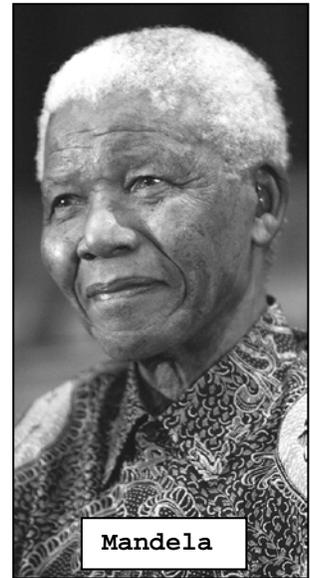




**MSU's Duffy Daugherty**

Nelson Mandela addressed the importance of sports in a speech in 2006: *"Sport has the power to change the world. It has the power to inspire. It has the power to unite people in a way that little else does. It speaks to youth in a language they understand. Sport can create hope where once there was only despair. It is more powerful than governments in breaking down racial barriers. It laughs in the face of all types of discrimination."* And Mandela, the anti-apartheid revolutionary/former President of South Africa, knew a thing or two about racially-charged political and social injustice.

Apartheid was a policy of racial segregation implemented and enforced in the Republic of South Africa. The word literally means "apart-hood" or "separateness" and refers to the rigid racial division between the governing white *minority* population and the black *majority* population. While racial segregation in South Africa began in colonial times under Dutch rule and continued while the British stripped the area for its diamonds, apartheid as an official structured policy wasn't introduced until 1948. But once it was, the country's ruling elite embraced it wholeheartedly. The government segregated education, medical care, beaches, and other public services, and it provided blacks with services inferior to those of whites. Non-whites were even stripped of their right to vote.



**Mandela**

In 1962, Nelson Mandela was arrested and convicted of leaving the country illegally and inciting workers to strike. He was sentenced to five years in prison, where he remained until June 1964... when he was sentenced to *life* for advocating the overthrow of the apartheid government. On February 11, 1990, Mandela was released after 27 years in jail. When black South Africans regained the right to vote in 1993, Mandela won the multi-racial democratic election of 1994. He served as the first black President of South Africa from 1994-1999.

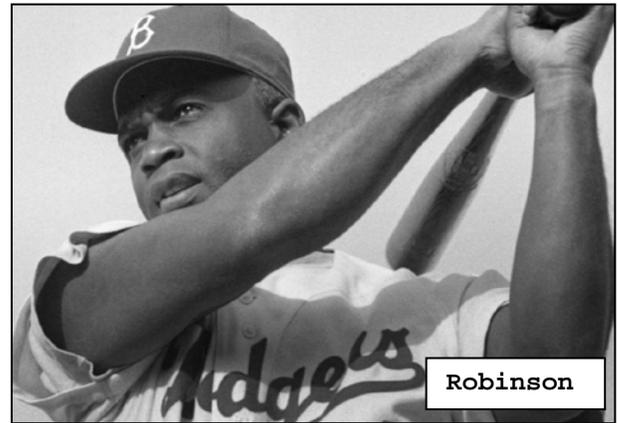


**Mandela & Pienaar**

A prime example of how sports can cross racial barriers came when South Africa hosted the Rugby World Cup in 1995. The year before, while attending a game between the Springboks (the country's rugby team) and England, Mandela noticed that the black fans in the stadium were cheering for England instead of their "home team". To these fans, the mostly-white Springboks represented prejudice and apartheid. (*Of course, there is irony in cheering for England, too...*) Knowing that South Africa was set to host the Rugby World Cup the next year, Mandela persuaded the black-dominated South African Sports Committee to support the Springboks. He then met with the captain of the Springboks rugby team, Francois Pienaar, and told him that a victory by the Springboks in the World Cup would unite and inspire the nation. During the opening games of the Rugby World Cup, support for the Springboks began to grow among the black population. By the second game, the whole country came together to support their local team. Following South Africa's 15-12 victory over rival New Zealand in the championship game, Mandela (wearing a Springboks jersey and ball cap) presented the Webb Ellis Cup to Pienaar. A simple game had changed a nation.



