

ORAL HISTORY INTERVIEW

JOYCE BARNES McCOY

A player in the first year of the league 1943

Women in Baseball

Born: 1925 Hutchinson, Kansas

Resides:

Interviewed by: Gordon Olson, GVSU Veterans History Project, September 27, 2009, Milwaukee, WI at the All American Girls Professional Baseball League reunion.

Transcribed by: Joan Raymer, September 16, 2010

Interviewer: “Now Joyce, before we get into talking about that first year of the league let’s put some background information on the table. Tell me, if you will, when and where you were born and a little bit about your family, your parents, and that sort of thing.”

I was born on a farm south of Hutchinson, Kansas. My father was a farmer and my mother had an uncle that had been in the oil business down in Louisiana and he became ill and couldn’t work any longer, so he bought this farm and he needed somebody to run his farm, so that’s where I was born, was on this farm.

Interviewer: “And what year was that?”

1925

Interviewer: “October?”

October 18th

Interviewer: “October 18th 1925. Your parents’ names?”

Edward J. Barnes and Ethyl Amy Chase. **2:06**

Interviewer: “All right now, we’ll jump right into your youth. At some point you start playing ball. You obviously enjoyed playing ball and how did it come about—because it wasn’t always what young girls did at that time, out playing ball.”

I had two older brothers, a younger sister and a younger brother and those days were kind of hard times. You didn't have a lot of money, but we were happy and we played and we played ball.

Interviewer: "What kind of equipment did you have to play?"

Not very fancy and I didn't even have a ball glove until I was in grade school and got on a ball team.

Interviewer: "The ball got batted around and you would stick it back together?"

Yes, we played with whatever we could find.

Interviewer: "If the bat broke you tapped it back together. You developed some skill at the game though?" 3:06

Well, when I was in sixth grade we moved to—we had lived in a little settlement close to the city of Hutchinson and then we moved farther out into the country and I went to a little country school and I guess I was the biggest girl in the sixth grade, so the teacher just decided I was to be the pitcher and that's when I really got started.

Interviewer: "Kept playing—did you play in any kind of organized teams or leagues during that period of your life?"

No, we played against the other grade schools, all the other little country grade schools.

Interviewer: "And they would bus you I guess, or take from one school to another."

By car

Interviewer: "By car from one school to another?"

Yes

Interviewer: "that can get to be some pretty intense rivalry once and a while?"

Yes it was, I had some cousins in another grade school and they were pretty competitive. One of the girls was older than me and she was a little better. **4:16**

Interviewer: ‘You had to establish who was in charge there. Ok now, you play ball and you’re getting pretty good at it. At what point did it go--?’

When I went to high school the girls couldn’t compete, they were not allow, they thought it was too strenuous for girls to play ball and I know, I was a freshman in high school and my oldest brother was a senior and the basketball coach told him that he sure wished I was a boy.

Interviewer: “What was permitted for the girls?”

Well, we played tennis, we could play some tennis and we had one year of physical education and that was all and we had intramural, but we couldn’t compete with other schools. **5:05**

Interviewer: “Did you play any version of basketball?”

Yes, when I played there I had to play the girls rules, but when I was out in a—I was in a country school where they had—the goals were outside and we played in the dirt and we played boys rules then.

Interviewer: “I think for some of the people that will look at this interview, we may have to explain just a little bit what girls rules were. Can you do that?”

The forwards played—they had a line at the half court and the forwards played on the front and the guards played on the back part and guarded the forwards of the other team.

5:52

Interviewer: “So the guards could only come up to half court and had to pass the ball into the offensive zone really.”

When I was a freshman in high school they had a tournament in a little grade school called Willis, which was east of my high school and the teacher, one of the teachers wanted me to come and referee the game, so they let me out of school and I went over and refereed the grade school game and if a person, a girl, had a hold of the ball and the other one came up and put their hand on it, that was a foul.

Interviewer: “Didn’t have to touch the person, just touch the ball?”

Just touch the ball, that was a foul. They didn’t have any--

Interviewer: “Certainly no type guarding or anything of that sort.”

No, no

Interviewer: “And that form of basketball persisted for quite a while actually in some states I know. Before they finally decided girls could stand a little more strenuous activity.” 6:57

When I was out of high school I went to work at the American Optical Company as an optician and there were several women about my age and we rented a junior high gym and we played boys rules and one night a Catholic Priest came in and he said, “can I bring my young boys over to play a game with you?” We said, “sure, come ahead”, so they came over a few times. The first night they came we were there practicing and I said, “they probably want a basketball”, so I dribbled to the halfway mark and threw the ball and it went through the hoop.

