KidsPost Reprint: “In World series history, great moments and great players stand out”

KidsPost Reprint: “The champion Nats learned this lesson by heart: Never give up”

Post Column Reprint: “For black baseball fans, Griffith Stadium offered a ‘separate but equal’ experience”

Student Activity: The Story in Photographs and Captions

Student Activity: Down to Earth Unity

Think Like a Reporter: Use Heightened Sensitivity

Post Reprint: “Native American volleyball players were called ‘savages.’ They walked out of the match for safety reasons.”
Ever wonder what used to be on the land where your school now stands? Who was the person whose name is on a playing field? What happened to your school’s star athletes — did any make professional teams or currently coach their children’s teams? What would it require to find the answer to these and other questions?

Bringing in the past as well as the present scores and athlete profiles can add depth to your coverage of sports. Read the works of two Post columnists — Fred Bowen who covers sports in KidsPost and John Kelly who brings the District into perspective in the METRO section. Discuss what they add to current sports news.

Perspective can also be added through captions that give enough information to put the image into context: when in the game, its significance for the athlete’s performance or impact on game result. Always provide more information than the athlete’s name and team.

Selecting the photograph that captures the spirit of the game/match/race, the standing of the team or home team reaction can lead to a polished package. Write a headline and caption that supports this concept and an article that incorporates this theme. See “Down to Earth Unity” for guidelines and examples.

Comparison and contrast, stats and game chronology, context for spectator and athlete reactions, unexpected and spectacular performance can all be reported by telling the story in headlines, photographs and captions and text with thought.
KidsPost • Perspective

In World Series history, great moments and great players stand out

And if it goes to a winner-take-all Game 7, that’s baseball at its best.

BY FRED BOWEN

• Originally Published October 23, 2019

The Washington Nationals are in the World Series!
The Nats on Tuesday won the first game, 5-4, of the best-of-seven series as left fielder Juan Soto drove in three runs.
The World Series has been played almost every year since the professional baseball championship began in 1903. There was no World Series in 1904 because New York manager John McGraw would not allow his National League champion Giants to play the American League’s Boston Americans. In the fall of 1994, all players were on strike — refusing to play until they agreed to a new contract with the team owners.
This World Series between the Nats and the Houston Astros is the 115th Fall Classic. Some World Series have been more exciting than others. Let’s look at what makes a great World Series.

Seven games: Nothing is more exciting than a single game and it’s winner-take-all. Thirty-eight of the World Series have gone the full seven games.
In 2016, the Chicago Cubs won the seventh and deciding game against the Cleveland Indians, 8-7 in extra innings. The Astros beat the Dodgers in seven games in 2017. So it can happen. And when it does, it’s baseball heaven.

Great players: It’s a thrill to watch top athletes playing on their game’s biggest stage. In 1975, the Cincinnati Reds beat the Boston Red Sox in seven games in maybe the most thrilling World Series of all (it included five one-run victories).
Each team featured three future Hall of Famers. The Red Sox had Carl Yastrzemski, Carlton Fisk and Jim Rice. The Reds had Joe Morgan, Johnny Bench and Tony Perez.
The Reds also had the all-time leader in base hits: Pete Rose. (Rose is not eligible for the Hall of Fame because he gambled on baseball games.)

Washington fans know the Nats have plenty of top-flight talent, such as third baseman and NL Most Valuable Player candidate Anthony Rendon as well as Soto, a phenom who turns 21 years old on Friday.

The Astros are loaded, too. Second baseman José Altuve is listed at only 5 feet 6 inches tall, but he is a six-time all-star and a big-time player. Third baseman Alex Bregman may have had a better year than Rendon.

**Great pitchers:** The teams’ starting pitchers are the biggest stars. The Nationals’ top three — Max Scherzer, Stephen Strasburg and Patrick Corbin — posted a stellar combined record of 43-20 (43 wins and 20 losses) during the regular season.

The Astros’ three top starters were even better. Justin Verlander, Gerrit Cole and Zack Greinke were a combined 59-16.

**Dramatic moments:** The last time a Washington team won the World Series was in 1924 when Hall of Famer Walter Johnson came out of the bullpen to pitch the last four innings and win the seventh game, 4-3, in 12 innings.

Imagine if Scherzer or Strasburg did that for the Nationals! Fans would talk about that World Series moment for a long time to come.
The champion Nats learned this lesson by heart: Never give up

BY FRED BOWEN

• Originally Published November 6, 2019

The Washington Nationals are World Series champions. Say it again, nice and slowly. It will make us happy through the long, cold winter.

