisis, nationally or internationally, they pop up on the scene, ready to teach us, lead us and be paternalistic.

Third World students beware...repeatedly R.S.B. has used this approach to do their political organizing. We cannot afford to confuse good alternative systems with organizations that profess to want change, but in reality are as paternalistic and opportunistic as our present colonizers. We have had experience with the ruling class of this country, learned to readily identify and struggle against them, but we must also take precaution in dealing with some of these left organizations as well. Check out R.S.B.'s practice...TAKE HEED.

In reference to an open letter that was printed in the Nov.23 issue of Blackworld, the editors wish to extend an apology to Mr. Reginald Wells. Blackworld was unable to locate a Committee to Save Social Welfare and in the future, we will do our utmost to screen base and irrelevant information before our printing deadline.

#### CORRECTION

In Blackworld's Nov. 9 Editorial column, we incorrectly stated that U.G.B. abused Student's Activity Fee in the presentation of Al Goldstien. It was S.A.B. who sponsored the show.

# Letters to the Editor

Dear Dr. Toll:

As a member of the Search Comittess for the position of Affirmative Action Officer at State University at Stony Brook, I am deeply concerned with the allegations projected by "Blackworld". The insinuations, of course, reflect a "hidden agenda" which, if true, negates the sincerity of an objective recommendation and appointment for the position discussed. Cognizant of Administrative policies, it would be apparent if an Affirmative Action Officer held titles and responsibilities which might result in policing themselves. A prime concern is that the selection of an A.A. official be knowledgeable of community-university liason and have a special sensitivity, to effect needed change.

A Task Force study is now under way, giving close examination to the latest County, University, and Corporation ethnic reports involving the increase in employment of minority persons, especially in areas of under-representation.

As Executive Director of the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission and Chairman of the Concerned Black Professionals of Suffolk County, I would request a meeting with you, at your earliest convenience, to discuss the above concerns.

Hank Johnston  
Executive Director  
Human Rights Commission

In reference to the editorial of Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1976, that appeared in *Statesman*, I am writing this open letter.

*Statesman*, like the rest of America, calls for an end to segregation. And like the rest of America, it calls for the people who have been segregated out of society to end it, mainly those who have been designated an ethnic minority, or just a minority.

The universities are truly microcosmic models of the larger society. For the last three years, the mass media has been trying to turn back the calendar and the minds of the people to the 1950's, a time of apathy, covert

and overt racism, and a time when everyone knew and was willing (or so it seemed) to stay in their place, a place usually designated by the larger society.

People's places were usually assigned to them based on their race, creed, and/or color first, and then their social/economic background. Ethnicity has been overtly, covertly, and then overtly again, pushed into this society from its inception by its largest, most dominant ethnic group, the WASP. Whenever it is to their benefit, they decide when people are to call themselves Americans, and they they are to be singled out again as Afro-American, Jewish-American, Chinese-American, or worse, and then again we are ALL Americans.

Most of the oppressed ethnic Americans have come to realize that when the overwhelming majority of WASP Americans call for all of us to be just all-American, it has usually been when they wanted to exert more control over our lives or resources, or when they just wanted to take something from us, such as homes, jobs, security, education, and now clubs. Or to give us something very American, like the [Al Goldstein] *Screws*. WASP Americans were the first founders of the exclusive ethnic clubs--the all-white clubs--and whenever they decided it was good and right to segregate, they have never hesitated to resort to open segregation. So this editorial in *Statesman* calling for an end to campus segregation is ironic. When they segregate us out, it's fine and American. When we segregate ourselves in, its UN-American, divisive, or whatever other adjective they wish to apply. I mean really, come on, now, I know we just celebrated the Bicentennial--200 years of freedom for one group at the expense of other groups, but I hope the "slaves", especially the "slaves" at Stony Brook, are wiser this time around, and realize that we've fought for what we've got, too, and we're ready to fight again to keep it. *Statesman* and *Polity*, this means you. Ethnic-Americans, come together to fight for your rights to exist on this campus.

