



INDIANA REPERTORY THEATRE

presents

Jackie and Me

BY STEVEN DIETZ

Adapted from the book by Dan Gutman

January 8 – February 16, 2013

IRT UppperStage

STUDY GUIDE

edited by Richard J Roberts & Millicent Wright

contributors: Janet Allen, Courtney Sale,

Robert M. Koharchik, Alison Heryer, Betsy Coopridier-Bernstein

Indiana Repertory Theatre

140 West Washington Street • Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Janet Allen, Artistic Director

Steven Stolen, Managing Director

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Jackie and Me by Steven Dietz, adapted from the book by Dan Gutman

Assigned to write a school report, Joey Stoshack uses a magic baseball card to travel back in time and meet legendary athlete Jackie Robinson, the man who broke the color barrier in professional baseball. To Joey's surprise, the magic also changes the color of his own skin, and he learns a lot more than he planned about history and courage.

This play will help meet Common Core Standards in English, Social Studies, and Guidance.

Appropriate for students in grades 4-10

Directed by	COURTNEY SALE
Scenic Designer	ROBERT M. KOHARCHIK
Costume Designer	ALISON HERYER
Lighting Designer	BETSY COOPRIDER-BERNSTEIN
Sound Designer	TODD MACK REISCHMAN
Dramaturg	RICHARD J ROBERTS
Stage Manager	DELIA NEYLON
RYAN ARTZBERGER	Dad, Dixie Walker, Ben Chapman, et al.
JENNIFER JOHANSEN	Mom, Mrs. Herskowitz, et al.
ROB JOHANSEN	Flip, Leo Durocher, Pee Wee Reese, et al.
JOSEPH MERVIS	Joey Stoshack
ROBERT NEAL	Branch Rickey, Eddie Stanky, Babe Ruth, et al.
BEETHOVAN ODEN	Jackie Robinson
LANISE ANTOINE SHELLEY	Ms. Levitt, Rachel Robinson, et al.
BRETT WAINSCOTT	Bobby Fuller, Ant, et al.

The performance will last 90 minutes with no intermission.

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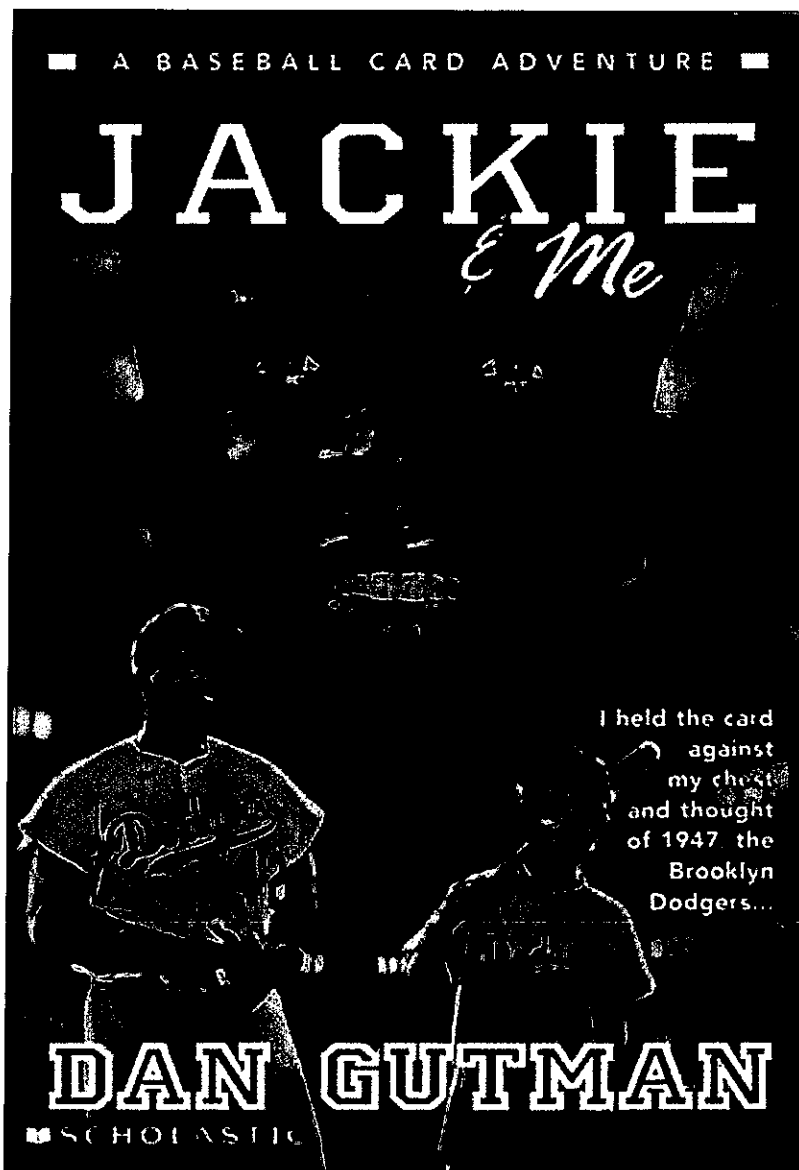
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Changing Viewpoints

by Janet Allen, Artistic Director

Educating young people about our country's troubled racial past is one of the most important challenges of our culture, and a topic that has provoked many great artists. Among the most central of the questions is: do we allow the frightening chapters of the past to go unobserved, hoping they will be forgotten over time, or do we continue to bring them into the light of discussion for the purpose of avoiding similar acts of prejudice in the future? As artists, we would resoundingly land in the second category. To that end, we welcome to the stage an artful exploration of a great racial turning point in our country's past: the integration of professional sports through the courage and fortitude of baseball great Jackie Robinson.



Playwright Steven Dietz was prescient in his selection of this popular children's book for stage adaptation. Not only does it carry the force of the popular original book, but it pivots on a shared fantasy of many a child (and grown-up!): the ability to travel through time. The fact that Joey Stoshack possesses this superpower could make him the envy of his peers; but instead he chooses to use it to gain historical insight and to help him write a great book report! When he does, however, something unexpected always happens. In *Jackie and Me*, the unexpected gives Joey a very personal experience of Jim Crow America, circa 1947.

Through Joey's experience, children watching this production gain insights that are impossible to get simply by reading the book or seeing a movie: they *feel* what Joey feels as he is placed in circumstances that change forever how he views race, accomplishment, and the challenge of the adage, "turn the other cheek." In the hands of a playwright of Dietz's talent, this story rises to the level of cultural allegory and cautionary tale.

We are pleased to welcome several new actors into our midst for this production, as well as director Courtney Sale, making her IRT debut. I'm excited by Courtney's work and infectious energy, and delighted to bring it to IRT artists and audiences. It's also grand to have leading this cast our own Joey, Joey Mervis, playing Joey Stoshack. Joey is no stranger to the IRT stage: he played Dill in our *To Kill A Mockingbird* at the tender age of nine, and auditioned (and lobbied!) hard to get this role. Joey is a great example of the wonderful young artist training that is available at the IRT (and at the Civic Theatre and other venues in Indianapolis). In all previous productions of this play, Joey has been played by an adult actor, but we knew we could deliver a well-trained, age-appropriate actor who would enhance considerably our audience's experience of the play. So linger for the post-show discussion if you possibly can, and hear these actors share their personal experiences as they worked on this material. You'll be glad you stayed.



Jackie Robinson at bat

Jackie Robinson

Jack Roosevelt Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, the youngest of five children, to Jerry and Mallie Robinson in Cairo, Georgia. When Jack was still a baby, his father left the family, and his mother moved the children to Pasadena, California. Working as a maid, Mallie Robinson eventually was able to buy a house in an all-white neighborhood. The family was subjected to bigotry and racial cruelty, but they stood their ground and faced it together.

Both Jackie and his older brother Mack were gifted athletes. Mack finished second to Jesse Owens at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, while Jackie was lettering in baseball, football, basketball, and track at Muir Technical High School. At Pasadena Community College, on a single day in 1938, Jackie set a new record for the collegiate long jump in the morning and helped his basketball team win the junior college championship in the afternoon. That day's performance won him a scholarship to UCLA, where he became the first athlete to make four varsity teams. Surprisingly, baseball was his poorest sport in college. Jackie met the girl he wanted to marry at UCLA, Rachel Isum. They dated for many years while Jackie searched for a career path.



Jackie Robinson at UCLA

Although Jackie longed for a professional career in sports, he knew that there were few options open to him as a black man in the 1930s, so he dropped out of college and went to work to support his mother. He taught sports to disadvantaged children for the National Youth Administration. He also played semi-professional football until the United States entered World War II and he was drafted.

In the army, Jackie encountered many policies of racial discrimination. Army bases were segregated, and Blacks were given the oldest, most decrepit housing. Robinson applied for Officers' Candidate School (OCS) but was denied admission, despite the fact that he fulfilled all the criteria for enrollment. He took his case to another black soldier, heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis, who eventually helped Jackie get into OCS.

While serving as a second lieutenant and leader of a tank division at Fort Hood, Texas, Robinson was asked by a bus driver to move to the back, despite the fact that such discriminatory practices had been banned. Even though the driver was of lesser rank, Robinson found himself the subject of a military court-martial trial for disobedience. He was cleared of the charge but labeled a troublemaker and denied the opportunity to serve overseas. With an honorable discharge, Robinson landed a job as a basketball coach at a small Negro college in Texas in 1944.

In April 1945 Robinson was drafted by the Kansas City Monarchs, a professional team in the Negro American League, and quickly made a name for himself as a shortstop and hitter. But life with the Monarchs wasn't easy: the schedule was grueling, the travel to games often long and unpleasant, the restaurants and hotels that would serve Blacks were often dreary and dirty, and the salary was insufficient to support a family. Jackie's first priority was supporting his mother; Rachel and he had to wait for better days for marriage.

In August 1945 Jackie met Branch Rickey, the general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who told Robinson that he wanted him to be the first black professional baseball player to play on a major league team since 1900. Rickey discussed all the problems Robinson would have to face: opposition from fellow teammates, umpires, newspapermen, even fans. He would have to endure physical abuse, unfairness, and racial slurs of all kinds. Rickey was convinced, based on Jackie's past and his character, that he was the right man to break the color barrier in professional sports, and that the way to do this was never to lose his temper. Robinson asked, "Do you want a ballplayer who's afraid to fight back?"

Rickey answered, "I want a player with guts enough not to fight back." Robinson signed a contract to play with the Montreal Royals, a farm team for the Dodgers. Robinson's hire was big news. Most sports writers didn't think he could make it; others thought it was time at last to introduce democracy into sports. Before he had even played a game, everyone knew Jackie Robinson's name.

Jackie and Rachel married just before Jackie reported to Florida for 1946 spring training. They found the segregated South a very difficult place in which to live. Blacks had to sit in special sections at the ballparks, and always in the worst seats. Games were often stopped when a city official or police officer would announce that local ordinances forbade Blacks and Whites to play together on city-owned property. But Jackie ignored the insults and concentrated on his game; he excelled at bunting and at base stealing.

Jackie & Rachel Robinson and Jackie Jr.



In Montreal, the fans loved him; Rachel and Jackie found Canadians far less bigoted than their U.S. neighbors. With Robinson's team leadership, the Montreal Royals won the minor league championship.

In 1947, Robinson joined the Dodgers and, wearing the number 42, took his place at first base on Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. His first season was filled with uncomfortable and occasionally dangerous events. Even before he arrived, some of the Dodger players signed a petition asking that Robinson be released from his contract because of the color of his skin; when Rickey replied that he would release any players who were unwilling to play with Robinson, the revolt crumbled. Players from opposing teams unleashed floods of abuse; on the field players ran the bases with ruthless violence, often spiking Robinson or knocking him to the ground. Rachel Robinson received death threats. But Jackie Robinson met his opponents with dignity and restraint. And even under the enormous pressure, he played great baseball: he scored 125 runs (second in the league) and led the league in stolen bases. He was named Rookie of the Year and helped the Dodgers to win the National League pennant.



One of Jackie Robinson's Bond Bread baseball cards.

Jackie Robinson played ten years of major league baseball. Throughout his career he continued to break records and win awards. His lifetime batting average was .311, and he stole 197 bases, including stealing home 20 times. He played on six pennant-winning teams and one World Series championship team. He was named the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1949. In 1957, at the age of 36, Robinson retired from professional baseball. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

After he left baseball, Jackie Robinson continued to fight for equality and freedom for all people. He was a spokesman and fundraiser for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); he could frequently be found on marches and in picket lines demonstrating for civil rights. He was a successful businessman, a top executive for the Chock Full o' Nuts Coffee Corporation and the Freedom National Bank. In 1972, at age 54, Robinson died of a heart attack, leaving a lifetime legacy of great accomplishments. His wife, Rachel, heads the Jackie Robinson Development Corporation, a minority owned and operated company devoted to the development of low- and moderate-income housing. Jackie Robinson often said, "a life is not important except in the impact it has on others." He certainly lived up to this standard himself.

The Negro Leagues

When Jackie Robinson broke the color line in 1946 to join the Brooklyn Dodgers, he ended sixty years of segregated baseball in America. Starting in 1887, Cap Anson of the Chicago White Stockings, the foremost player of his day, refused to take the field against Newark of the Eastern League because their star pitcher, George Stovey, was Black. The few active black ballplayers were eased out of organized baseball, and all Blacks were barred from major league baseball by the turn of the twentieth century. Segregated baseball flourished off and on from the turn of the century until 1920 when Rube Foster, owner and manager of the Chicago American Giants, called a meeting of some of the western team owners, and the first organized black league was formed: the Negro National League. Three years later the Eastern League followed with the Eastern Colored League, and a new era for black ballplayers and their public was born.

Through the Great Depression and World War II, the fortunes of the individual clubs fluctuated. Teams formed hastily and sometimes disbanded before a season was over. Still, organized black baseball survived to produce the backdrop against which the eventual integration of the major leagues would occur.



*baseball card featuring "Goose" Tatum
of the Indianapolis Clowns*

While their more well-known white contemporaries gained fame and wealth in the major leagues, black ballplayers traveled the country playing in every imaginable venue, from major league ballparks to hastily converted fields. They barnstormed against white major leaguers in post-season play, and traveled to Mexico, Venezuela, Puerto Rico, and Cuba during the winter to play ball in a more integrated environment. Statistics show that black clubs beat white major leaguers roughly 60% of the time.

Despite the hardships of segregation and significantly lower salaries, Negro Leaguers played with zeal and style, developing many innovations in the game. This intensity of play produced some of the best athletes ever to play baseball. Names such as Satchel Paige, who went up to the major leagues as the oldest rookie ever at age 42, and Josh Gibson, whose power at the plate was legendary, are familiar to the general public today, but most remain unrecognized.

The Negro Leagues existed for seventy years. Fourteen years after Jackie Robinson played his first game with the Brooklyn Dodgers, they disappeared, because players were being recruited into major league teams-where they frequently outplayed their white colleagues.

Branch Rickey and “The Great Experiment”

Branch Rickey was one of the most innovative administrators in the history of baseball. In addition to helping break the color barrier in the major leagues, Rickey developed the “farm” system of developing players in a series of minor league teams to prepare them for the majors. (Indianapolis’s own minor league team, the Indians, is a farm team for the Milwaukee Brewers). During his career, he was part owner and general manager of several teams, including the St. Louis Cardinals, the Pittsburgh Pirates, and of course, the Brooklyn Dodgers. Rickey was also one of the most colorful characters in the game.

Branch Rickey began in professional baseball as a catcher for the Yankees and the Browns. He took some ribbing from his teammates because he would not play on Sundays. He had promised his mother back in Duck Run, Ohio, that he would never enter a ball park on a Sunday, a promise he kept all his life. Rickey was an astute judge of talent, and he realized he was too limited a player to stay in the game, so he used his summer baseball salaries to finance a legal education at Ohio Wesleyan University where he also doubled as the college baseball coach. When his black catcher was prevented from registering at the same hotel as the white players, Rickey pledged to himself that he would do all he could to end racial discrimination.

After graduation from college, Rickey returned to baseball as an administrator. He quickly made a name for himself as a shrewd businessman and an innovator, and he rose in position and influence within the game. In 1942, he was named general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

One of Rickey’s obstacles to integrating his team was long-time baseball commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who was against admitting Blacks to major league teams. When Landis died in 1944, commissioner Albert Chandler said he didn’t object to black players in the majors. “If they can fight and die on Okinawa, Guadalcanal, and in the South Pacific, they can play baseball for America.”

Rickey knew he would encounter other opposition among players, owners, and even the public, but he continued, secretly, with what the press would later call “The Great Experiment” by sending scouts to see the best of the Negro League players. Thus, in 1945 Rickey’s scouts discovered Jackie Robinson, and “The Great Experiment” began.



