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1		Dutchman	<i>The Flying Dutchman</i> is a legend of a ship cursed to sail forever. It has its origin from a ship that belonged to the Dutch East India Company that sank in 1641 off the Cape of Good Hope. According to legend, the vessel brought death to any other ships it encountered. This is also a reference to the Dutch ship that brought the first slaves to Jamestown. The Flying Dutchman ship parallels directly with "the subway heaped in modern myth" chosen by Baraka for the setting of Dutchman in the "flying underbelly of the city" (3).	"Dutchman"	Title	The Flying Dutchman in Pirates of the Caribbean
3		Clay	In one of the creation stories in the Christian bible, God makes the first man (Adam) out of clay. Clay is also a material typically used and shaped as desired, which could parallel how Clay is molded by his society into the "type" Lula mentions and/or how Lula is attempting to shape Clay during the show.	"Clay"	Cast List	
3		Lula	Baraka may have chosen the name Lula as a reference to the Gene Vincent's 1956 rock-a-billy song "Be-Bop-A-Lula." The song is noted for violent and sexual subtext. Baraka was very aware of the cultural appropriation of rock and roll. Be-Bop-A-Lula was later used as a very explicit commentary on colonialism in Peter Weir's 1982 film <i>The Year of Living Dangerously</i> .	"Lula"	Cast List	Gene Vincent performing Be-Bop-A-Lula
3		The Subway	The New York City subway is the cursed ship in Baraka's retelling of the <i>Flying Dutchman</i> .	"The subway heaped in modern myth."	Stage Dir.	Photo
5		Net Bag	It is important to note plastic shopping bags were not invented until 1965, so a net bag would be a commonplace shopping bag. It was a convenient choice because it was collapsible and easy to keep in a purse "just in case." One story for the history of the Russian name for the bag, "Avoska" originated in the 1930s in the context of shortages of consumer goods in the Soviet Union, when citizens could obtain many basic purchases only by a stroke of luck; people used to carry an avoska in their pocket all the time in case opportunistic circumstances arose. "Avoska" translates into "just in case" or "hopefully" or "maybe", etc. It could also be an allusion to a net used to catch prey, nets which might have been aboard <i>the Flying Dutchman</i> .	"She carries a net bag full of paper books, fruit, and other anonymous articles."	Stage Dir.	
7		Idle Potshots	Not real fighting. Half hearted sniping. This phrase may have originated during the trench warfare of World War I when the U.S. military adopted helmets based on Hadfield steel, called the M1 "steel pot," in 1942.	"I guess you were just taking those idle potshots."	Lula	Harlem Hellfighters
8		Party Talk	"Party talk" in 1964 was known as potential deceiving words stated by someone in order to obtain casual sex as demonstrated in June Conquest's 1964 single, "Party Talk." It is frivolous and meaningless when Black militancy is required.	"Well, I'm sorry, lady, but I really wasn't prepared for party talk."	Clay	"Party Talk" by June Conquest
8		Chinese Poetry	There was a good deal of popular interest in the eastern thought and Buddhism in the 1960s in bohemian circles. This could also be a reference to Mao Zedong. Mao Zedong, also known as Chairman Mao, was a Chinese communist revolutionary who became the founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he ruled as the Chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976. As D. Quentin Miller notes in <i>The Routledge Introduction to African American Literature</i> , this is also a way Lula insults Clay "for being a fake bohemian intellectual and a boring specimen of the bourgeoisie" (113).	"You look like you've been reading Chinese poetry and drinking lukewarm sugarless tea."	Lula	
8		Soda Cracker	A saltine cracker. Bland. White. A "cracker" was also the forman who did the whipping on a slave plantation.	"You look like death eating a soda cracker."	Lula	
11		Seventh Avenue	Seventh Avenue runs north to south through Manhattan, New York. The Twenties is the Midtown neighborhood. The middle classes lived and worked in that neighborhood in the 1960s. It was not the Upper East Side of the elite nor Harlem. Seventh Avenue was also the site of the 1960 New York mid-air collision, also called the Park Slope plane crash or the Miller Field crash. Devastation to this dense residential area was significant. 10 brownstones went aflame, along with a funeral home at the intersection, a deli and laundromat. The prophetically-named Pillar of Fire Church located mid-block was completely destroyed. It would become the deadliest air accident to date at the time with a total death toll of 134 people. The Park Slope neighborhood was a neighborhood described then as "in transition." Today, people would comment that it was "gentrifying." A book about Sportsmen Row in Brooklyn states that after the crash, in the mid-1960s, Park Slope was "rediscovered" by young professionals who moved in for the affordable rents and convenient location.	"Or walking up uninhabited Seventh Avenue in the twenties on weekends."	Lula	
