

which had few if any black athletes and seldom had more than one African-American on its own varsity team. In basketball, the Syracuse coach adhered to a policy of no more than two black players on the starting team or on the floor at any given time. Despite his later reputation of being somewhat of a radical in terms of racial issues, Brown's reaction to racism at Syracuse as an undergraduate and during his attempt to mediate the 1970 football boycott was largely moderate, restrained, and conciliatory.

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Racial Progress or Changing Roles: Positional Segregation at a Southeastern Conference Football Program

This study examined the stacking patterns of a football program at a Southeastern Conference (SEC) institution. It questioned whether the phenomenon of stacking still exists. To accomplish this, a thirty-three year period was examined to track the stacking patterns. It revealed that Black representation in central positions increased. An explanation for this occurrence suggest that Blacks' increased representation in the quarterback positions is not because of racial progress but because the role of the quarterback has changed requiring them to be great playmakers, very mobile, and great passers.

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Bedazzle Them with Brilliance, Bamboozle Them with Bull: Harry Edwards, Black Power and the Revolt of the Black Athlete Revisited

On October 7, 1967, a group of Afro-American athletes and Black Power activists, led by Harry Edwards, formed the Olympic Committee for Human Rights (OCHR). The formation of the OCHR was in response to an informal survey, conducted by Edwards, to assess the attitudes of world-class athletes regarding the problems black athletes faced specifically and issues affecting the black community in general. A specific objective of the OCHR was to organize a boycott of the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, Mexico. This organizational effort, called the Olympic