In the U.S., the most fabled story of sports integration is that of Jackie Robinson, an African-American baseball player who signed a professional contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers and played in his first game on April 15, 1947. Even though Robinson faced death threats before, during, and after his playing days, his #42 jersey remains the only number to be "retired" by every MLB team. Of course, the integration of American athletics wasn't resolved by allowing one black baseball player to suit up in the Majors. Clearly, sports were a mirrored reflection of American society during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s – segregated. But, one of the first areas to be openly challenged was college football.



Robinson

Drew Sharp, columnist for the *Detroit Free Press*, wrote in 1996, "Perhaps Michigan State's greatest legacy in its football history is the school's role in the racial integration of the sport." It was a trailblazing social experiment in the 1950s when Michigan State's football coach Biggie Munn and Minnesota's Murray Warmath became the first to develop a strong recruiting base among black athletes in the South. But the school's first step in integration came in 1913, when Coach John Macklin let Gideon Smith become MSU's first black football player... and just the third black athlete to play football in the country. (Amherst College's William H. Lewis was the first in 1888; Minnesota's Bobby Marshall was the second in 1904.) Smith helped MSU beat the University of Michigan, its archrival, for the first time and finish the season undefeated. After graduating in 1915, Smith became the first black pro-football player for the Canton Bulldogs.



Smith on the 1913 MSU team

No Big Ten program had greater black representation than the eight players MSU fielded before 1940. MSU's 1952 National Championship football team included Willie Thrower, the future first black NFL quarterback. And clearly no school was more receptive to black athletes at that time than Michigan State. In the early 1950s, other Big Ten teams averaged four or five black players on their entire roster; MSU consistently fielded five or six black starters. MSU's objective was simple: provide an opportunity to those who were denied one. Coach Duffy Daugherty took Munn's integration to new levels during his tenure from 1954-1972. In fact, his National Championship teams of 1965 and 1966 were led by black players such as Bubba Smith, George Webster, Clinton Jones, Gene Washington, and Charles Thornhill – incredible athletes who could not play for segregated schools in their home state. In 1967, Smith, Webster, Jones, and Washington were four of the top eight NFL draft picks... and Smith went #1. After MSU's success, previously segregated schools all over the nation (and especially those in the South) began to recruit black athletes. Just three years later, Alabama finally desegregated its football program.



Duffy & Raye

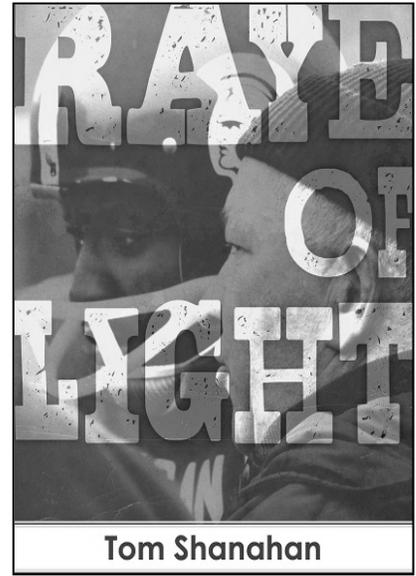


1966 All-Americans



For historians, there is no better way to teach students about the creation and destruction of color and gender lines in 20th Century America than to draw examples from the history of race and gender in sports, a history which is now richly depicted in biographies, historical works, books, and documentaries.

You are being given a copy of the book *Raye of Light* by Tom Shanahan. It traces the story of Jimmy Raye, Michigan State's first black starting quarterback and the first Southern black quarterback to win a National Championship, which he did in 1966. This ground-breaking novel details Coach Daugherty's "Underground Railroad" and its impact on the integration of college football and American society.



To best examine the impact of sports and the advancement of the Civil Rights Movement, one must begin with the people who made change happen. Whether it was a conscious stand or unintentional advocacy, athletes and coaches used their role in sports to change the racial atmosphere in the U.S. They moved the country forward into a new way of thinking, but such work was not easy. These sports figures overcame countless obstacles and underwent much suffering to emerge as the "icons" they are today. The following is a comprehensive timeline of important dates and moments in sports and the Civil Rights Movement.



