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Amid heat, crowded beaches but few masks

By John Hilliard
GLOBE STAFF
By Lucas Phillips
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People sought relief from scorching temperatures and humidity at public beaches and parks across the state Sunday — but even with the continuing threat of the coronavirus pandemic, many chose to skip the advice of health experts and not don masks.

As much of the state sweltered under a heat advisory that is expected to last through Monday, crowds gathered on the shoreline of South Boston's M Street and Carson beaches.

At the M Street Beach early Sunday afternoon, among the throngs seeking to escape the summer heat there none could be seen wearing masks, despite warnings that the coronavirus can easily spread among such a large crowd. On Saturday, many hundreds

of young people packed the sand also without masks or distancing from one another, which had raised the concerns of some epidemiologists.

Dr. C. Robert Horsburgh Jr., a Boston University professor of epidemiology, said it's discouraging to hear that so many people would not follow the direction of medical experts or of leaders like Governor Charlie Baker, who has mandated masks in situations where distancing isn't possible.

Baker is only asking the public to take reasonable steps to help stop the pandemic, Horsburgh said.

"I don't want to jump on people; I get it, it's hotter than blazes," he said in a phone interview Sunday. "But I hope that people will think about their fellow citizens and maybe be more careful than they would be just for themselves."



MATTHEW J. LEE/GLOBE STAFF

The scene at the M Street Beach in South Boston on Sunday as people sought relief from soaring temperatures and oppressive humidity. The 90-degree conditions that drove so many to beaches and swimming areas over the weekend was expected to continue into Monday, officially marking a heat wave, according to Alan Dunham, a meteorologist with the National Weather Service.

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FUN WITH HOOPS



CRAIG F. WALKER/GLOBE STAFF

Sanyrah Andrews, 10, showed off her winning form during a hula hoop competition at a camp run by the Crossroads at Boston Centers for Youth & Families in Boston last week. The hula hoops were also used for social-distancing purposes. B2

FORGETTABLE START HERE FOR REDSKINS

By Steve Annear
GLOBE STAFF

The Washington Redskins officially announced recently that the team would stop using its Native American logo and moniker in favor of a yet-to-be-determined symbol and title, a move that followed years of condemnation and calls for the franchise to part ways with its controversial branding due to its racist connotations.

But how did the team get its name in the first place? It all started in Boston, more than eight decades ago.

In 1932, George Preston Marshall, owner of a laundry chain in Washington, D.C., became part owner of what was then known as the Boston Braves, a National Football League team with the same name as the city's second base-

ball team at the time. A year later, Marshall changed the name from the Braves to the Redskins, when he moved the team from Braves Field to a new location in the city. "Marshall moved across town to Fenway Park and he wanted to have a kinship with the Boston Red Sox," Mike Richman, a Redskins historian, said in a short clip about the team's history on the franchise's website. "And as well, he wanted to maintain the Native American theme that he had with the Braves, so he chose the Redskins." "FOOTBALL BRAVES BECOME REDSKINS," read a 1933 Globe headline about the switch. The article that accompanied the announcement said going from the Braves to the Redskins was "rather appropriate," since the team had also "signed up a number of Indian players."

REDSKINS, Page B2

On flood maps, risks are outdated

Nearly 200,000 properties affected

Higher rainfall, sea level rise are factors

By David Abel
GLOBE STAFF

Nearly 200,000 properties in Massachusetts face a substantial risk of flooding, with thousands more in jeopardy of being inundated as the global climate warms in the coming decades — far more than existing flood maps show, according to a nationwide study.

The analysis, by a nonprofit group, found that the federal government's models for where flooding may occur in New England and beyond are woefully out of date, underestimating the risk to nearly six million homes and businesses.

Using data that account for sea-level rise, greater bursts of precipitation, and other effects of climate change, the report estimates that 14.6 million properties face a substantial risk of flooding at least once over the next century — nearly 70 percent more than indicated on the flood maps produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

"FEMA's current method of determining flood risk leaves millions of Americans unaware of that risk from increasingly heavy rainfall events and sea level rise," said Ed Kearns, chief data officer of First Street Foundation, a New York-based group of academics and experts who released the report along with a website that allows property owners to see the risks in their neighborhoods.

The states with the largest proportion of properties at substantial risk include West Virginia, where nearly a quarter of homes and businesses are in jeopardy; Louisiana

FLOODING, Page B5

Charter schools appear poised for expansion in Providence

Capital's education system needs help

By Dan McGowan
GLOBE STAFF

PROVIDENCE — One charter school founder wants to open a year-round middle school that would aim to have every student ace the entrance exam to Classical High School.