The Nats’ playoff run — from the wild-card game through their seven games with the Houston Astros — was fun, exciting and loaded with unexpected twists and turns.

But Washington’s 17-game saga was also filled with lessons for kids who play sports and just about anyone else. So before the memories of the Nats’ championship season fade, let’s look at some of the lessons of 2019.

Never give up: Many times during the season and the playoffs it seemed the Nats’ hopes were gone. Finished. Done.

On May 23, their record was 19-31 (19 wins, 31 losses). Their chance of making the playoffs (according to people who figure out these things) was 3 percent. Over the next four months and more than 100 games, however, the Nats came back.

During the playoffs, the Nats played five elimination games. If they had lost any of those games, they were going home disappointed. In fact, the Nats trailed in all five of those games — two as late as in the eighth inning. Again they came back.

Parents and coaches often tell kids that if they keep trying, everything will turn out okay. That isn’t always true. One of the hardest lessons of sports is sometimes you try your hardest and things don’t turn out as you wanted them.

But one thing is absolutely true: If you give up, there is no way you can come out on top. The Nats didn’t give up even when it seemed the odds were stacked against them. Wonderfully, miraculously, they came out on top.

Have fun: The Nats not only led the league in late-inning rallies, they looked like they led the league in having fun.

The team held dance parties in the dugout after each home
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And everyone got into the “Baby Shark” song and the shark signals after each hit.

The Nats seemed to remember what the umpire says before every baseball game: “Play ball.” It’s an invitation to have fun.

**Everyone is important:** It’s obvious on any team that the stars, such as pitchers Max Scherzer and Strasburg and sluggers Anthony Rendon and Juan Soto, are very important.

But the Nats had lots of part-time players, such as Parra, Howie Kendrick and Kurt Suzuki, who found ways to help the team with clutch hits, hustle and their always-positive attitudes.

Not everyone — whether a kid or a pro — can be the big star. But everyone can be a good teammate.

Another lesson courtesy of the World Series champion Washington Nationals.
For black baseball fans, Griffith Stadium offered a ‘separate but equal’ experience

Of all our sports, baseball is the most obsessed with the past. Fans are eager to hash and rehash both short-term history — a player’s batting average over a single season — and deep history: comparisons with players and teams from decades ago.

The amazing story of the 2019 Nationals has rightly inspired us to look at the highs and lows of Washington baseball over the years. That should include acknowledgment that the segregationist mantra of “separate but equal” also applied to ballclubs, even if Washington’s Negro League team was not the equal of its white Major League counterpart, the Senators. Usually, it was better.

The Homestead Grays were that team. Between 1940 and 1950, their home games were split between Forbes Field in Pittsburgh and the District’s Griffith Stadium. From 1937 to 1945, the Grays won nine straight Negro National League pennants. They appeared five times in the Negro World Series, winning it thrice (defeating the Birmingham Black Barons every time). Among their star players were Josh Gibson and Buck Leonard.

Griffith Stadium was in a predominantly African American neighborhood, at Georgia Avenue and Fifth Street NW near Howard University. The park’s namesake owner, Clark Griffith, depended on Washington’s black community — catered to it, even — but within limits. “The rent [Griffith] received from the Homestead Grays was the difference between a profit and a loss for any given season,” said Brad Snyder, a Georgetown University law professor and author of Beyond Babe Ruth Unconscious the Shadow of the Senators: The Untold Story of the Homestead Grays and the Integration of Baseball.

In addition to hosting the Grays, the stadium was the setting for commencement ceremonies of African-American fans observe as Babe Ruth receives medical attention after being knocked unconscious by the concrete wall in right field at Griffith Stadium on July 5, 1924.
black schools, performances by black entertainers and revival meetings of black preachers. But what of African American fans who wanted to watch white baseball?

Baseball, as we’ve been reminded this season, is a game of unwritten rules. Racism is full of unwritten rules, too, and so it was at Griffith Stadium. Snyder said African American fans attended Senators games but were not treated the same as white fans.

“They weren’t banned from the stadium,” Snyder said. They were, however, made to sit in either the right field pavilion or the left field bleachers. Photographs from the 1920s, ’30s and ’40s of presidents throwing out the first pitch from the desirable seats behind home plate or the dugout do not include black faces.