### A Timeline of Sports & the Civil Rights Movement

- 1863 – The **Emancipation Proclamation** is issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1st. It proclaimed the freedom of slaves in the 10 states that were still in rebellion during the U.S. Civil War and effectively freed three million slaves.
- 1865 – The **U.S. Civil War** ends in Union victory on April 9, 1865. Over 1.1 million soldiers became casualties in the country's deadliest conflict. President Lincoln is assassinated five days later.
- 1865 – The **13th Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution is ratified on December 6th. It officially outlaws slavery.
- 1868 – The **14th Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution is ratified on July 9th. All former slaves are made citizens, and all citizens are given equal protection under the law.
- 1870 – The **15th Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution is ratified on February 3rd. All former (male) slaves – now citizens – are given the right to vote. Citizens are not to be kept from voting based on their race.
- 1884 – **Moses Fleetwood Walker** integrates professional baseball when he plays one season as the catcher of the Toronto Blue Stockings of the American Association (AA), a professional baseball league that existed for 10 seasons from 1882-1891. At the end of its run, several franchises of the AA joined the National League (NL) that is still around today.



- 1888** – **William H. Lewis** plays for Amherst College, becoming the first black college football player in the country. His participation makes the 1888 Amherst squad the first integrated team in the history of the sport. In 1891, Lewis became the first black athlete to be named the "team captain", and in 1893, he became the first black All-American in football – and any college sport (he was playing for Harvard at the time, where he was then attending for law school). Today, 45.8% of all college football players in Division I are African-American.
- 1902** – **Joe Gans** becomes the first black lightweight-boxing champion when he knocks out Frank Erne in the 1st Round. Nicknamed the "Old Master", he reigned continuously as World Lightweight Champion until 1908. Gans has since been rated the greatest lightweight boxer of all time.
- 1904** – **Bobby Marshall** plays for the University of Minnesota, becoming the second black college football player in the country and the first black college football player in the Big Nine (now Big Ten) Conference.
- 1908** – **Jack Johnson** becomes the first black heavyweight-boxing champion when he defeats Tommy Burns. The fight lasted 14 rounds before being stopped by the police in front of over 20,000 spectators. The title was awarded to Johnson on a referee's decision as a knockout. Two years later, Johnson defended his title by beating Jim Jeffries, who had been deemed the "Great White Hope", in the 15th Round when Jeffries' corner threw in the towel to end the fight and prevent Jeffries from being knocked out.
- 1913** – **Gideon Smith** becomes just the third black athlete to play football in the U.S when he takes the field for Michigan State University. In 1915, he became the first black pro-football player when he suits up for the Canton Bulldogs of the Ohio League, an informal and loose association of football teams from 1903-1919. It is the direct predecessor to the modern National Football League (NFL).
- 1920** – **Fritz Pollard** and **Bobby Marshall** become the first black football players in the newly created National Football League (NFL). Pollard plays for the Akron Pros; Marshall plays for Minneapolis Marines. Pollard had been the first African-American to play in the prestigious Rose Bowl Game on January 1, 1916, when his Bruins of Brown University lost 14-0 to the Washington State Cougars. Pollard would also go on to be the NFL's first black head coach in 1921 when he both played *and* coached the Akron Pros until 1926. Today, 67% of all players in the NFL are African-American.
- 1923** – **Jack Trice**, the first black football player at Iowa State University, is trampled to death following a play during a game against the University of Minnesota. As a result of his death, ISU did not renew their contract to play against Minnesota and would not play again until 1989.
- 1931** – **George Gregory, Jr.**, who played basketball for Columbia University from 1928-1931, becomes the first black athlete to be awarded the distinction of All-American in college basketball.
- 1936** – **Jesse Owens** wins four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. While history states that Nazi leader Adolf Hitler shook hands with only the German victors and "snubbed" Owens, Owens repeatedly stated that Hitler did, in fact, shake his hand and congratulate him. What upset Owens more was the fact that President FDR never invited him to the White House.
- 1937** – **Joe Louis**, nicknamed the "Brown Bomber", knocks out James J. Braddock (the "Cinderella Man") in the 8th Round to become the World Heavyweight Champion, a title he holds until 1949. During his reign, he famously defeated Max Schmeling in 1938. Schmeling, a German, had beaten Louis two years earlier in a match that was touted by Nazi officials as proof of their doctrine of Aryan superiority. The second fight was viewed as a struggle between democracy and fascism. Before a crowd of 70,000, the rematch lasted two minutes and four seconds. Schmeling was knocked down three times in the 1st Round and only managed to throw two punches in the entire bout.