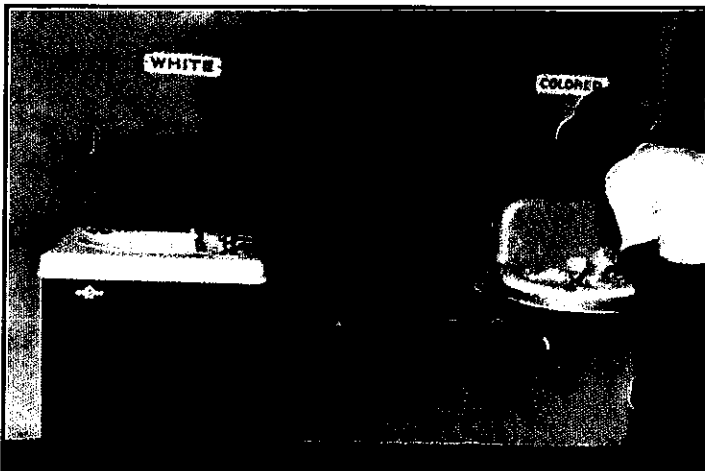
Jackie Robinson & Branch Rickey

Civil Rights in America

When the Civil War ended in 1865, slavery was no longer legal and African Americans became official citizens of the United States. The 14th Amendment certified African Americans had the same rights as every other American citizen. At first, during what is called the Reconstruction Era (1865-1877), African Americans were able to take advantage of these new rights and became very active in government. But many white Southerners did not like the changes that were happening and used tactics of fear and segregation to systematically oppress the African American population.

Southern states wrote new constitutions with provisions that included literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses that effectively disenfranchised black voters. Blacks were discouraged from voting and in some instances were threatened with violence and death if they tried to do so.

African Americans were segregated through Jim Crow laws. Such laws designated "separate but equal" opportunities and facilities for Blacks. In 1896, the United States Supreme Court heard the case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, questioning the legality of these laws. The Court ruled that as long as each group was given equal accommodations, it was perfectly legal for these accommodations to be separate. In reality, things were always separate but rarely equal. Blacks were not allowed to attend school with Whites. They were required to sit in the back of public buses and in secondary facilities on all public transport. There were separate areas in restaurants for Blacks, while many restaurants refused to serve them at all. The same held true for hotels, public swimming pools, and other public facilities. There were even separate drinking fountains and public restrooms for Blacks. Blacks were segregated in terms of where they could live and what stores they could patronize. This policy of separate but "equal" continued to be the defense of Jim Crow laws until the 1950s.



In 1905, W. E. B Du Bois and other influential African Americans formed the Niagara Movement, which sought to end disenfranchisement and racial segregation. The movement was a reaction against the policies of accommodation and conciliation that had been promoted by Booker T. Washington. The group wanted more public confrontation and refused to be satisfied by freedom without equality.

In 1911 the group evolved into the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), with both white and black members who worked together. The group tried to change conditions for African Americans through lawsuits, legislation, and education. In the 1920s, the organization tried to enact anti-lynching laws. Later, lawsuits were the main course of action in fighting for civil rights, and in the 1950s the fight to end segregation in public schools was the focus of many cases. In the case of *Brown vs. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that the idea of separate but equal was unconstitutional since separate accommodations were inherently unequal.

From 1955 to 1968, the Civil Rights Movement focused on a strategy of direct action through non-violent resistance. This included marches, sit-ins, boycotts, and freedom rides. Rosa Parks became the spearhead for action in 1955 when she refused to move to the back of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, beginning a boycott of that city's segregated bus system. This boycott and other protests were successful in drawing the nation's attention to the oppression of African Americans. Public schools and universities in the South were integrated despite hostile and violent resistance to these changes. President Eisenhower had to send U.S. Army troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1954 to enforce the desegregation of the local high school.

In 1963 Martin Luther King Jr. led a march on Washington and delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. King had already established himself as a leader of the Civil Rights Movement, but this now-famous speech raised the national consciousness of the issue and established him as one of the great orators of all time. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed by Lyndon Johnson to secure equality in employment and public accommodations. In 1965 the Voting Rights Act was passed. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 banned discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. Busing to desegregate schools became a controversial issue in the 1970s. In 1995, the Million Man March drew both praise and criticism for its attempt to draw attention to lingering remnants of racism.



*Martin Luther King Jr.
during the 1963 March on Washington*

Over the last 150 years, the idea of a free America has certainly advanced; but there is still much left to do. The appointments of Colin Powell and Condoleezza Rice as Secretary of State, the appointment of Latina Sonia Sotomayor as a Supreme Court Justice, and the election of President Barack Obama have each advanced the idea of equality for all. The recent re-election of President Obama is yet another milestone, but it is only one more step on the long journey toward equality for all.

Racial Slurs

A number of racial slurs are used in *Jackie and Me* to illustrate the verbal abuse that confronted Jackie Robinson throughout his life. They are used by a variety of characters in the play to denigrate black people in general and Jackie Robinson in particular. The context of the play illustrates that the use of such words is born of an ignorance and hatred that should not be imitated.

The word *nigger* was not originally used for verbal assault. It first appears in historical documents in 1587 as *negar*, an alternate spelling of Negro. Nigger was a common word in both England and America by the 17th century; it was considered nothing more than an alternate pronunciation of Negro. By 1825, however, both abolitionists and Blacks found the word offensive and began to object to its use. More than 150 years later, the use of the word has not been eliminated, nor has the controversy.



A sit-in at a segregated lunch counter in Jackson, Mississippi, 1963.

Baseball and Race

by Steven Dietz, Playwright

I am standing outside a room where my son and daughter are talking about baseball and race. I am eavesdropping.

My daughter is seven; my son is six. My daughter is white. My son is black—and has just arrived via adoption from Ethiopia six months earlier. We have introduced him to a sport called baseball, and he has starting playing it. My daughter, the baseball historian in our family, is telling him all about Jackie Robinson. As she speaks, I realize that our family is having its first conversation about race.

"Jackie liked to play baseball, and he was black like you," my daughter is telling my son. "But if you were black, you couldn't play."

My son—who is only learning to speak English and knows nothing whatsoever about American history or professional baseball—stands his ground: "Why not? I play. I play ball."

"No, not in the majors, you couldn't", my daughter says again, trying to teach him. "Before Jackie Robinson, you couldn't play if you were black."

"I could play. I have mitt. I have bat. They not stop me," says my son, in his new language. Exasperated, my daughter finally says: "Yes, you could play the game. But you couldn't *dream*."

After I had previously adapted Dan Gutman's *Honus and Me*, he was kind enough to offer me my choice of his other books. Since Jackie Robinson had long been a hero around our house, *Jackie and Me* was an obvious choice.

Robinson is a profoundly important historical figure—situated at the crossroads of sport, culture, politics, and race—but he was also a man playing a game. A game that raised many of us. A game that connects us with our fathers and grandfathers. A game that puts history at our fingertips.

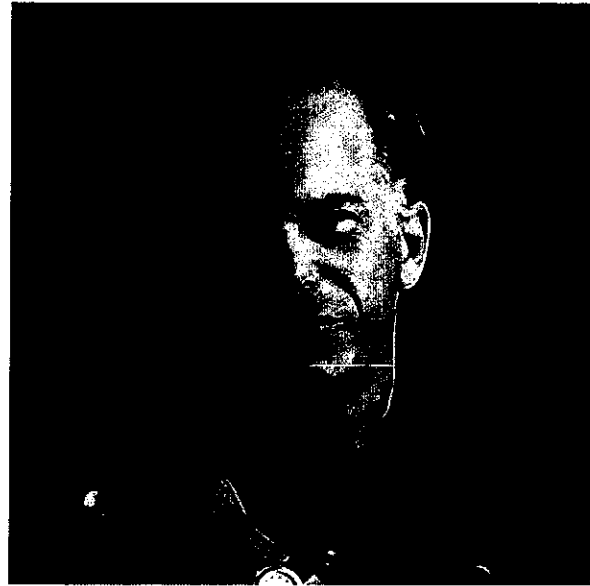
My own father never got to meet his African American grandson, or see him play ball. But baseball continues to connect generations, across time. And because of pioneers like Jackie and Rachel Robinson, Branch Rickey, Larry Doby, and others, baseball—well before Selma and Birmingham and the March on Washington—enabled (and forced) America to talk about race.

Jackie Robinson's courage enabled many boys and girls to dream. Including my own.



Playwright Steven Dietz

IRT audiences have seen Steven Dietz's *Dracula*, *Sherlock Holmes: The Final Adventure*, and *Becky's New Car*. One of America's most widely produced and published contemporary playwrights, Steven has had more than 30 plays produced at over 100 regional theatres, as well as Off Broadway and around the world (in seven languages). He is a two-time winner of the Kennedy Center Fund for New American Plays Award, and he has received the PEN USA West Award, the Yomuri Shimbun Award, and the Edgar Award from the Mystery Writers of America. Other widely produced plays include *Last of the Boys* (Pulitzer and Steinberg Award nominations), *Inventing Van Gogh*, *God's Country*, *Private Eyes*, *The Nina Variations*, *Trust*, *Rocket Man*, and *Halcyon Days*. Stage adaptations include *Honus and Me* (from Dan Gutman), *Force of Nature* (from Goethe), and *Over the Moon* (from P. G. Wodehouse). Steven teaches playwriting at the University of Texas.



Author Dan Gutman

Dan Gutman has written 105 books, both fiction and non-fiction. His best-known work is his Baseball Card Adventures series, which started with *Honus & Me* (1997). Each book in the series revolves around a boy traveling back in time to meet a baseball legend; *Jackie & Me* (1999) was the second in a series of eleven so far. The original story, *Honus & Me*, was made into a Turner Network Television move entitled *The*

Winning Season, starring Matthew Modine. Gutman has written more than 40 books in three *My Weird School* series for beginning readers. His latest books are the *New York Times* best-selling *The Genius Files* series. Gutman lives in Haddonfield, New Jersey with his wife and two children.

Paying Special Attention

by Courtney Sale, Director

On my first visit to Indianapolis (en route to the IRT!) the imposing presence of Lucas Oil Stadium captured my eye. This was October 2011. Super Bowl preparations were evident in uprooted sidewalks and scraped streets, compelling me to pay special attention. Metropolitan Indianapolis shouted, "Soon all sports fans' eyes will be upon us!" I find it fitting that I now return to Indy to direct *Jackie and Me*, a play centering on baseball great Jackie Robinson and a moment in our past when all eyes focused on sports.

You and I were likely introduced to Jackie Robinson in the same way: on a poster briefly appearing during Black History Month in Ms. Royal's second grade classroom. Jackie sat proudly, mythically next to Booker T. Washington, Harriet Tubman, and many other important black figures that the character Ms. Levitt references in *Jackie and Me*. I recall a succinct answer to my seven-year-old curiosity, "Why do these posters go down?" I never receiving a suitable answer when I pressed further, "Why don't we just keep them up?" I didn't know it then, but those innocent questions marked an early moment of examination, one way in which I began to pay attention to the lingering effects of racial discrimination in America's past, to my own whiteness, and to the inertia of marginalization.

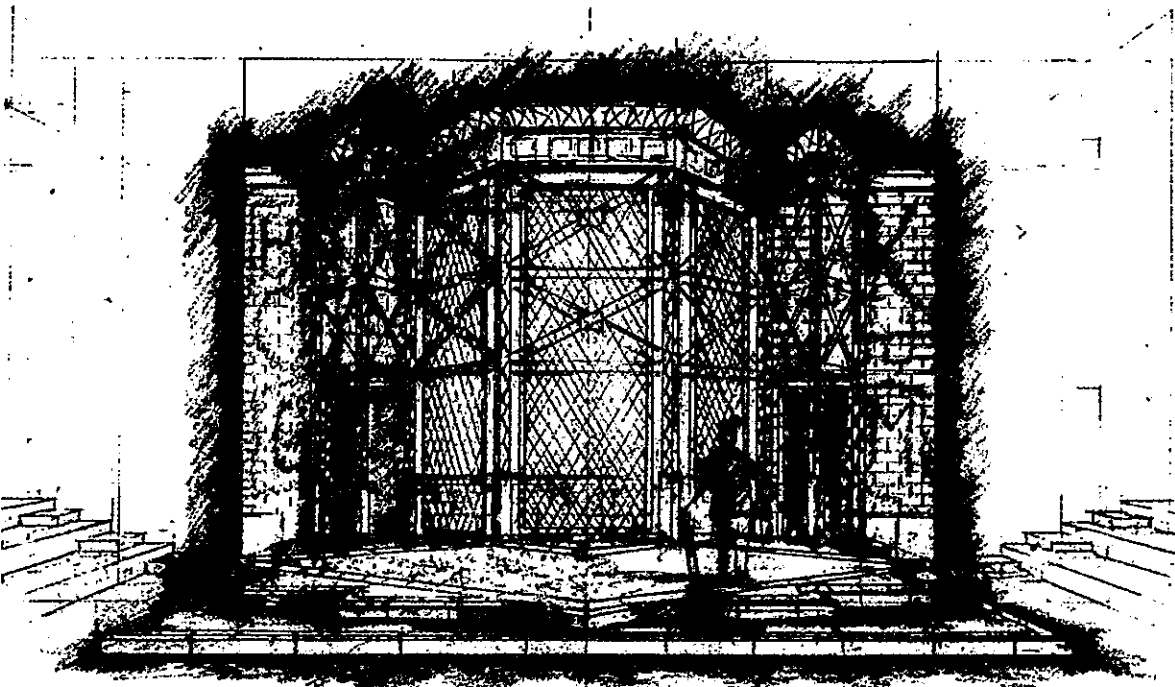


What excites me most about *Jackie and Me* is its ability to travel directly into a grim period of America's past through a young person (Joey Stoshack) who shares our present understanding of history. Discrimination and segregation are on display in their most blatant and vile forms. Although we know Jackie transcended these transgressions (confirmed by the posters in our classrooms), his future in the play appears precarious. Robinson is not mythologized as a superhuman easily dodging racist aggression. Rather he is a temperamental and driven soul aiming to play the game of baseball as best he can. Joey Stoshack allows us to make intimate contact with Jackie—through the biggest challenges, the loudest joys, and the darkest hours of doubt. The eyes on Joey and Jackie ask us to pay special attention to the ways we might upend and counter even the subtlest forms of oppression.

Making History

Robert M. Koharchik Scenic Designer

The set design for *Jackie and Me* needs to establish an overall environment that is appropriate for both the story and the performing space and is flexible enough to take us to the different locations (and decades) called for in the script. For the overall environment, I looked at images of old baseball parks, playing fields, and period pictures of Brooklyn, New York. The result is a collaged environment complete with scoreboard, fencing, and grass. The specific locales of the play will be suggested with select furniture and set pieces.



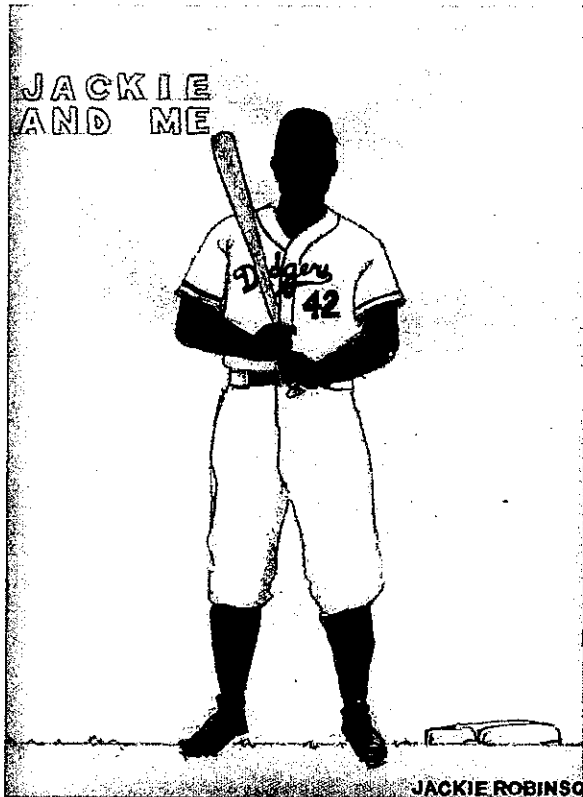
Preliminary perspective drawing by scenic designer Robert M. Koharchik.

Betsy Coopridier-Bernstein Lighting Designer

This is my second opportunity to light a play about Jackie Robinson. I find this script to be so vibrant and adventurous because everything that happens is filtered through the singular perception of a young man with his own special magic. Since the director has focused our work toward amplifying the “feel” of the locations where Joey takes us, this translates into broader, bolder gestures for lighting. The essence of baseball will also influence the rhythm of light changes. Throughout my daughter's softball career, I most enjoyed the rhythm of the game: the weighted pause, the staccato snap of the arm, and the sweeping movement of the bat.

Alison Heryer Costume Designer

For this design, I wanted to make Joey's journey back to 1948 as authentic as possible and to capture the vibrancy of the period. Even though most of the photographic images from this period are black and white, there was at the time an abundance of color and pattern in both men's and women's fashions. I was able to find great research for the show using original department store catalogs from the late 1940s and visiting the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansa City, where they have original uniforms and clothing items from both Jackie and Rachel Robinson.



Preliminary renderings by costume designer Alison Heryer for Jackie and Rachel Robinson.

The World in 1947

This year saw some of the most significant inventions that would have an impact on lives for many years to come, including the transistor and the mobile phone.

The Cold War—which would last close to four decades—started, as the World's two Super Powers, the USA and the USSR, worried about each other's politics and influence on the rest of the world.

As US industry continued to recover from World War II and retool their factories for consumer goods rather than military needs, demand usually outstripped supply. British carmakers took advantage of these shortages by exporting as many cars as they could to help boost British jobs and economy. Many Americans liked the idiosyncrasies of these British cars such as the Austin, the Hillman, and the MG.

Many couples started lives living with parents due to the continuing post-war housing shortages.