11		The Fall	A biblical reference to the first sin. Adam and Eve were expelled from the Garden of Eden for eating the forbidden fruit of the tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, often symbolized as an apple.	"Eating apples together is always the first step."	Lula	
11		Mister Man	An insecure man who acts overly manly. "Mister Man The Guitar Man" is also a single released by The Masquerades in 1960.	"Would you like to get involved with me, Mister Man?"	Lula	Audio for "Mister Man The Guitar Man"

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13		Tenements	The original high-rise housing projects. Crowded multi-family dwellings. They were usually the first housing available to new immigrants. Most tenements in New York City were built between 1880 and the 1940s. The fact Lulu lives here could mark her as a part of bohemian culture. This could also be a reference to the "Slum Clearance" of 1932-1952, which was a federally funded gentrification of low-income housing areas leading to the displacement of many poor families in an attempt to "clean up" the city. By the 1950s, the impact of this policy led to many of the tenement buildings being demolished.	"Hugged against tenements, day or night."	Lula	
14		Lena the Hyena	A character in the satirical American comic strip called <i>Lil Abner</i> . The world's ugliest woman. The creator, Al Capp, made a point of never letting readers see Lena's face. After much public outcry, Capp held a cartoon contest for the face of the ugliest woman in the world. Boris Karloff, Salvador Dali and Frank Sinatra served as judges. The winner was drawn by the cartoonist Basil Wolverton (1909-1978). Lena was finally revealed after much build up.	"I'm Lena the Hyena."	Lula	
14		Morris the Hyena	Violette Morris was an athlete and racecar driver whose career was cut short because she was a cross-dresser. She even had a double mastectomy so she could better fit into race cars but was denied the right to compete. After she was shunned and ostracized in France for her cross-dressing and "lack of morals," Hitler personally invited her to Berlin to watch the 1936 Olympics from his VIP section. Hitler understood, because of her large social networks, Morris would be a valuable asset. She then turned spy for the Nazis and became known as "The Hyena of the Gestapo." When Lula calls Clay "Morris the Hyena" she implies that he too is a white supremacist, a spy for the white man and not a "real man". Violette Morris had the nickname, "The Hyena of the Gestapo," because she derived so much sadistic pleasure from torturing people and extracting information, which parallels the pleasure Lula gets from murdering young intellectual negroes on the subway. There are also legends from the Gold Coast of Ghana where witches turned themselves into hyenas in order to kill and eat people (Parker 2006). Baraka may have been aware of this through his interest in pan - Africanist culture building.	"Morris the Hyena."	Lula	NPR Article
18		Salem Witch Trials	People accused of witchcraft were tortured and murdered. The witch trials represent the home grown flip-side of the colonization of the world by European powers (Zinn 2010). With the witch trials, young white female children (a powerless minority) could gain power over others (including grown white men) by labelling others as witches as colonizers would label native peoples as savages. The label allowed persecution to be seen, similarly to slavery, as a <i>necessary evil</i> . Additionally, <i>The Crucible</i> is a 1953 play by American playwright Arthur Miller. It is a dramatized and partially fictionalized story of the Salem witch trials that took place in the Massachusetts Bay Colony during 1692-93. Miller wrote the play as an allegory for McCarthyism, when the United States government persecuted people accused of being communists. Tituba, a slave from Barbados, was one of the only people accused of witchcraft who survived the Salem Witch Trails because she confessed and repented.	"Did your people ever burn witches or start revolutions over the price of tea?"	Lula	
18		Boston Tea Party	"The Boston Tea Party was a political protest that occurred on December 16, 1773, at Griffin's Wharf in Boston, Massachusetts. American colonists, frustrated and angry at Britain for imposing "taxation without representation," dumped 342 chests of British tea into the harbor. The event was the first major act of defiance to British rule over the colonists. It showed Great Britain that Americans wouldn't take taxation and tyranny sitting down, and rallied American patriots across the 13 colonies to fight for independence." One of the acts of political resistance that incited the American War of Independence.	"Did your people ever burn witches or start revolutions over the price of tea?"	Lula	Source