- 1944** – The Eagles from the **North Carolina College for Negroes** (today North Carolina Central University) play the Duke University Medical School's basketball team, comprised of former star athletes from across the U.S. The contest, which took place on March 12th and is etched in hardwood lore as "The Secret Game", marked the first time black and white college students faced off against each other on the same court. Due to the illegal nature of the game, the players were sworn to secrecy, the gym doors were locked to keep spectators out, and no reports were published in the local newspapers. Worried that they might get kicked out of school or thrown in jail for violating Jim Crow Laws in a state that rigidly enforced the color barrier in sports, players from Duke used borrowed cars and secretly drove to NCCU. While there was a referee and a scorekeeper, according to official records... the game "never happened". The meeting remained publicly unknown for the next 52 years, until 1996, when a Duke historian published the score: Eagles 88, Blue Devils 44. The article revealed that after the game, the players stuck around for another, this time splitting into two integrated teams – a segregationist's nightmare. Afterward, the two teams went back to the men's dorm rooms to hang out. A few hours later, the Duke students drove home. Today, 64% of all college basketball players in Division 1 are African-American.
- 1947** – **Jackie Robinson** breaks the baseball color barrier when the Brooklyn Dodgers start him at first base on April 15, 1947. As the first Major League Baseball (MLB) team to play a black man since Moses Walker in 1884, the Dodgers ended racial segregation that had forced black athletes to play in the Negro Leagues for six decades. Robinson had a successful career that lasted until 1956 (all with the Dodgers). He was the MLB Rookie of the Year (1947), the NL MVP (1949), NL Batting Champion (1949), six time All-Star (1949-1954), and won the World Series in 1955. His jersey number #42 was retired across MLB on April 15, 1997. Today, 8.3% of players in MLB's starting lineups are African-American.
- 1948** – President Harry Truman signs **Executive Order 9981** on July 26th, calling on the armed forces to provide equal treatment and opportunity for black servicemen. The extent by which Truman's 1948 orders were carried out varied among the branches of the military, with segregated units still in deployment at the start of the Korean War (1950-1953), and eventually integrating by the end of the conflict. In June 1950, almost 100,000 African-Americans were on active duty in the U.S. armed forces. By the end of the Korean War, over 600,000 African-Americans had served in the military.
- 1948** – UCLA standout **Don Barksdale** becomes the first black U.S. Olympic basketball player when he helps Team U.S.A. defeat Uruguay 63-28 on August 9th. Team U.S.A. would go on to win the gold medal. As a rookie in the NBA in 1952, he became the first black player to appear in an NBA All-Star Game.
- 1950** – **Althea Gibson** breaks the color barrier in tennis when she competes at the U.S. Championships (today the U.S. Open) on August 28th. The next year, she became the first black tennis player to play at Wimbledon (a tournament she wins in 1957). In 1956, her victory at the French Open makes her the first to win a Grand Slam. In 1964, Gibson also became the first black player to compete on the Ladies Professional Golf Association tour. (**Bob Ryland** broke the men's tennis color barrier in 1959.)
- 1950** – **Earl Lloyd** becomes the first black basketball player in the National Basketball Association (NBA) when he takes the court for the Washington Capitols on October 31st. Three other African-Americans played in the same season: **Chuck Cooper** (Boston Celtics), **Nathaniel Clifton** (New York Knicks), and **Hank DeZonie** (Tri-Cities Blackhawks – now the Atlanta Hawks). Cooper was also the first African-American to be drafted by an NBA team when he was the first pick of the second round by the Boston Celtics. Today, 76.3% of all NBA players are African-American.
- 1954** – The U.S. Supreme Court unanimously (9-0) overturns the *Plessy v. Ferguson* of 1896 with its ruling in **Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka** on May 17th. The new ruling stated that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" and paved the way for integration in public education across the country.



