Free Speech from Toles to Sports

- **Post Reprint:** Tom Toles on International Issues
- **Post Reprint:** Tom Toles on National Issues
- **Student Activity:** Tom Toles 2019 National Issues
- **Advocacy Ad:** “10 Most Urgent List for August 2019”
- **Post Reprint:** “High schools are starting to bet on esports — to engage and motivate”
- **Post Reprint:** “Brain injuries, other dangers of tackle football”
- **You and Your Rights:** Speak Up. Listen. Free Speech?
- **Post Reprint:** “‘Stick to sports’ is the wrong response. So try listening.”
In this resource collection, teachers will find commentary covering international and national issues and actions. They illustrate a variety of forms in which opinions are expressed in the pages of the print and online *Washington Post*.

Tom Toles, *The Washington Post*’s editorial cartoonist, provides visual commentary Monday through Friday in the print edition. Online his cartoons have titles that we have added to the selected ones found in this guide. Discussion questions are ready for you to hand to students with the 2019 National Issues group. Teachers may also read Toles’ online blog.

Through the Press Freedom Partnership, *The Post* publishes monthly advocacy ads to inform the public of the personal attacks — imprisonment, threats, loss of employment, death — upon journalists around the world. *The Post*’s Jamal Khashoggi was No. 1 on the August 2019 list. For more background on advocacy advertisements review *Get an Ad-Vantage*, April 2010.

The final section of this resource guide provides several entry points to Sports topics. Columnist Petula Clark gives her take on a new high school varsity sport — video gaming. Guest commentary gives facts and views on tackle football. John Feinstein addresses those who tell him, other sportscasters and athletes to “stick to sports.” The latter may be combined with a You and Your Rights lesson to consider professional athletes’ freedom of expression and to stimulate the writing of a scholastic athletes’ speech policy.

These are a few of the varied forms *The Post* takes to express opinions.
An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

**Tom Toles | International Issues**

Tom Toles has readers who are interested in local and world events. They read commentary for the informed perspective that writers and *The Post*’s editorial cartoonist present. World elections, economic issues, natural heat waves and manmade confrontations were concerns of summer 2019.

**July 23, 2019 | Tweedle D is joined by Tweedle B**

![Image of Tweedle D and Tweedle B cartoon]

**August 20, 2019**

*The Trump economy is walking on air*

![Image of Trump cartoon]

**August 26, 2019**

*Trump is spurring on the global economy*

![Image of Trump cartoon]

**Your cartoon here**
An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

Tom Toles  | National Issues

July 18, 2019  | A Certain Woman Looks
Suspiciously Foreign

August 22, 2019  | The Trigger

August 27, 2019  | Looking for justice in the opioid scandal is agonizing

August 29, 2019  | If a tree falls in a forest when nobody’s paying attention …
TOM TOLES

2019 National Issues

July 18, 2019 | A Certain Woman Looks Suspiciously Foreign

1. Cartoonists use exaggeration and a few details to create identifiable figures.
   a. Who is at the podium?
   b. What details help to identify him?
2. Toles uses simple shapes to create a crowd. To what event and attitude do their cries allude?
3. A large wanted poster is projected behind the speaker.
   a. Who is “wanted”? b. What “dangerous ideas” does she express?
4. The figure in the lower right is Toles’ alter ego. To what does “lock up” allude?
5. Summarize Toles’ perspective on this issue.

August 22, 2019 | The Trigger

1. Who is the figure in the top panel? How do you know?
2. What message about gun control does he argue?
3. The word “trigger” takes on different meanings.
   a. In the second panel what is the “trigger”?
   b. What labels are given by the editorial cartoonist to ensure the meaning is clear?
4. What does Toles and his alter ego communicate to readers?
5. Do you agree or disagree with Toles’ position on the gun debate?

August 27, 2019 | Looking for justice in the opioid scandal is agonizing

1. What court cases regarding the overuse of opioids were being argued and decided in the summer of 2019?
2. The main speaker is labeled and speaks in the bubble.
   a. Who does he represent?
   b. For what purpose are opioids prescribed?
   c. To what argument by the opposition is he referring?
3. Toles likes to use word play. In what way is “pain-killers” a play on words?
4. What iconic image is used by Toles to emphasize his point of view about the drug company position?
5. Physicians, drug companies, distributors, patients — all were among those blamed for the opioid epidemic. What is your point of view on the issue?