G. G. Greenhouse

# Social Control, Tension and YCS

Continued from pg. 3)

should be encouraged rather than stifled.

In an exclusive interview with a former AIM student and YCS participant, Joe-Lee King, *Blackworld* learned that Timin had assigned David Lewitt, the then assistant director of the Program and King to research the leaders in a black community in Huntington Long Island. Lewitt was also a social psychologist from Boston who was finishing his thesis on the 'Chiterling Tests'. The 'Chiterling Tests' are special IQ tests given to black people which based it's questioning on common sense as opposed to logical deduction. The 'Chiterling Tests' was to be the basis of the investigation, and when King learned of this, he refused to cooperate because the tests carried condescending connotations and was insulting. Futhermore, he had no contacts in the community, and "the people of the community felt that the tests were a threat"...(and)...would jeopardize their positions," said King.

King believes he was illrequited with failing grades, because of his questioning nature. "I was very outspoken," said King. Increased criticism of this program has warranted a re-evaluation of it's function, puposes and personnel.



South  
Africa

# Zimbabwe- Liberation Now!

By REGINALD IBE

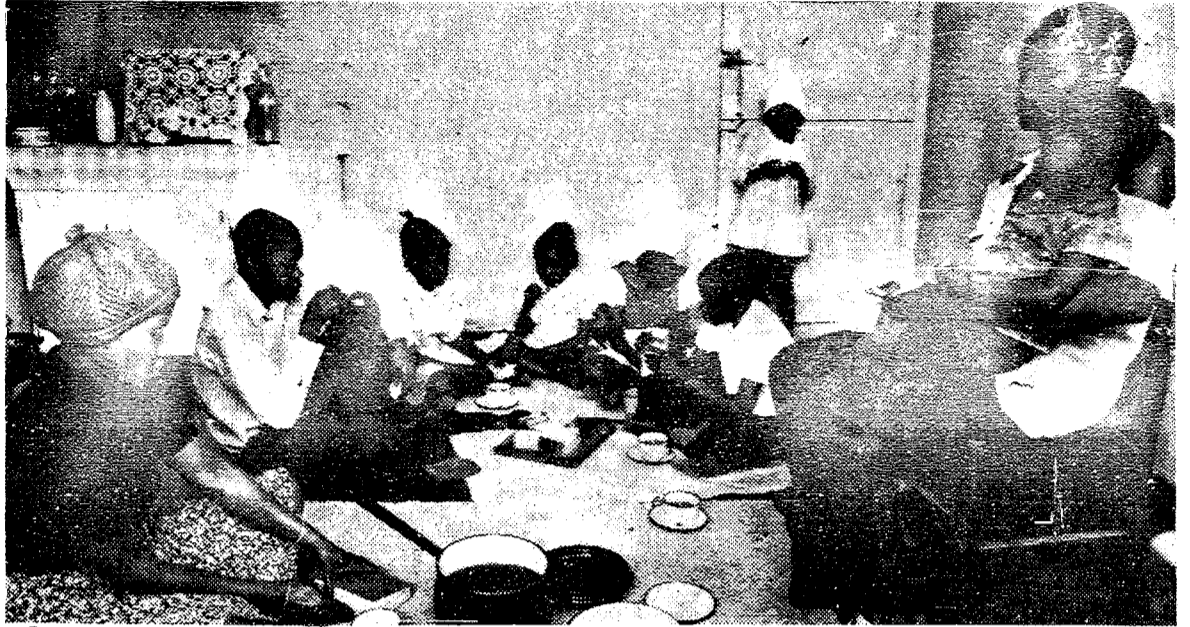
The Angolan Revolution marked a turning point in the entire history and future turn of events in Southern Africa. It not only proved that South Africa was not the military power it has claimed to be, but also that nothing short of massive radical changes in South African politics will return peace and stability to that region of the world.