18		Three-button Suit and Striped Tie	Middle class fashion included suits with 3 buttons on the jacket. Higher status people wore suits with 2 button holes. President John F. Kennedy was also known to wear suits with 2 button holes and often wore striped ties. The suit may symbolize the enslaved and oppressed status of African-Americans and their ancestors. The tie could be seen as a form of male chest display, recalling the chest-pounding and puffing of our prehistoric ancestors, which would follow Baraka's theme of masculinity. The tie can also be viewed as the noose around the neck of black conformists. This style is also heavily influenced by the "Ivy League Style" and would be worn by those who desire to appear educated and of a higher society like Clay.	"A three-button suit. What right do you have to be wearing a three-button suit and striped tie?"	Lula	
18		Night Watchman	Security Guard or a janitor. If Clay's grandfather was a Night Watchman, this places Clay in a class above where Lula is trying to place him. Clay is an upwardly mobile educated black man who comes from a family that has not been involved in agricultural slavery or share cropping for at least three generations. This could be a direct reference to Newt Lee, the black night watchman who discovered the body of Mary Phagan and was arrested and tortured despite repeatedly stating he had no information about the murder on April 27, 1913 (51 years before 1964). Clay's grandfather could be Newt Lee or at least could have been the same age as him and heard of his trial. This is the same trial that inspired the 1998 musical, <i>Parade</i> . This is a controversial moment in history for many reasons. People who align with KKK values say Leo Frank was correctly brought to justice by being lynched for the murder of Mary Phagan, people who align with fighting antisemitism say Leo Frank was unjustly murdered despite being innocent because he was a Jewish man, and people who advocate for the controversial past between Jewish people and African Americans say, innocent or guilty, Leo Frank tried to unjustly accuse a black man (Jim Conley, a janitor) of murder despite the jury believing Conley's testimony. This last viewpoint parallels the controversial relationship between Jewish people and blacks in America that Baraka touches on throughout the play. Other possible connections: (1) Eugene Herbert Clay (October 3, 1881–June 22, 1923) was the mayor of Marietta, Georgia, and one of the ringleaders in the lynching of Leo Frank, (2) After Leo Frank was found guilty and was waiting for a re-trial, <i>The New York Times</i> sensationalized the story further publishing re-enactment photos redirecting the narrative (with white actors in black face) to accuse Jim Conley of the murder and perpetuate the stereotype in "Birth of A Nation" (KKK propaganda film) of black men preying on young white women.	"My grandfather was a night watchman."	Clay	Documentary on Leo Frank Trial

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18		Averell Harriman	William Averell Harriman (November 15, 1891 – July 26, 1986), better known as Averell Harriman. Millionaire son of a robber baron. Major political figure who held many positions of power in the U.S. government especially in foreign affairs. During WWII his assets were taken because his business partners were trading with Nazis. Harriman then became governor even though his career should have been destroyed by doing business with the Nazis. This is a moment in the play about identity and how Clay's colleagues and himself might identify as a white man, and therefore, as an American Citizen when they themselves are second-class citizens barely able to execute their right to vote until the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (after Dutchman's premiere).	"And you went to a colored college where everybody thought they were Averell Harriman"	Lula	
19		Baudelaire	Charles Baudelaire (1821 - 1867) French poet whose work addressed moral ambivalence. This places Clay in the educated Black middle class, specifically as a bohemian.	"Well, in college I thought I was Baudelaire."	Clay	
19		Marxism / Communism	A person who supports or believes in the principles of communism. Dictatorship of the proletariat. The phrase refers to the version of Marxism utilized by the USSR. Inspired by the work of philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Marxism is a form of Communism focused on the exploitation of the worker. In Marxism, any profit generated by the worker that goes to the business owner is an example of inequality and should be abolished. Communism states that there should not be money in general and everyone should get as much as they need and work as much as they can. Unfortunately, most attempts have led to poor living conditions and government corruption.	"Although my mother was a Communist."	Lula	