How Much Things Cost

average wages per year	\$2,850.00
average cost of a new house	6,600.00
average cost of a new car	1,300.00
gallon of gas	.15
loaf of bread	.13
US postage stamp	.03
man's sweater	8.50
ticket to the 1947 All-Star Game	4.00



Events

CIA established

The International Monetary Fund begins to operate

Roswell UFO incident

India becomes independent from Great Britain and two countries are formed:

India (80% Hindu) and Pakistan (95% Muslim)

Ferrari begins production of Italian sports cars

The United Nations votes in favor of the creation of
an Independent Jewish State of Israel.

First of the Dead Sea Scrolls found in caves near Wadi Qumran, Israel

Great Britain nationalizes coal mines

Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth marries the Duke of Edinburgh

The first Edinburgh International Festival and Edinburgh Fringe festival opens
for the performing arts.

Jackie Robinson takes to the field for the Brooklyn Dodgers,
becoming the first African American to play in Major League baseball.

Technology

First Polaroid "instant camera" demonstrated

Saab produces its first automobile

Goodrich manufactures first tubeless tire

Howard Hughes's flying boat (the Spruce Goose) takes off,
but will never go into production

Walter Morrison invents the Frisbee

ENIAC, one of the world's first digital computers, is turned on after a memory upgrade.

It will remain in continuous operation until 1955.

the sound barrier broken

first LPs produced

Inventions

Artificial Intelligence

Mobile Phone

Transistor

Hologram

Theatre

A Streetcar Named Desire by Tennessee Williams

All My Sons by Arthur Miller

A Moon for the Misbegotten by Eugene O'Neill

The Maids by Jean Genet

The Heiress by Ruth & Augustus Goetz,
adapted from *Washington Square* by Henry James

Allegro by Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein II

Brigadoon by Allen Jay Lerner & Frederick Loewe

Finian's Rainbow by Burton Lane, E. Y. Harburg, and Fred Saidy

Films

Gentleman's Agreement
wins the Academy Award
for Best Picture

Life with Father

Road to Rio

The Ghost and Mrs. Muir

The Bishop's Wife

Miracle on 34th Street

Dark Passage

*Gregory Peck as a journalist
who goes undercover
to expose anti-Semitism in
Gentleman's Agreement.*



Books

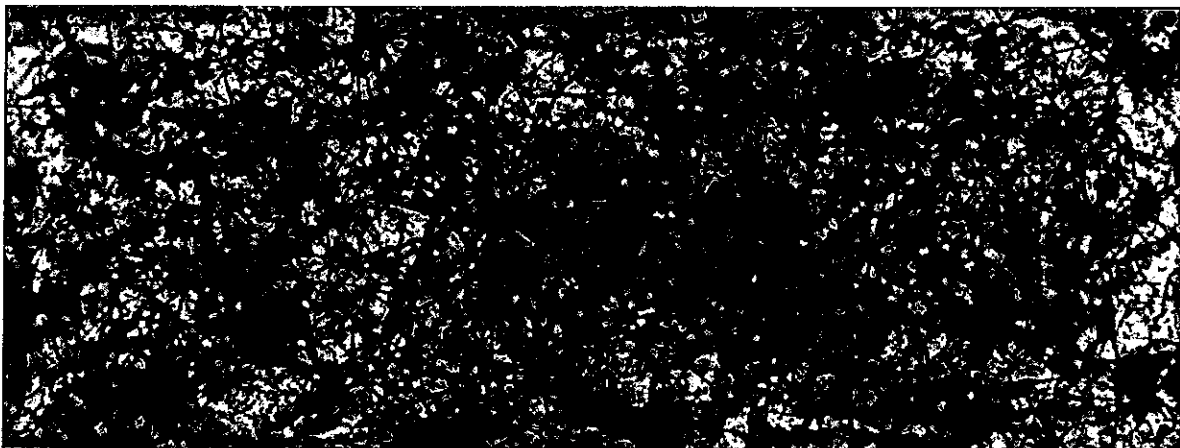
The Diary of a Young Girl by Anne Frank
Goodnight Moon by Margaret Wise Brown
Tales of the South Pacific by James Michener
I, the Jury by Mickey Spillane
The Pearl by John Steinbeck
All the King's Men by Robert Penn Warren wins the Pulitzer Prize

Music

"Almost Like Being in Love"
"Autumn Leaves"
"But Beautiful"
"Buttons and Bows"
"Here Comes Santa Claus"
"How Are Things in Glocca Morra?"
"It's a Most Unusual Day"
"Nature Boy"
"Zip-a-Dee-Doo-Dah"
Street Scene by Kurt Weill, Langston Hughes, & Elmer Rice
Knoxville: Summer of 1915 by Samuel Barber
Albert Herring by Benjamin Britten & Eric Crozier
The Telephone by Gian Carlo Menotti
The Mother of Us All by Virgil Thomson & Gertrude Stein

Art

Another World and *Up and Down* by M. C. Escher
Man Walking by Alberto Giacometti
Jackson Pollock produces the first of his drip paintings



Jackson Pollock, Lucifer, alkyd enamel on canvas, 1947, Museum of Modern Art.

Did You Know?

Jackie Robinson was a good friend of such important men as newsman Edward R. Murrow, the Reverend Martin Luther King, and the Reverend Jesse Jackson. Jesse Jackson delivered Robinson's eulogy when Jackie died in 1972.

Jackie Robinson was the first student in UCLA history to win letters in four sports: baseball, basketball, football, and track.

The Dodgers got their name because the ballpark was situated near several trolley tracks and people had to dodge the trolleys to get to the field and see their team play.

The Brooklyn Dodgers moved to Los Angeles in 1958. Ebbets Field no longer exists.

Pee Wee Reese got his nickname as a boy when he was an expert marbles player and won games with the use of a "pee-wee shooter."



There is a legend that baseball was invented in 1839 by Abner Doubleday in a meadow in Cooperstown, New York, but there is no real evidence to prove this theory. However, the Baseball Hall of Fame is located in Cooperstown because baseball traces its roots to a similar rural atmosphere.

Baseball wasn't invented. It evolved. Games with bats and balls were known thousands of years ago and were played in ancient Egypt. The English had been playing "rounders" for years, and cricket for even longer. In this country, games like "one old cat" had been played by children for many years, and grownups had a game called Round Ball or Town Ball. The man who is credited for setting down the rules of baseball as we know it is Alexander Cartwright, who was a member of the Knickerbocker Club in New York.

Learn more about Jackie Robinson, the Negro Leagues, Civil Rights, and much more at your local library.

Going to the Theatre

You, the audience, are one of the most important parts of any performance. The theatre is a group activity shared not only with the actors, but also with the people sitting around you. Your attention and participation help the actors perform better, and allow the rest of the audience to enjoy the show. Here are a few simple tips to help make each theatre experience enjoyable for everyone:



Leave CD players, mp3 players, cameras, cell phones, beepers, and other distracting and noise-making electronic devices at home.

You may think texting is private, but the light and the motion are very annoying to those around you and on stage. Do not text message in the theatre.

Food and drink must stay in the lobby.

The house lights going out signal the audience to get quiet and settle in your seats: the play is about to begin.

Don't talk with your neighbors during the play. It distracts people around you and the actors on stage. Even if you think they can't hear you, they can.

Never throw anything onto the stage. People could be injured.

Remain in your seat during the play. Use the restroom before or after the show.

Focus all your attention on the play to best enjoy the experience. Listen closely to the dialogue, and look at the set, lights, and costumes. These elements all help to tell the story.

Get involved in the story. Laugh, cry, sigh, gasp—whatever the story draws from you. The more emotionally involved you are, the more you will enjoy the play.

Remain at your seat and applaud during the curtain call because this is part of the performance too. It gives you a chance to recognize a job well done and the actors a moment to thank you for your attention.

Resources

Fiction Books:

Dan Gutman's *Baseball Card Adventure* book series features a number of books, including:

Babe & Me
Honus & Me
Jackie & Me
Jim & Me
Roberto & Me
Satch & Me

Thank you, Jackie Robinson by Barbara Cohen
To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn by Mark Twain
Bud, Not Buddy by Christopher Paul Curtis
The Watsons Go to Birmingham —1963 by Christopher Paul Curtis
Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry by Mildred D. Taylor
Maniac Magee by Jerry Spinelli
Lizzie Bright and the Buckminster Boy by Gary D. Schmidt
Crash by Jerry Spinelli
One Crazy Summer by Rita Williams-Garcia
Wonder by R. J. Palacio
The Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court by Mark Twain

Non-Fiction Books:

Opening Day: The Story of Jackie Robinson's First Season by Jonathan Eig
I Never Had It Made: An Autobiography of Jackie Robinson
 by Jackie Robinson & Alfred Duckett
Jackie Robinson, A Biography by Arnold Rampersad
Stealing Home: The Story of Jackie Robinson (Scholastic Biography) by Barry Denenberg
Promises to Keep: How Jackie Robinson Changed America by Sharon Robinson
Baseball's Great Experiment: Jackie Robinson and His Legacy by Jules Tygiel
Ball Four by Jim Bouton
Reel Baseball: Baseball's Golden Era, The Way America Witnessed It—In the Movie Newsreels
 by Les Krantz
Jimmy Breslin by Jimmy Breslin
Black Diamond: The Story of the Negro Baseball Leagues by Patricia & Fred McKissack
We Are the Ship: The Story of Negro League Baseball by Kadir Nelson
Heroes of the Negro Leagues by Jack Morelli (includes DVD: *Only the Ball Was White*)
The Most Famous Woman in Baseball: Effa Manley and the Negro Leagues by Bob Luke
A Hard Road to Glory: A History of the African American Athlete,
 a three-volume set by Arthur Ashe covering the years 1619 to 1993
Claudette Colvin: Twice Toward Justice by Phillip Hoose
Black Like Me by John Howard Griffin

Websites:

The Jackie Robinson Foundation
<http://www.jackierobinson.org/>

Negro League Baseball
<http://www.negroleaguebaseball.com/>

Brooklyn Dodgers
<http://www.sportsecyclopedia.com/nl/bdodgers/brooklyn.html>

Major League baseball history
<http://www.mlb-players.com/history.php>

PBS-Ken Burns' *Baseball*:
<http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/baseball/>

National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum
<http://baseballhall.org/>

Indiana Baseball Hall of Fame
<http://www.indbaseballhalloffame.org/>

Play Ball Indiana
<http://www.playballindiana.com/>

The Official Site of the Indianapolis Indians
<http://www.milb.com/index.jsp?sid=t484>

Teaching With Documents: Beyond the Playing Field - Jackie Robinson, Civil Rights Advocate
<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/jackie-robinson/>

African-American History Timeline: A chronology of black history from the early slave trade through Affirmative Action by Borgna Brunner
<http://www.infoplease.com/spot/bhmtimeline.html>

Black History Time Line and related media
<http://www.history.com/interactives/black-history-timeline>

Polish American Culture
<http://www.everyculture.com/multi/Pa-Sp/Polish-Americans.html>

Civil Rights
<http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/civilrights/faq/86.html>

The UN Declaration of Human Rights
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

YouTube:

Soul of the Game (1996 made-for-television movie about Negro league baseball.)
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiDULxPh0hU>

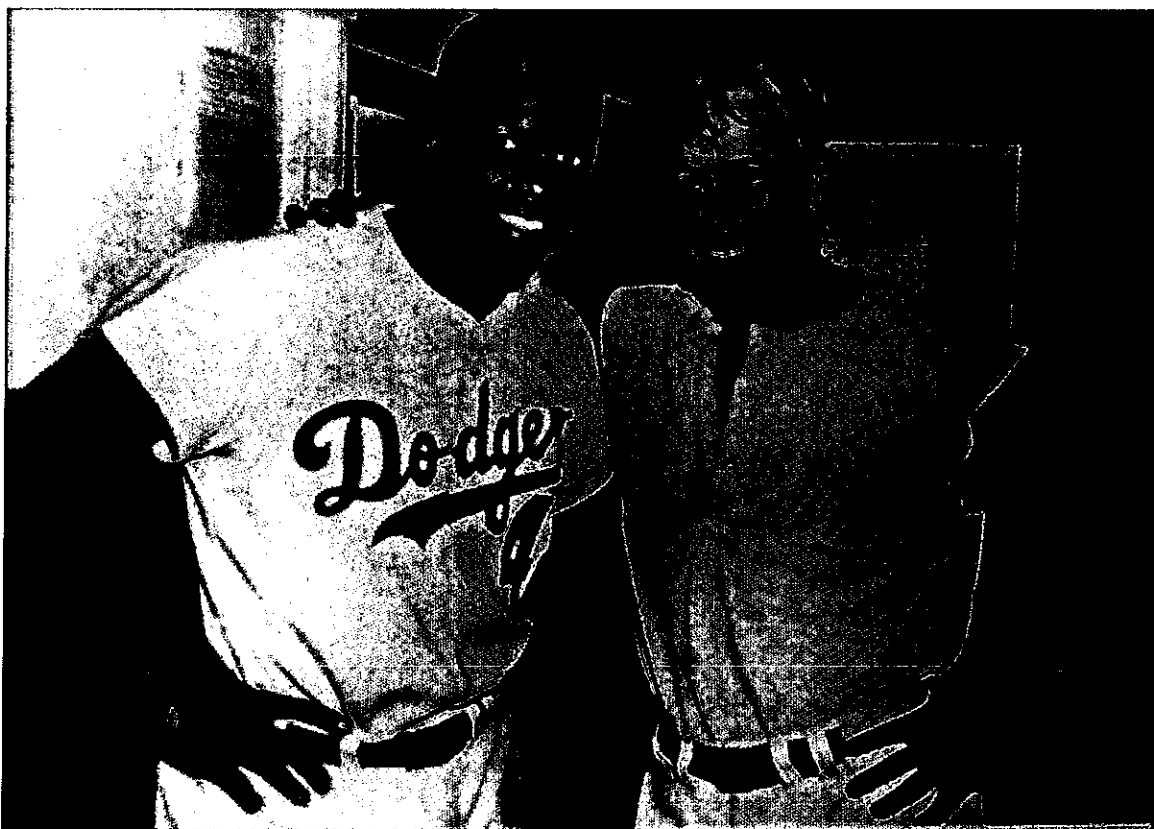
Jonathan Eig on Jackie Robinson
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WV4nlP6TRMI>

Jackie Robinson - Mini Bio
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ILIA20AqA5I>

Pee Wee Reese.wmv
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jk6w11CtkME>

Branch Rickey--What's My Line
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rPV-O_caBrs

Rachel Robinson: Meeting Branch Rickey
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJcTulS6fUk>



Jackie Robinson and Pee Wee Reese

Video:

The Jackie Robinson Story

Ken Burns' Baseball

The Natural

Moneyball

Bang the Drum Slowly

Field of Dreams

A League of Their Own

The Rookie

The Pride of the Yankees

Eight Men Out (filmed in Indianapolis)

Babe

Damn Yankees

The Stratton Story

Take Me Out to the Ball Game

The Winning Team

The Time Machine

Back to the Future series

Quantum Leap

Star Trek

Bill and Ted's Excellent Adventure and sequels

Brigadoon

Planet of the Apes series

Doctor Who

Groundhog Day

Peggy Sue Got Married

Somewhere in Time

Time after Time

Warcraft trilogy

Men in Black 3

Midnight in Paris

Prince of Persia

A Christmas Carol

The Journey of August King

Harry Potter series

Discussion

Pre-Show Questions:

What makes stories with magic alluring and enjoyable for people of all ages?

Why do you think we are drawn to playing and watching sports?

What are the principles taught in sports that are lessons for life off the field or court?

What is it about sports that both unify us and separate us?

Since the 1960s, there been a movement away from the “melting pot” idea of cultural assimilation and towards the celebration of different cultural heritages. Why do you suppose this is? What are the advantages and limitations of both viewpoints?

Consider activities, professions, and freedoms which historically have been unavailable to such groups as women, children, and minorities. What events, laws, and political actions have created greater opportunities for access to all? Consider things you do every day. Think about families and neighborhoods.

Do you believe it is still possible for ordinary people to do extraordinary things for our world? Consider opportunities in the areas of conservation, economy, ecology, education, job creation, politics, mental health, fighting violence, prison reform, and other kinds of community action. What arenas would you consider most important? Why? In what areas might you be able to make a contribution? How?

Who have you learned about whose actions changed the course of America for equality? (Students’ answers might include Abraham Lincoln, Harry S Truman, Thurgood Marshall, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Susan B. Anthony, Sojourner Truth, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Cesar Chavez, et al.) How did this individual’s actions help promote equality in America? What obstacles did this person face, and how did he or she overcome them?

Racism, prejudice, and discrimination are not the same thing. Define each of these three terms. What do you think causes people to express these attitudes and choose these behaviors?

Post-Show Questions:

Compare and contrast this adventure play with other adventure stories focused on boy characters. What similar central themes do you find?

Joey Stoshack gets the opportunity to “walk in another man’s shoes” as the expression goes. What does he learn from his experiences about the lives of Black Americans? About those who champion racial equality? About those who practice racial hatred? About himself?

When Jackie Robinson and Branch Rickey first met they discussed how Jackie would handle certain situations he would face. Jackie asked Mr. Rickey if he wanted someone “afraid to fight back,” and Mr. Rickey said, “I want someone who will not fight back.” He was looking for someone who would stand up in other ways. What were those non-violent ways that Jackie Robinson fought back? Do you think it was easy for him to stay in control in public? Why or why not? From where, from whom, and from what did he gather strength and support through his first season? How do you think you would handle being spit on, tripped, called derogatory names from the crowds and your teammates, and refused service? How would you respond to death threats? Instead of responding in kind, what alternatives might you find to combat these types of attacks?