But Snyder’s book includes a picture taken in 1924 of Babe Ruth unconscious in the outfield of Griffith Stadium. The New York Yankee had been knocked out after hitting the concrete wall in right field. African American fans lean over and watch as trainers work to revive the Bambino.

“That’s the only place in the ballpark they were sold tickets,” Snyder said. “You would not have seen black fans in the grandstands or in a box seat.”

For his book, Snyder interviewed Calvin Griffith, Clark’s nephew and adopted son.

“He confirmed they sold tickets in the right field pavilion [to African American fans],” Snyder said.

Clark Griffith also employed African Americans, in such jobs as groundskeepers and vendors. (Duke Ellington sold hot dogs in the park.) What he didn’t employ them as was ballplayers.

Griffith’s opposition to integrating the team raised the ire of Sam Lacy, a sportswriter and editor with the Washington Tribune and the Baltimore Afro-American.

“Lacy was on the front lines of the integration fight,” said Snyder. A graduate of Washington’s Armstrong Technical High School and Howard University, Lacy played baseball with sandlot and semipro teams.

“If baseball club-owners are really anxious to come to their own rescue, they should put a little ‘color’ in the game,” Lacy wrote in 1935.

Two years later, Lacy made news in an interview with Clark Griffith. The Senators owner said, “The time is not far off when colored players will take their places beside those of other races in the major leagues. However, I am not so sure that time has arrived yet.”

While supporters of integration focused on that quote’s encouraging first sentence, over time it became clear that Griffith was more comfortable with the discouraging second one. Griffith preferred the growth of the parallel Negro League — and, Snyder argues, the rental income from the Grays — to integrating the Senators.

Jackie Robinson broke baseball’s color line in 1947. The Senators didn’t sign a black player — Carlos Paula of Cuba — until 1954.
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The Story in Photographs and Captions

In a visual society, photographs are important elements of coverage. Photographs, whether in black and white or full color, serve as eyewitnesses. Candid and packed with action or calming with tranquil composure, in seconds they convey events and places. They may be portraits of individuals or groups or posed to capture a quality of skill or character.

**Angle**

**Photograph and Caption**

*Communicate Information*

Provide names and context in captions. Remember the 5Ws and H.

**Johannes Eisele/AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE/GETTY IMAGES**

Greta Thunberg, 16, arrives in the United States on August 28 after crossing the Atlantic from England.

**Toni L. Sandys/The Washington Post**

Capitals defenseman Jonas Siegenthaler has been a key member of Washington's penalty kill unit, which ranks eighth in the league.

**Angle**

**Capture emotion**

Saverna Park's Katherine Esposito (third from left) is greeted by teammates after scoring the game's only goal on a penalty stroke.

**St. Charles's Klayton Batten breaks up a pass intended for Northern's Cody Howard in Friday's win. St. Charles held on for a 24-21 win in Waldorf.**

**Anticipate where the action will be**

Rui Hachimura had season lows in points (four) and rebounds (two) on November 2.

**Capture emotion**

**Doug Kapustin/For The Washington Post**

Nick Wass/Associated Press
The Story in Photographs and Captions | continued

With the right combination of dominant photograph, headline and subhead, a caption may not be needed. These elements are so compelling they draw the reader into the article to learn more.

• Read the photographs before the text. What is the story that you see?
• Read the subhead. What context and information adds to or modifies your first impression?
• Read the lede. What is the larger picture of the story?

A SPORT OF THEIR OWN

Mya Kretzer wanted girls to have a shot at becoming Kansas wrestling champions. After a four-year fight, she won.

She was awkward at sports that involved rackets, balls or any kind of equipment. And the middle school girl she considered friends picked on her instead. Finally fed up with being bullied, Mya Kretzer looked for a new crowd in seventh grade and found it in wrestling, a sport that ran through her family like strong winds whip through Kansas. She loved wrestling's demands: the discipline and commitment required to control an opponent using only skill, technique and grit. And if she had to practice and compete against sweaty boys, the chance to wrestle was worth it, she decided. But
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She had her leg amputated and went through 14 rounds of chemotherapy before she was 3 years old, but a rare form of cancer did not stop Huntingtown’s Amanda Merrell from pursuing her passion.

‘INCREDIBLE FORTITUDE’

BY DAVID J. KIM

In her first game as a Huntingtown junior varsity basketball player last season, Amanda Merrell absorbed contact from an opponent and tumbled down to the court. She grimaced. Players on the opposing team, worried she was hurt, quickly helped her up.