20		Republican	The Republican party often secured the Black vote even though it often pursued policies counter to their class interest. Some historians say this is because Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, abolished slavery. It may also be because the Democratic party originally fought desperately against all black civil rights including the abolition of slavery. The KKK was also described as an extension of the Democratic Party helping the party gain power in the South. However, there was a shift of black voters to the Democratic Party in the late 1920s during the Depression Era despite the Democratic Party having a long history of oppressing black voters. This may be because black voters were fed up with Hoover and his inability to help black people during the depression, which hit them harder than whites. By the early 1930s, 38 percent of African Americans were unemployed compared to 17 percent of whites. The refusal by Republicans to pursue civil rights alienated many black voters, while efforts—shallow though they were—by northern Democrats to open opportunities for African Americans gave black voters reasons to switch parties. FDR's New Deal is cited as hope for black voters though it did not deliver on eliminating segregation.	"My mother was a Republican."	Clay	
20		Clay Clay Williams	There are several plausible reasons for the repetition of Clay's name but we can find no evidence of any over the others. The first is that Clay Clay has the same amount of syllables as Lula and therefore matches the rhythm of Lula. Another is that it is a reference to the nicknames given in Black communities. Often multisyllabic names are reduced to a single repeated syllable nicknames by friends and family. For example Shayla becomes Sha Sha. Perhaps this can be read as Lula's attempt to cross the line of familiarity by using the informal. It may also be a reference to the double consciousness Clay experiences as an American and a Negro as described by W.E.B. Du Bois in <i>The Souls of Black Folk</i> , "two souls, two thoughts, two unreconciled strivings; two warring ideals in one dark body, whose dogged strength alone keeps it from being torn asunder." It may also be a reference to Cassius Clay (Cassius Marcellus Clay Jr), the birth name of Muhammad Ali, an American professional boxer, activist and philanthropist.	"A union of love and sacrifice that was destined to flower at the birth of the noble Clay Clay Williams."	Lula	Article: Clay Williams: Victim of His Double Consciousness
21		Groove!	"Groove!" is yet another example of Black culture being coopted by white bohemians. It is a word that meant good in Black english. It also refers to groove music, a type of R&B. The term is often applied to musical performances that make one want to move or dance, and enjoyably "groove" (a word that also has sexual connotations).	"[She yells as loud as she can] GROOVE!"	Lula	James Brown performing Prisoner of Love
22		The Flanks	Sociologist Herbert Haines refers to the militant Black Power movement as having a flank effect in strengthening the bargaining power of moderate and bourgeois Blacks in legislative maneuvering. Haines challenged the prevailing view that confrontational and militant black activists created a "white backlash" against the more moderate civil-rights movement. The flank or latus is the side of the body between the rib cage and the iliac bone of the hip (below the rib cage and above the ilium). In some contexts, it is sometimes called the lumbar region. It is also the area of a horse's body one would dig their heels into to train the horse.	"When you get drunk, pat me once, very lovingly on the flanks, and I'll look at you cryptically, licking my lips."	Lula	
23		Jewish Buddhist	There was a good deal of popular interest in the East and in Buddhism in the 1960s, especially among the bohemians. More specifically, this probably refers to Kerouac's <i>Dharma Bums</i> (Hemmer, 2018). Baraka also considered Jews to be white and therefore an enemy of black revolutionists. He also divorced his first wife who was of Jewish decent. Judaism is the original of the three Abrahamic faiths. Jews believe that there is only one God with whom they have a covenant. In exchange for all the good that God has done for the Jewish people, Jewish people keep God's laws and try to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives. The central and most important religious document is the Torah. Buddhism is a tradition that focuses on personal spiritual development. Buddhists strive for a deep insight into the true nature of life and do not worship gods or deities. A Jewish Buddhist is a person, very often American, with a Jewish background, who practices forms of Buddhist-linked meditation and spirituality. Their interest may be in meditation rather than Buddhism or religion. This is most likely a direct reference to Allen Ginsberg, who was himself a Jewish Buddhist.	"Maybe we'll meet a Jewish Buddhist and flatten his conceits over some very pretentious coffee."	Lula	

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24		Corporate Godhead	A phrase that refers to the head CEOs of corporations. In this case it is a reference to the economic and cultural elite.	"A corporate Godhead"	Clay	