Where many steps forward have been made for racial, gender, religious, sexual orientation, ethnic, and socio-economic equality in the United States of America, the journey has not yet ended. What issues have yet to be addressed? Which of these issues are important to you? Why or why not? What are you willing to do yourself to move our nation towards these goals? What is your perception about how other generations feel about these issues? How have your older sibling, parents, and/or grandparents been involved in these issues? What differences in opinion and participation in these issues do you see between generations? What might cause such differences? What actions are currently being taken in the political arena to bring about equality? Do you believe there will come a time when equality will be achieved for all? Why or why not?

Unlike the childhood rhyme that we learn about “Sticks and Stones,” we see and hear in the play that words can, in fact, hurt us. Who suffers from the hurtful words in the play—both directly and indirectly? What are the backlashes of wielding language that is intended for harm? How can we effectively deal with the hurtful names we are called?

Discuss the use of the word “nigger” by African Americans and others in music, books, movies, and everyday life today. Why do many still view this as a derogatory term? Why do others choose to use the word despite its history? Is it acceptable for some people to use the word and not others? Why or why not? Is it acceptable to use the word in some situations and not others? Why or why not?

Were you aware of Jackie Robinson, Branch Rickey, or Pee Wee Reese before seeing the play *Jackie and Me*? If so, how did you learn about them? Why should we learn about the accomplishments of those who came before us? What hardships do children today have to face locally, regionally, nationally, and globally? Who are the advocates for children locally, regionally, nationally, and globally? Why is the work of these advocates necessary?

Branch Rickey and Jackie Robinson knew that their actions would change baseball. How do you think they thought what they were doing might change America? How can small actions have a major impact on things in either a positive or negative way?

We learn from the play and history that Jackie Robinson was chosen to integrate baseball not only for his playing skills, but more importantly for his personality, character, and ability to conduct himself like a gentleman. Manners were important in the 1940s and 1950s, and in the play Joey's mother wants him to "mind his manners" when he travels back in time. How important are good manners in today's society? Does a person's character hold as much weight now in gaining opportunities and employment as it did in the 1940s? Why or why not? How would you define a gentleman and lady of this decade? What manners and courtesies are still reinforced by parents and schools today, and which have you observed as disregarded? What forms of etiquette still observed today do you find unnecessary, and what manners and courtesies do you feel are lacking? Why?

During the fight scene in the play, observers can be heard shouting "fight, fight." How does that outside encouragement affect the brawl? Does the spectators' participation make them at least partially responsible for the consequences of the fight? Why or why not?

In the early scenes of the play, what does Joey's temper cause him to lose? Think not only of opportunities and privileges but also what other characters think about Joey and how he feels about himself. In what other ways might Joey have handled these situations? How would the outcome have been different?

Compare this stage adaption by Steven Dietz with the original book by Dan Gutman. How are they similar? How are they different? What do you think of the choices made by the playwright in telling the story for the stage rather than the page? Are there different things you would have included and/or substituted if you had been commissioned to write an adaptation?

What effect has segregation had on American society and culture during the last century? How have these practices changed in your lifetime? What groups still suffer from such discrimination today?

Racism still exists in our society and community. Give some examples of how racism affects our lives every day. As citizens and as people, what can we do to further a more tolerant , multicultural society?

Writing

Think about Joey's direct address to the audience in the play. Write a first-person narrative (a monologue of sorts) about a real or fictional climatic event in your life or a character's life. To make this narrative more interesting, include poetic elements such as alliteration and simile and sensory imagery—i.e. "My mom was monstrously mad and made me clean out my room...twice until you thought it was where they made Lysol." Like any story, yours should have a beginning, middle, and end, with some kind of resolution.

Write about the thing(s) you collect and how you got started collecting. Which items of your collection are the most prized and why?

In the play you learned Joey Stoshack struggles with his temper. Write a short piece about one of your personality traits that you struggle with. What has it cost you? Who in your life is helping you with solutions? What are those solutions and how are you working through them?

Write your own short story about a character from today traveling back to a decade in the 20th century. Include famous people or well-known places your character might encounter and/or visit. As seen in the play, what information from the future might your character reveal? How might that information be perceived by those of that past decade? What are the sights, sounds, and tastes of the past decade's environment in which your future character arrives? Remember a good story includes a profound problem and/or conflict that could require your characters to use multiple tactics to resolve. What issues existed in the past decade that might cause your 21st century character trouble? Who are your character's allies and who are the enemies and why?

Write about what it means to you to be an American. Include in your piece at least one of our country's assets and at least one of its flaws and how you deal with these issues.

In the play you see that Joey and his parents are going through some rough times. They aren't in agreement on everything, but by the end they have come to some understanding. Write about the bond and the struggle between adults and children. Why do you think this exists? What brings us together and what causes lasting pain?

Write a review of the play. What moments made an impression on you? How do the elements of scenery, costumes, lighting, and sound work with the actors' performance of the text to tell the story? What ideas or themes did the play make you think about? How did it make you feel? Post your review on the IRT website:
<http://reviews.irtlive.com/>

Activities

Before seeing the show, review the history and rules of the game baseball.

Families for years have experienced times when “money’s a little tight.” Come up with a list of things Joey and his father could do that would cost them together \$10.00 or less.

Think about the stories Flip Valentini tells Joey in the play. Seek out a cool “elder” and ask them about the technology of their life span and the differences in word choices between when they were your age and now.

Young people can live by the principles that Jackie Robinson embodied. You can become a youth mentor, get involved in your student union or youth ministry, volunteer, and many other things. This can be an individual task or a class project.

Working in groups, create a discovery list for 1947—1977—2007. These discoveries can be from various fields like the arts, the military, textiles, culinary arts, medicine, the automotive industry, fashion, animals, etc.

Take inspiration from this student-created YouTube presentation on Jackie Robinson, and another selection on the Negro league set to a song with original lyrics:

Jackie Robinson: Civil Rights Pioneer –

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OM3aoVibcws>

"Hot Time In The Hot City" - Hot Springs Negro Leagues Baseball History

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FEw_MpK0bS4

Create your own YouTube offering on another sports minority first. Some suggestions: Marshall “Major” Taylor, Earl Lloyd, Althea Gibson, Sammy Lee, Roberto Clemente, Jim Thorpe, and Sandy Koufax.

Text Glossary

Page

3 **Carl Erskine**

Carl Daniel Erskine (born 1926 in Anderson, Indiana) is a former right-handed starting pitcher in Major League Baseball who played his entire career for the Brooklyn & Los Angeles Dodgers from 1948 through 1959. He was a pitching mainstay on Dodger teams which won five National League pennants, peaking with a 1953 season in which he won 20 games and set a World Series record with 14 strikeouts. He pitched two of the NL's seven no-hitters during the 1950s. Following his baseball career, he was active as a business executive and an author. Today he lives in Anderson, Indiana..

4 **baseball card**

Trade cards featuring images of baseball players first began to appear in the 1860s. they were used to promote a variety of businesses. In the 1880s they were often found in cigarette packs. By the turn of the century they were mostly used by candy companies and tobacco companies. In the 1920s they were often produced in strips, to be cut apart by the store owner or the customer. Gum cards became very popular in the 1930s, and printing quality improved. Production ceased during World War II to conserve resources for the war effort and resumed in 1948. During the early 1950s the cards began to be sold for a low price rather than given away as a promotional item.

6 **turn the other cheek**

Turning the other cheek is a phrase in Christian doctrine that refers to responding to an aggressor without violence. The phrase originates from the Sermon on the Mount in the New Testament: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth: But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also." (Matthew 5:38-39)

7 **Polack**

The noun Polack, in the contemporary English language, is a derogatory reference to a person of Polish descent. It is an Anglicization of the Polish language word *Polak*, which means a Polish male person (feminine being *Polka*) with a neutral connotation. However, the English loanword "Polack" (note, the spelling difference which does not appear in Polish) is considered an ethnic slur in the US and the UK, and therefore is inherently insulting in nearly all modern usages.

11 **Wild Mountain** fictional

12 **Ty Cobb**

Ty Cobb (1886 –1961), nicknamed "The Georgia Peach," was an American Major League Baseball outfielder. He spent 22 seasons with the Detroit Tigers, the last six as the team's player-manager, and finished his career with the Philadelphia Athletics. In 1936, Cobb received the most votes of any player on the inaugural Baseball Hall of Fame ballot, receiving 222 out of a possible 226 votes. Cobb is widely credited with setting 90 Major League Baseball records during his career. He still holds several records as of 2012, including the highest career batting average (.366 or .367, depending on source) and most career batting titles with 11 (or 12, depending on source). He retained many other records for almost a half century or more. He still holds the career record for stealing home (54 times). Cobb committed 271 errors in his career, the most by any American League outfielder. Cobb's legacy as an athlete has sometimes been overshadowed by his surly temperament and aggressive playing style, described by the *Detroit Free Press* as "daring to the point of dementia." Cobb himself wrote shortly before his death, "In legend I am a sadistic, slashing, swashbuckling despot who waged war in the guise of sport."

16 Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass (1818–1895) was a social reformer, orator, writer and statesman. After escaping from slavery, he became a leader of the abolitionist movement, gaining note for his dazzling oratory and incisive antislavery writing. He stood as a living counter-example to slaveholders' arguments that slaves did not have the intellectual capacity to function as independent American citizens. His 1845 autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave*, was influential in its support for abolition. A firm believer in the equality of all people, whether black, female, Native American, or recent immigrant, Douglass was famously quoted as saying, "I would unite with anybody to do right and with nobody to do wrong."

16 Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman (1820–1913) was an African-American abolitionist, humanitarian, and Union spy during the American Civil War. Born into slavery, Tubman escaped and subsequently made more than thirteen missions to rescue more than 70 slaves using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the Underground Railroad. Traveling by night, Tubman (or "Moses", as she was called) "never lost a passenger." The first woman to lead an armed expedition in the war, she guided the Combahee River Raid, which liberated more than 700 slaves in South Carolina. After the war, she became active in the women's suffrage movement.

16 Sojourner Truth

Sojourner Truth (1797–1883) was the self-given name, from 1843 onward, of Isabella Baumfree, an African-American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Truth was born into slavery in Swartekill, New York, but escaped with her infant daughter to freedom in 1826. After going to court to recover her son, she became the first black woman to win such a case against a white man. Her best-known extemporaneous speech on gender inequalities, "Ain't I a Woman?", was delivered in 1851 at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio. During the Civil War, Truth helped recruit black troops for the Union Army; after the war, she tried unsuccessfully to secure land grants from the federal government for former slaves.

16 Langston Hughes

Langston Hughes (1902–1967) was a poet, social activist, novelist, playwright, and columnist. He was one of the earliest innovators of the then-new literary art form jazz poetry. Hughes is best known for his work during the Harlem Renaissance. He famously wrote about the period that "the negro was in vogue" which was later paraphrased as "when Harlem was in vogue." Hughes stressed the theme of "black is beautiful" as he explored the black human condition in a variety of depths. His main concern was to uplift his people, whose strengths, resiliency, courage, and humor he wanted to record as part of the general American experience.

16 Paul Robeson

Paul Robeson (1898–1976) was an American singer and actor who became a political activist for the Civil Rights Movement. As a scholarship student at Rutgers University he was a football All-American and the class valedictorian. He attended Columbia Law School while playing in the National Football League. He was active in the Harlem Renaissance and acted in the world premieres of *The Emperor Jones* and *All God's Chillun Got Wings*. His portrayal of Othello was widely praised in England and across the United States. His vocal recitals of classical music elevated the status of Negro spirituals to art songs. He became a movie star in such films as *Show Boat*. He fought against Fascism in the Spanish Civil War and worked for the Council on African Affairs. His advocacy of anti-imperialism, affiliation with Communism, and his criticism of the US government brought his blacklisting during the age of McCarthyism. Health reasons later in his life forced him to retire privately, but he remained recalcitrant and unapologetic for the unpopular political stances he took in his life.

16 Rosa Parks

Rosa Parks (1913–2005) was an African-American civil rights activist, whom the U.S. Congress called “the first lady of civil rights”, and “the mother of the freedom movement.” On December 1, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks refused to obey a bus driver's order that she give up her seat in the colored section to a white passenger, after the white section was filled. This act of defiance and the Montgomery Bus Boycott became important symbols of the modern Civil Rights Movement. She became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation. Although widely honored in later years, she also suffered for her act; she was fired from her job as a seamstress in a local department store. Eventually, she moved to Detroit, Michigan, where she briefly found similar work. From 1965 to 1988 she served as secretary and receptionist to John Conyers, an African-American U.S. Representative.

16 George Washington Carver

George Washington Carver (1864–1943) was an American scientist, botanist, educator, and inventor. During his lifetime, excess cultivation of cotton depleted soil, and the boll weevil destroyed cotton crops. Carver's reputation is based on his research into and promotion of alternative crops to cotton, such as peanuts, soybeans and sweet potatoes, which also aided nutrition for farm families. He wanted poor farmers to grow alternative crops both as a source of their own food and as a source of other products to improve their quality of life. He developed and promoted some 100 products made from peanuts that were useful for the house and farm, including cosmetics, dyes, paints, plastics, gasoline, and nitroglycerin.

16 Booker T.

Booker T. Washington (1856–1915) was an African-American educator, author, orator, and advisor to Republican presidents. He was the dominant leader in the African-American community in the United States from 1890 to 1915. Representative of the last generation of black American leaders born in slavery, he spoke on behalf of the large majority of blacks who lived in the South but had lost their ability to vote through disfranchisement by southern legislatures. Historians note that Washington, “advised, networked, cut deals, made threats, pressured, punished enemies, rewarded friends, greased palms, manipulated the media, signed autographs, read minds with the skill of a master psychologist, strategized, raised money, always knew where the camera was pointing, traveled with an entourage, waved the flag with patriotic speeches, and claimed to have no interest in partisan politics. In other words, he was an artful politician.” While some early Civil Rights leaders criticized him for his accommodation to the political realities of the age of Jim Crow segregation, he remained successful by creating coalitions of influential whites with black business, educational, and religious communities nationwide, all while avoiding antagonizing white Southerners.

17 Jackie Robinson

Jack Roosevelt Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, the youngest of five children, to Jerry and Mallie Robinson in Cairo, Georgia. When Jack was still a baby, his father left the family, and his mother moved the children to Pasadena, California. Working as a maid, Mallie Robinson eventually was able to buy a house in an all-white neighborhood. The family was subjected to bigotry and racial cruelty, but they stood their ground and faced it together.

Both Jackie and his older brother Mack were gifted athletes. Mack finished second to Jesse Owens at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, while Jackie was lettering in baseball, football, basketball, and track at Muir Technical High School. At Pasadena Community College, on a single day in 1938, Jackie set a new record for the collegiate long jump in the morning and helped his basketball team win the junior college championship in the afternoon. That day's performance won him a scholarship to UCLA, where he became the first athlete to make four varsity teams. Surprisingly, baseball was his poorest sport in college. Jackie met the girl he wanted to marry at UCLA, Rachel Isum. They dated for many years while Jackie searched for a career path.

Although Jackie longed for a professional career in sports, he knew that there were few options open to him as a black man in the 1930s, so he dropped out of college and went to work to support his mother. He taught sports to disadvantaged children for the National Youth

Administration. He also played semi-professional football until the United States entered World War II and he was drafted.

In the army, Jackie encountered many policies of racial discrimination. Army bases were segregated, and Blacks were given the oldest, most decrepit housing. Robinson applied for Officers' Candidate School (OCS) but was denied admission, despite the fact that he fulfilled all the criteria for enrollment. He took his case to another black soldier, heavyweight boxing champion Joe Louis, who eventually helped Jackie get into OCS.

While serving as a second lieutenant and leader of a tank division at Fort Hood, Texas, Robinson was asked by a bus driver to move to the back, despite the fact that such discriminatory practices had been banned. Even though the driver was of lesser rank, Robinson found himself the subject of a military court-martial trial for disobedience. He was cleared of the charge but labeled a troublemaker and denied the opportunity to serve overseas. With an honorable discharge, Robinson landed a job as a basketball coach at a small Negro college in Texas in 1944.

In April 1945 Robinson was drafted by the Kansas City Monarchs, a professional team in the Negro American League, and quickly made a name for himself as a shortstop and hitter. But life with the Monarchs wasn't easy: the schedule was grueling, the travel to games often long and unpleasant, the restaurants and hotels that would serve Blacks were often dreary and dirty, and the salary was insufficient to support a family. Jackie's first priority was supporting his mother; Rachel and he had to wait for better days for marriage.

In August 1945 Jackie met Branch Rickey, the general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who told Robinson that he wanted him to be the first black professional baseball player to play on a major league team since 1900. Rickey discussed all the problems Robinson would have to face: opposition from fellow teammates, umpires, newspapermen, even fans. He would have to endure physical abuse, unfairness, and racial slurs of all kinds. Rickey was convinced, based on Jackie's past and his character, that he was the right man to break the color barrier in professional sports, and that the way to do this was never to lose his temper. Robinson asked, "Do you want a ballplayer who's afraid to fight back?"