- 1955** – For 381 days, from December 1, 1955, when Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to surrender her seat to a white person, until December 20, 1956, black residents in Montgomery, Alabama refuse to ride the city's segregated buses. On November 13, 1956, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the decision in *Browder v. Gayle* that declared the Alabama and Montgomery laws requiring segregated buses to be unconstitutional. Organized by Martin Luther King, Jr., this **Montgomery Bus Boycott** is often viewed as the (unofficial) start of the Civil Rights Movement.
- 1957** – Under the order of Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus, the Arkansas National Guard prevents integration by blocking nine black students from entering Central High School in Little Rock on September 4th. Faubus' actions prompt President Eisenhower to issue Executive Order 10730, which federalized the Arkansas National Guard and ordered the Army's 101st Airborne Division into Little Rock. With this protection, the "**Little Rock 9**" were finally able to attend school safely on September 25th. The Army continued to escort the students to school for the rest of the year.
- 1958** – Canadian **Willie O'Ree** integrates professional hockey and becomes the first black National Hockey League (NHL) player when he takes the ice for the Boston Bruins on January 18th. His hockey career lasted until 1979. After O'Ree's stint in the NHL, there were no other black players in the NHL until another black Canadian player, Mike Marson, was drafted by the Washington Capitals in 1974. Today, 1.4% of players in the NHL are African-American.
- 1959** – **Charlie Sifford** integrates professional golf and becomes the first black golfer in the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) when he finishes tied for 32nd Place in the U.S. Open (played from June 11th-14th). Two years later, the PGA lifts its ban on non-white players competing in professional competitions. Tiger Woods frequently acknowledged that Sifford paved the way for his career.
- 1962** – **James Meredith** is blocked by state officials and violent mobs when he attempts to register for classes on September 20th at the University of Mississippi ("Ole Miss"), which still accepted only white students under the state's culture of racial segregation, even after the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling that segregation was unconstitutional in public schools. In response, President JFK sends 500 U.S. Federal Marshals to accompany Meredith during his arrival and registration on September 30th. Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett responded with a radio appeal that called for people to defend Ole Miss against Meredith. Riots resulted in two deaths and 300 injuries. In the end, it took 5,000 soldiers, 200 arrests, and 15 hours to stop the rioters. The next morning, on October 1st, Meredith walked across the debris-strewn campus and registered as the first black student at Ole Miss. None of the rioters were ever prosecuted. Meredith persisted through harassment and isolation to graduate the next year.
- 1963** – In what becomes dubbed "**The Game of Change**", the all-white Mississippi State men's basketball team plays the integrated Loyola University (who had four black starters) in the NCAA Tournament on March 15th. At that time, the state of Mississippi had an unwritten policy prohibiting white athletes from competing against non-whites, and so, because many of the schools in the NCAA Tournament featured black players, the preceding season Mississippi State had (for the third time) turned down the automatic bid to the tournament that it had earned by winning the Southeastern Conference (SEC) title. In March 1963, Mississippi State's Coach Babe McCarthy decided enough was enough and defied virtually every person with power in the state and accepted the NCAA bid. As the SEC champs, his Bulldogs received a first-round bye, while the Ramblers of Loyola (in Chicago) took to the court and trounced Tennessee Tech 111-42. This set up a second-round matchup between Loyola and Mississippi State in East Lansing, Michigan. Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett, determined to stop the Bulldogs from playing the game, got a judge to issue an injunction prohibiting the team from leaving. McCarthy and his players literally had to sneak out of the state under the cover of darkness to avoid being served with the court papers by the Mississippi police, who were on their way to campus. (McCarthy left his freshman squad behind to pose as the varsity team, which gave the starters time to get away.) Playing in Jenison Field House on the campus of Michigan State University, history was made when Loyola player Jack Harkness shook the hand of Mississippi State's Joe Dan Gold at midcourt. Loyola won the game 61-51 and went on to win the National Championship.