When Merrell fell again, they helped her up again. But after Merrell made three straight baskets, no one from the other team came when she fell the next time.

“When she fell the third time, a girl actually stepped over Amanda instead of helping her. It was so funny,” Huntingtown JV Coach Kerin Jones said. “They realized:

Huntingtown basketball player Amanda Merrell, 16, was diagnosed with Ewing’s sarcoma not long after she turned 2 and wears a prosthesis that doesn’t bend at the knee and limits her lateral movement. Still, she is a three-sport athlete.

‘We’re not going to help this girl anymore. She’s good enough.’

From the waist up, she carries herself just like any of her teammates. Look down, though, and it’s easy to be amazed by the 16-year-old. When she shoots, instead of setting both feet like most players, she puts her right leg in front of her body and jumps only with that leg. When she runs, she kicks out her left leg sideways as if she is drawing a circle with her foot.

That left leg? It’s a prosthesis. It doesn’t bend at the knee, but that didn’t stop her from leading her junior varsity team in scoring last season, averaging nearly 10 points per game. It limits her lateral movement on defense, but she earned a promotion to the varsity squad this season and has, according to Coach Jennifer Shoap, “lent her strength shooting.”

She is a beach player for Huntingtown, a public high school with an enrollment of about 1,400 in Calvert County, Md., but she has an outsize impact that extends beyond the court. She is often approached after games by strangers who want to thank her. One opposing coach asked whether she would come to his school as a motivational speaker.

“You have to look at the positive sides and not look back,” she said. “Just focus on what you can do now and try to persevere through it.”

MERRELL CONTINUED ON D6
THROUGH THE FLAMES

Almost a year ago, fire ravaged an equine center near San Diego, killing 46 horses. A filly and trainer are helping each other heal.

BY JOE TONE

The days were bad enough. He woke around dawn, a hazard of both his job and the pain. On the “good” days, the nurses just changed his bandages, an annoying half-hour ordeal; on the bad ones, the doctors scrubbed his wounds, a process so painful it required a steady IV of painkillers. Otherwise he spent the days waiting for visitors to bring food — anything but hospital food — and to bring updates about Lovely’s condition. Through it all, he did his least favorite thing, the thing he had spent his life trying to avoid. He sat. The days were bad enough, but it was nighttime that Joe Herrick thought might kill him. The visitors went home. The hospital went quiet. Joe ran out of things to keep him from falling asleep. So he fell, and there he was again, night after night, trapped in some jumbled, hazy replay of the worst day of his life, a vivid hellscape of broken horse bones, smoking flesh and falling fireballs.

TIRE CONTINUED ON DIII
A powerful force

As slugger and manager, he led teams his way

Thomas Boswell

For several days, the death of Frank Robinson had been expected. Editors called reporters to prepare appreciations. But Frank, no respecter of deadlines or demise, didn’t depart on schedule. Some of us who covered him for years enjoyed the thought of Death trying to cope with Frank.

Robinson was the greatest, unthreatened, most competitive man in baseball from his arrival in 1956—as a rookie who hit 38 homes at age 23—until 2006 when, in his 16th year as a manager, his old fierce eyes still made his State players seem tame.

"You know you can’t beat me," the Grim Reaper says. Frank, silent, just glares and digs in. Robinson didn’t just cross the plate; he crossed life.

On Thursday, Robinson died at 89. Many will recall his Triple Crown season leading the Baltimore Orioles to a World Series title in 1966. Others will find the most lasting value in his dignified barrier breaking work as the first African American manager in 1975 with the Baltimore Orioles.

BOBBY MONE

National’s first skipper was D.C.’s treasure

Barry Svrluga

He was 89 when he came here, his baseball legacy so secure he could have rocked away the days on the porch and never had anyone question his accomplishments. Back then, in 2006, the only names ahead of him on the all-time home run list were Aaron, Ruth, Bonds and Mays. Think about that history.

Frank Robinson saw and the history Frank Robinson made months before he jogged across RFK Stadium and to the gleaming home white uniform of the Washington Nationals to handle the District’s first baseman in a generation.

"I feel," he said that spring, "like I have something to give to the game."

What happened those last two seasons is uniform though, wasn’t as much to the game as it was to the District. Baseball’s absence defined Washington as a sporting town for 20 years. Robinson was defined by Robinson, who died Thursday at 89.

The first time I met Robinson was in December 1994 at baseball’s winter meetings, held that year in Anaheim, N.Y.