August 29, 2019 | If a tree falls in a forest when nobody’s paying attention …

1. Where is the Tongass National Forest located?
   a. What is its significance to environmentalists? b. To industry?
2. What decision was made by the Trump administration regarding the Tongass Forest?
3. What is a “stump” speech?
4. Several components of the editorial cartoon, work together to add depth of commentary.
   a. Why does Trump hold an ax?
   b. To what does “I cannot tell the truth” refer?
   c. What does the speech that has fallen to the ground communicate? (Is the hyphenated word an example of word play?)
5. What are two interpretations of the alter ego’s comment?
10 Most Urgent List for August 2019

1. Jamal Khashoggi (Saudi Arabia): Stonewalling continues after new UN report implicates Saudi prince for journalist’s murder.
2. Azory Gwanda (Tanzania): Tanzanian official claims missing journalist is dead—then backtracks.
4. Paul Chouta (Cameroon): Journalist in maximum security prison blocked from seeing family.
6. Ayse Nazli Ilıcak (Turkey): Turkish journalist faces 30 years in solitary confinement.

#OneFreePress

The Press Freedom Partnership is a public service initiative from The Washington Post to promote press freedom and raise awareness of the rights of journalists worldwide who are in pursuit of the truth.

#PressFreedomPartnership  www.wapo.st/pressfreedom
It’s 3 a.m., and I hear a strange noise down the hall.
I don’t have a baseball bat, so I rouse my lazy hound from the foot of the bed to go check it out with me.
And we both see that bluish glow halo at the end of the hallway. (Dog goes back to bed.)
“I open the door, and it looks like a call center in India,” one mom who had a similar experience told me. “They’re all up, their headsets on. Playing.”
Playing?
It’s gaming, Mooohhhm. Esports, to be exact.
There are important developments in the video game world — the Fortnite Floss Dance is so 2018 — that your teens will use against you. And I’m here to help.
Let’s be clear. The kids who have spent their summer playing on the Twisted Treeline or in the Howling Abyss aren’t just wasting away, quietly gaming alone. This is training, especially if they live in Virginia or eight other states that officially recognize video gaming as a varsity high school sport.
(Maryland and the District have yet to see the blue light.)
Yes, you heard me right. I know, feels like a total scam. But this is the real thing. And the fast-evolving world of esports is exploding. Just follow the money of investors like D.C. sports bigwigs Ted Leonsis and Mark Ein. They’re betting big on esports — competitive video gaming.
And high schools are figuring this out.
Virginia became the ninth state to make esports an official part of their athletics departments two weeks ago when it announced a one-year pilot program for all state high schools.
This means gamers can sign up for a team, go to practices, train with a coach and suit up for game days. They compete against other teams throughout the state and — because there’s no stinky bus and cheap hotel rooms required for tournaments — against teams throughout the nation.
And, here’s the key: Just like football, baseball or soccer, they can get scholarships.
In 2016, there were only seven colleges that had esports teams. There are now programs at more than 130 colleges, giving away more than $15 million in esports scholarships, according to the National Association of Collegiate Esports.
Yes, there are scholarships from New York University to the University of California at Irvine for playing video games.

“One of our teams won a national tournament, and five or six of them split a $12,000 scholarship,” said Miles Carey, an assistant principal at Washington-Liberty High School in Arlington and head of their esports program.

Another one of their students made his college choice — the University of British Columbia — specifically because of its high-ranked esports team.

This is the future. Time to put away the old notions of what video gaming is — the quarters and the Centipede machine at the Gas ‘N’ Sip or the anti-social misfit surrounded by pizza crusts in a dark room.

This isn’t just a hobby; it’s an industry. And the chances of your kid making a good living in the tech world are far more likely than a fat basketball scholarship or an NHL contract.

When it made its announcement, Virginia said three games — League of Legends, SMITE and Rocket League — will be offered during two seasons of the school year (October to January for the first season, and the second is to be determined in late winter or spring).

Students will have to maintain eligibility — GPA and good behavior — and participation will cost $64 per game title per season. So, it’s accessible.

When it comes to esports on the competitive level, players work together to achieve a game goal. The teamwork and plays can be as orchestrated as a football flea flicker or basketball give-and-go.