- 1963** – **James Hood** and **Vivian Malone** are physically blocked from entering the University of Alabama on June 11th by Alabama Governor George Wallace, who stands in the doorway of Foster Auditorium in a symbolic attempt to keep his inaugural promise of “*segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever*” and stop the desegregation of schools. After Wallace refused to move despite being told to do so by the Federal Marshals accompanying Hood and Malone, a call was made to President JFK, who federalized the Alabama National Guard. General Henry Graham then commanded Wallace to step aside, saying, “*Sir, it is my sad duty to ask you to step aside under the orders of the President of the United States.*” Wallace hesitated but eventually moved, and Malone and Hood registered as students. While Hood left after two months and transferred to Wayne State University and then Michigan State University, Malone remained and became the first black student to graduate from the University of Alabama in 1965.
- 1963** – Speaking before 250,000 people during the March on Washington, Martin Luther King Jr. delivers his iconic “***I Have a Dream***” speech on August 28th.
- 1964** – President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the **Civil Rights Act** on July 2nd. Initially proposed by President JFK, who was assassinated on November 22, 1963, the Civil Rights Act abolished Jim Crow Laws in the South; stopped segregation in public accommodations; gave the U.S. Government new power to integrate schools, created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to stop job discrimination based on race, religion, and gender; and granted *all* citizens the right to enter libraries, parks, washrooms, restaurants, theaters, and other public buildings. Legend has it that, as he put down his pen, LBJ told an aide, “*We have lost the South for a generation*”, anticipating a backlash from Southern whites against LBJ’s Democratic Party.
- 1965** – At the Edmund Pettus Bridge (named after Edmund Pettus, who was a Confederate General during the Civil War, the Grand Dragon of the Alabama KKK after the war, and a Democratic Senator), Alabama state troopers, members of the KKK, and other white supremacists attack an unarmed group of Civil Rights demonstrators attempting to march from Selma to Montgomery on March 7th in what becomes known as “**Bloody Sunday**”. After Alabama Governor George Wallace refused to protect the marchers, President Lyndon B. Johnson sent 2,000 U.S. soldiers, 1,900 Alabama National Guardsmen under Federal command, FBI agents, and Federal Marshals to help the 3,200 demonstrators (which grew to 25,000) successfully reach the Alabama State Capitol on March 25th.
- 1966** – With an all-black starting five, the Miners of **Texas Western College** (now the University of Texas at El Paso, or UTEP) defeat an all-white Kentucky team (which included Pat Riley as a player) 72-65 in the NCAA Basketball National Championship Game. The victory over the Wildcats on March 19th made Texas Western, coached by Don Haskins, the first college basketball team with five black starters to win the National Championship.
- 1966** – **Bill Russell** becomes the first black head coach in the NBA when he leads the Boston Celtics to a 121-113 victory over the San Francisco Warriors on October 15th. Serving as both the team’s coach *and* center, he guided them to a 60-21 record. He won the NBA Championship as a player-coach in 1968 and 1969, further padding his impressive player-coaching résumé as a 12-time All-Star and 11-time NBA Champion. Following his retirement as a player in 1969, Russell resumed coaching duties with the Seattle SuperSonics (1973-1977) and the Sacramento Kings (1987-1988).
- 1967** – **Bubba Smith** becomes the first black football player to be drafted #1 in the NFL Draft when he is selected first by the Baltimore Colts on March 14th. A two-time National Champion at Michigan State University (in 1965 and 1966), Smith was one of four Spartans taken in the first eight picks. Teammates Clinton Jones (#2, Minnesota Vikings), George Webster (#5, Houston Oilers), and Gene Washington (#8, Minnesota Vikings) were all part of Coach Duffy Daugherty’s “Underground Railroad” of openly recruiting black athletes out of the South and bringing them to Michigan State.