Rickey answered, "I want a player with guts enough not to fight back." Robinson signed a contract to play with the Montreal Royals, a farm team for the Dodgers. Robinson's hire was big news. Most sports writers didn't think he could make it; others thought it was time at last to introduce democracy into sports. Before he had even played a game, everyone knew Jackie Robinson's name.

Jackie and Rachel married just before Jackie reported to Florida for 1946 spring training. They found the segregated South a very difficult place in which to live. Blacks had to sit in special sections at the ballparks, and always in the worst seats. Games were often stopped when a city official or police officer would announce that local ordinances forbade Blacks and Whites to play together on city-owned property. But Jackie ignored the insults and concentrated on his game; he excelled at bunting and at base stealing.

In Montreal, the fans loved him; Rachel and Jackie found Canadians far less bigoted than their U.S. neighbors. With Robinson's team leadership, the Montreal Royals won the minor league championship.

In 1947, Robinson joined the Dodgers and, wearing the number 42, took his place at first base on Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. His first season was filled with uncomfortable and occasionally dangerous events. Even before he arrived, some of the Dodger players signed a petition asking that Robinson be released from his contract because of the color of his skin; when Rickey replied that he would release any players who were unwilling to play with Robinson, the revolt crumbled. Players from opposing teams unleashed floods of abuse; on the field players ran the bases with ruthless violence, often spiking Robinson or knocking him to the ground. Rachel Robinson received death threats. But Jackie Robinson met his opponents with dignity and restraint. And even under the enormous pressure, he played great baseball: he scored 125 runs (second in the league) and led the league in stolen bases. He was named Rookie of the Year and helped the Dodgers to win the National League pennant.

Jackie Robinson played ten years of major league baseball. Throughout his career he continued to break records and win awards. His lifetime batting average was .311, and he stole 197 bases, including stealing home 20 times. He played on six pennant-winning teams and one

World Series championship team. He was named the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1949. In 1957, at the age of 36, Robinson retired from professional baseball. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

After he left baseball, Jackie Robinson continued to fight for equality and freedom for all people. He was a spokesman and fundraiser for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); he could frequently be found on marches and in picket lines demonstrating for civil rights. He was a successful businessman, a top executive for the Chock Full o' Nuts Coffee Corporation and the Freedom National Bank. In 1972, at age 54, Robinson died of a heart attack. His wife, Rachel, heads the Jackie Robinson Development Corporation, a minority owned and operated company devoted to the development of low- and moderate-income housing.

17 dem Bums ... the real Dodgers ... Trolley Dodgers

The Brooklyn Dodgers were a baseball team that was active in the major leagues from 1884 until 1957, after which it moved to Los Angeles, where it continued its history as the Los Angeles Dodgers. The team's name derived from the necessity of Brooklyn residents evading the borough's many trolley cars. Various theories suggest why the Dodgers were called the "Bums," ranging from the players' excessive drinking to their perennial inability to win the World Series. Some relate the name to the character of Jack Dawkins, the Artful Dodger in Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, a pickpocket and street kid—a bum. Some cite an anonymous fan in the 1930s who would yell "Ya bum, ya!" every time a player made an error. A cartoonist named Willard Mullin created a cartoon character called the "Brooklyn Bum" in the 1930s. For whatever reason, the name became synonymous with the Dodgers and the working class makeup of Brooklyn.

17 Brooklyn

Brooklyn is the most populous of New York City's five boroughs, with approximately 2.5 million residents, and the second-largest in area. Today, if it were an independent city, Brooklyn would rank as the fourth most populous city in the U.S., behind only the other boroughs of New York City combined, Los Angeles, and Chicago. Brooklyn was an independent city until it was annexed by New York City in 1898. It continues to maintain a distinct culture. Many Brooklyn neighborhoods are ethnic enclaves where particular ethnic groups and cultures predominate.

17 Ebbets Field

Cramped but colorful Ebbets Field, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, was home to the Dodgers from 1913 until the franchise was transplanted to Los Angeles in 1957. The park was considered a hitter's paradise. The left-field power alley was 351' and center was a very comfortable 388', made even shorter by the upper deck, which hung over the playing field. The right field wall was a sight in itself. A patchwork collection of local advertisements, a scoreboard, and a large black screen that was in play, it was 38' high and abutted Bedford Avenue. The screen made up the top 19', sending balls rebounding at unpredictable angles, while the wall itself was concave, angled in the middle. The large black scoreboard featured the famous Abe Stark "Hit sign, win suit" advertisement on the bottom, and a Schaefer beer ad on top which gave the official scorer's ruling on hits and errors by lighting up the appropriate letter (h or e). Ebbets Field was known for its vocal and boisterous fans. Hilda Chester would attend each game with her clanging cowbell, while the Dodgers Sym-Phony, a collection of musically inclined fans, played other instruments. The park was demolished in 1960. The Jackie Robinson apartment complex now stands on the site.

17 Flatbush Avenue

Flatbush Avenue is one of the major avenues in the New York City Borough of Brooklyn. It runs from the Manhattan Bridge south-southeastward to Jamaica Bay. The diagonal path of Flatbush Avenue creates a unique street pattern in every neighborhood it touches. It is the central artery of the borough, carrying traffic to and from Manhattan past landmarks such as Junior's, Long Island University, the Fulton Mall, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, the Long Island Rail Road's Atlantic Terminal at Times Plaza, Grand Army Plaza, the Brooklyn Public Library, the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Prospect Park, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn College, and Floyd Bennett Field.

Flatbush Avenue is the border of Prospect Heights / Park Slope and many other neighborhoods. Flatbush Avenue is a four-lane street throughout the majority of its run, but south of the intersection with Utica Avenue near Kings Plaza, it is an eight-lane median-divided street, making it one of the widest "avenues" in New York City.

17 under the "EI"

Elevated train.

17 Egg Creme

An egg cream is a beverage consisting of chocolate syrup, milk, and soda water, probably dating from the late 19th century, and is especially associated with Brooklyn, home of its alleged inventor, candy store owner Louis Auster. Most modern versions of the drink contain neither eggs nor cream, although earlier versions did include eggs in the ingredients. The egg cream is almost exclusively a fountain drink. Although there have been several attempts to bottle it, none has been wholly successful, as its fresh taste and characteristic head require mixing of the ingredients just before drinking.

17 Johnny pump

A New York City colloquialism for fire hydrant.

17 stoop

A small staircase ending in a platform and leading to the entrance of an apartment building or other building.

18 '55

Although the Dodgers had won several pennants, and had won as many as 105 games in 1953, the team never won a World Series until 1955. This team finished 13.5 games ahead in the National League pennant race, leading the league in both runs scored and fewest runs allowed. In the 1955 World Series, they finally beat their crosstown rivals, the New York Yankees. It was the Dodgers first and only World Series championship won while located in Brooklyn.

18 Pee Wee

Harold "Pee-Wee" Reese, "The Little Colonel" (1918-1999) got his nickname as a young champion marble shooter; a "pee wee" is a type of marble. A Kentucky native, he earned the monicker "The Little Colonel" as the star shortstop on the Louisville Colonels. Reese's rookie 1940 season was marred by a fractured heel. He recovered in 1941 to lead the Dodgers to their first pennant since 1920. From 1941 through 1956, with a three-year absence in the navy during WWII, he averaged 148 games a year. A smooth fielder, he became the premier shortstop of his era, an All-Star each year from 1947 to 1954. He was a great leadoff hitter, leading the National League in walks (104) in 1947, in runs scored (132) in 1949, and in stolen bases (30) in 1952. He was noted for his clutch hitting and excellent bat control. Reese's highest average was .309 in 1954. He was the team captain of Dodger teams that won seven pennants in the 1940s and 1950s. When Jackie Robinson arrived in Brooklyn amid enormous pressures and player resentment, it was Reese who set the example of acceptance, putting his arm around Robinson's shoulder on the field, showing the world he was Robinson's teammate and friend. He once came to Robinson's defense with the famous line, "You can hate a man for many reasons. Color is not one of them." Reese was one of the most popular players on an idolized team. For his birthday in 1955, the Dodgers threw a party at Ebbets Field, showering him with \$20,000 worth of gifts, and 35,000 fans lit candles and sang "Happy Birthday" to him as the lights went dark in the fifth inning. When the Dodgers moved to Los Angeles, Reese went along. He played 59 games in 1958 and became a coach. But he soon retired and went to work for the Louisville Slugger bat company. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1984.

18 Eddie

If Flip is thinking of Eddie Stanky, his memory is faulty; Stanky left the Dodgers in 1947. He may be referring to Ed Roebuck (born 1931) a former relief pitcher in Major League Baseball. He pitched in 11 seasons (1955–58; 1960–66) with the Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers, Washington Senators and Philadelphia Phillies. A right-hander, he appeared in the World Series with the Dodgers in 1955 and 1956. Roebuck had a very high winning percentage as a pitcher, compiling a mark of 52 wins and 31 defeats (.615) during his career. After his playing career ended, Roebuck was a scout for a number of teams, including the Dodgers, Phillies, Atlanta Braves, Cincinnati Reds, Pittsburgh Pirates and Boston Red Sox. He retired in 2004.

18 Campy

Roy Campanella (1921–1993) was a catcher in the Negro leagues and Major League Baseball. Widely considered to have been one of the greatest catchers in the history of the game, Campanella played for the Brooklyn Dodgers during the 1940s and 1950s as one of the pioneers in breaking the color barrier in Major League Baseball. His career was cut short in 1958 when he was paralyzed in an automobile accident.

18 the Preacher

Elwin Charles Roe (1916–2008), known as Preacher Roe, was a Major League Baseball pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals (1938), Pittsburgh Pirates (1944–1947), and Brooklyn Dodgers (1948–1954). The nickname “Preacher” came at age 3 when an uncle asked his name and Roe responded “preacher” because of a minister who would take him on horse-and-buggy rides. Flip’s memory of the 1955 team is definitely faulty here, as Roe’s last season was 1954.

19 rookie

A rookie is a person in his or her first year of a sport, or someone that is new to a profession, training or activity such as a rookie cop, rookie pilot, a recruit, or occasionally a freshman. The origins of the term are uncertain, but perhaps it is a corruption of the word *recruit*. During the beginning of the 20th century, in the British Army the term “rookie” was typically used in place of “recruit.”

19 after the war, paper and ink were scarce

During World War II, almost all US manufacturing was focused on supplying the war effort; not only weapons and vehicles, but uniforms, food, and other supplies for the military took precedent over domestic needs. After the war, it took some time to restore facilities and to their pre-war purposes, so shortages remained for some time.

20 the Bond Bread company

In 1911 the General Baking Co. was incorporated in New York as an amalgamation of 19 former baking businesses covering many major cities between New Orleans and Boston. By 1930 the company owned 50 plants serving cities in 18 states. Bread was sold under the trade name of “Bond Bread,” nearly 1.5 million loaves per day. In Brooklyn, the white brick Bond Bakery building, with its imposing clock tower, still stands at 495 Flatbush Avenue, near the former site of Ebbets Field. After numerous corporate takeovers and trades, Bond Bread ceased baking in 1972.

22 mint condition

Mint condition is an expression used in the description of pre-owned goods. Originally, the phrase comes from the way collectors describe the condition of coins. As the name given to a coin factory is a “mint,” then *mint condition* is the condition a coin is in when it leaves the mint. Over time, the term “mint” began to be used to describe many different items having excellent, like-new quality.

23 Honus Wagner

Johannes "Honus" Wagner (1874–1955), nicknamed "The Flying Dutchman" due to his superb speed and German heritage ("Dutch" being an alteration of "Deutsch"), was an American Major League Baseball shortstop. He played in the National League from 1897 to 1917, almost entirely for the Pittsburgh Pirates. Wagner won eight batting titles, tied for the most in National League history with Tony Gwynn. He also led the league in slugging six times, and in stolen bases five times. In 1936, the Baseball Hall of Fame inducted Wagner as one of the first five members. He received the second-highest vote total, behind Ty Cobb and tied with Babe Ruth. Although Cobb is frequently cited as the greatest player of early baseball, some contemporaries regarded Wagner as the better all-around player, and most baseball historians consider Wagner to be the greatest shortstop ever. Cobb himself called Wagner "maybe the greatest star ever to take the diamond." In addition, Wagner is the featured player of one of the rarest and most valuable baseball cards in the world.

23 antibiotics

Antibiotics, also known as antibacterials, are types of medications that destroy or slow down the growth of bacteria. The Greek word *anti* means "against", and the Greek word *bios* means "life" (bacteria are life forms). Antibiotics are used to treat infections caused by bacteria. Bacteria are microscopic organisms, some of which may cause illness. The word bacteria is the plural of bacterium. Such illnesses as tuberculosis, salmonella, and some forms of meningitis are caused by bacteria. Some bacteria are harmless, while others are good for us. Before bacteria can multiply and cause symptoms, the body's immune system can usually destroy them. We have special white blood cells that attack harmful bacteria. Even if symptoms do occur, our immune system can usually cope and fight off the infection. There are occasions, however, when it is all too much and some help is needed from antibiotics. The first antibiotic was penicillin. Such penicillin-related antibiotics as ampicillin, amoxicillin and benzylpenicillin are widely used today to treat a variety of infections—these antibiotics have been around for a long time. There are several different types of modern antibiotics and they are only available with a doctor's prescription.

23 CAT scans

A computed tomography (CT) scan uses X-rays to make detailed pictures of structures inside of the body. During the test, the patient lies on a table that is attached to the CT scanner, which is a large doughnut-shaped machine. The CT scanner sends X-rays through the body area being studied. Each rotation of the scanner provides a picture of a thin slice of the organ or area. All of the pictures are saved as a group on a computer. They also can be printed. A CT scan can be used to study all parts of the body, such as the chest, belly, pelvis, or an arm or leg. It can take pictures of body organs, such as the liver, lungs, or heart. It also can study blood vessels, bones, and the spinal cord.

24 Ken Griffey Jr.

George Kenneth Griffey Jr. (born 1969), nicknamed "Junior" and "The Kid" (he is the son of former Major League player Ken Griffey Sr.), is a former professional baseball outfielder who played 22 years in Major League Baseball (1989–2010). He spent most of his career with the Seattle Mariners and Cincinnati Reds, along with a short stint with the Chicago White Sox. A 13-time All-Star, Griffey was one of the most prolific home run hitters in baseball history; his 630 home runs rank as the sixth-most in Major League history. Griffey was also an exceptional defender and won 10 Gold Glove Awards in center field. He is tied for the record of most consecutive games with a home run (8 games, tied with Don Mattingly and Dale Long). He was considered a five-tool player—an athlete who excels at hitting for average, hitting for power, baserunning skills and speed, throwing ability, and fielding abilities—for much of a career. The Associated Press noted after his retirement: "In his prime, Ken Griffey Jr. was unanimously considered the best player in baseball." Throughout his major league baseball career, Griffey was a popular player and a fan favorite around the league. He currently works in the Mariners' front office as a special consultant. Griffey is one of only 29 players in baseball history to date to have appeared in Major League games in four different calendar decades.

25 Babe Ruth

George Herman Ruth, Jr. (1895–1948), best known as "Babe" Ruth and nicknamed "the Bambino" and "the Sultan of Swat," was an American Major League baseball player from 1914 to 1935. Ruth originally broke into the major leagues with the Boston Red Sox as a starting pitcher, but after he was sold to the New York Yankees in 1919, he converted to a full-time right fielder and subsequently became one of the league's most prolific hitters. Ruth was a mainstay in the Yankees' lineup that won seven pennants and four World Series titles during his tenure with the team. After a short stint with the Boston Braves in 1935, Ruth retired. In 1936, Ruth became one of the first five players elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame. Ruth has since become regarded as one of the greatest sports heroes in American culture. He has been named the greatest baseball player in history in various surveys and rankings, and his home run hitting prowess and charismatic personality made him a larger than life figure in the Roaring Twenties. Off the field he was famous for his charity, but also was noted for his often reckless lifestyle. Ruth is credited with changing baseball itself. The popularity of the game exploded in the 1920s, largely due to his influence. Ruth ushered in the "live-ball era," as his big swing led to escalating home run totals that not only excited fans, but helped baseball evolve from a low-scoring, speed-dominated game to a high-scoring power game. Ruth dominated the era in which he played. He led the league in home runs during a season twelve times, slugging percentage and OPS thirteen times each, runs scored eight times, and runs batted in (RBIs) six times. Each of those totals represents a modern record (as well as the all-time record, except for RBIs). According to ESPN, Ruth was the first true American sports celebrity superstar whose fame transcended baseball. In a 1999 ESPN poll, he was ranked as the third-greatest US athlete of the century, behind Michael Jordan and Muhammad Ali.

25-26 1932 ... the Babe's famous "called shot" ... the biggest mystery in all of baseball

Babe Ruth of the New York Yankees hit a home run in the sixth inning of Game 3 of the 1932 World Series, held on October 1, 1932, at Wrigley Field in Chicago. During the at-bat, Ruth made a pointing gesture, which existing film confirms, but the exact nature of his gesture remains ambiguous. Although neither fully confirmed nor refuted, the story goes that Ruth pointed to the center field bleachers during the at-bat. It was allegedly a declaration that he would hit a home run to this part of the park. On the next pitch, Ruth hit a home run to center field. An article by reporter Joe Williams in the *New York World-Telegram* was the only one written the day of the game that made a reference to Ruth pointing to center field. Soon, however, other stories started to appear. Eyewitness accounts were equally inconclusive and widely varied. At the time, Ruth did not clarify the matter. Soon, however, the media-savvy Ruth was going along with the story that he had called his shot, and his subsequent versions over the years became more dramatic. In the 1970s, a 16 mm home movie of the called shot surfaced. One can clearly see Ruth's gesture, although it is hard to determine the angle of his pointing. In 1999, another 16 mm film of the called shot appeared. The film shows the action in much more clarity than the earlier film, showing Ruth visibly shouting something either at Cubs pitcher Charlie Root or at the Cub dugout while pointing. Some feel that it shows Ruth did not call his shot. Others feel neither film offers conclusive evidence.