Obituary: Frank Robinson, who won MVP awards in both leagues, hit 586 home runs and was MLB’s first black manager, dies at 89. A1
**Down to Earth Unity**

Editors, photographers, and writers of headlines, captions and body copy can add depth and polish to their layouts and coverage by working together. The following examples and guidelines can help you to achieve this kind of coverage if you understand the sport, know the team’s status and grasp the environment in which competition is taking place.

| **Headline** | • Brief, snappy, well-chosen words  
• Often a play on words with multiple meanings  
• Often in much larger, bold font |
| **Dominant Photo** | • Conveys action and emotion  
• May or may not be a key play; captures the emotional atmosphere, fan reaction, star player’s situation or team standing |
| **Caption** | • Should state more than who is found in the photograph  
• What, when and why are often key pieces of information  
• Depending on the sport, where and how should also be included |
| **Body Copy** | • Relates context for the word play in the headline and expands on the caption text  
• May reinforce the headline with another example  
• May provide facts/scores/stats to highlight another interpretation of the headline phrase |

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**WORLD SERIES GAME 3**

**Oct. 25 | Astros 4, Nationals 1**

Houston’s Zack Greinke allowed seven hits and three walks in 4⅔ innings but yielded only one run. He was followed by five relievers who combined to keep the Nationals scoreless the rest of the way, yielding just two hits. The Nationals were careless in the field — they had two errors and at least three other misplays on what were ruled hits — and missed opportunities at the plate, going 0 for 10 with runners in scoring position and leaving 12 men on base.

**ASTROS 4, NATIONALS 1:** Ryan Zimmerman hits the dirt after a high pitch by the Astros’ Josh James on Friday night. Zimmerman finished 1 for 3 with a run, but the Nationals struggled at key moments.
Down to earth | continued

1. What does the headline phrase mean?
   a. What is the trait of a down-to-earth person?
   b. What does the idiom brought down to earth mean?
2. The caption begins with the obvious “hits the dirt.”
   What other information adds more content to the caption?
   a. What position does Ryan Zimmerman play and what is his importance to the team?
   b. Where was Zimmerman when he dove?
   c. What contrast is made in the caption?
3. The Nationals had won games 1 and 2 of the World Series in Houston.
   a. They were expecting home field advantage. What happened?
   b. How was the team brought down to earth?

ASTROS 7, NATIONALS 1: Victor Robles expresses his anger after a called third strike from Gerrit Cole ended the seventh inning. The Astros won all three games at Nationals Park and lead the World Series, 3-2
Think Like a Reporter

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Think Like a Reporter

Boldly tell the story of the diversity and magnitude of the human experience. Seek sources whose voices we seldom hear.

Show compassion for those who may be affected by news coverage. Use heightened sensitivity when dealing with juveniles, victims of sex crimes, and sources or subjects who are inexperienced or unable to give consent. Consider cultural differences in approach and treatment.

– From the Society of Professional Journalists Code of Ethics

Think Like a Reporter | Use Heightened Sensitivity

What lessons and approaches can student media producers and users learn from the professional media? The ethics code of the Society of Professional Journalists establishes expectations of the profession.

1. Consider four of the expectations. Put these ideas into your own words:
   a. Boldly tell the story of the diversity and magnitude of the human experience.
   b. Show compassion for those who may be affected by news coverage.
   c. Use heightened sensitivity when dealing with juveniles ….

2. How do these ideas apply to news and feature stories? Read “Native American volleyball players were called ‘savages.’ They walked out of the match for safety reasons.”
   a. Summarize the sports story.
   b. What aspects of sportsmanship are part of this story?
   c. Select four different stakeholders in the athletic experience of these students who were interviewed. What perspective or attitude were expressed?
   d. Why would a major D.C. metropolitan area news organization publish a story about high school students in Arizona?
   e. At what points did the reporter broaden the story beyond the volleyball match?

3. Read the following stories. The journalist and photojournalist who produced each story showed heightened sensitivity in what ways? Do they apply other aspects of the SPJ Code of Ethics? Explain.
   a. “A Sport of Their Own: Mya Kretzer wanted girls to have a shot at becoming Kansas wrestling champions. After a four-year fight, she won.”
   b. “‘Incredible Fortitude’: She had her leg amputated and went through 14 rounds of chemotherapy before she was 3 years old, but a rare form of cancer did not stop Huntingtown’s Amanda Merrell from pursuing her passion”
   c. “Through the Flames: Almost a year ago, fire ravaged an equine center near San Diego, killing 46 horses. A filly and trainer are helping each other heal.”
Native American volleyball players were called ‘savages.’ They walked out of the match for safety reasons.