“They’re learning cooperation and time management,” Carey said. “They learn about not gaming too much. Just like a football player isn’t going to spend seven hours practicing, they can’t spend seven hours gaming.” (Feel free to print this part out and post it on your refrigerator. Thank you, Miles Carey.)

“And being on a team means being able to take defeat and not blame each other,” he said.

Just like traditional sports, there are private coaches, camps and clinics. There’s even a Game Gym to go work out your Rocket League reaction times in Potomac, Md.

Oh yes, it’s already insane. But it’s also inspiring.

Listen to Carey explain why he brought esports, which has operated as a club at his school for the past two years, to his students.

“I sold it to the higher-ups as a way to engage kids who are uninvolved,” he said, after doing a survey that showed a small group of teens who weren’t in any other sports or clubs. That kind of involvement is often the biggest factor in a student’s social and academic success.

He set up an organizational meeting for an esports club two years ago and expected a dozen kids — at best — to show up.

More than 60 kids packed the room that day. And more than a third of those kids had no other activity in the school. Now, they had found a home.

Plus — the secret that my son learned when he found the after-school gaming club at his D.C. high school — gamers span the social groups. It’s not just nerds.

“Gamers don’t walk around with a big flag, so it’s not easy to find others,” Carey said. So he was delighted when the girls and boys who showed up included geeks and baseball and football players, recent immigrants, and exchange students.

“And for the language learners?” he said. “We saw the kids working to learn English much faster and getting more speaking practice on the teams.”

Carey still isn’t sure how many high schools will join the league this year. So far, his is the only one in Arlington County.

He has heard from a ton of kids who want to do it, but they need to find teachers at their schools to sponsor a team. He’s willing to help.

Sound better than driving to hockey games at 6 a.m. or struggling to survive the smell of old cleats?

Game on, kids.
BY ROBERT C. CANTU
AND MARK HYMAN

• Originally Published August 19, 2019

If U.S. Surgeon General Jerome Adams asked for our advice (he hasn’t), we’d recommend that he issue the following statement:

SURGEON GENERAL’S WARNING: Tackle football is dangerous for children. Children who play tackle football absorb repeated hits to the head. As adults, they’re at higher risk of suffering cognitive deficits as well as behavioral and mood problems.

We’d suggest that, as the nation’s top doctor, the surgeon general put this warning on every youth football helmet and place it in bold type on all youth tackle football registration forms. A parent or guardian wouldn’t be able to sign up their child without seeing it.

It’s hard to overstate the importance of these steps. It’s fair to say that millions of sports-playing kids would enter adulthood with healthier brains and better futures.

In one BU study, researchers dug into the sports-playing pasts of 214 former football players. Their finding: Starting as a player in a tackle football league before age 12 corresponded with increased odds for clinical depression, apathy and executive function problems — for example, diminished insight, judgment and multitasking.

In another study, BU researchers zeroed in on the effects of head slams by comparing groups of adults who started in football before and after age 12 and who went on to develop CTE, a degenerative brain
disease linked to repetitive hits in sports. The results were chilling for anyone who’s watched 10-year-olds knock heads at the line of scrimmage. Those in the study who played before age 12 experienced cognitive deficits — also, behavioral and mood problems — a full 13 years earlier than those starting at 12 or older.

Also troubling: For every year younger that someone was exposed to tackle football, the start of cognitive problems occurred 2.4 years earlier and behavioral and mood problems started 2.5 years earlier, according to the study.

These are hard things to hear about youth sports and particularly about tackle football, which in many parts of this country inspires devotion bordering on obsession. Football die-hards will point out that the sport is irreplaceable at the youth level, that it is a proving ground for perseverance and toughness and that as a character-builder for children, it stands alone. Some doubt reports about the health risks. Some say more research is needed. They’re right about the last part. There are many more questions needing answers. Among them:

What would researchers learn if they followed thousands of youth football players from their first football games to adulthood, a true longitudinal study? Are other collision sports risky? Do the brains of girls and boys react differently? Do family history and heredity play a role? What are other risk factors? How many seasons of tackle football can a child play safely? (A 2018 study at Wake Forest School of Medicine found changes in the brains of boys 8 to 13 after just one season). It may be 20 years before we have answers.

The questions that loom over all: What is the future of tackle football and of all collision sports? Do we accept head injury as inevitable and live with the chance that youth players when they grow up will face higher risk of emotional and cognitive challenges?

Action on concussions in youth football has been impressive in recent years.

All 50 states now have concussion laws. They’ve led to greatly improved efforts in recognizing and treating concussions, a shaking of the head that triggers chemical changes in the brain and causes symptoms such as headaches and dizziness. Compared to the bad old days (a decade ago), it’s rare that youth athletes go back into a game with concussion symptoms.

In the BU studies, brain injury was linked not to concussions but to long-term exposure to repeated subconcussive hits. These are the head blows that happen in football on almost every play, and are also part of sports such as rugby, ice hockey, even soccer. Long-term exposure to subconcussive hits has been associated with CTE, which has stricken more than 100 former National Football League players. NFL stars Junior Seau, Mike Webster and Frank Gifford all were diagnosed with CTE when they died.

CTE also has been found in ex-National Hockey League players, college athletes and even several high school athletes.

The nature of subconcussive hits is that they’re a problem years after they occur.

When they’re happening, no one notices. It’s the accumulation of micro hits that trigger damaging changes years later.

How should kids be protected? In “Concussions and Our Kids,” a book we co-wrote in 2012, we argue for children to defer playing tackle football until age 14. (Until then, they should play flag football, where kids grab flags instead of each other). Some parents and coaches pushed back at the proposal, which at the time was radical. Seven years later, it’s a mainstream idea.

Even before the recent studies, some adults were turning away from football for kids, alarmed by medical research and reports of CTE in pro football. Participation has declined. In 2018, 1.2 million children ages 6 to 12 participated in organized tackle football compared to 1.7 million in 2008, according to the Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA).

There’s been a push for transparency. The National Operating Committee on Standards for Athletic Equipment, an independent organization, requires that manufacturers place a warning label on all football helmets that states, in part, “NO HELMET CAN PREVENT ALL HEAD OR ANY NECK INJURIES A PLAYER MIGHT RECEIVE WHILE PARTICIPATING IN FOOTBALL.” (The warning omits the mention of brain diseases).
At the same time, flag football is growing. Participation in flag leagues for children ages 6 to 12 jumped 9.2 percent in 2018, according to the SFIA. And NFL star quarterback Drew Brees has added the cool factor as founder of a national noncontact league, Football “N” America, for kids up to the 10th grade.

By no means is youth tackle football on its last legs. According to the National Federation of State High School Associations, high school squads drew 1 million players in 2017-2018. That’s more players than golf, baseball and boys’ and girls’ lacrosse combined.

The future of tackle football in the next decade is unknown. Participation numbers may stabilize or even bounce back a bit. They may continue to erode at a pace that spares some children but leaves millions of others vulnerable to the long-term, repeated hits described in the BU studies.

Or possibly the surgeon general enters the picture.

In 1964, then-Surgeon General Luther Terry famously issued a warning to the American public that exposed the link between cigarette-smoking and lung cancer. Millions of smokers heard and quit the habit. At the time, more than 40 percent of adults in the United States were smokers. Five decades later, that figure is less 20 percent. Many factors contributed, but none was more important than the surgeon general’s deft use of the bully pulpit.

Reasons that Jerome Adams, the current surgeon general, might stay away from a national debate on youth football are too many to mention. The firestorm that an anti-football pronouncement would kick up would be intense, especially in “Friday Night Lights” states where football is king. Protests also probably would be loud from those with a financial stake in preserving youth football as is, including youth football leagues and the NFL.

For the foreseeable future, kids will continue suiting up on weekends. This debate has yet to cross the 50-yard line.

Robert C. Cantu is clinical professor of neurology and neurosurgery and co-founder of the CTE Center at the Boston University School of Medicine. Mark Hyman is a professor of sports management at George Washington University.
An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

YOU AND YOUR RIGHTS

Speak Up. Listen. Free Speech?

In August 2019 former defensive back Champ Bailey was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame. He gave an eloquent speech with an appeal to listen. He asked “all our white friends” to listen as he gave examples of being a black man in America. Not the acceptance speech that was anticipated. He is not alone. Other athletes, male and female, of different races, identities, religions and life experiences, have used their prominence to speak up. Their expressions of concerns have not always been appreciated.

1. There are conflicting views of whether athletes have freedom of speech. Read and discuss the following factors.

A. The gag-rule is the popular term for provisions found in player's contracts, collective bargaining agreements, and league by-laws which place restrictions on an athlete's public outbursts. The athlete is threatened with an automatic fine for public remarks which are critical of game officials. Referees and umpires traditionally have occupied a hallowed position in professional sports. Mistakes and incompetence to a great extent remain hidden and protected by this restriction.


B. Colin Kaepernick refused to stand for the playing of the national anthem in protest of what he deems are wrongdoings against African Americans and minorities in the United States. Kaepernick’s right to make a political statement in this manner was publically supported by the National Football League (NFL) his employer, his coach, and many more.


C. Florida International University law professor Howard Wasserman, in a 2003 legal study, said professional athlete silent protesting against anthems is one of several forms of “symbolic counter-speech.” The tradition of singing the national anthem at pro sports events dates back to the 1918 baseball World Series, Wasserman explained, and it has taken its own unique context at public venues.

— “The First Amendment and Restricting Professional Athlete Protests,” Scott Bomboy, editor in chief of the National Constitution Center

D. “I think its important to speak up because as I continue to gain success and followers in my sport, I also have a platform which I can speak on and I’m speaking for others who might not have the opportunity.”

— Seattle Storm forward Breana Stewart

E. “Sport[ing] events are not just competitions; they are platforms for social interaction and the promotion of many ideals such as respect, fair play, integrity, tolerance and solidarity. … 3. Needless to say, the global sports arena provides a powerful communication forum — one that can be used to raise awareness about essential human rights issues.”

— Loyola Marymount University and Loyola Law School
An Integrated Curriculum For The Washington Post Newspaper In Education Program

2. Read and discuss “‘Stick to sports’ is the wrong response. So try listening.”
   • John Feinstein includes examples of professional and Olympic athletes who protested in different venues and different manners. What do you think of the intersection of sports and politics?
   • Feinstein next provides three examples that took place during the summer of 2019. In what way is the order in which the events are related an effective argumentation? Do you think the athletes had a right to express their points of view?
   • Does the inclusion of Colin Kaepernick add an element of controversy? Why or why not?
   • How is Feinstein’s commentary an example of full-circle technique or bookend structure?

3. Read about the athletes in the list (see below) or additional examples that you discuss with your teacher. Be ready to share what you learn about them with your classmates.

Read About Athletes

From different sports and for diverse reasons, athletes have chosen to use their right to free expression — whether it be Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in 1975 refusing to pay the fine imposed for vocally disagreeing with referees to LeBron James organizing a hoodie-themed photo of Miami Heat players to Colin Kaepernick taking the knee.

Read about an athlete and answer these questions:

■ What did each do?
■ What was the reason for this protest or expression of belief?
■ What were reactions to the free speech expression?
■ Do you think a difference was made?

Here is a starting list of athletes to research:

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar
Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf
Muhammed Ali
Arthur Ashe
Charles Barkley
Carlos Delgado
Brittney Griner
and Layshia Clarendon
Debbie Jevans
Colin Kaepernick
Toni Smith
Tommie Smith and John Carlos
The “Syracuse 8”
Tim Tebow
Tim Thomas
Venus Williams
One of the most repeated cliches in current American culture is “Stick to sports.” It is lobbed, most often, at athletes who speak out on social issues, but also at almost anyone who works in sports, including newspaper columnists.

It was perhaps best summed up in February 2018, when conservative TV talking-head Laura Ingraham said LeBron James should “shut up and dribble” after James was critical of President Trump and talked about some of the challenges he and other black athletes face in our society.

Here’s a simple fact. Sports and politics crossing paths is nothing new, although for a long time it seemed most political gestures in sports took place during the Olympics: the pulling of two Jewish sprinters from a relay during the 1936 Berlin Games, a move supposedly made in deference to Adolf Hitler; Tommie Smith and John Carlos’s black-gloved salute on the medal podium in Mexico City in 1968; and, most tragically, the slaying of 11 Israeli athletes by Palestinian terrorists during the Munich Games in 1972.

More and more nowadays, it has become impossible to separate politics from sports. In the past week, we have seen three more examples of why they often meet and, in some cases, must.

First came the Navy football team announcing it changed its motto/slogan for this season from “Load the Clip” to “Win the Day.” The initial slogan, selected by the team’s four captains, is an obvious reference to loading a weapon before going into battle. Other than confusing a war battle with a football game, the four players failed to understand that the Maryland region surrounding the Naval Academy is still recovering from two horrific events: the shooting deaths of five people in the newsroom of the Annapolis Capital Gazette a little more than 13 months ago, and a shooting in a Rite Aid warehouse three months later near Aberdeen in which three more were killed.

When a reporter from the Capital Gazette asked about the slogan, Navy moved quickly to change it. Coach Ken Niumatalolo met with...
the captains to explain that many would see the slogan as insensitive.

“It was a one-minute meeting,” Niumatalolo said. “They just said, ‘Coach, let’s change it.’”

Even the most ardent “stick to sports” advocates wouldn’t argue that Navy was wrong to acknowledge the world beyond the football field and correct its misstep.

Saturday night, during the Pro Football Hall of Fame induction ceremony, former defensive back Champ Bailey spoke eloquently on a subject similar to the one James had addressed: being a black man in this country.

“We say this to all our white friends,” Bailey began. “When we tell you about our fears, please listen. When we tell you that we fear for our kids, please listen. When we tell you there are many challenges we face because of the color of our skins, please listen. And please do not get caught up in how the message is delivered. Most of us are athletes, but we’re black men first. Understand this: The things that make us great on the field — like our size and our aggression — are the things that can get us killed off the field. I believe if we start listening, there’s no telling the progress we can make. If we can’t get our friends to listen, then no one will.”

No doubt some would have preferred if Bailey had stuck to thanking his family, teammates, coaches and friends — and talking about the great game of football. Many feel uncomfortable when an athlete says something that might force them to think. Bailey’s message was direct: It isn’t easy to be a black man in this country, and he wished more people would listen. A lot of people simply don’t want to.

Finally, there was Philadelphia Union soccer player Alejandro Bedoya, who ran to a TV microphone after scoring the first goal in the Union’s 5-1 win Sunday night victory in Washington and said: “Congress, do something now. End gun violence. Let’s go!”

His spontaneous outburst came in the wake of two more mass shootings over the weekend: one in El Paso that killed 22 people, and a second in Dayton, Ohio, that killed nine.

After the game, Bedoya and Coach Jim Curtin had blunt words about gun violence — and the lack of gun control in this country.

“I’m not going to sit idly by and wait for things to happen 50 years from now,” said Bedoya, who has represented the United States more than 60 times in international play. “I want change now.”

Bedoya grew up 15 miles from Marjory Stoneman Douglas High in Parkland, Fla., where, in February 2018, a gunman killed 17 people, 14 of them students, and wounded 17 others. Bedoya has been a supporter of students from the school who have called for gun control legislation.

His final comment Sunday bears repeating: “I’m a human being before I’m an athlete.”

That pretty much says it all. When Colin Kaepernick began his campaign against police brutality by refusing to stand for the national anthem, many people, including Trump, screamed that he should leave the country. When other NFL players followed Kaepernick’s example, many football fans complained that the protesters were ruining their enjoyment of NFL games.

It’s also worth noting that on the weekend before the president’s “fire them” rant in Alabama in September 2017, six players knelt during the national anthem. That weekend, more than 200 knelt or stayed in the locker room during the anthem.

So were the players injecting politics into sports, or was it the other way around?

In supporting Bedoya, Curtin said: “A lot of people will tell me now and will tell [Bedoya] to shut up and stick to sports and all the stupid lines that come up. But it’s crazy in our country right now, and I think it needs to change as well.”

There will be plenty of rhetoric on gun control from the left and the right. Most of the criticism of athletes speaking up on political and social issues comes from the right, and much of it is racially charged: white political commentators and white sports fans who want athletes, many of them black, to stick to dribbling and stop taking away their enjoyment of the games with any sort of political protest.

I am often bombarded with “stick to sports” tweets when I speak up on political issues. My guess is if I criticized James, Kaepernick or Bailey, I’d hear very little of that.

Now, thanks to Bedoya, I have an answer: “I’m a human being before I’m a sportswriter.”