- 1967** – On April 28th, World Heavyweight Champion **Muhammad Ali** refuses induction into the U.S. Army after being drafted, famously saying, *"I ain't got no quarrel with those Vietcong. No Vietcong ever called me [n-word]."* Ali, a Muslim, cited religious reasons for his decision to forgo military service. On June 20th, Ali was convicted of draft evasion, sentenced to five years in prison, fined \$10,000, stripped of his heavyweight boxing title (which he had held since beating Sonny Liston in 1964 – the same fight after which Ali announced that he was a Black Muslim and was changing his name from Cassius Clay to Muhammad Ali), and banned from boxing for three years. With no boxing license in any state, and with his passport revoked, Ali didn't fight from 1967-1970 as his case worked its way through the appeal process. In 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned his conviction in a unanimous 8-0 ruling. In 1974, Ali won back his heavyweight title by knocking out George Forman in the 8th Round of the legendary "Rumble in the Jungle" bout.
- 1968** – At 6:01pm on April 4th on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis, Tennessee, **Martin Luther King, Jr.** is shot in the throat. His death an hour later touches off a wave of riots in more than 125 cities. Five days after MLK's death, President Lyndon B. Johnson declares a national day of mourning. Over 300,000 attend MLK's funeral.
- 1968** – At the medal ceremony on October 16th during the 1968 Summer Olympics in Mexico City (and while *The Star-Spangled Banner* was playing), American track stars **Tommie Smith** (gold medal) and **John Carlos** (bronze medal) raise their black-gloved fists in a sign of Black Power. The two U.S. athletes were also shoeless, wearing only black socks to represent black poverty. Smith wore a black scarf around his neck to represent black pride, while Carlos had his tracksuit top unzipped to show solidarity with all blue collar workers in the U.S. and wore a necklace of beads which he described *"were for those individuals that were lynched or killed and that no one said a prayer for, that were hung and tarred; it was for those thrown off the side of the boats in the Middle Passage."* As they left the podium, they were booed by the crowd. Smith later said, *"If I win, I am American, not a black American. But if I did something bad, then they would say I am a Negro. We are black, and we are proud of being black. Black America will understand what we did tonight."* In response to their actions, the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) ordered that Smith and Carlos return their medals, be suspended from Team U.S.A., and leave the Olympic Village immediately. When the U.S. Olympic Committee refused, the IOC threatened to ban the *entire* U.S. track team. This led to the two being expelled from the rest of the 1968 Summer Games. Back home, Smith and Carlos were largely ostracized by the U.S. sporting establishment and received numerous death threats. However, in 1978, Smith was inducted into the U.S. Track & Field Hall of Fame. Carlos saw induction in 2003.
- 1975** – **Frank Robinson** becomes first black MLB manager when he takes the field as a player *and* manager for the Cleveland Indians on April 8th. During his first at-bat as a player-manager, he hit a homerun and led the Tribe to a 5-3 win over the visiting New York Yankees. After managing the Indians for the last two years of his playing career, Robinson went on to manage the San Francisco Giants (1981-1984), the Baltimore Orioles (1988-1991), and the Montreal Expos/Washington Nationals (2002-2006).
- 1975** – **Arthur Ashe** defeats the defending champion Jimmy Connors three sets to one to become the first black male to win the Wimbledon Singles' Championship on July 5th. Ashe would later become the first black male to win the U.S. Open and the Australian Open. He is roundly considered to be one of the best male tennis stars in the history of the game.
- 1978** – The U.S. Supreme Court rules 5-4 on June 28th in favor of Affirmative Action in **Regents of the University of California v. Bakke**. The Court said race was permitted to be one of several factors in college admission policies. However, the court ruled that specific quotas, such as the 16 out of 100 seats set aside for minority students by the University of California's Davis School of Medicine, were impermissible.