24		Hovel	A shelter for farm animals. It has come to mean a poor person's shack.	"and lead you, my tender big-eyed prey, into my . . . God, what can I call it . . . into my hovel."	Lula	
25		Ignorant Cowboys	"Baraka's strong belief is that, in the perception of the white society, [African-Americans] are inferior even to the "ignorant cowboys" and the "lying Americans" (Baraka 25, 18), the ignorant and the liars worthy of the upper-class lifestyle because they are white, a lifestyle that African Americans are destined to remain excluded from. Yet, black men and women now hope that through proper education, right manners and suitable dress code they will be able to define a new future, to one day cross that gate to the thriving city above, to the lifestyle they desire to attain" like Clay.	"Real fun in the dark house, high up above the street and the ignorant cowboys."	Lula	
25		Facism	Ultra-nationalist authoritarian capitalism. It is defined as the union of corporate and state power. Fascism is a form of government which is a type of one-party dictatorship. Fascists are against democracy. They work for a totalitarian one-party state. Inspired by Social Darwinism. Utilized racial or cultural purity as a means of eliminating weakness. Method used by Adolf Hitler to eliminate Jewish population (and other minorities such as homosexuals) by stating they were not part of the Arian race and thus needed to be eliminated. Throughout history it has promoted mass murder, eugenics, censorship, propaganda, and severe inequality.	"Don't think you'll get out of your responsibility that way. It's not cold at all. You Facist!"	Lula	Video summary of Facism
26		Juliet's Tomb	A reference to Shakespeare's <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> . Juliet feigns death and is buried in her tomb. When Romeo finds her seemingly dead body, he poisons himself. When Juliet awakens to her dead Romeo, she stabs herself. By the end of the night, Juliet, Romeo, and Paris are freshly dead inside Juliet's Tomb. Juliet's death is significant because of the way Clay is murdered.	"And you'll call my rooms black as a grave. You'll say, 'This place is like Juliet's tomb.'"	Lula	
28		Jewish Poets from Yonkers	This is most likely a reference to Allen Ginsberg. The lines about his mother is probably a reference to <i>Kaddish</i> , a eulogy to Ginsberg's mother. Like Ginsberg, Lula claims to have a mother who was a communist.	"Like all those Jewish poets from Yonkers, . . . Their poems are always funny, and all about sex."	Lula	
30		How the Blues was Born	The blues has deep roots in American history, particularly African-American history. The blues originated on Southern plantations in the 19th Century. Its inventors were slaves, ex-slaves and the descendants of slaves—African-American sharecroppers who sang as they toiled in the cotton and vegetable fields. It's generally accepted that the music evolved from African spirituals, African chants, work songs, field hollers, rural fife and drum music, revivalist hymns, and country dance music. The blues grew up in the Mississippi Delta just upriver from New Orleans, the birthplace of jazz. No single person invented the blues, but many people claimed to have discovered the genre.	"And that's how the blues was born."	Clay	Source
30		The Belly Rub	A belly rub is a slow dance. Black dancers in Chicago continued to use the term "slow dragging" through the 1940s. By the 1960s, however, the term "belly-rubbing" gained acceptance.	"Come on, Clay. Let's do the nasty. Rub bellies."	Lula	Demonstration of the slow drag dance.
30		Snow White	Grim's fairy tale adapted into an animation film by Disney in 1937. Snow White was placed under an enchantment when she ate a poisoned apple given to her by a jealous witch. Snow white was known for her beautiful fair skin that was white as snow. In 1943, Warner Brothers released a racist black minstrel version of the Snow White cartoon called "Coal Black and de Sebben Dwarfs." White was also a very charged word at the height of the 1960s Civil Rights movement.	"Mirror, mirror on the wall, who's the fairest one of all? Snow White, baby, and don't you forget it."	Clay	Coal Black and de Sebben Dwarfs
31		The Minstrel Show and Liver Lips	An American form of entertainment developed in the early 19th century especially popular in the North. Each show consisted of comic skits, variety acts, dancing, and music performances that depicted people specifically of African descent. The shows were performed by white people in make-up or blackface for the purpose of playing the role of black people. Blackface was often featured prominently even for black actors. Bert Williams and George Walker played the minstrel but satirized its hateful stereotypes through their characters "Two Real Coons" (Zinn 2010). "Liver Lips" describes large, swollen, very dark lips that because of their excessive size and prominence are seen as unattractive. It is a derogative stereotype utilized in the black-face makeup used in minstrel shows. Meant to re-enforce the idea that black people were subhuman and slavery was acceptable.	"Clay, you liver-lipped white man."	Lula	Blackface: A cultural history of a racist art form