Interviewer: “That’s known as intimidation, that’s what that is.”

Well, they came a few times and one night we went to play them and here came the priest by himself and he said the nuns found out they were playing against the girls, so that was

a no, no, but I did join a—we had a group of girls that—I think the Adla Hale Business College kind of sponsored a team and I played against them some. **8:12**

Interviewer: “You continued—were jumping ahead, but we’ll finish this thought. You continued in sports after you had played as a professional baseball player for a year?”

I wasn’t there a year; I was just there a short time. I read an article in the Hutchinson News, I was still in high school and Fred Mendel was a sports writer and he said that Phillip Wrigley was starting this professional women’s softball team, so I wrote him a letter and he answered me, Ken Sells was—and said they wouldn’t have any coaches or scouts in my area, but they would pay my transportation and that was during the war and my mother didn’t want me to ride on the train by myself. **9:09** I wrote him another letter and they said your mother is welcome to come, but we won’t pay her expenses, so we got on the train and went up there and--

Interviewer: “Up there being Chicago?”

Yes, to Chicago and we went to the Wrigley Building and Ken Sells interviewed me and he said, “well, we’re going to put you with the Kenosha team and they’re in Rockford right now. He said, “I’ll be off work at five o’clock”, and he took us up to a room that had a lot of beds and he said, “you better go to bed and rest”, and I thought my mother needed it worse than I did and he said, “I’ll come and get you and put you on the train to Rockford”, so then we went to Rockford and she met—there was some older man that was kind of a scout and then she met the coach and the chaperone and she decided that I was safe, so she went home. **10:10**

Interviewer: “I wonder if that older man was Johnny Gottselig, he did a lot and represented Wrigley in a—it wasn’t a tight well run organization at first. They were just putting it together.”

It could have been him and that team coach, manager, was--he said he had been in Topeka, Kansas and I can’t—I’m having a senior moment and I can’t think of his name right now, but he didn’t stay any longer than I did.

Interviewer: “he decided his future wasn’t managing a women’s baseball team?”

Well I don’t think they gave me took much of a tryout. They let me pitch. I went to the field and they gave me an outfit and shoes and their little dresses and things and I practiced with them and we went to South Bend, Indiana and played and see, there were just four teams, and we went to Racine and I think I pitched at Racine, but then I was there three weeks and they paid me forty dollars while I was there and then they finally—some young woman, she was older than I, came and they decided they wanted her instead of me, so they-- **11:42**

Interviewer: “You got your release.”

Yes

Interviewer: “How old were you at this point?”

Seventeen

Interviewer: “Seventeen years old.”

I was a roommate of Audrey Wagner. She and I were—she was just a little bit younger than I, maybe not quite a year.

Interviewer: “When you say roommates, where did you stay?”

We roomed with the Hill family. Mr. Hill had been a circus performer and he had been in an accident and both of his legs were broken, so they had a house and they rented out rooms. There was a lady, a corset sales lady, and she took Audrey and I to the picture show one night and they also took me to a beer joint. It wasn't a very good place and I wasn't use to that sort of thing.

Interviewer: "That's all part of growing up."

I got kind of sick, of course Audrey, she was a German and used to drinking beer and it didn't bother her. **12:46**

Interviewer: "So that was one of your first introductions to drinking beer?"

Right

Interviewer: "The league is responsible for so many things."

We sure had a good time. There was a lady from Canada, she was twenty-four years old, Kay Bennett, and she roomed in the same house and she looked after Audrey and I and kept us out of trouble.

Interviewer: "Now you said you pitched, had you been playing, like in high school, on summer teams or anything like that?"

Well, just on summers teams, pitching.

Interviewer: "So you had experience as a pitcher?"

Yes, when I was thirteen years old, I take that back, when I was thirteen years old , still in grade school, I could run so fast—they had ten players on the softball team at that time and they had a roving short which played in-between the outfield and the infield and I covered that whole area. **13:39**

Interviewer: "You were what they call the short fielder."

Yeah, and I covered that whole area because I could run fast.