The existing operator of several high-performing charter schools in the Northeast is considering expanding even more in Providence.

And still other charter school leaders say they're keeping an eye on the capital city, but the coronavirus pandemic has made things more challenging. Providence public schools are in

bad shape, so bad that the state took over the entire system last fall. And although education officials have been careful not to say that charter schools will be a major part of their turnaround plan, the nonprofits and individuals that run existing charters are getting ready to go.

Indeed, the state Department of Education has already signaled that when it starts accepting applications for new charters in September, it will be looking for proposals for schools that will cater to students whose families are poor, who are disabled, whose first language is not English, and who would otherwise go to the worst-performing schools in the state, half of which are in Providence.

It's too late for new charter schools
CHARTER SCHOOL, Page B4



LANE TURNER/GLOBE STAFF/FILE

Chrisely Dozier (center) and Juliana Camarena (right) showed an anatomical model to Education Commissioner Angélica Infante-Green.

'We are having internal discussions about opening more Rhode Island schools — and considering that possibility.'

AMANDA PINTO
Spokeswoman for Achievement First charter schools



CAMPS GO ON

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
CRAIG WALKER/GLOBE STAFF

After sudden changes to state reopening guidelines meant children would no longer be able to attend their overnight camps, the Boston Centers for Youth & Families joined with youth development organization Crossroads to create daytime summer programs, held both in person and online. Participants included Jermani Rivera, 7 (above), Councilor Elvira Teixeira and Sincere Fuches, 10 (right), Councilor Elvira Teixeira and Aristotle Dhamo, 7 (bottom right), and Sincere Fuches, 10. The programs adhere to strict public health regulations and include art and computer-related activities, virtual field trips, and workshops.



Redskins team name had a forgettable start in Boston

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According to ESPN, the team has long contended it was named in honor of Marshall's head coach, William Henry "Lone Star" Dietz, who was believed to be Native American.

But the Associated Press reported in 1933 that Marshall said the change was "absolutely necessary" because "so much confusion has been caused by our football team wearing the same name as the Boston National League baseball club."

"The fact that we have in our head coach, Lone Star Dietz, an Indian, together with several Indian players, has not, as may be suspected, inspired me to select the name Redskins," he reportedly said.

Richard Johnson, curator of the TD Garden's Sports Museum, once told the Globe that the move from Braves Field was actually more of a push than a conscious swap.

"Marshall, by all accounts, was a real pain," Johnson said. "His partners bailed on him after that first year, and he was asked to leave. It would make no sense to leave [Braves Field] of his own volition. It wouldn't

pay to move."

Richman — the unofficial historian and author of three books about the team — said in a telephone interview that the move also likely had to do with problems with the lease at Braves Field.

According to a Globe article from 2006, in all, the team had "five turbulent seasons" here, which were described as somewhat forgettable and at times disappointing.

In their final season in Boston, the Redskins earned a spot in the championship against the Green Bay Packers after snuffing out the Pirates in a 30-0 game on Nov. 29 and then beating the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds about a week later.

But Marshall requested to have the championship game moved out of Boston, and instead played in New York, an apparent dig at a city that he felt didn't always give him adequate coverage or the attention he'd desired. (Marshall maintained he did it for the players' sake, and because of Boston's fickle weather.)

"You know how it is in Boston this time of year," he said,



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The Boston Redskins played at Fenway Park against the New York Giants in 1933.

later adding, "We certainly don't owe Boston much after the shabby treatment we've received."

Richman noted that the entire stretch of the team's time in Boston received scant media coverage and often attracted small crowds.

"Boston being a college town, it was all of the college teams that were getting the really big coverage," he said. "To spite the Boston fans, he had the game played in the Polo Grounds in New York, which drew a pretty good crowd."

In the end, the team lost the

championship game against the Packers, 21-6, and then, just a few days later, the Redskins were packing up.

In December 1936, Marshall announced he was moving the team to Washington for the following season, leaving the area in a "huff," according to a Globe

story from 2013 that detailed the team's journey from New England to the nation's capital.

It was evident that Marshall — the last NFL owner to include a Black player on his roster — had felt that Boston fans and newspapers snubbed his team from the get-go, a resentment he seemed to hold onto long after he fled the area with his ball in hand.

"I moved my team to Washington because the Boston papers gave girls' field hockey more space than the Redskins," Marshall said in 1953, a claim that the Globe at the time said was one of Marshall's favorite "quips" about leaving.

And perhaps Marshall, who died in 1969, wasn't entirely wrong. After he made the announcement that the team would be relocating, according to Globe archives, there was little note of their departure from sportswriters of that era.

"...Save for a few paragraphs deep into the paper?"

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