30 Branch Rickey

Wesley "Branch" Rickey (1881-1965) was known as "The Mahatma," an honorific combining respect for Rickey's baseball sagacity with amusement at his pontifical manner and florid speech, which gave him the air of a con man playing a parson. He could have been either, but essentially he was that traditional American type, the sharp trader. He talked so much, his office was known as "the cave of the winds." The basis of his success was a nearly infallible eye for baseball talent. Over and over again, he saw the potential in raw youth, brought hidden qualities to light, and calculated precisely the productive time left in a veteran. He had an insignificant career as a catcher before an injured throwing arm ended it. He coached at the University of Michigan, earned a law degree, and worked both in the front office and as a field manager with the Browns. As manager of the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1930s, he developed a network of minor league clubs to nurture young talent before they reached the Major League. At first his plan was seen as a threat to organized baseball, but within a decade, Rickey's idea had been universally adopted.

Moving on to the Dodgers he created a spring-training complex where players could be instructed, evaluated, and assigned. He encouraged such innovations as batting cages, pitching machines, batting helmets, and a string outline of the strike zone rigged over home plate for pitchers working on control. Rickey's all-seeing eye enhanced his knack for trading players, for he always knew precisely the players he wanted and exactly the players he was prepared to give up. Add to this his psychological ploys and circumlocutory argument, and his trading partners often departed shirtless, but persuaded he had done them a favor. The jowly lawyer, with his bushy eyebrows, bow ties, and big cigars, was a slick article, an ambiguous personality. He neither cursed ("Judas Priest" was his strongest expletive), nor did he drink, and he was a frequent and moralistic speaker at boys' clubs and YMCAs. Yet he played baseball's cozy gentleman's agreements to the limits in waiving players, he fiddled with his minor league rosters, and he double-talked his players into contracts for stingy salaries. His crowning achievement was the skillfully manipulated introduction of Jackie Robinson, which not only broke the silently-upheld color barrier that had existed since the 1880s, but also opened the Negro Leagues as a new source of talent, enabling Rickey to build a dynasty that won the National League pennant seven times from 1947 through 1956. In 1950 he undertook to put new life into the Pirates, but he did not succeed. In 1959 Rickey launched an effort to form a third major league, the Continental League. The majors reacted with alarm. They could not confront the new venture directly without raising antitrust concerns, so they preempted the new league's prime franchises in the expansion of 1961-62, an expansion Rickey had long advocated. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1967.

31 **Abraham Lincoln**

Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865) was the 16th President of the United States, serving from March 1861 until his assassination in April 1865. Lincoln successfully led his country through its greatest constitutional, military, and moral crisis—the American Civil War—preserving the Union while ending slavery, and promoting economic and financial modernization. Reared in a poor family on the western frontier, Lincoln was mostly self-educated. His Gettysburg Address of 1863 is the most quoted speech in American history. Lincoln has been consistently ranked by scholars and the public as one of the three greatest U.S. presidents, the others being George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

31 **Leo Durocher**

Leo "The Lip" Durocher (1905-1991) had many adjectives applied to him during his colorful career, both kind and unkind. He was a brash, abrasive, hustling, light-hitting, slick-fielding, umpire-baiting bench jockey who was in baseball for nearly five decades as a player, manager, coach, and commentator. From 1928 to 1945 he played for the Yankees, Reds, Cardinals, and Dodgers. Never much of a hitter, he became an All-Star mostly on the strength of his glove work; a flashy, acrobatic shortstop, he led the National League in fielding in 1936 and 1938. Durocher went on to a long, distinguished, and tumultuous career as a manager. He was player-manager of the Dodgers from 1939 to 1945, and manager thereafter. He guided the Dodgers to the pennant in 1941, and to second-place finishes in 1940, 1942, and 1946. Perhaps his finest moment as Dodger manager came in spring training of 1947 when he personally quashed a rebellion by players who were protesting the presence of Jackie Robinson. Durocher's tenure in Brooklyn was marked by—among other things—feuds with general manager Branch Rickey, who could not always tolerate Durocher's antics and managing style. Durocher lived life in the fast lane. He was a pro at the card table, and favored the horse track. Stories emerged that he was friendly with such characters as Bugsy Siegel. In 1945, he was indicted for assaulting a fan under the stands. His problems reached a peak in 1947, when he was suspended for the season for reputed association with gamblers. Durocher returned in 1948, but Rickey fired him midseason and he moved to the Giants, guiding them to a pennant in 1951 and a World Series victory in 1954. After the 1955 season, he became a TV commentator. Durocher returned to manage the Cubs from 1966 until late in 1972, and the Astros through 1973, finishing second several times. He retired among the all-times leaders in games managed (3740), wins (2010), and losses (1710).

32 the Civil War

The American Civil War (sometimes the War between the States, or simply the Civil War) was fought from 1861 to 1865 between the United States (the "Union" or the "North") and several Southern slave states that had declared their secession and formed the Confederate States of America (the "Confederacy" or the "South"). The war had its origin in the fractious issue of slavery, and, after four years of bloody combat (mostly in the South), the Confederacy was defeated, slavery was abolished, and the difficult Reconstruction process of restoring unity and guaranteeing rights to the freed slaves began.

32 the Wright Brothers at Kitty Hawk

The Wright brothers, Orville (1871–1948) and Wilbur (1867–1912), inventors and aviation pioneers who were credited with inventing and building the world's first successful airplane and making the first controlled, powered, and sustained heavier-than-air human flight, on December 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. In the two years afterward, the brothers developed their flying machine into the first practical fixed-wing aircraft. Although not the first to build and fly experimental aircraft, the Wright brothers were the first to invent aircraft controls that made fixed-wing powered flight possible.

34 colored

Colored is a term once widely used in the United States to refer to black people and Native Americans. (It should not be confused with the more recent term people of color, which generally refers to all "non-white peoples.") The term "colored" appeared in North America during the colonial era. The first 12 Census counts in the U.S. enumerated "colored" people, who totaled nine million in 1900. The Census counts of 1910–1960 enumerated "negroes." Today "colored" is generally no longer regarded as a politically correct term. It lives on in the association name National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, generally called just NAACP. Carla Sims, communications director for the NAACP in Washington, D.C., has said "The term 'colored' is not derogatory; [the NAACP] chose the word 'colored' because it was the most positive description commonly used at that time. It's outdated and antiquated but not offensive."

34 Hitler

Adolf Hitler (1889–1945) was an Austrian-born German politician and the leader of the Nazi Party. He was chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945 and dictator of Nazi Germany from 1934 to 1945. He was at the center of the founding of Nazism, World War II, and the Holocaust.

34 the Negro Leagues

The first successful attempt to establish a major Negro baseball league came in 1920, with the founding of the Negro National League. The circuit operated under various names and organizations through 1960. Negro leagues generally contained six teams, though it was not uncommon for them to have a few more or less. Baltimore, Chicago, Kansas City, New York, and Philadelphia were usually represented. Among other cities fielding teams were Atlantic City, Birmingham, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Memphis, Newark, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Washington. The schedules were set up to allow member teams to play against other competition, primarily white semi-pro opponents. As a result, it was common for the black clubs to play more non-league than league contests. Teams normally played from 50 to 80 league games a season. Over the years, 11 inter-league Black World Series were held, from 1924 through 1927 and from 1942 through 1948. In 1933 club owners initiated the East-West all-star game. Into the 1950s, the contest was played each summer at Chicago's Comiskey Park. Bringing the best black players together, the East-West game would attract from 20,000 to 50,000 fans, and provided an important source of revenue for the black teams.

35 the Major Leagues

Major League Baseball (MLB) is the highest level of professional baseball in the United States and Canada, consisting of teams that play in the National League and the American League. After 100 years as separate legal entities, the two leagues merged in 2000 into a single MLB organization led by the Commissioner of Baseball. MLB is composed of 30 teams — 29 in the United States and one in Canada.

37 the Brown Dodgers

The Brooklyn Brown Dodgers played two full seasons, 1945 and 1946. The team was initially a ruse of Branch Rickey's, enabling him to take the first steps toward integrating the Brooklyn Dodger organization without attracting early attention. Negro League legend Oscar Charleston was appointed manager of the Brown Dodgers, meaning he could join Dodger scouts in scouring the Negro Leagues for suitable talent. Charleston and his scouts watched such players as Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella, and Don Newcombe, but the Dodgers they eventually played for were not the Brown ones. The Brown Dodgers' home was at Ebbets Field, where they played midding baseball and typically drew crowds of around 2,000 for double headers. In midsummer of 1945, his scouting mission complete, Rickey lost interest in the team, and it lasted only one more season.

39 Nappy Head

"Nappy" refers to hair that is coarse and tightly curled. While the term is used by many African Americans, this use is controversial, as the term has often been used as an insult rather than merely a description.

40 get back to the cotton fields

An insulting suggestion that African Americans should return to the limitations and conditions of slavery.

40 coons

a pejorative slur used against African Americans. The term is thought to come from the Portuguese *barracão*, a building constructed to hold slaves for sale (1837). It was popularized by the song "Zip Coon," played at Minstrel shows in the 1830s.

40 shining our shoes

At a time in the past when many business refused to hire African Americans, shoe shining was work they could do independently and thus earn an income.

43-44 drinking fountain ... "Whites Only"

In the pivotal case of *Plessy v. Ferguson* in 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that racially separate facilities, if equal, did not violate the Constitution. Segregation, the Court said, was not discrimination. restaurants, hotels, swimming pools, restrooms, drinking fountains, and more posted "whites only" signs, while separate, often lesser facilities were marked "colored." Such laws were in effect until the Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed major forms of discrimination against racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities, and women. The legislation outlawed unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace and by facilities that served the general public ("public accommodations").

45 Rachel Robinson

Rachel Annetta Isum was born in 1922 in Los Angeles and attended the University of California, Los Angeles. There, she met Jackie Robinson in 1941, and they married in 1946. They had three children, Jackie Robinson Jr., Sharon, and David. After Jackie Robinson's retirement from baseball, Rachel Robinson pursued a nursing career, eventually becoming an assistant professor at Yale School of Nursing and later the director of nursing at the Connecticut Mental Health Center. In 1973, after Jackie died, Rachel founded the Jackie Robinson Foundation. In 2009, she received the UCLA Medal, the university's highest honor, created to "honor those individuals who

have made extraordinary and distinguished contributions to their professions, to higher education, to our society, and to the people of UCLA.” In 2007, she was awarded the Major League Baseball Commissioner’s Historic Achievement Award. She resides on a farm in Salem, Connecticut.

45 Jackie Jr.

Jackie Robinson Jr. (1946-1971) served in the US Army. He became involved in drugs but had turned his life around when he was killed in a car accident.

46 McAlpin Hotel

The Hotel McAlpin was constructed in 1912 on Herald Square, at the corner of Broadway and 34th street in midtown Manhattan. When opened it was the largest hotel in the world. At 25 stories, it boasted a staff of 1,500 and could accommodate 2,500 guests. In the late 1970s the building was converted to 700 rental apartments. It is currently known as Herald Towers.

46 Empire State Building

The Empire State Building is a 102-story skyscraper located in Midtown Manhattan at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and West 34th Street. It has a roof height of 1,250 feet, and with its antenna spire included, it stands a total of 1,454 feet high. Its name is derived from the nickname for New York, the Empire State. It stood as the world’s tallest building for 40 years, from its completion in 1931 until construction of the World Trade Center’s North Tower was completed in 1972. The Empire State Building is generally thought of as an American cultural icon. It is designed in the distinctive Art Deco style and has been named as one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

47 my brother Mack

Mack Robinson (1914–2000) set national junior college records in the 100 meter, 200 meter, and long jump at Pasadena City College. He won the silver medal in the men’s 200 meters at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin, finishing just 0.4 seconds behind Jesse Owens. At the University of Oregon he won numerous titles in NCAA, AAU, and Pacific Coast Conference track meets, graduating in 1941. He has been honored as being one of the most distinguished graduates of the University of Oregon and is a member of the University of Oregon Hall of Fame and the Oregon Sports Hall of Fame Later in life, he was known for leading the fight against street crime in his home town of Pasadena.

47 Berlin Olympics

The 1936 Summer Olympics were seen by Hitler as an opportunity to promote his government and ideals of racial supremacy, and the official Nazi party wrote in the strongest terms that Jews and Blacks should not be allowed to participate in the Games. However, when threatened with a boycott of the Games by other nations, he relented.

47 Jesse Owens

James Owens (1913-1980) was born in Alabama. His parents were sharecroppers. When he was eight, his parents moved the family north to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was nicknamed Jesse. At Cleveland East Technical High School, Jesse became a track star. During his senior year, he tied the world record in the 100-yard dash with a time of 9.4 seconds. Jesse was recruited by Ohio State University. At that time, the United States was segregated and when he traveled with the track team, Jesse had to stay in “blacks only” hotels and ate in “blacks-only” restaurants. In 1936, Owens qualified for the Olympics by setting a record in the 100-yard dash. He won four gold medals in the 100-meter, 200-meter, long jump, and 400-meter relay. These gold medals were won with Adolf Hitler in attendance. Owens’s success disproved Hitler’s theory that there is a supreme Aryan race and that blacks were not on the same level and therefore inferior to this master race. Owens ran professionally until 1948; he set seven world records during his career. After he retired, Jesse went into the public relations industry. He believed that athletic competition could help solve racial and political problems, and he sponsored youth sports programs all over the United States. In 1976, President Ford awarded him the Medal of Freedom.

48 Rube Foster

Andrew "Rube" Foster (1879–1930) was an American baseball player, manager, and pioneer executive in the Negro leagues. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1981. Considered by historians to have been perhaps the best African American pitcher of the first decade of the 1900s, Foster also founded and managed the Chicago American Giants, one of the most successful black baseball teams of the pre-integration era. Most notably, he organized the Negro National League, the first long-lasting professional league for African-American ballplayers, which operated from 1920 to 1931. He is known as the "father of Black Baseball."

48 Buck O'Neill

John "Buck" O'Neil (1911–2006) was a first baseman and manager in the Negro American League, mostly with the Kansas City Monarchs. After his playing days, he worked as a scout, and became the first African American coach in Major League Baseball. In his later years he became a popular and renowned speaker and interview subject, helping to renew widespread interest in the Negro leagues, and played a major role in establishing the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Missouri.

48 Moses Fleetwood Walker

Moses Fleetwood "Fleet" Walker (1856–1924) was an American baseball player, inventor, and author. He is credited with being the first African American to play major league baseball. In 1884 Walker played one season as the catcher of the Toledo Blue Stockings, a club in the American Association. He then played in the minor leagues until 1889, when professional baseball erected a color barrier that stood for nearly 60 years. After leaving baseball, Walker became a businessman and advocate of Black nationalism.

49 sharecropper

Sharecropping is a system of agriculture in which a landowner allows a tenant to use the land in return for a share of the crop produced on the land (e.g., 50% of the crop). Sharecropping has a long history and there are a wide range of different situations and types of agreements that have encompassed the system. Sharecropping became widespread in the United States as a response to economic upheaval caused by the emancipation of slaves and disenfranchisement of poor whites in the agricultural South during Reconstruction. Prior to emancipation, sharecropping had been limited to poor landless whites, usually working marginal lands for absentee landlords. Following emancipation, sharecropping came to be an economic arrangement that largely maintained the status quo between black and white through legal means.

49 slave

Slavery in the United States existed as a legal institution from the early years of the colonial period. By 1804, all states north of the Mason and Dixon Line had either abolished slavery outright or passed laws for the gradual abolition of slavery. However slavery gained new life in the South with the cotton industry after 1800, and expanded into the Southwest. The nation was polarized into slave and free states along the Mason-Dixon Line, which separated Pennsylvania and Maryland. Under the system that became chattel slavery (ownership of a human being, and of his/her descendants), a racial element was critical: slaves were blacks of African descent and owned by whites. Children of slave mothers always became slaves themselves. Freedom was only possible by running away (which was difficult and illegal to do), or by manumission (freeing) by the owner, which was frequently regulated, and sometimes prohibited, by applicable law. By the 1850s the South was vigorously defending slavery and its expansion into the territories. In the North a small number of abolitionists denounced it as sinful, and a large number of anti-slavery forces rejected it as detrimental to the rights of free men. Compromises were attempted and failed, and in 1861 eleven slave states broke away to form the Confederate States of America, leading to the American Civil War. The federal government in 1862 made abolition of slavery a war goal. In 1863 President Abraham Lincoln freed slaves in the rebellious southern states through the Emancipation Proclamation. The Thirteenth Amendment, taking effect in December 1865, permanently abolished slavery throughout the entire United States.

49 **shrine**

A shrine (from the Latin: *scrinium* "case or chest for books or papers") is a holy or sacred place which is dedicated to a specific deity, ancestor, hero, martyr, saint, daemon or similar figure of awe and respect, at which they are venerated or worshipped.