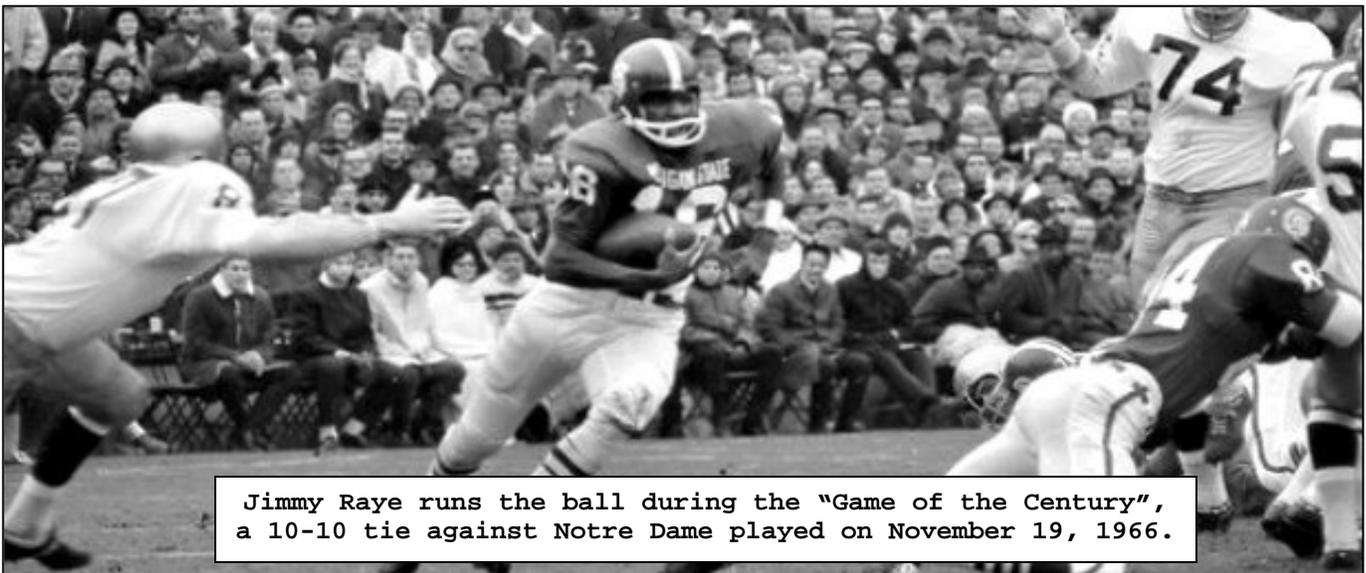


- 1989** – **Art Shell** becomes the first black head coach in the NFL since Fritz Pollard and the first in the sport's modern era when he leads the Los Angeles Raiders to a 40-14 victory over the San Diego Chargers on September 10th. Shell was named AFC Coach of the Year in 1990 when the Raiders won the AFC West and advanced to the AFC Championship Game in the playoffs, becoming the first black head coach to lead a team to the Conference Championship Game. Al Davis, owner of the Raiders, fired Shell after a 9-7 season in 1994, a move Davis later called "a mistake". Shell was officially re-hired by the Raiders as head coach in 2006. After the team finished with its worst record (2-14) since 1963, Shell was fired for the second time (and again by Al Davis) in 2007.
- 1992** – **Clarence "Cito" Gaston** becomes the first black manager to win MLB's World Series when his Toronto Blue Jays defeat the Atlanta Braves 4-3 in 11 innings to take the series 4 games to 2 on October 24th. Gaston's Blue Jays would win their second World Series the next year, beating the Philadelphia Phillies 4 games to 2.
- 2007** – **Tony Dungy** becomes the first black head coach to win the Super Bowl when his Indianapolis Colts defeat the Chicago Bears 29-17 in Super Bowl XLI on February 4th.
- 2008** – On November 8th, **Barack H. Obama** is elected the first black President of the United States when he defeats his Republican challenger John McCain. With 52.9% of the Popular Vote and a 365-173 edge in the Electoral College, Obama's election marked the largest Democratic victory since 1964. On January 20, 2009, Obama was sworn in as the 44th U.S. President. Obama won re-election in 2012 with 51% of the Popular Vote and a 332-206 victory over challengers Mitt Romney and Benjamin Hartnell in the Electoral College.

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After reading *Raye of Light* and examining Dr. Hartnell's **Timeline of Sports & the Civil Rights Movement**, you will write a reflection paper on the role that sports have played in the integration of American society, as well as discuss the impact that sports can have in bringing about true change in people's perceptions of race and gender. Your paper is to be a **MINIMUM** of 5 pages and a **MAXIMUM** of 10 pages, done in 12-point Times New Roman font, double-spaced, and use standard margins. (No cover page. No clipart.) Your title should reflect that of sports and the Civil Rights Movement.

This is worth \_\_\_\_\_ points and is due \_\_\_\_\_. Your sincerity and thoughtfulness with this assignment, as well as effort, will determine your grade. *Garbage in = Garbage out.*



**Jimmy Raye runs the ball during the "Game of the Century", a 10-10 tie against Notre Dame played on November 19, 1966.**