Interviewer: “That also means you probably could throw pretty well because that’s the other job of the short fielder. Cover the ground, get to the ball and in some cases even throw people out at first if they’re not hurrying down to the base.”

Correct, and I played every position but catcher.

Interviewer: “Let’s talk about the game that you got introduced to during that time that you were part of the All American Girls because it’s not quite softball. They were starting to move away a little bit weren’t they in terms of the length of the bases?”

I don’t think so, not when I was there. I think it was what I was used to playing on.

Interviewer: “Ok, ok.”

And the ball was about the same.

Interviewer: “The leadership of league, Wrigley and those around him, grappling with just what they wanted to present as entertainment and trying to sort out if it was going to be baseball or softball or how it was going to be distinctive.” 14:58

They were still doing softball. Ms. Harney, she pitched more like I did—they didn’t do the “windmill”.

Interviewer: “So how did they—if they didn’t do the “windmill” how did they?”

You just threw it. There at home, my catcher, she’d take her glove off and she had a pretty sore hand.

Interviewer: “So even though it was underhand, you weren’t allowed to come up and throw sidearm, strictly underhand?”

Well, in the league there they let them throw sidearm I think.

Interviewer: “So can you throw a breaking pitch just drawing back and throwing like that?”

Well, I had a little bit of stuff on it.

Interviewer: “Ok, ok.”

I know some of them couldn’t hit it.

Interviewer: “That’s what matters. 15:50 Well, another way—one more question, a little bit more about that, is that the best quality softball you ever encountered at that point, hitting better?”

Yes, they were all good players. Let’s see, Mary Lou Lester was the short stop, Shirley Jamison played, Janice O’Hara was the first baseman, Peewee Westerman was the catcher, she was younger than I was and he let her—and Helen Nicole from Canada, I think they pitched her so much that she had a sore arm.

Interviewer: “Which is not a good thing. A sixteen year old catcher, she had to know what she was doing back there.”

She was good. She’s no longer living.

Interviewer: “Catchers pretty much run the show when they’re out there.”

That’s right.

Interviewer: “That’s a lot of responsibility for someone that young.” 16:44

Audrey Wagner was a catcher, but they had her in center field. She didn’t ever pitch when I was there.

Interviewer: “So you had to be able to play more than one position?”

Yes

Interviewer: “Did you play other positions?”

No, they just had me pitch, that's about it.

Interviewer: "Ok, how about the field itself, was it a pretty good place to play?"

Yes, it was a nice field.

Interviewer: "Well groomed?"

Right there in Kenosha, the Hills lived right on the lake, but after I was married we drove up there and it had all changed. The field that I played on in Kenosha is not there.

Interviewer: "That happens unfortunately."

Right

Interviewer: "I went back to a field that I once played on and there were forty foot trees and it wasn't that long ago."

I think they built houses in there now and the parks all gone. We would go down to the lake and Mr. Hill, he got his lawn chair; he had to watch after us. He said, "you have to be careful there's maybe glass out there, so watch where you –you know people were careless. Pauline, what was her name? She was from Chicago, she's go out there and get on that pier and just dive in that cold water. I'd step in there and my legs would hurt it was so cold. 18:05

Interviewer: "She was more used to it. How about the fans, did you have good crowds come out to watch the games?"

Yes

Interviewer: "Did they heckle or people questioning whether it was appropriate activity for women?"

Yeah, we had a lot. I think we felt, I did anyway, more patriotic at that time, so when we went out on the field, the first thing we did was march out in a V for victory for the armed forces, that was more my idea.

Interviewer: “That’s how you started every game? With the national anthem?”

Yes

Interviewer: “That’s a good point. You’re seventeen; to what extent were you aware that in a way you were part of the war effort. Did you think about that or did they talk to you about that idea.”

Not so much that, I thought about it, I thought our purpose was to entertain the troops and the defense workers, that’s my idea. **19:15**

Interviewer: “Did you have any perception at that point that Mr. Wrigley was also concerned that they were going to cancel regular, not regular, men’s professional baseball?”

Oh no, no, no, we were—not to do that.

Interviewer: “That’s not something he chose to share with all of you.”

No, that wasn’t my idea. I’m not a women’s libber, if that’s what you want to know.

Interviewer: “Well, that’s a part of it—yeah, that’s an interesting question because those who choose to look back now, see you in that role, those of you who played professional baseball.”

That wasn’t my idea.

Interviewer: “Ok, it was just a chance to play ball?”