By Teo Armus

- Originally Published October 29, 2019

The Salt River High School volleyball team was already out of its element entering the playoffs.

With their 9-4 record, the Eagles were set to play away from their home court on the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian reservation, in Mesa, Ariz. So they boarded a bus on Oct. 22 and drove about 45 minutes to face off against Caurus Academy, a secular charter school in Phoenix’s northern suburbs.

The game got off to a respectful start, witnesses said, as both teams vied for a spot in the quarterfinals of their league tournament. But then one player from the Eagles, who are all Native American, dived for the ball and missed it.

A group of boys seized upon the fumble and began mocking the away team, witnesses said. They imitated Native American dances and rituals. They mocked tribal war cries. They yelled out, “Savages!”

The taunting got to be so bad, according to the Arizona Republic, that the match was called off by the Salt River coach in the middle of the fourth set to ensure her players’ safety, in an episode that has rippled across Phoenix and beyond.

Arizona has one of the largest concentrations of Native Americans in the United States, with a population of more than 300,000. But those communities have frequently been on the receiving end of hatred and bigotry — and have often been ignored as they try to seek justice. Reservations have seen their land seized and used as internment camps during World War II, or more recently, for sale to mining companies. Violence has disproportionately affected Native American women, who suffer from a rate of rape 1½ times the national average, and a rate of violent crime even higher than that.

Last week’s match, parents and students said, was another ugly chapter in that canon. In addition to taunts that mocked Native American culture, Salt River players and supporters were frustrated that the league declined to punish anyone in the case.
Early on, Eagles parents approached officials from the Canyon Athletic Association, the league’s governing body, about the slurs and gestures, as packs of Caurus fans performed “tomahawk chops.” So did the charter school’s cheerleading team, which also joined in the taunts.

In response, however, the referee told them, “Boys will be boys,” one person who witnessed the game last Tuesday afternoon told the Republic. After Eagles Coach Kyronna Roanhorse stopped the match, officials from the athletic association held a phone conference and an in-person meeting to determine what exactly had transpired. But no conclusion was made.

Wendy Davison, Caurus’s assistant principal and athletic director, said while “something” happened to the players at Tuesday’s game, the incident was not caught on tape and had not been seen by administrators.

“They heard some things they probably shouldn’t have,” Roanhorse said. “You can’t make this stuff up.” It wouldn’t be the first time. From 2008 to 2018, High Country News tallied more than 50 instances of racial harassment against Native American athletes, coaches or fans nationwide, a sign of growing racism against sports teams that often form the backbone of their rural or reservation communities. Among them: Hockey fans pouring beer on Native American students on a field trip. High school students getting turned away from a basketball game because they were Indian. Threatening graffiti that read, “Go back to the rez.”

In professional sports, the so-called tomahawk chop has been subject to what seems like perpetual controversy, as a number of teams hang onto Indians as their mascots, and Indian symbols as their stadium. Earlier this month, the Atlanta Braves moved to end the gesture, following complaints from St. Louis Cardinals pitcher Ryan Helsley, who is a member of the Cherokee Nation.

Taté Walker, a spokesperson for Salt River Schools, said in a statement to the Republic that the volleyball incident is part of a larger trend of bigotry faced by Native American students, both on and off the court.

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“Tuesday’s events go beyond one volleyball game and are indicative of systemic discrimination problems that are difficult for many to acknowledge across the education landscape,” Walker said, “especially when it’s so much easier to claim ignorance. … There are more conversations to be had.”

Roanhorse echoed those sentiments.

“We have to learn from this situation going forward, and that’s the biggest step,” she said. “It’s not acceptable, but at the same time, we can all come together to make it work.”

The match was eventually rescheduled for Friday at a neutral location, where Caurus ended up defeating Salt River, 15-9, in the fifth set, as security guards looked on. And while the Eagles did not advance to the quarterfinals, there was a silver lining of sorts for the team.

“I’ve never had such a big turnout for one game,” captain Sialik King said. “It was very nice to see that us, as indigenous people, could come together for this game.”

Teo Armus is a reporter for The Washington Post’s Morning Mix team. He was previously a reporter at the Charlotte Observer, where he covered race, immigration and identity issues.