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31		Wildroot Cream-Oil	Hair care product marketed to African American men and women. Ad slogans included "Maybe your girl will mess up your hair, but not much else will" and "Get ahead, get ahead, get ahead with well-groomed hair." The commercials often drew on sexual connotations. (Smithsonian Museum of American History 2019)	"That's all you know . . . shaking that wildroot cream-oil on your knotty head, jackets buttoning up to your chin, so full of white man's words."	Lula	Commercial for Wildroot Cream-Oil
31		Grass Skirt	Stereotypical clothing worn by colonized peoples. A reference to savageness. Also a reference to smoking marijuana.	"Hey, you coming on like the lady who smoked up her grass skirt."	Clay	
32		Uncle Tom	Character in <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> , an 1852 novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Uncle Tom was a slave who cooperated and was conciliatory with his master and was sold down-river anyway. The term "Uncle Tom" is also used as a derogatory epithet for an exceedingly subservient person, particularly when that person is aware of their own lower-class status based on race.	"Uncle Tom."	Lula	
32		Thomas Wooly-Head	Woolyhead is a derogatory reference to coarse textured hair. Tom is a reference to Uncle Tom's Cabin.	"Thomas Wooly-head."	Lula	
33		Ofays	An offensive term for a white person, used by black people. Possibly a derogatory term for a homosexual man. In an essay written the same year as <i>Dutchman</i> , Baraka refers to "weak faced fags," referring to verile Black masculinity and white effemininity (Rebhorn 2006). This is most likely a reference to and insult for Allen Ginsberg as he was homosexual.	"And all these weak-faced ofays squatting around here, staring over their papers at me. Murder them too."	Clay	
33		The New York Times	<i>The New York Times</i> is an American newspaper based in New York City with worldwide influence and readership. This may be a stab at white intellectuals who are well informed yet do nothing to solve injustices. For more specific connections see "Night Watchman."	"I could rip that <i>Times</i> right out of his hand,"	Clay	
34		Tallulah Bankhead	Tallulah Bankhead (1902 - 1968) was an American actress of the stage and screen from a very prominent southern political family. She became a very outspoken critic of segregation and proponent for the Civil Rights movement in opposition to her family.	"I'm not telling you again, Tallulah Bankhead!"	Clay	
34		Queens	One of the 5 Boroughs of New York City. It was a white neighborhood in the 1960s.	"Belly rub is not Queens."	Clay	
34		Bessie Smith	Iconic blues singer. One of the few places where blacks could gain prominence was in the arts. Blues, jazz and gospel music were being appropriated by white culture but no political or economic gains were afforded the Black community. An often repeated but now discredited story emerged that she died because a whites-only hospital in Clarksdale refused to admit her. The jazz writer and producer John Hammond gave this account in an article in the November 1937 issue of Down Beat magazine. The circumstances of Smith's death and the rumor promoted by Hammond formed the basis for Edward Albee's 1959 one-act play <i>The Death of Bessie Smith</i> .	"They say, 'I love Bessie Smith.' And don't even understand that Bessie Smith is saying, 'Kiss my ass, kiss my black unruly ass.'"	Clay	Bessie Smith singing the blues
35		Charlie Parker	Famous Be-Bop saxophone player. Largely accepted as a genius of improvisation, he achieved fame with a white listenership as well as in the Black jazz community.	"Charlie Parker?"	Clay	Charlie Parker performing
35		Bird	Charlie Parker's nickname was "Yard Bird" or just "Bird"	"All the hip white boys scream for Bird."	Clay	

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35		East Sixty-seventh Street	This is the Upper East Side. This was a very expensive neighborhood.	"Bird would've played not a note of music if he just walked up to East Sixty-seventh Street and killed the first ten white people he saw."	Clay	
36		Blues People	Black music artists. Baraka published a book with the same title shortly before <i>Dutchman</i> was written.	"All these blues people"	Clay	
36		Watermelon	Stereotypical food eaten by Black community, especially those from the country or the South.	"With no more blues, except the very old ones, and not a watermelon in sight, the great missionary heart will have triumphed . . ."	Clay	
36		Soft Shoe	Type of shoe worn for tap-dancing that lacks metal strip. Tap dancing is yet another example of Black culture being appropriated for white entertainment.	"Then an old Negro conductor comes into the car, doing a sort of restrained soft shoe, and half mumbling the words of some song."	Stage Dir.	Sammy Davis Jr. performing soft shoe dance