Yes **20:05**

Interviewer: “It takes a certain amount of gumption for a girl in Kansas to just sit down and write a letter to Mr. Wrigley and say, “I want to come and play baseball or softball for you”. Did you tell your mother you were sending the letter?”

She knew it.

Interviewer: “Your mother supported you in all of this?”

Yes, my dad, he was a fan of baseball. When we were in grade school the Phillies and the Athletics came, Connie Mack was there. Vince DiMaggio was in the outfield for one of the teams and daddy took us to the game and we saw all that.

Interviewer: “After the seasons were over they would often do that and if you lived in Hutchinson, Kansas that was your chance to see major leaguers.”

Mickey Mantle was from Oklahoma and he played on a Joplin minor farm team and we had a farm team and I quite often saw him play. He played shortstop. **20:58**

Interviewer: “At that point. Did you have an inkling that this was a pretty good ball player even then, in the case of Mantle?”

Yes, yes we did. **21:06** Bob Swanson was the pitcher for the Hutchinson team and he said he struck him out.

Interviewer: “Well, he did strike out once in a while.”

A friend of mine, Lauren Arnold, he said he played on the—and he said, ‘I made up my mind I wasn’t going to let him get a hit off of me’, but he said, ‘I walked him’.

Interviewer: “One way to do it. So you’re time on the team was how long?”

Three weeks

Interviewer: “Three weeks and then they decided they wanted a different pitcher, what did you do?”

Well, I went into Chicago and I went to a game there, women played, and then I didn't tell my mother I was doing this, I left Chicago and I had an aunt in Jefferson City and I got on the train and went to Jefferson City. If my daughter would do that I'd be frantic. My brother was there, my aunt worked in a bakery there and I didn't even know my aunt's address, but I knew the bakery's address, so I went there and they happened to be working. I'm very adventuresome. **22:21**

Interviewer: "so you stayed there for—"

A couple of weeks and then my brother and I got on the train to get home. He had to go into the service. He was going into the V12 training and so, what's this drummer, Gene Krupa, he was going to put on a show in a Kansas City theater, so we got off the train in Kansas City and went to that show and it was really fun.

Interviewer: "A little hard to go back to the farm after those experiences?"

Yes

Interviewer: "But you did and---"

We didn't live on a farm, we had four acres and we had a milk cow and chickens etc. My dad helped—it was hard to find jobs and he helped build the first nine holes of Prairie Dunes golf course. He said he needed a job and they said they were building this golf course, so he went over there and Claude Morris was the foreman and he said, "well, you'll have to get you a Social Security Card", and it was in 1937 and he said, "I can do that", and he went to work. **23:35** I was trying to think who the fella that laid out that course—the Carey family, the Emerson Carey family was big in Hutchinson and they started Prairie Dunes. You probably heard of it haven't you?

Interviewer: "Yes, it's a well known course."

This fellow would come and he'd drive out there and his big Pontiac car and he'd say, "Claude, I'd like to have one of your men ride around with me, we want to look the sand hills over", and he said, "ok" and he said, "I'll take Ed Barnes", and my dad was really thrilled about that. He got to drive all over.

Interviewer: "Get to consultant on the layout of the course a bit."

He was the waterman and they watered at night. He worked at night and he'd walk the course and the pro lived there above the clubhouse and his wife would come down, she knew about what time my father would pass the clubhouse, and she would usually meet him with a cup of coffee and a piece of pie or something. **24:33**

Interviewer: "Nice to be appreciated a little bit. Ultimately within a relatively short period of time, you've gone to Chicago, tried out, very short tryout, been in the league, you're out of the league, you're back home. Tell me what came next?"

Well, I had to finish high school.

Interviewer: "It's remarkable to me that you young women were doing all that, so you went back and finished high school?"

Yes

Interviewer: "Did you continue in sports thereafter?"

Just sandlot stuff and I played a lot of basketball.

Interviewer: "Softball?"

Yes, a lot of softball. **25:28** My class, we had intramural sports in high school, and when I was a freshman we won the basketball and we beat all of them even the seniors and we won the softball too. I have a little—it has Pepsi-Cola on there and a little softball and the year and I've kept that.

Interviewer: “That was your trophy. How about other aspects of your life, you married at some point?”

Well, after high school, my parents weren't wealthy and you had to pay tuition to go to college, so I went to work at the American Optical Company and we made army glasses.