49 **clubhouse**

the locker room of a baseball team

50 **the Monarchs**

The Kansas City Monarchs club, formed in 1920, was a charter member of the Negro National League in that year, a league affiliation which the club maintained throughout the decade. During the 1920s the Monarchs won four NNL pennants and in 1924 defeated the Hilldale Club in the first Negro World Series. With the onset of the Great Depression and collapse of the original Negro National League the team was transformed into an independent, exhibition club as a measure to increase revenue and keep the team in operation. While many other clubs folded during the Depression, the Monarchs enjoyed a reasonable measure of financial success during those dark days for the nation. In 1937 the Monarchs returned to league competition, joining the Negro American League as a charter member. The team would maintain this league affiliation through the end of the Negro Leagues' golden age in 1949, the integration of professional baseball, and beyond into the 1950s. Between 1937 and 1946 the Monarchs captured seven NAL pennants and in 1942 defeated the Homestead Grays for the Negro World Series championship.

51 **Dixie Walker**

Fred "Dixie" Walker (1910-1982) spent all or parts of eight seasons in the American League before becoming "The People's Cherce" in Brooklyn. The left-handed hitter led the 1940 Dodgers in batting (.308) and doubles (37). The likable, 6'1" blond quickly became a favorite of the Brooklyn fans, especially for his heroics against the hated Giants; he batted .436 against New York in 1940. Walker was part of an all-.300-hitting outfield (with Pete Reiser and Joe Medwick) that led Brooklyn to the 1941 NL pennant. For the next six years, he was a fixture in Brooklyn's right field. He led the NL with a .357 batting average in 1944 and won the 1945 RBI title with 124. When Jackie Robinson broke the color line with Brooklyn in 1947, Walker, a native of Georgia, initially resisted the idea. But he was soon defending Robinson and giving him pointers. Following that pennant-winning season, in what turned out to be one of the best trades in Brooklyn history, Walker was sent to the Pirates in a six-player deal for pitcher Preacher Roe and third baseman Billy Cox. In 1948 Walker topped the .300 mark for the tenth time in 12 seasons, helping the Pirates to improve by 21 games, from last place to fourth. However, at age thirty-eight in 1949, he played in just 88 contests, led the NL with 13 pinch hits, and left the majors. Walker managed in the minors for most of the 1950s, coached for the Cardinals, and coached and scouted for the Braves and the Los Angeles Dodgers.

51 **Eddie Stanky**

Edward Raymond Stanky (1916–1999), nicknamed "The Brat," was a second baseman and manager in Major League Baseball. Besides the Brooklyn Dodgers (1944–1947), he played for the Cubs, the Braves, the Giants, and the Cardinals. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his original nickname, "The Brat from Kensington," is in reference to the neighborhood where he grew up. It took Stanky 8 years to reach the major leagues at age 27, after starting out at Greenville, Mississippi, in the East Dixie League. Stanky was famous for his ability to draw walks; he drew 100 walks each in 6 different seasons, twice posting 140. In 1946, Stanky hit just .273, but his 137 walks allowed him to lead the league in on-base percentage with a .436 figure, edging out Stan Musial—who led in 10+ batting departments. Leo Durocher, who managed him with the Dodgers and Giants, once summed up Stanky's talents: "He can't hit, can't run, can't field. He's no nice guy... all the little SOB can do is win." When Jackie Robinson joined the Dodgers, he was treated harshly and faced discrimination. For a while, this had no effect on Stanky. Later, though, he could take no more. During a game against the Phillies, he began to yell back when they tried to discriminate against Robinson. It was not long after he did that the other Dodgers began to

stand up for Robinson. In 1952, as manager of the Cardinals, he was chosen as Major League Manager of the Year by the *Sporting News*. He served as a coach for the Cleveland Indians (1957–58), a front-office and player development executive for the Cardinals (1959–64) and New York Mets (1965), and manager of the White Sox (1967–68). He was head baseball coach at the University of Alabama from 1969 to 1982, compiling a 488-193 (.717) record, with five NCAA Baseball Tournament appearances over 14 seasons.

51-52 the Braves ... Atlanta ... Milwaukee ... Boston

The Braves are one of the National League's two remaining charter franchises (the other being the Chicago Cubs). The team was founded in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1871 as the Boston Red Stockings (not to be confused with the American League's Boston Red Sox). They are considered "the oldest continuously playing team in American professional sports." After various name changes (such as the Boston Beaneaters), the team operated as the Boston Braves for most of the first half of the 20th century. In 1953, the team moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin and became the Milwaukee Braves, followed by the move to Atlanta in 1966.

53?? Ant

A common nickname for Anthony among Italian New Yorkers.

53 boy

A typical slur used by racist whites against African American males, intended to demean and diminish their status.

57 sacrifice bunt

A sacrifice bunt (also called a sacrifice hit) is a batter's act of deliberately bunting the ball in a manner that allows a runner on base to advance to another base. The batter is almost always sacrificed (and to a certain degree that is the intent of the batter) but sometimes reaches base due to an error or fielder's choice. Sometimes the batter may safely reach base by simply outrunning the throw to first; this is not scored as a sacrifice bunt but rather a single.

58 the Baseball Hall of Fame

The National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum is a history museum and hall of fame, located in Cooperstown, New York and operated by private interests. It serves as the central point for the study of the history of baseball in the United States and beyond, displays baseball-related artifacts and exhibits, and honors those who have excelled in playing, managing, and serving the sport. The Hall's motto is "Preserving History, Honoring Excellence, Connecting Generations." The word Cooperstown is often used as shorthand (or a metonym) for the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum.

59 baseball cleats

Cleats or studs are protrusions on the sole of a shoe, or on an external attachment to a shoe, that provide additional traction on a soft or slippery surface. In baseball, in laymen's terms, they are referred to as "cleats" or "spikes". The spikes can be made of rubber, plastic, or metal. The spikes will be rectangular. Rubber cleats may feature grooves and smaller protrusions in the middle of the sole, while soft rubber spikes would be around the edges of the sole and at the heel. Metal spikes feature a hard sole with few to no grooves at all, and the thin metal spikes compose the outsole of the shoe where the toes and ball of the foot would hit the ground during running, similar to track spikes and football cleats.

60 *Amazing Stories*

Amazing Stories was an American science fiction magazine launched in 1926 by Hugo Gernsback's Experimenter Publishing. It was the first magazine devoted solely to science fiction. Before *Amazing*, science fiction stories had made regular appearances in other magazines, including some published by Gernsback, but *Amazing* helped define and launch a new genre of pulp fiction. Gernsback's initial editorial approach was to blend instruction with entertainment; he believed science fiction could educate readers. His audience rapidly showed a preference for

implausible adventures, however, and the movement away from Gernsback's idealism accelerated when he was forced into bankruptcy and lost control of the magazine in 1929. In the 1940s the publication was successful, but it was not regarded as a quality magazine within the science fiction community. In the late 1940s *Amazing* began to print stories about the Shaver Mystery, a lurid mythos that explained accidents and disaster as the work of robots named *deros*. The stories were presented as fact, leading to dramatically increased circulation but also widespread ridicule.

60 There's no such thing as the Rookie of the Year

In Major League Baseball, the Rookie of the Year Award is annually given to one player from each league as voted on by the Baseball Writers Association of America (BBWAA). Although the award was established in 1940 by the Chicago chapter of the BBWAA, the award did not become national until 1947. Jackie Robinson won the inaugural award. The award was renamed the Jackie Robinson Award in 1987.

61 Roswell, New Mexico

On July 8, 1947, in Roswell, New Mexico, the Roswell Army Air Field public information officer issued a press release stating that personnel from the field's 509th Bomb Group had recovered a crashed "flying disk" from a ranch near Roswell, sparking intense media interest. The next day, the Air Force reported that, actually, a radar-tracking balloon had been recovered. A press conference presented debris confirming the weather balloon description, and the incident was forgotten until a 1978 interview with one of the officers involved in the initial recovery of the debris. Since then, the incident has been the subject of intense controversy and several conspiracy theories as to the true nature of the object that crashed. The United States Armed Forces maintains that what was recovered was debris from an experimental high-altitude surveillance balloon; many UFO proponents maintain that an alien craft was found and its occupants were captured, and that the military then engaged in a cover-up. The incident has turned into a widely known pop culture phenomenon, making the name Roswell synonymous with UFOs. It is the most publicized and controversial of alleged UFO incidents.

61 Ant ... gives Joey a very wide berth

A berth is a space for a ship to dock or anchor; the term is also used to mean sufficient space for a ship to maneuver. A wide berth means ample space or distance to avoid an unwanted consequence.

62 Good Humor ice cream truck

The Good Humor company started in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1920, selling the first ever chocolate-covered ice cream bar on a stick from vending trucks. The company had covered most of the country by the mid 1930s. Good Humor became a fixture in American popular culture, and at its peak in the 1950s the company operated 2,000 "sales cars." The company sold its fleet in 1978 but continues to distribute its products through grocery stores and independent street vendors.

62 jungle bunny
a derogatory slur

62 Harlem

Harlem is a large neighborhood within the northern section of the New York City borough of Manhattan. Since the 1920s, Harlem has been known as a major African-American residential, cultural and business center.

63 darkie

Although in the past the word may have sometimes been used as a term of endearment, today it is usually intended to cause offense and is likely to do so.

- 64 weisenheimer**
The English word "wise" strung together with the common German surname suffix "enheimer" to mean wise guy, wiseacre, know-it-all, smart-aleck.
- 65 Yankee**
The New York Yankees are based in the Bronx. One of the American League's eight charter franchises, the club was founded in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1901 as the Baltimore Orioles and moved to New York City in 1903, becoming known as the New York Highlanders before being officially renamed the Yankees in 1913. From 1923 to 2008, the Yankees' home ballpark was Yankee Stadium, one of the world's most famous sports venues. In 2009, they moved into a new stadium, also called Yankee Stadium. The franchise, which most recently won the World Series in 2009, currently leads the league in both revenue and titles, with 27 World Series championships and 40 American League pennants. Throughout its existence, the team has had some of the most celebrated players in Major League history, including Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, Mickey Mantle, and Yogi Berra. Forty-three Yankees players and eleven Yankees managers have been inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, and the team has retired the numbers of 16 people. Their rivalry with the Boston Red Sox is arguably the fiercest and most historic in North American professional sports.
- 65 meshuga**
Yiddish: crazy, senseless.
- 60 I give 'em away**
Originally baseball cards were a promotional item given away to advertise a product. They first were sold (five or six cards for a nickel) by the Topps company in 1952.
- 66 chicky**
good, OK
- 68 Grant Street in Pittsburgh**
Although Grant Street is downtown Pittsburgh's most prestigious address, there is also a short two-block residential Grant Street south of downtown near Hamilton Park.
- 70 They wouldn't put a team way out on the West Coast.**
The westernmost team in Major League Baseball was the St. Louis Cardinals until 1955, when the Philadelphia Athletics moved to Kansas City. There were no West Coast teams until 1958, when the Brooklyn Dodgers moved to Los Angeles and the New York Giants moved to San Francisco.
- 70 Satchel Paige**
Leroy "Satchel" Paige (1906–1982) was a legendary pitcher. From 1926 to 1947 he played with the Negro Leagues. In 1929 he pitched 176 strikeouts, a Negro League record. In 1948 he debuted with the Cleveland Indians, making him at 42 the oldest rookie to play in the Major Leagues. He played with the St. Louis Browns from 1951 to 1953, representing them in the All-Star Game in 1952 and 1953. Paige developed an expansive pitching repertoire over the years. Until 1938, he threw mostly hard fastballs and an occasional curveball. Before the 1939 season, he suffered an arm injury that robbed his fastball of some velocity. He responded by adding a changeup and experimenting with different arm angles. He developed his "hesitation pitch," fooling batters into swinging early by hesitating between his step and his throw. By the 1950s, Paige was throwing almost any pitch imaginable, including a screwball, a knuckleball, and an eephus pitch. He continued to pitch in various leagues and exhibition tours until 1967, when he was 61 years old. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1971, the first player to be inducted based upon his play in the Negro leagues.

71 Don Newcombe

Donald Newcombe (born in 1926 in Madison, New Jersey), nicknamed "Newk", is a former Major League Baseball right-handed starting pitcher who played for the Brooklyn/Los Angeles Dodgers (1949–51 and 1954–58), Cincinnati Reds (1958–60), and Cleveland Indians (1960). Until 2011 when Detroit Tigers Pitcher Justin Verlander did it, Newcombe was the only baseball player to have won the Rookie of the Year, Most Valuable Player, and Cy Young awards in his career. In 1949, he became the first black pitcher to start a World Series game. In 1955, Newcombe was the first black pitcher to win twenty games in one season. In 1956, he was the first pitcher to win the National League MVP and the Cy Young Award in the same season. Newcombe compiled a career average of .271 with 15 home runs and was used as a pinch hitter, a rarity for pitchers.

71 Larry Doby

Larry Doby (1923–2003) played with the Newark Eagles, a Negro League team, in 1942, 1943, 1946, and 1947, helping the Eagles win the Negro League World Series in 1946. (In 1944 and 1945 he served in the Navy.) In mid-season 1947 he became the first black player to integrate the American League when he signed to play with the Cleveland Indians. A seven-time consecutive All-Star center fielder, Doby and teammate Satchel Paige were the first African-American players to win a World Series championship when the Indians won in 1948. He was also the first black player to hit a home run in the World Series and All-Star Game. He helped the Indians win a franchise-record 111 wins and AL pennant in 1954 and finished second in the AL Most Valuable Player (MVP) award voting as he was the season's RBI leader and home run champion for the second time in three seasons. In 1978 he became the second African-American manager in the majors when he joined the Chicago White Sox. Doby later served as a director with the NBA's New Jersey Nets and in 1995 was appointed to a position in the American League's executive office. He was selected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1998.

71 42 ... Is anybody going to be wearing that number? ... No. Never again.

Jackie Robinson's number was retired by the Dodgers in 1972, when he died. The number 42 was retired league-wide in 1997. (Those players who were wearing the number at the time were permitted to retain it for the duration of their careers. As of the 2012 season, Mariano Rivera is the only remaining active player wearing the number.) Apart from Rivera, the only exception to this retirement is on April 15, the anniversary of Robinson's Major League debut, when all players wear 42.

73 League M.V.P.

The Major League Baseball Most Valuable Player Award (MVP) is an annual award given to one outstanding player in the American League and one in the National League. Since 1931, it has been awarded by the Baseball Writers Association of America. Jackie Robinson won the award in 1949.

74 Philadelphia ... the City of Brotherly Love

The name Philadelphia comes from the Greek *philos* (loving) and *adelphos* (brother).

74 Herb Pennock

Herb Pennock (1894–1948) was a pitcher who played in Major League Baseball from 1912 through 1933. He is best known for his time spent with the star-studded New York Yankee teams of the mid to late 1920s and early 1930s. He served as a key member of the pitching staff as the Yankees won four World Series championships during his tenure with the team. After retiring as a player, Pennock served as a coach and farm system director for the Red Sox, and as general manager of the Philadelphia Phillies. Pennock was regarded as one of the greatest left-handed pitchers in baseball history. He was posthumously inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame shortly after he died of a cerebral hemorrhage in 1948.

75 Benjamin Franklin Hotel

The Benjamin Franklin Hotel was located at 834 Chestnut Street in Center City, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Designed by Horace Trumbauer, architect of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, the hotel was one of the largest and most lavish in Philadelphia when opened in 1925. It was built on the site of the Continental Hotel, the setting of Abraham Lincoln's 1861 pre-inaugural speech. In the mid-1980s the hotel was renovated and reopened as the Benjamin Franklin House. It is affectionately referred to as "The Ben" by many Philadelphians. The building currently has 412 apartments, 120,000 square feet of office space, and one of Philadelphia's largest ballrooms. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982.

78 Ben Chapman

William Benjamin Chapman (1908–1993) was an outfielder and manager in Major League Baseball who played for several teams, most notably the New York Yankees. During the period from 1926 to 1943, he had more stolen bases than any other player, leading the American League four times. After twelve seasons, during which he batted .302 and led the American League in assists and double plays twice each, he spent two years in the minor leagues and returned to the majors as a National League pitcher for three seasons, becoming player-manager of the Philadelphia Phillies, his final team. In later years, his playing reputation was eclipsed by the role he played in 1947 as manager of the Phillies, opposing the presence of Jackie Robinson on a major league team on the basis of Robinson's race. During an early-season series in Brooklyn, the level of verbal abuse directed by Chapman and his players at Robinson reached such proportions that it made headlines in the New York and national press. Chapman instructed his pitchers, whenever they had a 3-0 count against Robinson, to bean him rather than walk him. Chapman's attempts to intimidate Robinson eventually backfired, with the Dodgers rallying behind him, and there was increased sympathy for him in many circles. The backlash against Chapman was so severe that he was asked to pose in a photograph with Robinson as a conciliatory gesture when the two teams next met in Philadelphia in May. Branch Rickey later recalled that Chapman "did more than anybody to unite the Dodgers. When he poured out that string of unconscionable abuse, he solidified and united thirty men."