Since the Angolan crisis, African politics has taken on an increased nationalist vigor. Defiant black youths have been massacred by the thousands in the black ghettos of South Africa. The liberation war in Zimbabwe has forced the reality of majority rule on the white minority leadership. A threat of escalated warfare in Namibia with possible Angolan intervention is a fact of today.

Several African nations have called for a joint military effort in Southern Africa. Nigeria's military leader, General Olusegun Obasanjo recently declared, "I had always felt that I would have achieved a life ambition the day I fight for the liberation in Southern Africa." Millions of embittered youths across the African continent voice a readiness to make the supreme sacrifice anytime to restore the dignity of man in Southern Africa.

Whereas Zimbabwe and Namibia were the focus of the most recent U.S. diplomatic initiatives, the more potent arena of shameful racial violence, South Africa, was the target of the most recent United Nations deliberations. The Western powers succeeded in blocking moves to place sanctions against South Africa, but strong U.N. condemnations of South Africa's racial policies were produced.

Namibian nationalist forces, the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), are helping Angola destroy the remnants of the Savimbi guerrillas who are fleeing to Namibia. In return, it is hoped that Angola would help the SWAPO guerrillas in their war against South African forces in Namibia. According to a South African government release, the prospects of a major military confrontation in Southern Africa are very high. Most Africans believe that the question of



Patrick and Ann Kasere and their seven children eating at their home in Hishfield, outside Salisbury, Rhodesia. At night, the children sleep on the floor. The Kasers combined income is equivalent of 94.42 a month.

Ron Antonio/Blackworld

majority rule in South Africa will be settled militarily as a joint African concern. Whereas African leaders do not advance a timetable for this, the trend of events in Southern Africa gives credibility to such beliefs. Long term or short term, the inevitability of war in Southern Africa is a fact we all have to live with.

Africa is not about to be partitioned into Western and Communist satellites. Whereas South Africa courts the West with its fairy tales of defending the free world and fighting communism, it is a fascist police state without any regard whatsoever for human rights and dignity. With an economy entirely dependent on black African slave labor, South Africa would feature prominently among the world's poor nations, if she paid decent wages to the Africans. European investments in South Africa have been steadily

declining since the Angolan revolution, but U.S. investments are steadily taking their place.

The United States has the potential to avert the impending bloodshed in Southern Africa. Continued U.S. patronage of apartheid South Africa will not only irreparably damage U.S.-African relations, but also drive African nations to Communist war supplies. If President-elect Jimmy Carter is a leader for change, U.S.-African policy is an area for radical changes. In the long run, U.S. support for majority rule will not only score an ideological victory for the free world, but safeguard U.S. economic interests in South Africa as well. Active U.S. support for majority rule in South Africa was part of the Democratic Party platform on which Carter ran for election. To do otherwise would repeat the story of Angola in Pretoria someday.

## Protestors Fight IBM and Apartheid

By DAVID GERSH

Stony Brook, Nov. 10—About 20 to 25 faculty, graduate students and undergrads, organized by the Committee Against Racism, picketed outside the Career Development Office, where the IBM recruiter was interviewing students. They distributed 1,200 leaflets, talked to passers-by and chanted, "Segregation here, apartheid there, fight racism everywhere!"

The IBM Corporation is one of the 353 U.S. companies and banks which have investments in South Africa. IBM manufactures and sells a large percentage of computers and typewriters in that country. The presence of an IBM recruiter on campus was a focal point to protest the support given to apartheid by U.S. capitalists, in particular the SUNY Board of Trustees, and to show support for the rebellion in South Africa against apartheid.

It was emphasized that many members of the SUNY Board of Trustees are on the boards of directors of major banks and corporations with tremendous investments in South Africa. Two examples are Clifton Phalen, who is a director of Citibank and W. R. Grace and Co., and Mrs. Maurice Moore, who has

family ties with Citibank and other corporations in South Africa. These people, appointed by Nelson Rockefeller when he was governor, are responsible for the cutbacks in SUNY, the pitifully small number of black faculty and grad students (1% and 3%, respectively, at Stony Brook), shrinking financial aid, and overcrowded classes. These cutbacks, while affecting all students, tend to further burden black and Latin students, leading to fewer minority students graduating with degrees. It is these same people, who have a stake in perpetuating apartheid in South Africa, who perpetuate racist practices here.

After picketing for one hour, protesters went inside and confronted the recruiter about his company.

In a seemingly humanitarian gesture, he stated, "As far as I know, black as whites are treated as equally as possible within the law." However, he refused to admit that in South Africa, the laws are the most inequitable in the world. Blacks can't hold positions higher than, or be paid more than whites. In fact, blacks working for "humanitarian" IBM in South Africa get paid 57% of what whites get. In addition, the presence of IBM in South Africa bolsters that racist economy and

government.

Ever since U.S. banks, including Citibank, gave the South African government a 30 million-dollar loan after the Sharpesville Massacre of 1960, it has been the support of the U.S. corporations, such as IBM, that has kept the system of apartheid on its feet. One of the demonstrators, a black who had worked for IBM in New York, pointed out that he was paid less than whites for doing the same work here in the U.S.! After 20 minutes, the protesters left, and vowed to come back with more people when IBM returns on February 9, 1977.

This was the first on-campus action by the Committee Against Racism in over a year. C.A.R. is a multi-racial, rank-and-file controlled organization which believes that racism is increasingly used to hurt the vast majority of the U.S. population, both minority and white. C.A.R. is open to anyone who is serious about fighting racism. For more information about C.A.R. call 246-6198 or 473-6579.

David Gersh is a member of the Committee Against Racism and a graduate student in psychology here at S.B.

## Gil Noble Cites Racism in the Media

(cont. from pg 3)

At President Roosevelt's funeral, he read Carl Sandberg's eulogy. Yet, during the McCarthy period, he was accused of being a communist. He swore under oath in the Supreme Court of California that he was not a communist, but merely a critic of American democracy. All the same, he was barred from public places and still he refused to avoid Russia, where he found strong similarities in the Russian and American languages.

In Harlem one afternoon, Paul Robeson was scheduled to sing folk

songs about freedom, and was met by anti-communist and anti-semitic groups who angrily disrupted the day. As an artist he was tolerated, but when he spoke out for black people, this was unacceptable. Finally, by weight of the black churches, the rest of the black community came to his defense.

In 1950, the U.S. government seized his passport. Sixteen members of the British Parliament petitioned the U.S. to return it, but to no avail. He gave a concert on the Canadian border, attended by thousands from both sides,

but this was not reported. He also gave a Trans-Atlantic concert by telephone to the Welsh people of Great Britain. This, too, was never acknowledged by the U.S. media.

In 1958, the Department of Justice returned Robeson's passport, which was seized because he publicized to the world American injustices to black Americans. Thus, it was Paul Robeson who also played a part in the desegregation of schools, and it was Paul Robeson who, in his travels, spoke out against the injustices.

The Civil Rights Movements of the '60's echoed Paul Robeson's words. In Russia, a mountain has been named after him, and it was in irony that he watched Richard Milhouse Nixon, formerly an anti-red activist of the McCarthy era, go to Russia in the '70's. On Tuesday, January 23, 1976, Paul Robeson died. His grave can be found in Ferncliffe Cemetery.

His is the "story of strength and gentleness, commitment and unbending principles."—Gil Noble.

"The tallest tree in our forest."

Mary McCloud Bethune

HW

# HERE'S YOUR CHANCE DON'T MISS IT

STUDENT JOURNALISTS  
PHOTOGRAPHERS  
TYPISTS  
ARTISTS  
HERE'S A CHANCE TO JOIN A  
NEEDED AND WORTHWHILE  
NEWSPAPER



Volunteer Your Help?  
Add 3 credits to your schedule?  
Blackworld is a Course — AFS 299

JOIN  
**BLACKWORLD**  
a rewarding, fulfilling  
and interesting experience

**BLACKWORLD**  
ROOM 060  
S.B. UNION  
246-5682

## Social Control, Tension and YCS

(cont. from pg. 1)

continue one's education); knowledge of how to assess a learning experience (leaving with information that will aid in the attainment of goals).

These building-blocks are especially important in preparing imprisoned brothers in coping with the system. If not, they will become trapped in the revolving doors in and out of prison.

The second panelist, Edward Dowdy, represented the Think Tank Program. The purpose of the program is to initiate new ideas in order for troubled black youth to become more aware of the dues that must be paid in order to gain any results. The staff consists of ex-convicts, the reason for this being that they have been victims of the system and would be able to relate their experiences to the youth with a greater impact.

The third panelist was Leone Modeste, the director of the Manhood Program. Manhood is an organization whose main objective is to find employment for the ex-offenders. The program was founded in 1967 by the first black Correction Captain in New York City, out of a concern over the ethics of the outer community, where one's manhood is measured by the ability of a man to care for himself and his family. The average age of those in the program is 19-25 years.

The fourth panelist was Mary E. Faulkner, speaking on the Family Court and Juvenile Justice Program. The historical development of the Juvenile Justice System supposedly grew out of the child-saving movement of the late 1880's to the 1890's, a crusade that served a symbolic and status function for middle-class Americans. Its concern was for structure and stability of family life and problems of socialization of young persons. Its aim was to disqualify youth from enjoying

adult privileges.

Ms. Faulkner's main objective was the prevention of juvenile graduation into the Criminal Justice Program. In order to prevent this, Ms. Faulkner said, professionals must learn to understand the Juvenile Justice System, as well as the Criminal Justice Program, in order to prepare the child and his parents to cope with the system and possibly help prevent their re-entry into the Juvenile Justice Program.

The panel also discussed the position the media has taken on the issue of juvenile criminal justice. The recent exposures of youth crimes perpetrated against older citizens was viewed as an attempt to instate harsher penalties for youth. The panelists urged parents not to abandon their youth to the police, explaining that the end result would probably be more damaging to his or her well-being. The focus of the group was on: preventing and diverting youth and adults from the courts, judicial process and prison, as well as the rehabilitation, training, education, and re-entry of black citizens to the community.

### Pardoned "Scottsboro Boy" Gets a Salute

In the evening, the Chonga Dance Company of Medgar Evers College performed an African welcoming dance and a salute to the special speakers, Mr. Clarence Norris, one of the Scottsboro Boys.

Mr. Norris was sentenced to death in Alabama 45 years ago for the rape of two white prostitutes. But now, after many years of struggle, he has been pardoned and is back with us.

On October 25, Alabama governor George Wallace signed a pardon which declared Mr. Norris, the last

known survivor of the "Scottsboro Boys", innocent of the rapes he was charged with in 1931.

Mr. Norris, who at the time was "riding the rails" with his comrades when they were seized and jailed, despite a lack of evidence, and was sentenced to death along with his comrades. Ruby Bates and Victoria Price, the two white women who had charged rape, admitted that they had made up the story to avoid trouble for riding on the train illegally. The U.S. Supreme Court ordered new trials twice, but to no avail.

When he was paroled in 1950, Norris quickly fled to New York City, where he has worked and is happily married with two daughters. Mr. Norris, who was left speechless when the audience gave him a standing ovation, remarked, "I'll get used to it," with a deep Southern drawl.

The day concluded with the keynote speaker, Dick Gregory, who integrated the political and economic problems of black people with his usual wit and humor. Gregory pointed out that this "white racist system" has been the root problem of all our problems. Attacking everything from President-elect Carter's support of white racist South Africa to Madison Avenue advertisers' manipulation of all our minds, Gregory pointed out that black people have assimilated a "white racist mentality" as well.

The high point of his speech was the playing of a tape recording where an FBI agent testified over the phone that the man who had been chosen to head the committee investigating Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination was the same man that he saw jump with glee when he heard that King was dead.