We put out a hundred pair a day. **26:30**

Interviewer: “The army would outfit the soldiers.”

And the families and we would get orders from Fort Sill; see it was in Hutchinson, American Optical Company. Fort Sill and different ones, Fort Leonard [Wood], I think, was in Missouri. I worked in the finishing lab and I enjoyed that work.

Interviewer: “You stayed with them?”

I worked until, even for a short time after I was married.

Interviewer. “You married in?”

1947

Interviewer: “1947 and your husband had been in the service? Was he in the service?”

He went into the service before the war started. He was six years older than me. I didn't know him until after he had come home from the service and that was in 1945.

Interviewer: “Where did he serve?”

He was a fourth class—see they started training pilots in Corpus Christi and he was the fourth class to go through Corpus Christi and they could choose if they wanted to go into the navy or the marines and he chose the navy because he thought he'd have a good bed and good food. **27:33** They sent him to Alaska and on his way to Alaska, he was to fly sub patrol--

Interviewer: “They were concerned about submarines.”

The Japs had sent some torpedoes in you know. When he got to the state of Washington they sent him out on a Coast Guard station and they had two fellas get in a plane and one fella tied a rope around his waist and he had a bomb here, we weren't prepared for war, and they flew out along the coast and if they saw a sub he was supposed to open that door and kick the bomb out.

Interviewer: “Bombs away!”

He said it was—those fellas really—it was frightening, it was frightening, but young fellas don't have the fear that the older ones do. **28:33**

Interviewer: “Young women obviously don't either.”

He said that was really a dangerous duty he had up there because there was so much fog. You had to fly by instruments because of the fog and also the mountains. You had to know so you didn't crash into a mountain.

Interviewer: “You didn't have all of the devices they have on planes now.”

They had seaplanes and he told one story about a pilot and his co-pilot, they went down and the pilot got—hypothermia sets in and he was gone, but the co-pilot, they were able to rescue him, so it was dangerous.

Interviewer: “Yes, and all part of the war effort and all contributions in all different ways. Did he stay in the military then?”

No, after he served eighteen months up there they sent him to—taught him to fly off a carrier, it was a Jeep Carrier, I don't know if you know what that is or not, it was a smaller carrier and they took tankers and destroyers, they took care of them. **29:55**

Interviewer: “Now, they sailed as part of the—“

They went in the south Pacific and he flew a Wildcat, which is a F4 fighter plane, and he strafed the islands, Guam, Tinian, and I've got his log book, the first flight he ever took, and strafed those islands before the landing crews went in. They also had torpedo bombers and there were two on that plane, he was alone. One reunion we went to they were talking and he said he was chasing this Jap Zero plane and all of a sudden he lost it and pretty soon the shells began exploding around him and he said, "I knew that plane was around there somewhere", and he was looking for it and this other fighter pilot said, "our own ships were shooting at McCoy". **30:54**

Interviewer: "That's kind of discouraging."

He was in that terrible typhoon and it bent the flight deck down over the bow of the ship, the weight of the ocean came over, so they had to go into Hawaii. He served nine months there and they sent him to the south part of—in the desert of California and he was an instructor and then he flew a Hellcat, which is a F6, it was a little faster plane and he was an instructor there. He was just lucky to get home, he didn't get his discharge though until 1956.

Interviewer: "He had a long commitment to the military."

He didn't serve any.

Interviewer: The reserve? Some of the reserve?"

Well, he didn't—he thought he would get into a—the first year we were married he went to Kansas City and took a physical, we had a Naval Air Station there in Hutchinson and they thought they could form a group there and fly. **31:57** They wouldn't pay him, so he said he wasn't flying.

Interviewer: “Ok, that makes some sense. Did you continue to live in Hutchinson, Kansas?”

No, we lived in Partridge; it’s a little town southwest of Hutchinson.

Interviewer: “Same area though?”

Yes, the same area.

Interviewer: “And it’s still there?”

Still there and we lived—our road was named McCoy, it was a mile long and on the north side of the town. We had a quarter section we lived on.

Interviewer: “Did anyone in that area know that you played professional baseball?”

Yeah, they found out.

Interviewer: “How did they find out?”

Well, I guess I told them and they had a museum there in Hutchinson. **32:45** The way they found me—the curator of the museum in Hutchinson knew that I had played and Dottie Key and her husband came to Hutchinson for a big –we had a big showing at the mall. Jack Banna, he had played, he was a Hutchinson man and he played for the Dodgers and he won a game in the World Series for the Dodgers and we took our memorabilia into the mall, so he introduced me to Dottie.

Interviewer: “Now, was this before or after the movie?”

This was after. 1996.

Interviewer: “There was a period of time in there before the movie where not too many folks knew about the league and the women who had played and you just kind of went on with the rest of your life, right?”

Right, my nephew lives here in Milwaukee and he read an article in the newspaper in Milwaukee and he sent me the paper and said, “Aunt Joyce, those girls you played with, they’ve got an association”, and then I met Dottie Key after that. **34:02** She came from, they have a big complex out on the west side of Hutchinson where they have tournaments and teams from all over the country and she came and was a guest there.

Interviewer: “Ok, you saw the movie then and do you have an opinion of the movie?”

Yes, I saw the movie and it was a movie.

Interviewer: “Parts of it you like and parts of it you don’t like?”

Those girls, they were supposed to be sisters, and they lived on a farm.

Interviewer: “The Weavers?”

I don’t know who they were, but they had never been on a farm, they didn’t even know what a cow looked like. They didn’t tell that in the movie, but that’s right.

Interviewer: “A farm girl would know.”

Yes, and we didn’t have a drunk coach either in our dressing room. **35:02**

Interviewer: “You know, that’s one aspect of the movie that an awful lot of you commented on. That was too Hollywood. How about since the movie, people are aware again of it, how has that affected you?”

Oh, they think I’m an icon I guess.

Interviewer: “Do you enjoy that?”

Some of it and they asked me to come and throw out a pitch at this complex there and I never experienced anything like that. The officials, officials of Hutchinson, the Mayor and some of those were there, so they introduced us and when they introduced me I stood

up and the whole grandstand was alive and yelling and hollering, so I took my hat and waved at them and then they started in again. All the umpires and things, they took their hats off and I had to autograph everything. I had my picture taken. **36:10**

Interviewer: “Well, overdue recognition I think.”

It was a little bit overdone.

Interviewer: “Well, but it was time to recognize that very unique experience that you women had during and after WWII. I think that’s what people were doing, saying, “we almost forgot and now we’re glad we didn’t”.”

Well, I didn’t really think I was that great.

Interviewer: “Since then have you done other kinds of activities? Speak to groups, talk to young women who want to be in athletics, any of that sort of thing?”

Well, a young girl in Haven, Kansas was doing a history project on women in baseball and she got in contact with the league and they said, “well, the only one we have in Kansas is Joyce McCoy”. **37:03** She lived in the little town of Haven, which is about fifteen miles from me, so she came to see me and we had a good time and she did a good job and she went to the University of Maryland and then finally she went to the Smithsonian Institute with her--she just graduated from high school and she’s in college this year and she’s quite a baseball player. My goodness, she can pitch. She can throw the softball sixty miles an hour and they say that’s equivalent to ninety miles and hour with a baseball.

Interviewer: “She’s pretty close.”

But she does that windmill.

Interviewer: “You do get a little more speed on the ball that way. Do you see yourself as a roll model?”

No, not really, I play golf and I bowl, I’m too old to play baseball now. **38:02**

Interviewer: “you still stay active in sports? It sounds to me like sports have always been an important part of your life?”

My granddaughter and grandson were swimmers. My granddaughter was pretty good in swimming and her times are still in the high school there in Wichita.

Interviewer: “It’s in the family.”

And then her children—my great grandson is thirteen years old and he’s a wrestler and a football player, baseball player and in wrestling he went to the University of Missouri in Columbia, he lives in Parkville, and he got third in the state and he’s thirteen years old.

Interviewer: “Now, do they all know that grandma was a ball player too?”

Yes

Interviewer: “Do they like that?”

Christopher, the next little boy, he was only two years old and I was the only one who could pitch to him right so he could hit the ball. You know they thought he was little and they would throw the ball and it would go down like this. **39:02** You have to throw it straight so they can hit it and he’d hit the ball when he was two years old.

Interviewer: “Grandma’s still teaching?”

Yes

Interviewer: “Great and thanks for taking time to talk to me. I really appreciate it and gentlemen you’ve been sitting here, anything occur to you that we didn’t cover that we should cover?”

Thank you

Interviewer: “Thank you very much.”