81 Schoolboy Rowe

Lynwood Thomas Rowe (1910–1961) was a right-handed pitcher in Major League Baseball, primarily for the Detroit Tigers (1932–42) and Philadelphia Phillies (1943, 1946–49). He was a three-time All-Star (1935, 1936, & 1947), and a member of three Tigers' World Series teams (1934, 1935, & 1940). He received his nickname, "Schoolboy," while playing on a men's team as a fifteen-year-old high school student.

81 shutout

In Major League Baseball, a shutout refers to the act by which a single pitcher pitches a complete game and does not allow the opposing team to score a run. If two or more pitchers combine to complete this act, no pitcher will be awarded a shutout, although the team itself can be said to have "shut out" the opposing team.

83 "Did You See Jackie Robinson Hit That Ball?"

The song was written and performed by Buddy Johnson (1915-1977), the jazz and blues pianist and band leader who wrote "Since I Fell for You." He recorded it in 1949 (the year Jackie won the MVP award) and it peaked on the charts at number 13. That same year Count Basie re-recorded it; Basie's version has become a baseball standard.

83 Count Basie and his Orchestra

William "Count" Basie (1904–1984) was a jazz pianist, organist, bandleader, and composer. His mother first taught him piano and he started performing in his teens. Dropping out of school, he learned to operate lights for vaudeville and improvised to accompany silent films at a local theatre in his town of Red Bank, New Jersey. By 16, he increasingly played jazz piano at parties, resorts, and other venues. In 1924, he went to Harlem, where his performing career expanded; he toured with groups to the major jazz cities of Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City. In 1929 he joined

Bennie Moten's band in Kansas City, and played with them until Moten's death in 1935. That year Basie formed his own jazz orchestra. In 1936 he took them to Chicago for a long engagement and their first recording. He led the group for almost 50 years, creating innovations like the use of two "split" tenor saxophones, emphasizing the rhythm section, riffing with a big band, and using arrangers to broaden their sound. Many notable musicians came to prominence under his direction, including the tenor saxophonists Lester Young and Herschel Evans, the guitarist Freddie Green, trumpeters Buck Clayton and Harry "Sweets" Edison, and singers Jimmy Rushing and Joe Williams. Basie's theme songs were "One O'Clock Jump," developed in 1935 in the early days of his band, and "April in Paris."

84 Seattle Mariners

The Seattle Mariners were enfranchised in 1977. Although they hold the American League record for most wins in a single season (116 in 2001), they are one of only two teams (along with the Washington Nationals) never to have played in a World Series.

85 the World Series

The World Series is the annual championship series of Major League Baseball, the conclusion of the postseason. It is played between the League Championship Series winning clubs from MLB's two circuits, the American and National Leagues. The World Series has been played every year since 1903 with the exception of 1904 (boycott) and 1994 (player strike). Though professional baseball has employed various championship formulas since the 1860s, the term "World Series" is usually understood to refer exclusively to the modern World Series. The New York Yankees of the American League have played in 40 of the 106 World Series and have won 27 World Series championships, more than any other Major League franchise. From the National League, the San Francisco Giants (formerly New York Giants) and the Los Angeles Dodgers (formerly Brooklyn Dodgers) have each appeared in 18 World Series championships. The St. Louis Cardinals have represented the National League 17 times and have won 10 championships, which is the second most of any Major League Team. Presently, the Chicago Cubs have played the most seasons without winning the World Series, with their last championship coming in 1908.

86 Harry Truman

Harry S Truman (1884–1972) was the 33rd President of the United States (1945–1953). The final running mate of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944, Truman succeeded to the presidency in 1945, when Roosevelt died after months of declining health. Under Truman, the U.S. successfully concluded World War II; in the aftermath of the conflict, tensions with the Soviet Union increased, marking the start of the Cold War.

86 Eisenhower

Dwight David "Ike" Eisenhower (1890–1969) was the 34th President of the United States from 1953 until 1961. He had previously been a five-star general in the United States Army during World War II, and served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe; he had responsibility for planning and supervising the invasion of North Africa in Operation Torch in 1942–43 and the successful invasion of France and Germany in 1944–45, from the Western Front. In 1951, he became the first supreme commander of NATO.

87 Kennedy

John Fitzgerald "Jack" Kennedy (1917–1963), often referred to by his initials JFK, was the 35th President of the United States, serving from 1961 until his death in 1963. He was the youngest elected to the office, at the age of 43, the second-youngest President (after Theodore Roosevelt), and the first person born in the 20th century to serve as president. Kennedy is the only Catholic president, and is the only president to have won a Pulitzer Prize. Events during his presidency included the Bay of Pigs Invasion, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the building of the Berlin Wall, the Space Race, the African-American Civil Rights Movement, and early stages of the Vietnam War.

87 Johnson

Lyndon Baines Johnson (1908–1973), often referred to as LBJ, was the 36th President of the United States (1963–1969), a position he assumed following the assassination of John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. He completed Kennedy's term and was elected President in his own right in 1964. Johnson was greatly supported by the Democratic Party and as President, he was responsible for designing the "Great Society" legislation that included laws that upheld civil rights, public broadcasting, Medicare, Medicaid, environmental protection, aid to education, and his "War on Poverty." Meanwhile, he escalated American involvement in the Vietnam War, stimulating a large angry antiwar movement. Historians argue that Johnson's presidency marked the peak of modern liberalism in the United States after the New Deal era.

87 Nixon

Richard Milhous Nixon (1913–1994) was the 37th President of the United States, serving from 1969 to 1974. Although he initially escalated America's involvement in the Vietnam War, he subsequently ended U.S. involvement in 1973. His visit to the People's Republic of China in 1972 opened diplomatic relations between the two nations, and he initiated détente and the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with the Soviet Union the same year. Domestically, his administration generally embraced policies that transferred power from Washington to the states. Among other things, he initiated wars on cancer and drugs, imposed wage and price controls, enforced desegregation of Southern schools, and established the Environmental Protection Agency. Though he presided over Apollo 11, he scaled back manned space exploration. Nixon's second term saw an Arab oil embargo, the resignation of his vice president, Spiro Agnew, and a continuing series of revelations about the Watergate scandal. On August 9, 1974, he resigned in the face of almost certain impeachment and removal from office. He is the only president ever to resign the office. After his resignation, he was controversially issued a pardon by his successor, Gerald Ford. In retirement, Nixon's work as an elder statesman, authoring several books and undertaking many foreign trips, helped to rehabilitate his public image. He remains an object of considerable interest among historians and the public.

87 Ford

Gerald Ford Jr. (1913–2006) was the 38th President of the United States, serving from 1974 to 1977. He was the first person appointed to the Vice Presidency under the terms of the 25th Amendment, after Spiro Agnew had resigned. When he became President upon Richard Nixon's resignation on August 9, 1974, he became the first and to date only person to have served as both President and Vice President of the United States without being elected by the Electoral College. As President, Ford signed the Helsinki Accords, marking a move toward détente in the Cold War. With the conquest of South Vietnam by North Vietnam nine months into his presidency, U.S. involvement in Vietnam essentially ended. One of his more controversial acts was to grant a presidential pardon to President Richard Nixon for his role in the Watergate scandal.

87 Henry Ford

Henry Ford (1863–1947) was an American industrialist, the founder of the Ford Motor Company, and sponsor of the development of the assembly line technique of mass production. Although Ford did not invent the automobile, he developed and manufactured the first automobile that many middle class Americans could afford to buy. His introduction of the Model T automobile revolutionized transportation and American industry. As owner of the Ford Motor Company, he became one of the richest and best-known people in the world. He is credited with the idea of mass production of inexpensive goods coupled with high wages for workers. Ford had a global vision, with consumerism as the key to peace. His intense commitment to systematically lowering costs resulted in many technical and business innovations, including a franchise system that put dealerships throughout most of North America and in major cities on six continents.

87 Carter

Jimmy Carter (born 1924) served as the 39th President of the United States (1977–1981). During his term he created two new cabinet-level departments: the Department of Energy and the Department of Education. He established a national energy policy that included conservation, price control, and new technology. In foreign affairs, Carter pursued the Camp David Accords, the Panama Canal Treaties, the second round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II), and returned the Panama Canal Zone to Panama. After leaving office, Carter and his wife Rosalynn founded the Carter Center in 1982, a nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization that works to advance human rights. For his work through the Carter Center, he was awarded the 2002 Nobel Peace Prize, the only U.S. President to have received the Prize after leaving office. He has traveled extensively to conduct peace negotiations, observe elections, and advance disease prevention and eradication in developing nations. Carter is a key figure in the Habitat for Humanity project, and also remains particularly vocal on the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

87 Reagan

Ronald Reagan (1911–2004) was the 40th President of the United States (1981–89). Prior to that, he was the 33rd Governor of California (1967–75), and a radio, film and television actor. His most notable films include *Knute Rockne*, *All American* (1940), *Kings Row* (1942), and *Bedtime for Bonzo* (1951). Originally a member of the Democratic Party, his positions began shifting rightward in the 1950s, and he switched to the Republican Party in 1962. As president, Reagan implemented sweeping new political and economic initiatives. His supply-side economic policies, dubbed “Reaganomics”, advocated reducing tax rates to spur economic growth, controlling the money supply to reduce inflation, deregulation of the economy, and reducing government spending. His second term was primarily marked by foreign matters, such as the ending of the Cold War, the 1986 bombing of Libya, and the revelation of the Iran-Contra affair. A conservative icon, he is credited for generating an ideological renaissance on the American political right.

89 Fall Classic

The World Series is played in October, during the autumn.

89 Yankee Stadium

Yankee Stadium was located in the Bronx. It was the home of the New York Yankees from 1923 to 1973 and from 1976 to 2008. The stadium hosted 6,581 Yankees regular season home games during its 85-year history. The stadium’s nickname, “The House That Ruth Built,” is derived from Babe Ruth, the iconic baseball superstar whose prime years coincided with the stadium’s opening and the beginning of the Yankees’ winning history. When Yankee Stadium opened in 1923, it was hailed as a one-of-a-kind facility in the country for its size. Its many historic moments include not only World Series games, no-hitters, perfect games, and significant home runs, but also boxing matches, concerts, and three Papal Masses. It was closed for renovation in 1974 to 1975. The new (current) Yankee Stadium opened in 2009. The original facility was demolished in 2010.

89 American League

The American League is one of two leagues that make up Major League Baseball in the United States and Canada. It developed in 1901 from the Western League, a minor league based in the Great Lakes states, which eventually aspired to major league status. At the end of every season, the American League champion plays in the World Series against the National League champion. Founded in 1876, the National League included the Brooklyn Dodgers (and still includes the Los Angeles Dodgers). Through 2012, American League teams have won 62 of the 108 World Series played since 1903, with 27 of those coming from the New York Yankees alone.

91 Commies

Communism (from Latin *communis*: common, universal) is a revolutionary socialist movement to create a classless, moneyless, and stateless social order structured upon common ownership of the means of production, as well as a social, political, and economic ideology that aims at the establishment of this social order. This movement, in its Marxist–Leninist interpretations, significantly influenced the history of the 20th century, which saw intense rivalry between the

"socialist world" (socialist states such as the Soviet Union and China ruled by communist parties) and the "western world" (countries such as the United States and most of Western Europe with capitalist economies). In 1950, fewer than 50,000 Americans out of a total US population of 150 million were members of the Communist Party. Yet in the late 1940s and early 1950s, in response to such events as the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the rise of the Iron Curtain around Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union's development of nuclear weapons, American fears of internal communist subversion reached a nearly hysterical pitch. Government loyalty boards investigated millions of federal employees, asking what books and magazines they read, what unions and civic organizations they belonged to, and whether they went to church. Hundreds of screenwriters, actors, and directors were blacklisted because of their alleged political beliefs, while teachers, steelworkers, sailors, lawyers, and social workers lost their jobs for similar reasons. More than thirty-nine states required teachers and other public employees to take loyalty oaths. Meanwhile, some libraries pulled books that were considered too leftist from their shelves. The banned volumes included such classics as *Robin Hood*, Henry David Thoreau's *Civil Disobedience*, and John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*.

91 Atomic Secrets

In the early days of atomic weaponry and the Cold War, fears of Soviet spies learning scientific secrets which could lead to atomic weapons that could be used against the United States were very prevalent.

91 laser

Although the first functioning laser was not operated until 1960, Albert Einstein had established the theoretical foundations for the laser in 1917.

91 X-ray camera

X-rays were first discovered in 1895.

92 Joe Dimaggio

Joe DiMaggio (1914–1999), nicknamed "Joltin' Joe" and "The Yankee Clipper," played his entire 13-year Major League Baseball career for the New York Yankees. He was a 3-time MVP winner and 13-time All-Star (the only player to be selected for the All-Star Game in every season he played). In his 13-year career, the Yankees won ten pennants and nine world championships. He is perhaps best known for his 56-game hitting streak in 1941, a record that still stands. He was elected into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1955. A 1969 poll conducted to coincide with the centennial of professional baseball voted him the sport's greatest living player.

92 Yogi Berra

Lawrence "Yogi" Berra (born 1925) is a former American Major League Baseball catcher, outfielder, and manager. He played almost his entire 19-year baseball career (1946–1965) for the New York Yankees. Berra is one of only four players to be named the Most Valuable Player of the American League three times and is one of seven managers to lead both American and National League teams to the World Series. As a player, coach, or manager, Berra appeared in 21 World Series. Widely regarded as one of the greatest catchers in baseball history, he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1972. Berra, who quit school after the eighth grade, has a tendency toward clever quips. "It ain't over 'til it's over" is arguably his most famous example, often quoted.

95 Mays

Willie Mays—"the Say Hey Kid"—(born 1931) started in the Negro Leagues in 1947, but he spent the majority of his major league career with the New York and San Francisco Giants (1951-1972) before finishing with the New York Mets (1972-1973). Mays won two MVP awards and tied Stan Musial's record with 24 appearances in the All-Star Game. Mays ended his career with 660 home runs, third at the time of his retirement, and currently fourth all-time. He was a center fielder and won a record-tying 12 Gold Gloves starting the year the award was introduced six seasons into his career. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1979 in his first year of eligibility.

Recently growing opinion suggests that Mays was possibly the greatest all-around baseball player of all-time.

95 Aaron

Hank Aaron (born 1934), nicknamed "Hammer" or "Hammerin' Hank," was a right fielder for 23 seasons in Major League Baseball from 1954 through 1976. After playing with the Indianapolis Clowns of the Negro American League in 1952 and in the minor leagues, Aaron spent 21 seasons with the Milwaukee and Atlanta Braves in the National League before playing for the Milwaukee Brewers of the American League for the final two years of his career. Aaron is considered to be one of the greatest baseball players of all time. His most notable achievement was breaking the career home run record set by Babe Ruth. He hit 24 or more home runs every year from 1955 through 1973, and is the only player to hit 30 or more home runs in a season at least fifteen times. Aaron made the All-Star team every year from 1955 through 1975 and won three Gold Glove Awards. In 1957, he won the Most Valuable Player Award, while that same year, the Braves won the World Series. Aaron's consistency helped him to establish a number of important hitting records. He holds the MLB records for the most career runs batted in (RBI) (2,297), the most career extra base hits (1,477), and the most career total bases (6,856). Aaron is ranked third for career hits with 3,771, and tied for fourth with Babe Ruth for career runs with 2,174. He is one of only four players to have at least seventeen seasons with 150 or more hits. He also is in second place in home runs (755) and at-bats (12,364), and in third place in games played (3,298).

95 Clemente

Roberto Clemente Walker (1934–1972) was a Puerto Rican-American baseball right fielder who played 18 seasons in Major League Baseball for the Pittsburgh Pirates from 1955 through 1972. He was awarded the Most Valuable Player Award in 1966. He was a National League All-Star 12 seasons (15 games), received 12 Gold Glove Awards, and led the National League in batting average four times. Off the field, Clemente was involved in charity work in Puerto Rico and other Latin American countries, often delivering baseball equipment and food to those in need. He died in an aviation accident while en route to deliver aid to earthquake victims in Nicaragua. Clemente was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame posthumously in 1973, becoming the first Latin American to be selected and the only current Hall of Fame member for whom the mandatory five-year waiting period has been waived. Clemente is the first Hispanic player to win a World Series as a starter (1960), receive an MVP Award (1966), and receive a World Series MVP Award (1971).

96 aluminum baseball bat

In the major leagues, only wooden bats are used. In amateur baseball, both wooden and metal alloy bats are generally permitted, although recently there have been increasing numbers of "wooden bat leagues," and the trend back to wood seems to be accelerating due to safety concerns.

99 Cairo, Georgia

Pronounced KAY-row, Cairo is the county seat of Grady County in southwest Georgia. Its population in 2010 was 9,607.

99 Pasadena, California

As of 2010 United States Census, the population of Pasadena was 137,122. Although famous for hosting the annual Rose Bowl football game and Tournament of Roses Parade, Pasadena is also the home to many scientific and cultural institutions, including the California Institute of Technology, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena City College, Fuller Theological Seminary, Art Center College of Design, the Pasadena Playhouse, the Norton Simon Museum of Art, and the Pacific Asia Museum.

- 99 **I believe in the human race.... I believe in the goodness of a free society.....
And I believe that society can remain good only as long as we are able to fight for it.**
Excerpts from a radio address given by Jackie Robinson circa 1952. The entire speech may be heard on the National Public Radio web site at
<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=4536142>
- 99 **A life is not important except in the impact it has on other lives.**
Said by Jackie Robinson many times during his life, this sentence is carved on his gravestone at Cyprus Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn.