



2012



LITTLE LEAGUE® MEDIA GUIDE



Little League Baseball and Softball Media Guide



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The History of Little League

Little League's roots extend as far as baseball's history itself – even into the 18th century.

Soldiers of the Continental Army played ball at Valley Forge during the American Revolution. U.S. citizens played more modern versions of the British games of cricket and rounders through the early 19th century, often called “town ball.” In the 1840s, New Yorker Alexander Joy Cartwright and his acquaintances played a game they called “base ball” that was very similar to the game we know today. (Stories later arose saying Abner Doubleday invented the game, but historians generally regard the stories as myths.)

On June 19, 1846, in a contest many historians consider the first scheduled baseball game, Cartwright's New York Knickerbockers Baseball Club was defeated by the New York Baseball Club, 23-1, in four innings.

During the American Civil War, soldiers on both sides played baseball to pass the time between battles. In 1869, the Cincinnati Red Stockings became the first openly professional baseball team. By the end of the 19th century, baseball was known as “America's Pastime.”

As early as the 1880s, leagues were formed for pre-teen children in New York, but they were affiliated with adult “club” teams and did not flourish. Children often played “pickup” baseball in streets or sandlots instead, and with substandard equipment. Cast-off bats and balls were taped and re-taped, and catcher's equipment in children's sizes was almost nonexistent.

In the 1920s, the American Legion formed a baseball program for teenage boys that exists today. American schools also started baseball programs. But a void remained for pre-teen boys who wanted to play in organized games. Other smaller programs cropped up from time to time, but did not catch on nationally.

In 1938, an oil company clerk named Carl Stotz hit upon the idea for an organized baseball league for the boys in his hometown of Williamsport, Pa. Carl had no sons of his own,

but he often played ball with his young nephews, Jimmy and Major Gehron, and wanted a way to provide an organized program for them.

Carl gathered several of the neighborhood children and experimented with different types of equipment and different field dimensions during that summer. The program still did not have a name, and no games were played.

In 1939, Carl and his wife, Grayce, took the experiment a step further, enlisting the help of brothers George and Bert Bebble and their wives, Annabelle and Eloise, respectively. Carl, George and Bert were the managers of the first three teams: Lycoming Dairy, Lundy Lumber and Jumbo Pretzel. John and Peggy Lindemuth soon joined the group, with the eight volunteers making up the first Little League board of directors.

Carl also talked to his friends in the community and came up with the name: Little League. His idea was to provide a wholesome program of baseball for the boys of Williamsport, as a way to teach them the ideals of sportsmanship, fair play and teamwork.

The sponsorships (the fee was \$30 per team) helped to pay for equipment and uniforms for 30 players. Then, as it is today, sponsorship benefited the entire league, not just one team. Since then, sponsorship of Little League both at the local league level and at the Little League International level have helped to keep costs to parents to a minimum.

On June 6, 1939, the first Little League game was played, with Lundy Lumber defeating Lycoming Dairy, 23-8, at Park Point in Williamsport. Lycoming Dairy came back to win the season's first-half title, and faced second-half champ Lundy Lumber in a best-of-three series. Lycoming Dairy won the series. A granite monument now marks the spot where home plate was. The area is now part of the parking lot for Bowman Field, a Minor League ballpark.

In the following years, other programs emulating the first Little League sprung up.

Boundaries for each league were established to ensure each league could thrive without worrying about neighboring programs “raiding” players.

From those humble beginnings, Little League Baseball and Softball has become the world’s largest organized youth sports program. In the span of just seven decades, Little League grew from three teams to nearly 180,000 teams, in all 50 U.S. states and scores of countries. It is estimated that 35 million people have played in or volunteered for a local Little League program.

The basic goal remains the same as it did in 1939, to give the children of the world a game that provides fundamental principles (sportsmanship, fair play and teamwork) they can use later in life to become good citizens.

The Chronology of Little League

1938: Williamsport, Pa., resident Carl E. Stotz gathered neighborhood children during the summer and devised the first rules and field dimensions for his planned boys’ baseball program.

1939: Little League Baseball is founded by Carl Stotz who enlists help from others in the community...Mr. Stotz, George Bebble and Bert Bebble are the first three managers...A \$30 donation is sufficient to purchase uniforms for each of the first three teams, named after their sponsors: Lycoming Dairy, Lundy Lumber, and Jumbo Pretzel...The first season is played in a vacant lot near the outfield fence of present-day Bowman Field in Williamsport.

1940: A new playing site is used near the original field...A second league is formed in Williamsport, modeled on Carl Stotz’s pilot program...Rosters are limited by guidelines outlining the area from which the leagues can draw players, a process that continues today.

1941: The need for workers and war material slow the growth of Little League as the nation prepares for war...The field is taken over for war production and the operation of “Original Little League” moves to Max M. Brown Memorial Park.

1942: The “keystone” logo of Little League is created by Carl Stotz and becomes the symbol for Little League Baseball...Ed Yonkin

itches the first no-hitter in Little League history, leading Lundy Lumber over Stein’s Service.

1943: A home run fence is added to Original Little League field...Until that time, all home runs were “inside-the-park”.

1944: Carl Stotz receives a draft notice but the draft regulations are soon revised and he remains in Williamsport.

1945: Mac McCloskey builds the world’s first remote-controlled electronic scoreboard for Original Little League Field...A game at Original Little League in Williamsport is suspended, Aug. 14, 1945, after it is announced at the field that World War II has ended.

1946: Little League Baseball expands to 12 leagues, all in Pennsylvania.

1947: Hammonton, N.J. boasts having the first Little League outside of Pennsylvania...The first Little League World Series (known as the National Little League Tournament) is won by the Maynard Midgets of Williamsport...Allen “Sonny” Yearick, who played in the first Little League game for Lycoming Dairy in 1939, is the first Little League graduate to play professional ball in the Boston Braves organization.

1948: Little League grows to ninety-four leagues...Lock Haven, Pa., wins the second Little League World Series, defeating a team from St. Petersburg, Fla. ...U.S. Rubber (now Uniroyal) becomes the first corporate sponsor of Little League.

1949: Little League expands to 307 leagues in the U.S. ...A feature article about Little League in the Saturday Evening Post spreads the Little League story to more than 14 million people...Newsreels highlighting the 1948 National Tournament are seen by millions more and Carl Stotz, who had been named Little League’s president, is deluged by requests for information on starting a program in hundreds of communities...Little League moves to protect its name by incorporating in the state of New York.

1950: The shortest World Series game, lasting exactly one hour, is played between Hagerstown, Md., and Kankakee, Ill. ...The first leagues outside the U.S. are formed at each end of the Panama Canal.

1951: The first Canadian Little League is formed in British Columbia...Little League grows to 776 programs.

1952: Peter J. McGovern becomes the first full-time President of Little League Baseball... Baseball immortal Connie Mack is a visitor to the World Series... Little League expands to more than 1,500 programs... a team from Montreal, Canada is the first non-U.S. team to play in the World Series.

1953: The Little League World Series is televised for the first time by CBS... Howard Cosell handles the play-by-play for ABC radio... Birmingham, Ala., defeats Schenectady, N.Y., 1 - 0, in one of only two 1-0 finals in World Series history... Joey Jay, who played Little League in Middletown, Conn., becomes the first former Little Leaguer to reach the Major Leagues when he plays his first game on July 21 for the Milwaukee Braves... Jay would go on to enjoy a 13-year MLB career leading the National League in wins in 1961 as a member of the Cincinnati Reds.

1954: Boog Powell, who would later play for the Baltimore Orioles, participates for Lakeland, Fla., in the Little League World Series... Ken Hubbs, who would win the 1962 National League Rookie of the Year Award with the Chicago Cubs, plays in the Little League World Series for Colton, Calif. ... Billy Connors, who would go on to pitch in the Major Leagues, and eventually to coach, plays for the world champions, National Little League from Schenectady, N.Y... Little League Baseball expands to more than 3,300 leagues.

1955: Baseball great Cy Young makes the last of his five annual visits to the Little League World Series before his death in September... Carl Stotz is a pallbearer at his funeral... Morrisville, Pa., defeats Delaware Township, N.J., 4-3, in seven innings - the first extra-inning Little League World Series championship game... A player for the New Jersey team is Billy Hunter, who would go on to play football for the Washington Redskins and Miami Dolphins, and would become executive director for the NBA Players Association... Little League is now played in all 48 states... Nine-year-old George W. Bush plays his first of four years at Central Little League of Midland, Texas, where he is a catcher on the Cubs... He later becomes the first Little League graduate to be elected President of the United States.

1956: An out-of-court settlement of a dispute with the Little League Board of Directors ends

with Carl Stotz severing ties with the organization he founded... The Little League Foundation is created... The first Little League World Series perfect game is pitched by Fred Shap-iro of Delaware Township, N.J. ... Little League grows to more than 4,000 leagues... The first Little League Congress takes place in Chicago.

1957: Monterrey, Mexico, the first Latin American representative, becomes the first non-U.S. team to win the Little League World Series as Angel Macias pitches the first perfect game in a championship final.

1958: Monterrey, Mexico, becomes the first Little League to win consecutive World Series championships... Hector Torres, who would later play in the Major Leagues, plays for Monterrey... Rick Wise, who would also play in the Major Leagues, plays for Portland, Ore., in the World Series.

1959: The modern protective batter's helmet is developed by Dr. Creighton J. Hale, then Director of Research for Little League Baseball... The World Series is played for the first time at its present site in the borough of South Williamsport... Little League Baseball now has more than 5,000 leagues... The second week of June is proclaimed National Little League Week by President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

1960: The first European entry in the Little League World Series is Berlin, Germany... The Little League International administration building is completed and visited by Sen. Lyndon Johnson, a candidate for U.S. vice president... The World Series final is broadcast live on television for the first time by the American Broadcasting Company (ABC).

1961: Senior League Baseball is created for players thirteen to fifteen years old... Brian Sipe, later a quarterback for the Cleveland Browns, plays for the World Series champions from El Cajon, Calif. ... More than 5,500 teams participate in Little Leagues.

1962: Little League Summer Camp opens in Williamsport... Jackie Robinson is inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame and is a guest at the Little League World Series... National Little League Week is proclaimed by President John F. Kennedy... a representative from the Far East makes its first appearance in the World Series, a team from Tokyo, Japan.

1963: ABC and its Wide World of Sports program televises the Little League World Series

championship game for the first time, with Chris Schenkel calling the play-by-play...It becomes the longest-running sporting event on a single network.

1964: Little League Baseball is granted a Charter of Federal Incorporation by the U.S. Congress...Danny Yacarino pitches a no-hitter and hits a home run to lead Mid Island Little League of Staten Island, N.Y. over Monterrey, Mexico, 4-0, for the Series title.

1965: Venezuela and Spain are represented in the Little League World Series for the first time.

1966: Little League Baseball's first regional headquarters, the Southern Region Headquarters, opens in St. Petersburg, Fla. ...A rain delay during a World Series game holds up the contest for one hour and thirty-three minutes...The game is broadcast in color for the first time on ABC Wide World of Sports.

1967: West Tokyo, Japan, becomes the first Asian team to win the Little League World Series...Baseball great Ted Williams is an announcer for ABC...Future Major Leaguer Bobby Mitchell plays in the Little League Baseball World Series for Northridge (Calif.) Little League.

1968: The old wooden stands at Howard J. Lamade Memorial Field are replaced with concrete, and the venue is renamed Howard J. Lamade Stadium...Big League Baseball for players 16-18 years old is started...Turk Schonert, future NFL quarterback, is a member of the Garden Grove, Calif., team in the Series.

1969: The Western Regional Headquarters of Little League Baseball in San Bernardino, Calif., is opened...Newberry Little League participates in the World Series, becoming the first Williamsport-area team to play in the World Series since 1948...Chinese Taipei wins the first of its 17 Little League World Series titles.

1970: The Canadian Headquarters of Little League Baseball opens in Ottawa, Ontario.

1971: Lloyd McClendon, who would become a Major Leaguer and later the manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, hits five home runs in five at-bats during the World Series for Gary, Ind. ...One of the longest games in World Series history is played over two hours and 51 minutes as Gary (Ind.) and Tainan, Chinese Taipei battle for nine innings...A Little League State

Center opens in Waco, Texas...Howard J. Lamade Stadium is expanded to increase seating capacity to 10,000...The aluminum bat, developed in cooperation with Little League, is first used.

1972: Title IX, giving women and girls' greater opportunities at high levels of athletics, is signed into law by President Richard M. Nixon...Little League resists the entry of girls into the program.

1973: Dr. Creighton J. Hale is elected president of Little League Baseball, only the second full-time president in 35 years...Future Major Leaguer Ed Vosberg plays in the Little League World Series for the runner-up team from Tucson, Ariz., and goes on to become the first person to participate in the Little League World Series, College World Series (University of Arizona, champions, 1980) and Major League World Series (Florida Marlins, champions, 1997).

1974: Little League Baseball rules are revised to allow participation by girls, following the New Jersey Supreme Court's order to admit girls into Little Leagues in that state...Little League Softball programs are created.

1975: Non-U.S. teams are barred from advancing beyond regional play because of an over-emphasis on tournament play...Lake-wood, N.J., defeats Belmont Heights of Tampa, Fla., 4-3, in the final.

1976: Baseball Hall of Famers Joe DiMaggio, Ernie Banks and Bob Gibson are Series guests as Chofu, Japan wins that country's third championship...Japan's Kiyoshi Tsumura pitches a perfect game in the semifinal against Europe.

1977: Future Major Leaguer Charlie Hayes plays in the Series for Hattiesburg, Miss.

1978: The Chinese Taipei team allows only one run in three games to win the Little League Baseball World Series...Future Major Leaguer Erik Johnson is a pitcher in the Little League Baseball World Series championship game for San Ramon Valley Little League of Danville, Calif.

1979: Junior League Baseball is created for thirteen-year-olds...Future Major Leaguers Dwight Gooden, Floyd Youmans and Vance Lovelace play for Belmont Heights (Tampa, Fla.) team in the Senior League Baseball World Series in Gary, Ind.

1980: George H.W. Bush, a former Little League coach who is elected vice president three months later, throws out the first pitch for the World Series championship game... Big League Softball is started for players 16 to 18 years old. ...Belmont Heights reaches the finals of the Little League Baseball World Series, falling 4-3 to Chinese Taipei. Gary Sheffield and Derek Bell, future Major Leaguers, play for Belmont Heights.

1981: Dan Wilson, later a Major Leaguer, plays for Barrington (Ill.) Little League in the Little League Baseball World Series...Derek Bell returns with Belmont Heights but his team falls to Chinese Taipei again...Bell becomes the first Major League player to have played in two Little League Baseball World Series.

1982: The Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum opens at Little League International...Future Major Leaguer Wilson Alvarez plays for the Maracaibo, Venezuela team in the Series...Kirkland, Wash., defeats Chinese Taipei, 6-0, before a then World Series record crowd of 40,000 as Cody Webster tosses a two-hitter in the final game, ending Chinese Taipei's 31-game winning streak in Williamsport.

1983: Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn throws the ceremonial first pitch at the Little League Baseball World Series championship game and music star Chuck Mangione plays the Dominican Republic National Anthem... East Marietta (Ga.) National Little League wins the World Series with future Major Leaguer Marc Pisciotta on the mound...Dr. Creighton Hale, who joined Little League in 1955 as director of research, is appointed president and chief executive officer of Little League.

1984: Seoul, Korea, wins that country's first Little League World Series championship defeating Altamonta Springs, Fla., 6-2...One Altamonte Springs player is future Major Leaguer Jason Varitek...Peter J. McGovern, Little League Board of Directors Chairman for more than 30 years, dies on June 30.

1985: For the first time, ABC-TV carries the Little League World Series championship game live on Wide World of Sports...For the first time in baseball history, ABC mounts a micro-miniature camera on the mask of the home plate umpire Frank Rizzo.

1986: Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth visits the Little League Baseball World Series...Bill Shea, president of the Little League Foundation and the namesake of New York's Shea Stadium, throws the ceremonial first pitch.

1987: The winners of the first Little League World Series in 1947, the Maynard Midgets of Williamsport, Pa., are reunited on the field before the championship game.

1988: Tom Seaver, graduate of Spartan Little League in Fresno, Calif., is the first enshrinee of the Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum Hall of Excellence.

1989: Little League Baseball celebrates its 50th anniversary...Poland received four certificates of charter for the first Little League programs in a former Eastern-Bloc country, delivered in person by President George Bush...Trumbull (Conn.) National Little League becomes the first U.S. team to win the World Series since 1983 before a crowd of 45,000... Future NHL star and Olympian Chris Drury pitches for Trumbull (Conn.).

1990: Little League Baseball launches the first full season of the Challenger Division for mentally and physically disabled children... Little League is now enjoyed by children in 39 countries...Chinese Taipei regains the championship of the Little League Baseball with a 9-0 victory over Shippensburg, Pa. ...Jason Bay, who plays for Trail, British Columbia, goes on to play in the Major Leagues.

1991: Chinese Taipei defeats Danville, Calif., 11-0, in the final game of the Little League Baseball World Series.

1992: Carl E. Stotz, founder of Little League, dies...The Little League World Series undergoes a series of changes: A "pool" format is adopted in which each team is assured a minimum of three games in World Series play; A state-of-the-art Musco Sports Lighting System is installed at the Howard J. Lamade Stadium and the first Little League Baseball World Series night game is played...Long Beach (Calif.) Little League is named World Series Champion following the disqualification of Zamboanga (Philippines) City Little League...Guests at the Series include former Little Leaguers Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, George Will, Tom Seaver and Vice President Dan Quayle.

1993: Long Beach becomes the first U.S.

league to win consecutive Little League Baseball World Series championships with a thrilling 3-2 victory against a team from Panama... Long Beach is led for a second year by Sean Burroughs, who pitches two no-hitters in the World Series.

1994: After a record 3:06 rain delay, Coquivaoca Little League of Maracaibo, Venezuela, becomes the first Latin American team to win the Little League World Series since 1958... Stephen D. Keener becomes the first Little League graduate to be named president of Little League Baseball, succeeding Dr. Creighton J. Hale.

1995: Hall of Famer Stan Musial throws the "first pitch" for the Little League Baseball World Series.

1996: Little League celebrates the 50th World Series...Little League's first full-service Regional Headquarters outside the U.S. is opened in Kutno, Poland...The Little League Education Program for Managers and Coaches is launched...The John W. Lundy Little League Conference Center is dedicated at Little League International.

1997: Little League debuts its Child Protection Program aimed at keeping child molesters out of the program...Sharon Robinson (daughter of the late Jackie Robinson) is a guest at the Little League Baseball World Series...Future Major Leaguer Lastings Milledge plays in the Little League World Series for a team from Bradenton, Fla. ...For the first time, U.S. Regional championship games in Little League Baseball are televised nationally on ESPN2... The Chinese Taipei Baseball Association decides leagues in Chinese Taipei will not charter with Little League, but re-charters in 2003.

1998: Little League expands to include 95 countries...Toms River (N.J.) East American Little League wins the Little League Baseball World Series defeating Kashima (Japan) Little League, 12-9, in a championship game featuring 11 home runs and 41,200 fans...It is announced that the Little League Baseball World Series will expand from eight teams to 16 in 2001, and a second stadium will be built.

1999: The number of countries with Little League programs hits 100 for the first time as Burkina-Faso joins...Hirakata Little League of Osaka, Japan, wins that nation's first World

Series title since 1976, defeating Phenix City, Ala., 5-0...Little League begins the first capital campaign in the program's history, to raise \$20 million for a variety of projects.

2000: Construction begins on Little League Volunteer Stadium, just north of Lamade Stadium, in preparation for expansion of the Little League Baseball World Series from eight to 16 teams in 2001...Fraser Valley of British Columbia wins Canada's first World Series, taking the Big League Baseball title from Tucson, Ariz. ...Sierra Maestra Little League of Maracaibo, Venezuela defeats a team from Bellaire, Texas, 3-2, in the Little League Baseball World Series.

2001: Construction is completed on Volunteer Stadium in time for the expansion of the 55th Little League Baseball World Series to 16 teams...George W. Bush becomes the first U.S. President to visit the Little League Baseball World Series, watching as Japan defeats a team from Apopka, Fla., 2-1, in the final game...The third place team, Rolando Paulino Little League, is stripped of its wins for the use of an ineligible player...A special field is constructed by Little League International personnel as President Bush invites Little League Tee Ball teams to the White House for three historic baseball games on the South Lawn. A fourth game, scheduled for Sept. 16, is postponed because of the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11. Firefighter Michael Cammarata (1991 Little League World Series participant for South Shore Little League of Staten Island, N.Y.) perishes in the attack at the World Trade Center.

2002: Little League's "Honoring Our Hometown Heroes" program is launched, paying homage to law enforcement personnel, firefighters, military personnel and local heroes in thousands of communities worldwide... The Little League Parent Orientation Program is debuted...In the Junior League Softball Division, Windmills Little League of Utrecht, Netherlands, becomes the first European team to win a World Series.

2003: In the latest phase of the Little League Child Protection Program, leagues are now required to conduct background checks on certain volunteers...A team from Africa (Cape Town, South Africa) is the first from that continent to advance to a World Series, earning a

berth in the Big League Baseball World Series in Easley, S.C.

2004: The inaugural Little League Urban Initiative Jamboree is held at Little League International, as eight teams from several states spend a four-day weekend in Williamsport... Jack Losch, center fielder for Maynard Midgents, the first Little League Baseball World Series championship team in 1947, passes away...Mr. Losch became an All-American at the University of Miami, a running back for the Green Bay Packers, a U.S. Air Force fighter pilot and a senior executive at General Motors...Pabao Little League of Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands, Antilles, becomes the seventh country and first Caribbean champion to win the Little League World Series... Vice President Dick Cheney attends the World Series...For the first time in 58 years of World Series competition, two girls play in the same World Series.

2005: Little League International creates a League Development department to aid in the chartering of new Little Leagues...Little League International replaces the printed version of the "Little Leaguer" newsletter with an electronic version, which reaches more than 400,000 Little League managers, coaches, league officials, parents and players on a monthly basis via e-mail...Little League International initiates its "Ask Little League" on-line chat series with New York Yankees pitcher, and Little League International Board of Directors member, Mike Mussina, as its first guest...Little League partners with non-profit organization, Pitch In for Baseball®, to provide equipment donation assistance to chartered Little League programs in the hurricane affected Gulf Coast Region.

2006: The inaugural Little League World Challenger Jamboree is held in Norfolk, Va. ...World Series participants Chris Drury (1989) and Krissy Wendell (1994) compete for the U.S. men's and women's ice hockey teams in the winter Olympics for the second time...A new league age determination date goes into effect...Fences at the two World Series stadiums in Williamsport are moved from 205 feet to 225 feet.

2007: Following a vote by the Little League International Board of Directors during the 2006 Little League Baseball World Series, the

pitch count became a part of Little League Baseball for the 2007 regular season and tournament play...For the first time, Japan's national champion receives an automatic berth to the Little League Baseball World Series. The countries formerly competing with Japan in the Asia Region Tournament merged with the countries competing in the Pacific Region Tournament, to determine the Asia-Pacific Region champion, which qualifies for the World Series...Little League International and ESPN sign an eight-year television contract, which provides for continued coverage of the Little League Baseball World Series on ESPN's family of networks, and expands the coverage of Little League's seven other World Series tournaments...The contract also allows Little League International to lower charter fees and provide the first 80 volunteer background checks free of charge for each of its chartered leagues...The Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum, opened in 1982, celebrates its 25th anniversary.

2008: Little League International creates a free on-line coaching resource center that Little League managers and coaches can turn to for reference, education, or to stay current with the latest drills and coaching techniques...The Little League Coach Resource Center, located on the World Wide Web at: www.LittleLeagueCoach.org, is a free service created by Little League International in cooperation with Cramer Digital Marketing and Event Solutions in Norwood, Mass. ...President George W. Bush welcomes Little Leaguers to the White House as part of the "Tee Ball on the South Lawn" program...Games 18-20 in the series included the first international game with the invitation of a team from San Juan, Puerto Rico...Another highlight for this program was the first "all-star" game in which one representative from all 50 United States participated in the first "Tee Ball on the South Lawn" doubleheader...The New England Sports Network (NESN) and Madison Square Garden Network (MSG) enter into an agreement with Little League International to become the first regional sports networks to televise early-round games of the Little League International regional tournament... The Transatlantic Region at the Little League Baseball World Series is discontinued in favor

of separate Europe and Middle East and Africa (MEA) Region designations...Little League and its equipment donation partner, Pitch In For Baseball®, enter into a strategic partnership to expand the assistance provided to under-served children in Little League programs both in the United States and around the world...Orthopedic surgeon, Dr. James Andrews of Birmingham, Ala., the world's foremost authority on pitching-related injuries, is elected to the Little League International Board of Directors...Dr. Davie Jane Gilmour, President of the Pennsylvania College of Technology in Williamsport, was voted Chairman-Elect of the Little League International Board of Directors...breakaway bases become mandatory in Little League play.

2009: Little League International completed a renovation project on the Administration building in Williamsport, Pa., adding approximately 12,000 square-feet of additional office space to the building...Warner Robins, Ga., was selected as the site of the new Little League Southeastern Region Headquarters...Easton becomes the official equipment supplier of Little League Baseball and Softball... Little League International and the National Pro Fastpitch (NPF) Softball League established a program with additional training and education resources to expand awareness and opportunities for girls who play in the various divisions of Little League Softball... Little League's Southwest Region Headquarters in Waco, Texas, was renamed in honor of President George W. Bush, the first U.S. President to have played Little League...Little League International and the Baseball Factory formed a partnership to provide youth players worldwide with increased player development and college placement opportunities... Pitching rules for the boys tournament were made the same as the rules for the regular season...Youth Sports Live partners with Little League International to provide live video webcasting opportunities to local leagues...2010 tournament pitching rules are made the same as the regular season rules after the adoption of a new rule.

2010: A pilot baseball program, the 50/70 Program, for 12- and 13-year-olds is introduced that features a 50-foot pitching distance and 70-foot base paths...The format

for play in the first round of the Little League Baseball World Series was changed from pool play to double-elimination...Instead of having the annual Little League Urban Initiative Jamboree in South Williamsport, Pa., four highly-successful state Jamborees were held in Newark, N.J., Houston, Chicago and Atlanta...The dedication of the Southeastern Region Headquarters in Warner Robins is held on June 12, the culmination of one year of construction at the site...Pitching rules for baseball are changed so the tournament and regular-season rules are the same with the number of days of rest increased...Video replay at the Little League Baseball World Series is expanded - there were 16 reviews (15 manager challenges/1 umpire review) with eight of the original calls on the field upheld, and eight calls overturned with an average review time of 52 seconds (from the time the manager/umpire requests Video Replay, to the decision from the Video Replay Official)... Japan breaks a five-year run by U.S. teams winning the Little League Baseball World Series title game over Hawaii, 4-1...An umpire resource center is developed giving umpires a place on the Little League web site to find informational and training resources.

2011: The 50/70 Pilot program was expanded to include a second option for 11- and 12-year-olds...A moratorium was placed on composite bats in all four divisions of play for baseball...the Little League Urban Initiative expands its Jamboree program, holding seven regional events across the country to give opportunities to more of the program's players to participate in a tournament setting...With many of the pieces on loan from the Pro Football Hall of Fame, the Little League Museum unveils a year-long exhibit featuring memorabilia of NFL players who are Little League graduates...ESPN 3D will air Little League Baseball World Series games for the first time...A five-year study on the use of the curve ball and arm injuries for youth baseball players by the University of North Carolina concludes the primary cause of arm injuries is overuse and they could find no proof the curve ball is any more dangerous than any other pitch...a grant from the Yawkey Foundations made the study possible...A re-dedication ceremony at the Little League Western Region Headquarters

Complex in San Bernardino, Calif., during the Little League baseball regional tournaments completes a two-year renovation project at the complex made possible by a grant from the Easton Foundations...The Little League Foundation, established in 1955, is dissolved after playing a major role in keeping Little League financially solvent while assisting with the growth of the youth baseball organization since its inception...Senior League Baseball is expanded to ages 13-16 and Big League Baseball to ages 15-18.

The Little League Organization

Little League International Board of Directors

The management of the property and affairs of Little League Baseball, Incorporated, is vested in the International Board of Directors. The board has the control and management of the affairs of the corporation and the power to appoint such standing committees as it shall determine and to delegate such powers as it shall deem advisable. Nine members of the board are nominated for election for three-year terms by the triennial Little League International Congress.

The members of the Little League International Board of Directors are volunteers in this service to Little League Baseball and Softball. They receive no compensation for their dedicated work on behalf of the children of the world.

Officers

Dennis Lewin, Wellington, Fla.

Chairman

Dr. Davie Jane Gilmour, Williamsport, Pa.

Chairman-Elect

Stephen D. Keener, Williamsport, Pa.

President and Chief Executive Officer

David Houseknecht, Muncy, Pa.

Chief Financial Officer

Patrick W. Wilson, Williamsport, Pa.

Vice President of Operations

Lance W. Van Auken, South Williamsport, Pa.

Vice President of Communications

Melissa Singer, Montoursville, Pa.

Treasurer

Joseph W. Losch, South Williamsport, Pa.

Corporate Secretary

Board Members

Dr. James Andrews, Birmingham, Ala.

Jose M. Berrios, Bayamon, Puerto Rico

(term expires 2013)

Dr. Darrell J. Burnett, Laguna Niguel, Calif.

Chris Drury, New York, N.Y.

Paul Flanagan, Sophia, W. Va.

(term expires 2012)

Stephen Guerrero, Dededo, Guam

(term expires 2014)

Giuseppe Guilizzoni, Novara, Italy

(term expires 2012)

Dr. Creighton J. Hale, Williamsport, Pa.

Marty Hoy, Torrance, Calif.

(term expires 2014)

Timothy Hughes, Williamsport, Pa.

Sally John, Charlotte, N.C.

Dr. Luke LaPorta, Liverpool, N.Y.

Jon D. Litner, Villanova, Pa.

Douglas MacKenzie, Sydney, Nova Scotia,
Canada (term expires 2012)

Johnathan Mariner, New York, N.Y.

Michael Mussina, Montoursville, Pa.

W. Dwight Raiford, New York, N.Y.

Linda Sanfilippo, Romeoville, Ill.

(term expires 2013)

Michael Serino, Moscow, Pa.

(term expires 2014)

Camilla Serrano, Albuquerque, N.M.

(term expires 2013)

Hugh Tanner, Houston, Texas

Bud Vanderberg, Kalamazoo, Mich.

International Advisory Board

The Little League International Advisory Board, which provides counsel and recommendations to Little League staff and Senior Management. The input, perspective and opinion of the members of the Advisory Board is sought on current aspects of the Little League program and proposed new initiatives, all for the purpose of maintaining Little League Baseball and Softball as the world's leader in youth sports. Each member of the Advisory Board is appointed to a three-year term. The Advisory Board convenes twice a year, once by conference call and once in person.

Little League considers the input of the Advisory Board as vital in providing an effective program to ensure that all participants, parents and volunteers have a rewarding and enriching Little League experience. The Advisory Board consists of current and former district administrators and assistant district administrators whose many years of experience at the local level of Little League operations is highly valued.

Irwin Altman, Paradise Valley, Ariz.
(Region: Western; term expires: 2013)

Larry Brown, Odessa, Texas
(Region: Southwestern; term expires: 2013)

Noel Corrales, Guatemala City, Guatemala
(Region: International; term expires: 2014)

Travis Ellis, Summerville, South Carolina
(Region: Southeastern; term expires: 2013)

Rob Fitch, Port Moody, British Columbia
(Region: Canada; term expires: 2012)

Frederick Lorentsen, Jr., Spring Hill, Fla.
(Region: Southeastern; term expires: 2014)

Robert Olson, Jr., Grand Rapids, Minn.
(Region: Central; term expires: 2012)

Leonard Ricchiuti, Jr., Albany, N.Y.
(Region: Eastern; term expires: 2014)

Phil Rizzo, Hoffman Estates, Ill.
(Region: Central; term expires: 2014)

Brent Shuff, Calhoun, Louisiana
(Region: Southwestern; term expires: 2013)

Joe Wendler, Glenville, Pa.
(Region: Eastern; term expires: 2012)

Dave Wetmore, San Ramon, Calif.
(Region: West; term expires: 2014)

Administrative Levels of Little League

International Level

Little League operations are led by Stephen D. Keener, President and Chief Executive Officer of Little League Baseball and Softball. Mr. Keener responds to the Little League International Board of Directors, which includes nine field district administrators elected to rotating terms by fellow district administrators each year.

The full-time staff members of Little League Baseball, Incorporated, work with district administrators, their assistants, and local league officials in developing new leagues, coordinating tournaments, and assisting in the overall operation of a local league program. Worldwide, there are approximately 100 full-time Little League employees (about one for every 40,000 children and adult volunteers).

Location: South Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Address: 539 U.S. Route 15 Highway
P.O. Box 3485
Williamsport, PA 17701-0485
Telephone: (570) 326-1921
Fax: (570) 326-1074
Web Site: www.LittleLeague.org

Regional Level

The district administrators work with the regional director, of which there are five in the United States. As part of the staff of Little League Baseball, Incorporated, the regional directors work out of Little League-owned and operated regional centers in Warner Robins, Ga.; San Bernardino, Calif.; Waco, Texas; Indianapolis, Ind.; Bristol, Conn.; and Kutno, Poland. Representatives for the international regions of Little League also maintain offices in San Juan, Puerto Rico; Ottawa, Canada; and Hong Kong, China.

U.S. Regional Offices

Eastern Region Headquarters

(Serves these states: CT, DE, DC, MA, ME, MD, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT)

Address: P.O. Box 2926, Bristol, CT 06011-2926

Phone: 860-585-4730 / Fax: 860-585-4734

E-mail: eastregion@LittleLeague.org

Web: www.LittleLeague.org/east

Eastern Region Director: Don Soucy

(dsoucy@LittleLeague.org)

Assistant Eastern Region Director: Corey Wright

(cwright@LittleLeague.org)

Assistant Eastern Region Director: Patrick Holden

(pholden@LittleLeague.org)

Complex name: A. Bartlett Giamatti Little League Leadership Training Center

Stadium name: Breen Field

Central Region Headquarters

(Serves these states: IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, MI, MO, MN, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI)

Address: 9802 E. Little League Drive, Indianapolis, IN 46235

Phone: 317-897-6127 / Fax: 317-897-6158

E-mail: centralregion@LittleLeague.org

Web: www.LittleLeague.org/central

Central Region Director: Nina Johnson

(njohnson@LittleLeague.org)

Assistant Central Region Director: Sean Farawell

(sfarawell@LittleLeague.org)

Complex name: Reuben F. Glick Little League Center

Stadium name: Stokely Field

Southeastern Region Headquarters

(Serves these states: AL, FL, GA, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV)

Address: 439 Snellgrove Drive, Warner Robins, GA 31088

Phone: 478-987-7227 / Fax: 478-987-7232

E-mail: southregion@LittleLeague.org

Web: www.LittleLeague.org/south

Southeastern Region Director: Jennifer Colvin

(jcolvin@LittleLeague.org)

Assistant Southeastern Region Director:

Peter Frikker (pfrikker@LittleLeague.org)

Complex name: Little League Southeastern Region Headquarters

Stadium name: Little League Southeast Park

Southwestern Region Headquarters

(Serves these states: AR, CO, LA, MS, NM, OK, TX)

Address: P.O. Box 20127, Waco, TX 76702-0127

Phone: 254-756-1816 / Fax: 254-757-0519

E-mail: southwestregion@LittleLeague.org

Web: www.LittleLeague.org/southwest

Southwestern Region Director: Mike Witherwax

(mwitherwax@LittleLeague.org)

Assistant Southwestern Region Director:

Douglas Galler (dgaller@LittleLeague.org)

Complex name: George W. Bush Little League Leadership Training Center

Stadium name: Marvin Norcross Stadium

Western Region Headquarters

(Serves these states: AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY)

Address: 6707 Little League Drive, San Bernardino, CA 92407

Phone: 909-887-6444 / Fax: 909-887-6135

E-mail: westregion@LittleLeague.org

Web: www.LittleLeague.org/west

Western Region Director: Jim Gerstenslager

(jgerstenslager@LittleLeague.org)

Assistant Western Region Director: Dave Bonham

(dbonham@LittleLeague.org)

Assistant Western Region Director: TBA

Complex name: Little League Western Region Headquarters Complex

Stadium name: Al Houghton Stadium

International Regional Offices

Asia-Pacific Region Headquarters

(Serves all nations in Asia and the Pacific)

Address: c/o Hong Kong Little League Room 1005, Sports House 1 Stadium Path, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong

Phone: (852) 2504 - 4007 / Fax: (852) 2504 - 8629

E-mail: llbapr@hkbaseball.com.hk

Asia-Pacific Region Director: B. H. Chow

Countries in Asia-Pacific Region With Little League Programs (17)

Australia

Brunei Darussalem

Chinese Taipei

Guam

Hong Kong

India

Indonesia

Japan

New Zealand

Northern Mariana Islands

Pakistan

People's Republic of China

Philippines

Singapore

South Korea

Thailand

Vietnam

Canada Region Headquarters

(Serves all of Canada)

Address: 235 Dale Avenue, Ottawa, ONT Canada K1G 0H6

Phone: 613-731-3301 / Fax: 613-731-2829

E-mail: canada@LittleLeague.org

Web: www.LittleLeague.ca/

Canada Region Director: Joe Shea

Assistant Region Director: Wendy Thomson

(wthomson@LittleLeague.org)

Europe, Middle East and Africa Region Headquarters

(Serves all countries in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa)

Address: Al. Malej Ligi 1 99-300, Kutno, Poland

Phone: 011-48-24-2544569

Fax: 011-48-24-2544571

E-mail: europe@LittleLeague.org

Regional Website (English) - <http://eteamz.active.com/llbeurope>

Regional Website (Polish) - <http://eteamz.active.com/llbeurope1>

Europe Region Director: Beata Kaszuba-Baker (bkaszuba@LittleLeague.org)

Assistant Europe Region Director: Bartłomiej (Bart) Sochacki (bsochacki@LittleLeague.org)

Complex name: Little League Baseball European Leadership Training Center

Stadium names: Stan Musial Stadium and

Ed Piszek Stadium

Countries in Europe Region With Little League Programs (22)

Belarus

Belgium

Bulgaria

Czech Republic

Denmark

England

Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Kyrgyzstan
Lithuania
Malta
Moldova
Netherlands
Poland
Russia
Scotland
Sweden
Switzerland
Ukraine

Countries in Middle East and Africa Region With Little League Programs (16)

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cameroon
Georgia
Ghana
Israel
Jordan
Kenya
Kuwait
Nigeria
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
South Sudan
Tanzania
Uganda
United Arab Emirates

Latin America Region Headquarters

(Serves Mexico and all countries in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean)

Address: P.O. Box 10237, Caparra Heights, Puerto Rico 00922-0237

Phone: 787-982-3076 / *Fax:* 787-982-3076

E-mail: latinamerica@LittleLeague.org

Latin America Region Director: Carlos R. Pagan

(cpagan@LittleLeague.org)

Latin America Administrative Assistant: Betty Pulis

Countries in Latin America Region With Little League Programs (29)

Antigua
Argentina
Aruba
Bahamas
Belize
Bolivia
Bonaire
Brazil
Cayman Islands
Chile
Colombia

Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Puerto Rico
Saint Maarten
U.S. Virgin Islands
Uruguay
Venezuela

District Level

For administrative and tournament purposes, roughly 10 to 20 leagues in a given area usually comprise a district. The district administrator is an experienced volunteer elected by the constituent leagues to counsel, direct, and provide leadership in the policies and rules of the Little League program and to serve as liaison between the leagues and the regional director.

The district administrator organizes the district tournament and attends the periodic Little League International Congress, where Little League rules and regulations are democratically reviewed and revised for the betterment of the program. There are 507 district administrators in the U.S. and a total of 649 district administrators worldwide, each with a staff of appointed and/or elected assistants to help more effectively serve his or her leagues. It is recommended, but not required, that the District become incorporated.

**The Basic Level of Organization
The Local League**

How Little League Is Organized

Each Little League program is organized within a community. The league establishes its own boundaries, with certain restrictions (explained in the next section). It is only from within this territory that the league may register players.

All league personnel, including officers,

managers, coaches, umpires, auxiliary, field workers, etc., should be volunteers interested in providing the benefits of a Little League program to the youth of their community. Each league is guided by a board of directors, usually five to 25 adult volunteers from the community. There were 7,070 Little League programs in 2011 in 86 different countries around the globe.

Although Little League regulations do not prohibit payments to umpires or other personnel, such employment is strongly discouraged. Those who work with children at the local league level should be interested only in volunteering their time to make their community a better place.

The local league board of directors, elected from and by the adult members of the league, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the league within the rules, regulations and policies of Little League. The local league is encouraged to become incorporated, but it is not required.

Local Little Leagues are also provided with a suggested formula for organization, elections, etc., known as the league's "constitution." Each league's constitution must be reviewed and approved at the regional level.

Local League Boundaries

To accomplish its goals, the Little League organization protects the integrity of each player, each team, and each community. Little League programs operate within specific boundaries for each league's territory, to permit participation by all eligible youngsters within the boundaries.

Adults in communities where no chartered Little League programs/divisions exist, can organize a program, with help from Little League International. Each local league in the Little League program establishes its own boundaries which are subject to approval by the Charter Committee. A league's boundaries must not overlap or encroach on another chartered Little League's boundaries.

Registration Fees

Although leagues may assess a registration fee, used to purchase uniforms and equipment, maintain fields, etc., the fee cannot be a prerequisite for playing. The Little League philosophy does not permit

any eligible candidate to be turned away. Emphasizing the spirit of Little League, rules require that every child plays in every game at all levels except Big League (for players 16-18-years-old).

The Divisions of the Little League Program

Most people know Little League through the Major Division for 9- to 12-year-olds. But today, Little League provides an organized youth sports program for a wide range of ages. Charter fees are extremely reasonable (\$16 per team, per year) with rulebooks and organizational material provided free.

LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL (or the Major Division) is for children nine to 12 years old, with an annual World Series in South Williamsport, Pa., for 11- and 12-year-olds. This division also includes a **TEE BALL** division (using the batting tee rather than live pitching, for players four to eight years old). **MINOR LEAGUE** is an instructional program for children who will not reach 12 years of age before April 30. Players listed on Major Division rosters are not permitted to play in Minor League. There were 1.88 million players and 125,888 teams in the Little League Baseball division in 2011.

50/70 DIVISION (Baseball) was introduced in January, 2010, as a pilot program for 12- and 13-year-olds which utilizes a 50-foot pitching distance and 70-foot base paths. The division offers a transition for players between the standard Little League field size (46-foot pitching distance and 60-foot base paths) and the Junior League field size (60-foot, 6 inch pitching distance and 90-foot base paths). Many of the Junior League rules will be used such as runners being permitted to lead off, runners may attempt to steal at any time, the batter becoming a runner on a dropped third strike, while allowing an on-deck batter. For the 2011 season, there will be a "transitional" 50-70 program (for 12-13 year-olds) and a "supplemental" 50-70 program (11-12 year-olds). A player can simultaneously participate in the 50/70 Division and the Little League Division (players ages 9-12) or the Junior Division (players ages 12-14) while maintaining their eligibility for selection to either age-appropriate International Tournament team. There will not be an International Tournament in the 50/70 Division in 2011.

JUNIOR LEAGUE BASEBALL is for 13- and 14-year-olds (14-year-olds were added in 1999). The Division uses a normal (90-foot base paths, diamond, 60-foot, 6 inch pitching distance) size field, but leagues are permitted to use an intermediate size diamond during the regular season. There were 9,414 Junior Division teams in 2011 and 141,210 players. The Junior League Baseball World Series has been held in Taylor, Mich., every year since 1981, the first year of play in the division.

SENIOR LEAGUE BASEBALL started in 1961 and is designed for players 13 to 16 years old (13-year-olds added in 2012). Senior League Baseball utilizes a conventional (90-foot base paths, 60-foot, 6 inch pitching distance) size field, and had 3,929 teams and 58,935 players in 2011. The Senior League World Series is held in Bangor, Maine.

BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL began in 1968 for players 15 to 18 years old (15-year-olds added in 2012). The Big League Division includes 17,790 players and 1,186 teams conducting its World Series in Easley, S.C.

GIRLS LITTLE LEAGUE SOFTBALL, inaugurated in 1974, has grown to 18,381 teams and 275,715 players in 2011. Like Little League Baseball, Little League Softball includes a division for Tee-Ball as well as the nine-to-12-year-old Minor Division. The diamond used in all levels of Little League Softball is 60-foot basepaths and a 40-foot pitching distance. The Girls Little League Softball Division plays its World Series in Portland, Ore. The final three games of this tournament are televised nationally on ESPN and its family of networks.

GIRLS JUNIOR LEAGUE SOFTBALL is for 13- and 14-year-olds, with its inaugural season in 2000. There were 2,254 teams and 33,810 players participating in the division in 2011. The Junior League Softball World Series is held in Kirkland, Wash.

GIRLS SENIOR LEAGUE SOFTBALL began in 1974. It is for girls 13 to 16 years old and included 1,885 teams and 28,275 players in 2011. The Senior League Softball World Series is held in Lower Sussex, Del.

GIRLS BIG LEAGUE SOFTBALL is for girls 14 to 18 years old with the division beginning play in 1980. It included 381 teams and 5,715

players in 2011, with an annual World Series in Kalamazoo, Mich.

BOYS SOFTBALL began in 2000. It has age groups similar to those of the baseball and girls softball divisions.

The **CHALLENGER DIVISION** was created in 1989 to serve boys and girls with developmental and physical challenges, ages five to 18. Currently, 30,690 children and 2,046 teams participate in the Challenger Division. The sixth annual Challenger Little League Baseball World Jamboree was played in Norfolk, Va. in 2011.

SECOND SEASON (Training and Development Program (TAD)) was established to provide an “extra season” for those leagues wishing to extend the benefits of Little League beyond the traditional end of the regular season. The rules for the Second Season, sometimes referred to as “Fall Ball”, are somewhat relaxed, providing a more instructional atmosphere. Even leagues in cold-weather climates can participate, as the Second Season program can be operated indoors. Local Little Leagues may operate a Second Season program with no additional Charter fee.

Little League Education Programs

Managers and Coaches

Little League’s education program provides its managers and coaches with a fundamentally-sound method of teaching players. In 2008, Little League launched a free on-line coach/manager resource center aimed at providing current instructions, tips, and information. The online Little League manager/coaches resource center supports Little League’s philosophy on the relationship between coaches and players. As part of the program, instructional clinics are conducted at regional centers and at many other locations throughout the U.S. and Canada. Information and articles also are available through the “Coaches Box” newsletter, an electronic publication distributed periodically to all volunteer coaches and managers.

Umpires

More than 3,000 umpires are enrolled in the Umpire Registry annually. A free on-

line resource center for umpires, the Umpire Resource Center, was developed in 2010 featuring instruction, videos, rules interpretations and educational materials to help all umpires, novice and seasoned veterans alike, become the best umpire they can be. One-week umpire schools are conducted at Little League International, with dozens of volunteer umpires from several states and other countries attending. Clinics and seminars also are held at each of the Regional Centers, with more than 1,000 volunteer umpires receiving training.

League Officers

The handbook and presentation of “A Year in the Life of Hometown Little League” are used at each Regional Center to train league officers. The program follows a fictional local Little League through a year of operation, detailing the “right” way to solve problems. All elements of the program are enhanced and revised annually, giving continuity to the application at the regional centers.

Promotional Video

A 22-minute video “...I will always do my best” is available to presenters wishing to explain the Little League program to groups, large and small. Several PSAs (public service announcements) also have been produced by ESPN highlighting various aspects of the Little League program.

Volunteer Training

Coaches, managers, umpires, safety officers and other league officials can benefit from volunteer training programs at various sites during the year. These conferences, seminars, and clinics are conducted at all Little League regional centers and at other sites across the United States. Little League International and regional staff also conduct clinics, “Little League Road Shows,” throughout the U.S. each year to educate local league volunteers. The Little League International Communications Division has produced “The Basics of Youth Baseball,” an instructional video designed to introduce adult volunteers and players to the sport of baseball. To date, this DVD has been produced in Chinese, Polish and Italian.

Camps for Players

Players who would like to enhance their

training in baseball while enjoying a well-rounded camping experience can also take advantage of the one-week summer camps operated at various Little League sites. Staffed by qualified instructors and counselors, the Little League Baseball camps offer a rewarding sports and fellowship experience for children. Each summer, six weeks of camps are conducted at the Little League International complex in South Williamsport, Pa. (for 10- to 14-year-olds) and five weeks of camps are offered in the scenic mountains around Williamsport at the Green Acres-Hillsgrove (Pa.) camp (9- to 12-year-olds). Due to flooding at the Green Acres site, camps will only be conducted in South Williamsport in 2012.

Little League also has partnered with Baseball Factory to offer additional exposure for players in the areas of instruction and development.

Baseball Factory, the Official Player Development Partner of Little League Baseball, and Little League hosted the first Little League Youth Clinic and Skills Challenge in October 2009, a one-day instructional camp that covered all aspects of the game.

Over the Memorial Day weekend in 2011, Little League and Baseball Factory teamed up to host the second Little League Experience at the World Series stadiums on the Little League International complex.

They have also hosted clinics at various locations around the country.

Little League European Leadership Training Center

The Little League European Leadership Training Center in Kutno, Poland, now includes two stadiums, at which the national champions from the European Region (including Africa and the Middle East) compete for entry in the various World Series tournaments, dormitories for 14 teams and an administration building. The two stadiums are named for Mrs. Paul’s founder Ed Piszek and Baseball Hall of Famer Stan Musial, both well known for their philanthropic endeavors and their support of Polish-American causes.

Other Benefits

League Supplies: Little League Baseball and Softball provides considerable support with literature and publications ranging from rule

books to pamphlets on player safety, tips on coaching, and how to be a supportive Little League parent. These materials, as well as the latest video training and instructional aids, are available from the regional centers and from Little League International.

Regional Support: Every Little League program is supported by a convenient regional center that provides administrative support, volunteer training, summer camps, tournaments, and other opportunities for leagues to remain in contact with administrative directors.

Background Checks: All local Little Leagues are required to conduct checks of the National Sex Offender Public Registry for managers, coaches, board of director members and any other persons, volunteers or hired workers, who provide regular service to the league and/or have repetitive access to, or contact with, players or teams. Individuals are also required to complete and submit a Little League Volunteer Application to their local league. Background checks, the first 125 are free, are provided to chartered leagues through Lexis-Nexis.

Tax Exemption: Little League is federally incorporated; the highest honor the federal government can accord to any organization. This incorporation offers tax-exempt status to all chartered leagues that apply for it, allowing donations to local leagues to be listed as charitable contributions.

Free Web Sites: Through its partnership with Active.com, Little League offers free Internet web sites to every district and league.

Little League Week: In 1959, President Dwight D. Eisenhower declared National Little League Week as the week beginning the second Monday in June. No other baseball organization can claim such recognition. During the week, the schedule for the Little League World Series is announced and local leagues are encouraged to conduct fund-raising activities.

Little League Awards

Little League International annually recognizes several people/organizations with its awards. The awards are presented to:

- Highlight the critical importance of volunteers at the program's grass roots level.
- Honor special children whose current participation in Little League exemplifies a positive attitude, team spirit and good sportsmanship.
- Honor distinguished graduates who serve as positive role models for children.
- Acknowledge individuals who have contributed significantly to the promotion of the ideals and goals of the Little League movement.

Nominations for the Little League International Awards were made by local leagues. Award recipients are honored at the annual Little League Awards Breakfast, held during the Little League Baseball World Series, and in a ceremony prior to one of the World Series games.

Chartis Insurance is the sponsor of the following awards: Volunteer of the Year, Good Sport Award, Mom of the Year, and the Challenger Award.

Volunteer of the Year

Designed to provide local leagues the opportunity to honor a deserving individual with this prestigious distinction, the Little League Volunteer of the Year Award was established in 1989 as a vehicle for recognizing the selfless efforts of one million volunteers at the grass-roots level of Little League Baseball and Softball.

2011 Recipient

Fred Lewers, Palm Coast (Fla.) LL

Past Recipients

1989-Ed Janser, Terryville (Conn.) LL
1990-Robert Beberg, American LL, Concord, Calif.
1991-Floyd Hull, Federal LL, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
1992-George W. Groce, Kernersville (N.C.) LL
1993-John Barrow, Holbrook (Ariz.) LL
1994-Bob Crutchley, National LL, East Marietta, Ga.
1995-Lynne Humphries, Lamar LL, Richland, Texas
1996-Marlin Culp, Osolo LL, Elkhart, Ind.
1997-Wendy Covert, Saugerties (N.Y.) LL
1998-Sam Fleishman, American LL, Fort Myers, Fla.
1999-Vic Price, Great Falls (Va.) LL
2000-Richard Hilton, National LL, East Marietta, Ga.
2001-John Masucci, Lake of the Clouds LL
Ontonagon, Mich.
2002-Jeff Gray, Deer Park LL, Newport News, Va.
2003-Eloy Sutton, Oregon District 8

Central Pointe, Ore.
2004-Rebecca Alviso, Jourdanton (Texas) LL
2005-Dorothy Foster, Lionsville (Pa.) LL
2006-William Bryan, Georgetown (Del.) LL
2007-Kenny Mull, Mountaineer LL
Waynesville, N.C.
2008-Michael Smith, Nanticoke (Del.) LL
2009-Michael Shutler, North LL, Jackson, Mich.
2010-Mike Messick, Pennsville (N.J.) LL

Good Sport Award

The Little League Good Sport Award provides local leagues the opportunity to recognize a Little Leaguer who has demonstrated superior qualities of sportsmanship, leadership, a commitment to teamwork and a desire to excel. Most importantly, the criteria for selecting the recipient is in no way based on the child's playing ability or personal statistics. The award was established in 1989 to amplify the importance of Little League Baseball and Softball as a leadership training program, utilizing baseball and softball as a vehicle for instilling valuable principles in children.

2011 Recipient

Colton Bullard, Rye (N.H.) LL

Past Recipients

1991-Rondy Spardella, Aldine LL, Houston, Texas
1992-Scott Ford, Walla Walla (Wash.) LL
1993-Luis Rivera, Coatesville (Pa.) LL
1994-Joey Pitchford, Pinole (Calif.) LL
1995-Jose Aguire, Sunrise LL, Canoga Park, Calif
1996-Tracy Theriault, Sanford-Springvale LL
Sanford, Maine
1997-Greg Turner, Northern LL, San Angelo, Texas
1998-Madison McDaniel, York County LL
Yorktown, Va.
1999-Zachary Dwight, Sunrise LL
Woodland Hills, Calif.
2000-Caitlin Neeson
Southwestern Port St. Lucie (Fla.) LL
2001-Robert "Bobby" Malouin
Central Country (R.I.) LL
2002-Taylor Thompson, Amelia LL
Beaumont, Texas
2003-Brianna Dudley, Northwest LL, Butte, Mont.
2004-Aaron Willis, West Side LL, Santa Rosa, Calif.
2005-Dawson Fair, National LL
Elizabethtown, Tenn.
2006-Cory Bowman, Dubuque (Iowa) LL
2007-Riley MacKnight, Southside American LL,
Syracuse, NY
2008-Kevin Trainor, Viera Suntree LL
Melbourne, Fla.
2009-Dieter Miller, Golden Hill LL, Fullerton, Calif.

2010-Cody McCoy, Saddleback LL, Lake Forest, Calif.

Mom of the Year

The Little League Mom of the Year Award was established in 1991 as a symbolic form of recognition and tribute to the millions of mothers in communities around the world who contribute their time and effort to the Little League Baseball and Softball program. Each year Little Leaguers compose an essay that explains why their mother should be the Little League Mom of the Year. More important than the recognition received by the Mom of the Year is the true appreciation for their mother each child develops as they list in their essays the special efforts she has made on their behalf.

2011 Recipient

Karen Smith, Fountain Valley (Calif.) LL

Past Recipients

1991-Lisa Parker, Anderson (W. Va.) LL
1992-Monique Evans, Riverside (Calif.) LL
1993-Theresa Wiseman, Louisville (Ky.) LL
1994-Donna Dahlen, Hanover (Pa.) LL
1995-Dee Brankley, Onancock (Va.) LL
1996-Julie Erskine, Storm Lake (Iowa) LL
1997-Melissa Teeples, American LL, Sparta, Tenn.
1998-Sherry Boyd, North LL, Palatine, Ill.
1999-Sheelah Elliott, North Clark LL, Yacolt, Wash.
2000-Brenda Hopper, Coventry (R.I.) LL
2001-Collette Nellis, Mexico (N.Y.) LL
2002-Susan DiPrinzio, Audubon (N.J.) LL
2003-Stacy Deibel, Poquoson (Va.) LL
2004-Debbie Esenwein
Columbiana (Ohio) Youth LL
2005-Alison Payne, York County LL, Yorktown, Va.
2006-Elaina Jurecki, American LL, San Ramon, Calif.
2007-Michelle Foglia, East Hampton LL
Montauk, N.Y.
2008-Abby Contini, Dover (Ohio) Baseball LL
2009-Chrissy Lisle, Apopka (Fla.) LL
2010-Tyler Prewitt, Eastern LL, Lexington, Ky.

George and Barbara Bush Little League Parents Of The Year

The George and Barbara Bush Little League Parents of the Year Award, established in 1980, is presented annually to the parents of a Major League Baseball player who were actively involved in their son's Little League experience. More than recognition of one set of parents annually, the Parents of the Year Award is designed to be a symbolic recognition of the millions of mothers and

fathers who each year answer the call of parental duty and help provide a wholesome, healthy arena for leadership training for the children of their respective communities. The award is named for former President Bush and his wife, Barbara, who were volunteers during their children's early years in Texas, and continue to support Little League today.

2011 Recipient

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Victorino (Shane Victorino)

Past Recipients

1981-Mr. & Mrs. Jack Schmidt (Mike Schmidt)
1982-Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Garvey (Steve Garvey)
1983-Mr. & Mrs. John Hernandez
(Keith Hernandez)
1984-Mr. & Mrs. Max Palmer (Jim Palmer)
1985-Mr. & Mrs. James Carter (Gary Carter)
1986-Mr. & Mrs. Charles Murphy (Dale Murphy)
1987-Mr. & Mrs. Lynn Nolan Ryan, Sr. (Nolan Ryan)
1988-Mr. & Mrs. Orel Hershiser, Jr. (Orel Hershiser)
1989-Mr. & Mrs. Carl Yastrzemski (Carl Yastrzemski)
1990-Mr. & Mrs. Warren Scott (Mike Scott)
1991-Mr. & Mrs. Tony Drabek (Doug Drabek)
1992-Mr. & Mrs. Frank Dravecky (Dave Dravecky)
1993-Mr. & Mrs. Frank Thomas (Frank Thomas)
1994-Mr. & Mrs. John Olerud (John Olerud)
1995-Mr. & Mrs. Leonard Greenwell
(Mike Greenwell)
1996-Mr. & Mrs. Malcolm Mussina (Mike Mussina)
1997-Mr. & Mrs. Lee Caminiti (Ken Caminiti)
1998-Dr. John & Mrs. Ginger McGwire
(Mark McGwire)
1999-Mr. & Mrs. Charles Jeter (Derek Jeter)
2001-Mr. & Mrs. Carlos Delgado
(Carlos Delgado)
2002-Mr. & Mrs. Eddie Hoffman (Trevor Hoffman)
2003-Mr. & Mrs. Joe Varitek (Jason Varitek)
2004-Mr. & Mrs. Charles Johnson, Sr.
(Charles Johnson)
2005-Mr. & Mrs. Jose Valentin, Sr.
(Jose & Javier Valentin)
2006-Ms. Joyce Guy (Dontrelle Willis)
2007-Mr. & Mrs. Gene Bonderman
(Jeremy Bonderman)
2008-Mr. & Mrs. Richard Verlander
(Justin Verlander)
2009-Mr. & Mrs. Dwight Inge (Brandon Inge)
2010-Mrs. Margie Sabathia-Lanier (CC Sabathia)

Howard and Gail Paster Little League Urban Initiative Volunteer Of The Year Award

In recognition of the vital volunteer service being performed by thousands of dedicated people in urban settings throughout the United States, Little League International cre-

ated the Howard and Gail Paster Little League Urban Initiative Volunteer of the Year Award in 2005. This award annually acknowledges a Little League volunteer who is involved with a local Little League organization that has benefited from the Little League Urban Initiative.

Mr. Paster, one of five people who served as president of the former Little League Foundation, passed away in 2011. He was the Executive Vice President, Public Relations/Public Affairs, of WPP Group. Mrs. Paster is director of the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C.

2011 Recipient

Kerry Cobb, Memphis (Tenn.) LL

Past Recipients

2005-Michael Alban, Ironbound American LL
Newark, N.J.
2006-Gaither and Rebecca Beard
North Richmond LL, Richmond, Va.
2007-Dr. Wilford Weber, Neartown LL
Houston, Texas
2008-James Wright, Yellow Jackets LL, Tampa, Fla.
2009-Frank Velasquez, C.H.I.L.L., Houston, Texas
2010-Bill Haley, Jackie Robinson West LL, Chicago, Ill.

Challenger Award

The Little League Challenger Award was established in 1998 as a way to recognize an individual whose loyal support and inspired volunteer commitment allows mentally and physically challenged children the opportunity to enjoy the full benefits of Little League through the Challenger Division.

2011 Recipient

Thomas Taycher, Challenger Little League of Southern Nevada, Las Vegas, Nev.

Past Recipients

1998-Ed Beardsley, Edgewood LL, Bristol, Conn.
1999-Jim Green, Jacksonville (Fla.), District 11
2000-Jake Hardison, Virginia Beach (Va.), District 8
2001-Eddie Garretton, Springfield (Va.), District 9
2002-Nick Harris, Peachtree City (Ga.) LL
2003-Bonnie McClellan, Holly Hills LL, Canton, Ohio
2004-Pablo R. Burgos, Admiral Daniel P. Gallery LL,
San Juan, P.R.
2005-Jennifer Burns, New Mexico District 5
Edgewood, N.M.
2006-Raleen Hockenberry, Oregon District 7
Scotts Mills, Ore.
2007-Dr. Darrell Burnett, Laguna Niguel LL,
California District 55
2008-Bill Fields, Tucson (Ariz.) Challenger LL

2009-Marilyn Wittstock, Clinton Valley (Mich.) LL,
Michigan District 6

2010-Mark Muench, Fairport (N.Y.) LL

William A. "Bill" Shea Distinguished Little League Graduate Award

The Bill Shea Distinguished Little League Graduate Award, established in 1987, is presented to a former Little Leaguer currently associated with Major League Baseball, who best exemplifies the spirit of Little League Baseball. Consideration for selection includes the individual's ability, accomplishments and status as a positive role model for aspiring Little Leaguers. The award was established in honor of the many contributions made to Little League by the late Bill Shea, who was former president of the Little League Foundation.

2011 Recipient

Tom Glavine, Billerica (Mass.) LL

Past Recipients

1987-Bobby Valentine, Mickey Lione LL
Stamford, Conn.

1988-Steve Garvey, Drew Park LL, Tampa, Fla.

1989-Tom Seaver, Spartan LL, Fresno, Calif.

1990-Jim Palmer, Beverly Hills (Calif.) LL

1991-Dave Dravecky

South Youngstown Optimist LL, Boardman, Ohio

1992-Steve Palermo, Oxford (Mass.) LL

1993-Gary Carter, West Fullerton (Calif.) LL

1994-Len Coleman, Montclair (N.J.) LL

1995-Rick Monday, Sunset LL, Santa Monica, Calif.

1996-No award

1997-Ken Griffey, Sr., Donora (Pa.) LL

1998-Don Sutton, Cantonment (Fla.) LL

1999-Robin Yount, Sunrise LL, Woodland Hills, Calif.

2000-George Brett, American LL, El Segundo, Calif.

2001-Orel Hershiser

Southfield (Mich.) and Cherry Hill (N.J.) LL

2002-Tommy John, Terre Haute (Ind.) LL

2003-Shawon Dunston, Youth Services LL

Brooklyn, N.Y.

2004-Billy Connors, National LL, Schenectady, N.Y.

2005-Larry Bowa, Land Park LL, Sacramento, Calif.

2006-Mike Flanagan, South LL, Manchester, N.H.

2007-Torii Hunter, National LL, Pine Bluff, Ark.

2008-Kent Tukulve, Underwald LL, Hamilton, Ohio

2009-Jeff Bagwell, Killingworth (Conn.) LL

2010-Ron Darling, Millbury (Mass.) LL

W. Howard Hartman Little League Friendship Award

The W. Howard Hartman Little League Friendship Award was created to honor W. Howard Hartman, one of Little League Inter-

national's most generous and loyal friends, and to perpetuate his memory through special recognition of an individual/organization who has demonstrated a similar relationship with Little League.

2011 Recipient

Dave and Don Fowler

Past Recipients

1988-Ray Keyes

1989-Robert Yasui

1990-Putsee Vannucci

1991-Howard Baldwin

1992-Jack Lundy

1993-Bill Byham

1994-Gary Mayer

1995-John Troisi

1996-Mary Lib Stockwell

1997-Sharon Verbos

1998-Ed Claudius

1999-Terry Gramling

2000-Tom Dempsey

2001-Williamsport-Lycoming Foundation

2002-Alan Wells

2003-Peter Luppachino

2004-Thomas 'Tuck' Frazier

2005-Hon. William Miller

2006-Susquehanna Health System

2007-Lycoming County Law Enforcement
Association

2008-Williamsport/Lycoming Chamber of
Commerce

2009-Fred Plankenhorn & Paul Weaver

2010-WRAK Radio (Williamsport, Pa.)

Carl E. Stotz Little League Scholarship Award

The Carl E. Stotz Little League Scholarship Award program was established by the Little League International Board of Directors to reward academic excellence with higher education financial assistance, and to perpetuate the memory of Little League founder Carl E. Stotz, recognizing his commitment to the development of Lycoming County (Pa.) youth. The scholarships are awarded annually to several graduates of high schools located in Lycoming County, in which Williamsport is located. All graduating seniors in the top 25 percent of their class who have demonstrated good citizenship and whose spirit exemplifies effort, determination and persistence in attaining the goal of higher education are eligible for participation.

The 18th presentation of the scholarships took place during the annual Carl E. Stotz Lit-

tle League Scholarship Luncheon on May 18, 2011. The top recipients were Riley Wentzler from Hughesville High School and Hannah Facey from St. John Neumann Regional Academy. Each received \$2,000 to use toward post-secondary education. To date, more than \$100,000 has been awarded to dozens of deserving young people.

Past Recipients

- 1994 Lindsay M. France, Williamsport H.S.
John J. Danneker, Loyalsock H.S.
- 1995 Jennifer L. Baker, South Williamsport H.S.
James Street, South Williamsport H.S.
- 1996 Kathryn Mackenzie, Williamsport H.S.
Ryan Cassidy, Williamsport H.S.
- 1997 Rebecca Schneider, South Williamsport H.S.
Matthew Fowler, Montoursville, H.S.
- 1998 Sarah Best, South Williamsport H.S.
John Paul Tobin, Williamsport H.S.
- 1999 Sarah Blackman, Williamsport, H.S.
J.J. Manikowski, South Williamsport H.S.
- 2000 Kristen E. Eichensehr, Williamsport H.S.
Neal P. Mankad, Williamsport H.S.
- 2001 Emma Grace Somers, Williamsport H.S.
Robert Laird Judson, Williamsport H.S.
- 2002 Michael Connor, Muncy Area H.S.
Kathryn Somers, Williamsport H.S.
- 2003 Mark Poblete, Muncy Area H.S.
Meghan Mahoney, Williamsport H.S.
- 2004 Cong Ma, Williamsport H.S.
Anna Douthat, Williamsport H.S.
- 2005 John Haefner, South Williamsport H.S.
Callah Antonetti, Williamsport H.S.
- 2006 Jared Joella, Loyalsock Township H.S.
Laura Odorizzi, Loyalsock Township H.S.
- 2007 Michael Stratton, Williamsport H.S.
Elyssa Okkelberg, Williamsport H.S.
- 2008 Francis Lovecchio, Williamsport H.S.
Amber Lee, Williamsport H.S.
- 2009 Nathaniel Lamoreaux, Muncy Area H.S.
Caitlin Cromley, Jersey Shore H.S.
Kathryn Robinholt
St. John Neumann Regional Academy
- 2010 Jonathan McJunkin, Muncy Area H.S.
Kelsey Metz, Williamsport H.S.

ASAP Award

Each year, the national winner of the ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program) Award is recognized during the Little League Baseball World Series in Williamsport for having the "Best Safety Program." The ASAP program was introduced in 1995 with a goal of improving the safety for all Little League participants by sharing the best safety ideas among chartered leagues. Each year a winner is selected

in each of the five U.S. regions. One of those regional selections is then named the recipient of the national ASAP Award.

2011 Recipient

Hopkins (Minn.) Area LL

Past Recipients

- 1995-Lakeside (Calif.) LL
1996-South Beaches LL, Melbourne, Fla.
1997-Blackwood (N.J.) LL
1998-Virginia Beach (Va.) LL
1999-Fairfax (Va.) LL
2000-Avon Grove Area LL, West Grove, Pa.
2001-Granada Hills (Calif.) LL
2002-Port St. Lucie (Fla.) American LL
2003-Port Cypress (Calif.) Federal LL
2004-Winslow Township (N.J.) LL
2005-Pinole Hercules (El Sobrante, Calif.) LL
2006-Painesville (Ohio) American LL
2007-Warwick (R.I.) National LL
2008-Unicoi County (Tenn.) LL
2009-Big Pocono LL, Tannersville/Reeders, Pa.
2010-Redrock LL, Las Vegas, Nev.

Jack Losch World Series Team Sportsmanship Award

As a boy, Jack Losch was the center fielder on the first Little League Baseball World Championship team in 1947. As a young man, he established football rushing marks that are records to this day at the University of Miami, where he was an All-American in 1955 as a senior. A year later, he became the first Little League Baseball World Series participant to play a professional sport when he was selected in the first round of the National Football League amateur draft by the Green Bay Packers.

In 2004, the Jack Losch Little League Baseball World Series Team Sportsmanship Award was established and is presented to a Series team each year that best exemplifies the spirit that Mr. Losch displayed on and off the playing field.

Following first-round play in the World Series, input from World Series umpires, hosts, teams and media is used to narrow the field and one team is ultimately chosen by the Little League International Tournament Committee for the honor. All aspects of the team's experience during the World Series will be examined, including the team's comportment in the dormitories, the dining hall, and the interview room as well as their on-field actions.

2011 Recipient

Hamamatsu Minami LL

Hamanatsu City, Japan

Past Recipients

2004-Kutno LL, Kutno, Poland

2005-Whalley LL, Surrey, B.C., Canada

2006-Whalley LL, Surrey, B.C., Canada

2007-Windmills Alpeddoorn (Netherlands) LL

2008-Edogawa Minami LL, Tokyo, Japan

2009-Hastings Community LL, Vancouver, B.C.

2010-Edogawa Minami LL, Tokyo, Japan

Robert H. Stirrat Little League Baseball

Camp Scholarship

The Robert H. Stirrat Little League Baseball Camp Scholarship was created in honor of the late vice president and director of public relations of Little League Baseball. The recipient, who must submit an essay, is provided with round trip transportation from his home to the summer camp held in Williamsport, Pa. The winner is selected from more than 100 children throughout the nation.

2011 Recipient

Sam Hughes, Pittsboro, Ind.

Past Recipients

2006-Michael Horvath, Palmerton, Pa.

2007-Carson Staube, Kalamazoo, Mich.

2008-Wyatt Devlin, Mount Union, Pa.

2009-Kyle Krauch, Hicksville, N.Y.

2010-Christian Gurgainus, Wendell, N.C.

Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum Hall of Excellence

Established in 1988, enshrinement in the Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum Hall of Excellence is conducted annually for a Little League graduate (or graduates) who have demonstrated a commitment to excellence in their chosen profession and exemplify the values learned as children in Little League. Selection to the Hall of Excellence is done through a defined voting system conducted by the Peter J. McGovern Little League Advisory Board.

The 2011 Member

ROSS MCGINNIS, earned the Medal of Honor for his heroic action that saved four of his fellow soldiers. On Dec. 4, 2006, Pfc. McGinnis and his platoon were on mounted patrol in Adhamiyah, Iraq. During the course of the

patrol, an unidentified insurgent positioned on a rooftop nearby threw a fragmentation grenade into Ross' vehicle, a Humvee. Without hesitation or regard for his own life, Pfc. McGinnis threw his back over the grenade, pinning it between his body and the Humvee's radio mount. He shouted "grenade" to others in the vehicle, then absorbed all lethal fragments and the concussive effects of the blast with his own body – giving his life to save his four comrades. He played in the Knox (Pa.) Little League.

Members of the McGovern

Little League Museum Hall of Excellence

() – year of induction

KAREEM ABDUL-JABBAR (1992), NBA Hall of Famer and the NBA's all-time leader in points scored with 38,387 points, played Little League Baseball in the Inwood Little League in New York City.

DUSTY BAKER (2007), played 19 years of Major League Baseball including winning the World Series in 1981 with the Los Angeles Dodgers. Mr. Baker is the manager of the Cincinnati Reds. He previously managed the San Francisco Giants and the Chicago Cubs. Baker played Little League Baseball in Riverside, Calif.

DAVE BARRY (1998), Pulitzer Prize-winning humor columnist/author, played in the Armonk (N.Y.) Little League.

DON BEAVER (1999), North Carolina businessman and owner of several sports franchises, played in the 1952 Little League World Series for Morrisville, N.C.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN (2009), Vice President of the United States after 36 years in the U.S. Senate, played in the Green Ridge Little League in Scranton, Pa.

BILL BRADLEY (1989), of New Jersey, a former senator, Rhodes Scholar and a member of the NBA's Hall of Fame, was a Little Leaguer in Crystal City, Mo.

GEORGE W. BUSH (2001), 43rd President of the United States and former governor of Texas, played catcher for the Cubs in the Central Little League of Midland, Texas, in the middle and late 1950s.

MICHAEL CAMMARATA (2002), firefighter, played in the 1991 Little League Baseball World Series for the South Shore Little League

team from Staten Island, N.Y. Ten years later, he was last seen alive entering the burning World Trade Center on the morning of September 11, 2001.

LEONARD S. COLEMAN (1996), former president of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, played Little League in Montclair, N.J.

KEVIN COSTNER (2000), one of the most highly respected figures in motion pictures who received two Academy Awards, played in the Saticoy Little League, Ventura, Calif.

WILBERT DAVIS (2003), U.S. Army Staff Sergeant, Third Infantry Division, played Little League in Tampa, Fla., and helped the 1975 Belmont Heights Little League team reach the Little League Baseball World Series. On April 3, 2003, Sgt. Davis perished when his Humvee overturned into a canal en route to Baghdad.

NANCY DOSREIS (2004), police detective, played Little League in Providence, R.I. She helped the 1979 North Providence Little League squad win the Little League Softball World Series. A member of the Providence K-9 unit in 1985, Mrs. DosReis garnered national attention as the lead officer in the apprehension of an escaped murderer.

CHRIS DRURY (2009), captain of the New York Rangers, Hobey Baker Award winner and three-time U.S. Olympian. Led the Trumbull (Conn.) National Little League team to the 1989 Little League Baseball World Series championship.

TONY DUNGY (1998), former head coach of the NFL's Indianapolis Colts and Tampa Bay Buccaneers, is one of the most respected people in pro football. Mr. Dungy, the first African American head coach to win a Super Bowl (Colts, 2007), played in the Southeast Little League in Jackson, Minn.

DR. VINCENT FORTANASCE (1994), a Board certified psychiatrist and neurologist and clinical professor at the University of Southern California's School of Medicine, played in the Elmont Little League in Queens, N.Y.

JOSE MAIZ GARCIA (2005), real estate developer and principle owner of the Mexican League's Monterrey Sultans, played outfield for the 1957 Little League World Series champions from Monterrey - the first non-U.S. team to win the championship.

KATHY GERRING (2004), a professional golf-

er, played Little League in the Times Corners Little League in Fort Wayne, Ind. She overcame severe burns to her hands and face and a head injury to return to playing competitive golf.

RUDOLPH GULLIANI (2002), former mayor of New York City, played Little League in the Garden City South Little League in Long Island.

BILLY HUNTER (2000), a player on the Delaware Township (N.J.) Little League team that advanced to the 1955 Little League Baseball World Series, went on to star in football at Syracuse University and with the NFL's Miami Dolphins and Washington Redskins. He is the executive director of the NBA Players Association.

HALE IRWIN (1993), scholar/athlete at the University of Colorado, one of the most successful members of the PGA, is a graduate of the Baxter Springs (Kan.) Little League.

LLOYD MCCLENDON (2006), a player on the Anderson Little League team from Gary, Ind., that advanced to the 1971 Little League Baseball World Series championship game. Mr. McClendon became known as "Legendary Lloyd" for hitting five home runs in five official at-bats. He played nine seasons in Major League Baseball and later managed the Pittsburgh Pirates. He is currently the hitting coach for the Detroit Tigers.

DALE MURPHY (1995), a graduate of the Tulatin Little League, Portland, Ore., is a two-time National League Most Valuable Player and one of the most respected Major League players of the last half of the 20th century.

DR. STORY MUSGRAVE (1994), a NASA astronaut who has flown more than 17,000 hours in space, is a Boston area Little League graduate.

OZZIE NEWSOME (2008), played Little League Baseball in Muscle Shoals, Ala. He was elected to the Professional Football Hall of Fame in 1999 after a 13-year playing career. Mr. Newsome was the Director of Player Personnel when the Baltimore Ravens won the 2000 Super Bowl, and is currently is the Ravens' General Manager and Executive Vice President.

DAN O'BRIEN (1997), an Olympic decathlon gold-medalist and former world-record holder, played Little League in South Suburban Little League in Klamath Falls, Ore.

PETER PACE (2003), U.S. Marine General and

former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; played in the Teaneck (N.J.) Southern Little League in the 1950s.

JIM PALMER (1994), three-time Cy Young Award winning Major League pitcher and Baseball Hall of Famer, is a graduate of the Beverly Hills (Calif.) Little League.

KYLE PETTY (2010), former NASCAR driver and owner, played in the Randleman (N.C.) Southern Little League.

MICHAEL PLADUS (1999), National Principal of the Year (Interboro High School, Prospect Park, Pa.), is a graduate of the Shenandoah North (Pa.) Little League.

DAN QUAYLE (1990), former U.S. senator and former Vice President of the United States, played baseball in the Hoosier Little League of Huntington, Ind., during the mid-1950s.

CAL RIPKEN, JR. (1996), Major League Baseball's all-time ironman, played Little League Baseball at West Ashville (N.C.) Little League. He was elected into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 2007.

NOLAN RYAN (1991), Major League Baseball's all-time strike out record holder and Baseball Hall of Famer, is a graduate of the Alvin (Texas) Little League.

MIKE SCHMIDT (1991), Baseball Hall of Fame third baseman who was a 12-time All-Star, is a graduate of North Riverdale Little League in Dayton, Ohio.

TOM SEAVER (1988), Major League Baseball Hall of Fame pitcher who was a 12-time All-Star, is a graduate of Spartan Little League in Fresno, Calif.

TOM SELLECK (1991), actor and entertainer, played in the Sherman Oaks (Calif.) Little League.

BRIAN SIPE (1999), former National Football League quarterback, played in the Northern Little League, El Cajon, Calif., and in the 1961 Little League Baseball World Series.

DR. ROBERT SLOAN (1996), Former President of Baylor University in Waco, Texas, played at Western Little League in Abilene, Texas.

BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN (1997), award-winning singer/songwriter and social activist, played Little League in Freehold, N.J.

DR. ROBERT STRATTA (2000), who pitched a no-hitter in the 1967 Little League Baseball World Series for North Roseland Little League from Chicago, is professor of surgery and Di-

rector of Transplantation at Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center.

PIERRE TURGEON (2007), played Little League Baseball in Rouyn, Quebec, Canada and was a member of the Canadian National Championship team that played in the 1982 Little League Baseball World Series. In 19 NHL seasons he scored more than 500 career goals. He is the first Canadian-born enshrinee into the Hall of Excellence.

KRISSY WENDELL (2004), an Olympic silver medalist and NCAA champion in women's ice hockey, was the first female to start at catcher in the Little League Baseball World Series. A member of the Brooklyn Center (Minn.) American Little League, she played in the 1994 Little League Baseball World Series.

GEORGE WILL (1992), journalist, political analyst and Pulitzer Prize-winning author, played Little League in Champaign, Ill.

Little League Accident and Liability Insurance

Accident Insurance For Local Leagues

All children who play Little League Baseball and Softball, as well as adults who serve as managers, coaches, volunteer umpires, official scorekeepers, player agents and safety officers must be covered adequately by accident insurance. Action to require all leagues to carry accident insurance was legislated by the Little League Congress in 1957.

Money to pay insurance premiums is raised by chartered leagues in the name of Little League Baseball and Softball, and it must be applied to assure the best insurance for the lowest cost. Leagues may purchase insurance from any source, but coverage must be at least comparable to that provided by the low-rate plan through Little League Baseball and Softball. Little League Baseball and Softball has campaigned vigorously, and will continue to do so, to provide the best possible insurance coverage at the lowest costs.

An excess provision with a deductible is included in the Little League blanket accident policy, eliminating payments for medical expenses covered by any other insurance compensation. This in no way affects the broad benefits of protection available to all leagues, but it does prevent unwarranted double pay-

ments to parents for accident coverage purchased by the local league.

Currently, the cost for accident insurance ranges from \$23 to \$60 *per team*, depending on the location and the division of play. Little League enjoys low-cost accident insurance thanks to scrupulous safety practices and effective measures in combating rising costs. Continued efforts to control accidents and prevent duplicate payments for medical treatment represent substantial savings for all leagues. The accident insurance benefit is \$100,000 per occurrence, with a \$50 deductible. There is no extra premium for tournament (all-star) teams, Training and Development (Second Season, Winter League, Fall Ball, etc.) teams, or Little League teams playing under the provisions of Regulation IX (Special Games).

Little League accident insurance covers eligible participants while traveling directly, without delay, to and from the field as well as during scheduled practice sessions and scheduled games. The benefits include provisions for accident, death or dismemberment and also for medical expenses. Coverage also extends to volunteers involved in authorized activities.

Local Little League organizers are encouraged to institute ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program) in their leagues. This program, supported by Musco Sports Lighting and Chartis Insurance, shares the best safety ideas of volunteers, and has been extremely successful.

While the national trend moves toward higher premiums, the opposite is true in Little League. States have had premiums remain stable or reduced because participation in the ASAP program has resulted in fewer injuries. In 2003, rates were adjusted to accommodate the elimination of a separate fee for the Training and Development (Second Season, Fall Ball, Winter League, etc.) program.

Leagues that participate in the national accident insurance program and submit a qualified safety program by the announced deadline receive a monetary award that can be used for the following season's fees. For many leagues, this means savings of more than \$150 annually.

Blanket accident coverage is underwritten by an insurance company, not Little League

Baseball, Incorporated. However, insurance forms are returned to Little League International for processing - another money-saving measure of direct benefit to local Little Leagues.

General Liability Insurance

Any organization that handles other people's children and allows the public to come in as spectators is liable to be taken into court if accidents occur. Some examples of classic jeopardy would be an explosion in the concession stand, bleachers collapsing and injuring a large number of spectators, or a player injured when a bench collapses in the dugout.

If something like this happens, the local league's general liability insurance will guarantee the league protection and the insurance program will defend the league against suits even if they are groundless. If the suits are justified, the insurance program will settle and pay all claims up to the maximum limits and provisions of the plan.

The general liability insurance program protects the league, its sponsors, executive officers, directors, managers, coaches, volunteer umpires and other volunteer workers. This is the reason it is required for each local Little League to carry general liability insurance. Costly legal action and damage claims could ruin an innocent league and its individual operators if the protection is not in place.

The basic policy is \$1 million combined single limit bodily injury and property damage occurrence and \$2 million aggregate where applicable. Higher limits are available upon request.

Directors and Officers Liability Insurance/Crime Insurance

Little League endorses distinctly different and equally important optional insurance policies to its chartered programs. General liability, association directors and officers liability insurance policies offer valuable protection to all your dedicated league volunteers. This Directors and Officers Liability Insurance policy is distinctly separate and in no way duplicates or replaces the Little League General Liability policy.

Lexington Directors and Officials Liability Insurance

Protects district and league personnel,

including members of the board, against lawsuits involving wrongful decisions or acts such as discrimination, slander, errors and omissions, libel or related wrongful acts as detailed in the policy brochure.

- Coverage \$1 million per loss, per policy
- Policy period Jan. 1 through Dec. 31
- No deductible

The premium varies for liability insurance but includes both the general liability and directors' and officers liability. The policies total cost range from a minimum range of \$236 to \$539, for up to 14 teams in a local league, to a higher amount based on the number of teams, above 14, per league, with a \$250 per claim property damage deductible. There is also a \$20.20 fee for each additional insured added to the general liability policy coverage.

Lexington Crime Insurance

Protects districts/leagues against a monetary loss caused by dishonesty, disappearance of money, securities, or other property, and destruction of money and securities.

- Premium \$205 per year
- Coverage \$35,000 per loss
- Deductible \$250 for each property loss
- \$1,000 for each money/securities loss
- Policy period January 1 through December 31
- Claims must be submitted within 60 days of notice of knowledge of the loss.

Little League Child Protection Program

The Little League Child Protection Program is designed to educate local league volunteers in ways they can help ensure the safety of the children in their leagues.

The program was unveiled at the 21st International Congress in January 1998 in San Antonio, Texas. Information for helping local leagues implement the program is included in the Operating Manual (a publication provided free of charge to local Little League each year).

The program educates local league volunteers on background checks and improving communications within the league, with the goal to ensure that only those who have the best interests of children in mind are involved. A database is available to all local league volunteers at Little League's Internet

web site (www.LittleLeague.org), providing information on the best way to conduct background checks in each state, including information for leagues on searchable sex offender databases.

In 2003, Little League became the first national youth sports organization to mandate background checks on coaches. In fact, all local Little Leagues are required to conduct national background checks on managers, coaches, members of the local board of directors and any other persons, volunteers or hired workers, who provide regular service to the league and/or have repetitive access to, or contact with, players or teams.

In 2007, the background check requirement was expanded to include, at minimum, a check of national sex offender registries. Little League International provides 125 free national background checks to every U.S. Little League that exceeds the minimum requirement. Individuals also are required to complete and submit a Little League Volunteer Application to their local league. More information is available at www.LittleLeague.org/Learn_More/programs/childprotection.htm.

The Child Protection Program includes practical advice to parents and volunteers on how to spot potential child sex offenders. The publication "Parent's Guide to the Little League Child Protection Program" describes the most common type of child sex offender, and gives tips on how to spot signs of abuse in children. The publication also is available on the Little League web site.

The Child Protection Program also includes information on conducting more extensive searches through Little League's special arrangement with LexisNexis, a criminal and sex offender registry search tool.

ASAP (A Safety Awareness Program)

Introduced in 1995, the main goal of ASAP is to improve safety for all participants by sharing the best safety ideas among chartered leagues. Enhancement of ASAP continues today with support from Musco Sports Lighting and Chartis Insurance. Leagues that submit a qualified safety program by the announced deadline and participate in the national insurance program receive an award on the

following season's fees. For many leagues, this means a savings of more than \$150 annually. The entire ASAP Program Manual is available online at the Little League web site and on CD, which includes other helpful items for league operations. Reported injuries have been reduced by 76 percent since the program was introduced.

The ASAP Safety Officer Kit is available on CD-ROM and on the Little League web site.

Little League and Safety

As the leader in youth sports, Little League has taken a pioneering role in researching baseball safety. Dr. Creighton J. Hale joined the Little League International staff in 1955 to conduct safety research and has helped Little League become a leader in making all of baseball and softball a safe sport for participants. Formerly the President and Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Hale became Senior Advisor in 1996 and retired at the end of 2001.

The padded, double ear flap batting helmet developed by Little League has become a standard in all amateur baseball and at some professional levels. Little League was instrumental in developing the aluminum bat for children, which provides additional safety, and in modifying the catcher's chest protector to provide better protection for the throat, shoulder and groin. Little League research also led to designing a catcher's helmet with an attached mask. In 2008, bases that disengage from their anchors became mandatory.

In addition to equipment advances, Little League maintains strict rules to protect player safety. For example, no metal spikes or head-first slides are allowed in lower age groups of Little League play and, there is no "on-deck" circle. Rules also include strict limitations on the use of pitchers, including a pitch count to determine the eligibility of a pitcher. The pitch count, in place since 2007, replaced the innings-pitched rule.

Asserting its concern for safety, regulations call for election of a safety officer in each local Little League. The safety officer's job is to review field conditions, maintain protective equipment, assist in first aid/emergency training and treatment, to instruct in safe play on and off the field and to serve as the

conduit for safety-related correspondence between Little League International and local leagues.

As a result of Little League's emphasis on safety and the development of safety equipment, less than one percent of the children who play each year receive injuries that require medical attention. In addition to equipment and rules, there is another assurance of safety and quality that comes with Little League membership. The Little League insignia and its related names are registered federal trademarks and cannot be used by any organization or for any purpose other than those approved by Little League Baseball, Incorporated. Under this trademark protection, communities that form a Little League program are guaranteed the quality of play and consistency of leadership that has become synonymous with the name Little League.

General Media Policies

The agreement Little League International has with its local leagues includes a promise not to sell or loan names, addresses or telephone numbers of local league volunteers or players to any third party. Regional and District personnel are similarly prohibited from releasing this information. Thus, nobody at any level should provide the media, or anyone else, with addresses and telephone numbers of players and volunteers without the written consent of the parents of the players and volunteers.

Should a member of the media wish to contact a local league volunteer, the following steps should be taken:

1. The media representative should call the appropriate regional center, identifying themselves as a working reporter (with the name of the organization represented) and request the name and telephone number of the district administrator for the desired area.
2. The media representative should contact the district administrator, and make the request, leaving a name and telephone number.
3. The district administrator should then

contact the volunteer needed and give them the name and telephone number of the media representative. No Little League volunteer or player is ever required to speak to the media, and may decline to do so at any time.

If an interviewer already has access to the player or volunteer, he/she is asked to remember Little Leaguers and Little League volunteers are not professionals in this regard. They are also asked to respect the player's or volunteer's privacy and not publish or otherwise share personal information about those being interviewed, such as addresses, telephone numbers or e-mail addresses. Little League encourages its volunteers to speak openly with the media, and to establish a good working relationship with reporters and editors.

Issues of a local nature (game results, facilities changes, schedules, etc.) are best answered by those nearest the situation: the local league volunteer or district administrator. However, inquiries dealing with the policies of Little League should be directed to the Media Relations Department at Little League International in Williamsport, Pa. The media relations personnel are best equipped to answer any questions a reporter may have about the rules, regulations or policies of Little League, or they will know how to find the answers.

Interview with Players

Any time a member of the media wishes to conduct an interview with a Little Leaguer, the player's parent(s) and/or manager or coach must be present throughout the interview.

Photographers/Videographers

Only working news photographers and videographers with proper news organization credentials are permitted on the field of play (as noted in Rule 3.15) in any level of Little League Baseball and Softball, and only with permission of the Umpire-In-Chief and the local Little League President or Tournament Director involved. Members of the media should not be permitted in dugouts, nor should they be permitted to occupy a position anywhere in fair territory.

Media Credentials

Media organizations seeking credentials for the Little League Baseball World Series must make these requests through the Little League website, at: www.LittleLeague.org. A credential request form must be submitted for each individual requesting a credential. This form is available online at Little League's website and can be submitted electronically or by fax. All media representatives are required to supply a birth date and a social security number for the purpose of performing a general criminal background check. Those who do not submit this information will be refused credentials. All information is kept strictly confidential. All requests must include the type of credential requested (i.e. print media, photo, etc.). An assigning editor or someone in authority will be contacted by telephone for confirmation of employment. Submission of the credential form acts as consent and acknowledgment to the individual that a criminal background check will be performed.

Questions regarding this procedure should be directed to the Media Relations Department at Little League International.

Downloadable Photographs and Logos

If a media organization requires one or more high-resolution, downloadable photographs and/or logos from the Little League Baseball World Series or related events, it should contact the Media Relations Department at Little League International in Williamsport. The request must be faxed on the media organization's letterhead, to: 570-326-1074; or emailed, to: media@LittleLeague.org. This service is for news media only.

Trademark Protection

Little League Baseball is a Federal Incorporation granted by a bill signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 17, 1964, and amended September 24, 1974, to reflect the admission of girls. The legislation, which received unanimous approval from both the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, is Public Law 88-378. It is the highest recognition that the federal government can accord. It provides for incorporation of Little League Baseball in all 50 states as an educational institution, endowing the program with

protective integrity by the U.S. Government.

Action of the President and Congress places Little League Baseball in the same category as Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Boys Clubs of America and a select group of other agencies similarly chartered. However, Little League is the only youth sports organization so honored. The Federal Charter of Incorporation requires Little League to submit its annual report directly to the U.S. Congress each year.

“LITTLE LEAGUE,” “LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL,” “LITTLE LEAGUER,” “LL,” “DUGOUT,” “CHALLENGER DIVISION,” the OFFICIAL LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL EMBLEMS, etc., are the principal registered trademarks and service marks of Little League Baseball, Incorporated. These marks are protected both by a special Act of Congress and registrations with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. All rights in and to any and all marks of Little League Baseball, Incorporated, are reserved.

NOTE: Little League Baseball is listed in the current issue of the Associated Press Stylebook and Libel Manual. The words “Little League,” “Little Leaguer,” etc. should only be used in conjunction with baseball and softball programs associated with Little League Baseball, Incorporated.

Is It Really Little League?

Thank you for taking the time to learn about Little League Baseball and Softball. We encourage you, as a member of the media, to learn more about the Little League program in your area, and become familiar with the district administrator nearest you.

One of the challenges we face in Little League is making sure the words “Little League” are used properly. Sometimes, an organization will call itself “Little League,” when, in fact, it is not affiliated with Little League at all. In these cases, unsuspecting parents and children may be fooled into thinking they are playing in a “real” Little League program.

In other cases, the media reports on a situation involving “little league football,” or “little league basketball.” However, there is no such thing in either case, and Little League has been diligent in trying to correct these errors.

So, we ask this: If you have any doubts

about what is “real” Little League, please give us a call before going with a story that might not be factual.

If you would like your news organization included in regular mailings or faxes of news releases, please contact the Little League International Media Relations Department at 570-326-1921 (ext. 252).

The Style of Little League

Many of these terms are Federally Registered Trademarks, and should never be used in reference to any program other than those chartered by Little League Baseball, Incorporated. They are not generic terms. (Note: Those terms that should always be capitalized are listed as such.) Many of these terms are Federally Registered Trademarks.

A. Bartlett Giamatti Little League Leadership Training Center: The correct name of the complex at the Little League Eastern Region Headquarters in Bristol, Conn. It is named for the late Commissioner of Major League Baseball, who was an ardent supporter of Little League.

Al Houghton Stadium: The name of the stadium, located at the Little League Western Region Headquarters complex in San Bernardino, Calif., at which the annual Little League Baseball West Region and Northwest Region and the West Region Little League Softball Tournaments are played. It is named for the first full-time West Region director.

Big League Baseball: A program for participants 15-18 years old (league age.)

board of directors: At the local level, a group of people elected by the league membership, in whom is placed the responsibility for the management of the property and affairs of the league, under the rules, regulations and policies of Little League Baseball, Incorporated.

Boys Big League Softball: A program for boys 14-18 years old (league age).

Boys Little League Softball: A program for boys 9-12 years old (league age).

Boys Minor League Softball: A minor division

of the Little League Softball charter, for boys 7-12 years old (league age). A league may have further divisions at the local level, such as Minor League Coach Pitch, Minor League Machine Pitch, etc.

Boys Senior League Softball: A program for boys 13-16 years old (league age).

Boys Tee Ball Softball: A minor division of the Little League softball charter, for boys 4-7 years old (league age). Boys 4-5 years of age (league age) must play only Tee Ball. Exception: If a boy, league age 5, played a season of Tee Ball as a 4-year-old, the league may allow the boy to participate in the Boys Minor League Coach Pitch Division.

Breen Field: The name of the field at which the annual Little League Baseball New England Region and Mid-Atlantic Region and the East Region Little League Softball Tournaments are played. The field is located at the A. Bartlett Giamatti Little League Leadership Training Center, home of the Little League East Region Headquarters. It is named for Leon Breen, one of the original volunteers instrumental in the development of the center.

George W. Bush Little League Leadership Training Center: The name of the complex at the Little League Baseball Southwestern Region Headquarters in Waco, Texas. It is named for the 43rd President of the United States, the first U.S. President to have played Little League.

bylaws: See "local rules."

Challenger Division: A baseball program for participants 5-18 years old (league age; or older, for those still in school) with developmentally and/or physical challenges.

charter: A written contract/agreement between Little League Baseball, Incorporated, and the board of directors of a local organization of volunteers interested in operating a Little League Baseball and/or Little League Softball program for a particular year. It is applied for annually by the local league. It is a legal contract committing the local board of directors to strict adherence to Little League rules, regulations and policies.

Charter Committee: A group of personnel at Little League International in whom is placed (by the Little League International Board of

Directors) the responsibility for the granting, suspension, termination or limitation of any part of the charter, as well as the privilege of waiving rules and/or regulations as the individual situation warrants. Members of the Charter Committee are listed in the rule books.

constitution: A document, produced at the local league level that governs the way the local league will operate, provided it does not conflict with Little League rules, regulations and policies. This document must be approved by Little League International to be valid. The membership of the local league is responsible for its enforcement.

district administrator: A volunteer position at the local level. Districts hold elections once every three years on a rotating basis. Each league in a district (a geographic area within a state or country) receives one vote and can nominate any person. Districts are usually composed of 8-20 local Little Leagues.

Dr. Creighton J. Hale International Grove: A housing, dining, and recreation area on the Little League International complex in South Williamsport, Pa. The complex also houses visitor/participants in summer camps, seminars and schools, and has been used to house victims of natural disasters. It is named for the former president and chief executive officer of Little League Baseball, Incorporated.

Girls Big League Softball: A program for girls 14-18 years old (league age).

Girls Junior League Softball: A program for girls 13-14 years old (league age).

Girls Little League Softball: A program for girls 9-12 years old (league age).

Girls Minor League Softball: A minor division of the Little League Softball charter, for girls 7-12 years old (league age). A league may have further divisions at the local level, such as Minor League Coach Pitch, Minor League Machine Pitch, etc.

Girls Senior League Softball: A program for girls 13-16 years old (league age).

Girls Tee Ball Softball: A minor division of the Little League charter, for girls 4-7 years old (league age). Girls 4-5 years of age (league age) must play only Tee Ball. Exception: If a girl, league age 5, played a season of Tee Ball

as a 4-year-old, the league may allow the girl to participate in the Girls Minor League Coach Pitch Division.

ground rules: See “local rules.”

Howard J. Lamade Stadium: The name of the stadium at which the Little League Baseball World Series has been played every year since 1959. It is named for the late vice president of Grit Publishing, who was a member of the Little League Board of Directors in the 1950s. Grit Publishing donated the funds needed to purchase much of the land for the Little League International complex.

International Tournament: The tournament that begins in early July at the district level and ends in August with a World Series in eight divisions of play - Little League Baseball for 11-12-year-olds; Junior League Baseball for 13-14-year-olds; Senior League Baseball for 13-16-year-olds; Big League Baseball for 15-18-year-olds; Girls Little League Softball for 11-12-year-old girls; Girls Junior League Softball for 13-14-year-old girls; Girls Senior League Softball for 13-16-year-old girls; Girls Big League Softball for 14-18-year-olds. The International Tournament is under the administrative control of the Tournament Committee in Williamsport, Pa. The Tournament Committee is composed of the same personnel as the Charter Committee. There are also tournaments in 9-10 Year-Old Baseball and 9-10 Year-Old Girls Softball, and for 10-11 year-olds in baseball and softball, each ending in state tournaments.

Junior League Baseball: A program for participants 13-14 years old (league age).

league age: The age attained by a baseball participant as of April 30 during the year in question. For softball, it is the age of the player as of Dec. 31 of the previous year. (example: player is 12 on Dec. 31, 2011; the player will be considered league age 12 for the 2012 season). This is the factor used by Little League Baseball in determining the age bracket in which each child will be placed during that season.

Little League Baseball, or Little League: Acceptable on first reference to the organization named below. Also used to identify the regular season division for participants age 9-12

(league age). Whenever used in letterhead or in a title by non-media entities, it should also be accompanied by a registration symbol “®”.

Little League Baseball, Incorporated: The official title of the organization, founded in 1939 by Carl Stotz in Williamsport, Pa. It is the largest organized youth sports program in the world, providing baseball and softball programs to 2,480,460 million participants ages 4-18 in 2011. There were 165,364 teams in 86 countries comprising 7,070 leagues in 2011. *Note:* The word “Incorporated,” if used, should not be abbreviated.

Little League International Board of Directors: Board in whom is placed the responsibility for the management of the property and affairs of Little League Baseball, Incorporated. In the past, five members of the Board were nominated for election at the Little League Baseball International Congress from among district administrators. Currently, nine are elected from the field.

Little League International Congress: A congress of Little League Baseball and Softball district administrators held once every four years. Part of the agenda at each congress is to review any possible changes in the rules and regulations of Little League, and to make those recommendations for changes to the Little League International Board of Directors for approval.

Little League International: The name of the 72-acre complex in South Williamsport, Pa. that includes the Little League International Administration Building, Howard J. Lamade Stadium, the Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum, the Dr. Creighton J. Hale International Grove, the Jonathan Levin Pavilion, the John W. Lundy Little League Conference Center, Little League Volunteer Stadium and the Little League Baseball and Softball Store. In addition to the stadium fields, there is one full size (90-foot bases/60 ft.-6 inch pitching distance) field, two Little League size fields, one practice infield (Little League size), and a lighted and covered outdoor batting cage that accommodates as many as six players at a time.

Little League (Western, Eastern, Southeastern, Southwestern, Central) Region Headquarters: These are the names of the various

U.S. regional headquarters of Little League Baseball, Incorporated. They are located in San Bernardino, Calif. (Western), Bristol, Conn. (Eastern), Warner Robins, Ga. (Southeastern), Waco, Texas (Southwestern) and Indianapolis, Ind. (Central). (See also: Reuben F. Glick Little League Center, Little League Southwestern Region Leadership Training Center and A. Bartlett Giamatti Little League Leadership Training Center). International Region Offices are located in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Caparra Heights, Puerto Rico; Hong Kong and Kutno, Poland.

Little League European Leadership Training Center: The correct title for the European Region Headquarters in Kutno, Poland.

Little League Southeast Park: The name of the baseball stadium at Little League's Southeastern Region Headquarters in Warner Robins, Ga. Serves as the site of the Little League Baseball Southeast Region Tournament and the Little League Softball Southeast Region Tournament.

local league: The administrative organization, participants, managers, coaches, umpires and all volunteers making up a chartered Little League program.

local rules (also ground rules, or bylaws): Those rules enacted annually by a local league referring to daily operations (examples: the 10 run-rule and tournament team selection method) not covered in the Official Regulations and Playing Rules and the local league's constitution.

Marvin Norcross Stadium: The name of the stadium at the Southwestern Region Headquarters, the George W. Bush Little League Leadership Training Center, in Waco, Texas. It is the annual site of the Little League Baseball and Softball Southwest Region Tournament. It is named for the local district administrator who was instrumental in the bringing the Little League center for the state of Texas to Waco, prior to the regional center being built there.

member: See "regular member."

Minor League Baseball: A minor division of the Little League Baseball charter, for participants 7-12 years old (league age). (See Tee Ball for exception.) A local league might have

further divisions at the local level, such as Minor Coach Pitch, Minor Machine Pitch, etc.

9- and 10-Year-Old Tournament: A tournament division in baseball and softball for participants of those league ages in baseball and girls' softball. Teams advance to the state level only.

Official Regulations and Playing Rules: There are three such publications produced each year by Little League in the following divisions: 1. Tee Ball, Minor League, Little League, Junior League, Senior League and Big League Baseball; 2. Tee Ball, Minor League, Little League, Junior League, Senior League and Big League Softball; 3. Challenger.

Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum: The correct title for the museum, located on the Little League International complex.

Pitch Count: The method used to determine eligibility of a pitcher in all divisions of Little League baseball. This regulation, implemented for the 2007 Little League Baseball season, replaced the innings-pitched rule, the previous way the eligibility of a pitcher was determined.

player member: Any participant placed on a team in a local league. Player members are not entitled to vote in the annual election, and have no duties or obligations in the management or affairs of the local league. They may be entitled to vote during Tournament Team selection, if so stated in the local rules/ground rules of the local league.

regular member (or member): A person who is entitled to vote at the annual election for a local league, and is entitled to attend any meeting of the membership of the league. Membership, and who receives it, is defined in the local league's constitution. However, any manager, coach, volunteer umpire or board member is automatically a regular member by virtue of his/her service.

residence: The residence for a candidate or player member is the residence of the parent or legal guardian, as shown on forms of identification that are acceptable to Little League. Residence, as defined by Little League, is detailed in the Operating Manual and rule books.

Reuben F. Glick Little League Center: The

Facilities

name of the complex at the Little League Central Region Headquarters in Indianapolis. It is named for a longtime supporter of Little League in the Central Region and Indiana.

Rules Committee: A group of officials at Little League International, and members of the International Board of Directors (district administrators) in whom is placed (by the Little League International Board of Directors) the responsibility for evaluating the rules of the various divisions of Little League, and for recommending for adoption any changes to the rules. Members of the Rules Committee are listed in the rule books.

Senior League Baseball: A program for participants 13-16 years old (league age).

Stokely Field: The name of the field at which the annual Little League Baseball Central Region Tournament is played. The field is located at the Reuben F. Glick Little League Center, home of the Little League Central Region Headquarters. It is named for a late trustee of the Little League Foundation, Alfred Stokeley, whose financial assistance helped procure the land for the Central Region Headquarters complex. The Little League Baseball Great Lakes Region Tournament and the Little League Softball Central Region Tournament also are conducted at Stokely Field.

Tee Ball: A division of the Little League Baseball and Softball charter, for participants 4-7 years old (league age). Participants 4-5 years of age (league age) must play only Tee Ball. Exception: If a player, league age 5, played a season of Tee Ball as a 4-year-old, the league may allow the player to participate in the Minor League Coach Pitch Division.

10- and 11-Year-Old Tournament: A tournament division in baseball and softball for participants of those league ages in baseball and girls' softball. Teams advance to the state level only.

Tournament Committee: A group of personnel at Little League International in whom is placed (by the Little League International Board of Directors) the responsibility for the operation of the International Tournament. Members of the Tournament Committee are also the members of the Charter Committee, which are listed in the rule books.

In the 1950s, the Grit newspaper donated \$35,000 to the Williamsport Foundation to purchase a 29-acre tract on U.S. Route 15 in South Williamsport. The land, most of it purchased from Lycoming College, was then deeded to Little League Baseball, Incorporated, as a memorial to Howard J. Lamade, Vice President and Secretary of Grit, who began his tenure on the Little League Board of Directors in 1951, and died on May 15, 1958. From this original donation, has grown the current complex which serves as the center of the Little League International organization.

Dr. Creighton J. Hale International Grove

A housing, dining, and recreation area on the Little League International complex. The area houses visitor/participants in summer camps, seminars and schools, and has been used to house victims of natural disasters.

It is the area where the teams that participate in the Little League Baseball World Series are housed. Each building, which was built in 1992, houses the players and has a separate area for the coaches for all 16 teams that participate in the Little League Baseball World Series. Each dormitory-style building has separate areas for four teams. The design reflects Little League Baseball and Softball's dedication to safety with shatter-proof windows, scald-free showers and an exceptionally sensitive fire alarm system that can be sensed by individuals with hearing and/or visual impairments.

In addition, the 10,000-square foot dining and recreation building was completed in 1994 and accommodates 350 seated players and volunteers in the lower level dining room, with a modern and safe recreation facility on the upper level. The recreation area also provides an excellent classroom for the many leadership training programs provided by Little League, as well as superb meeting facilities for Little League and community functions. The area also has a swimming pool.

The Grove is named for the former president and chief executive officer of Little League Baseball, Incorporated.

Howard J. Lamade Stadium

Howard J. Lamade is the only person to have served on both the first corporate board of directors of Little League Baseball and the first board of trustees of the Little League Foundation.

Plans for the Lamade Stadium came not from an architectural firm, but from a student project at the Pennsylvania State University. Tractors, steam shovels and graders supplied by the Williamsport Technical Institute (now the Pennsylvania College of Technology in Williamsport) and operated by its students, cleared the land during the spring and summer of 1958.

The field, built in 1959 for the World Series, was originally called Howard J. Lamade Memorial Field. It was renamed Howard J. Lamade Stadium when the original wood and steel stands were razed and a concrete stadium was constructed in 1968. Extra seating was added in 1972 and the first night game at the stadium was played on Aug. 24, 1992.

In 2006, thanks to a gift from the Lamade family, the covered section of seating was extended to the ends of the stadium, adding 14,700 square feet to cover the majority of bench seating. The number of individual seats with backs was also expanded from 584 to 1,530.

It is estimated that approximately 45,000 fans could fit into Lamade Stadium, including those on the terraced hills beyond the outfield fences. The stadium seats between 8,000 and 10,000 fans, but the exact number of seats available is not known since admission is free and most of the seating during the Little League Baseball World Series is first-come, first-served.

Under the current Little League World Series format, Lamade is the stadium utilized for all games following first-round play (international and U.S. finals, the consolation game, and the World Championship game).

The outfield fences at Howard J. Lamade Stadium and Little League Volunteer Stadium were moved back from 205 feet to 225 feet for the 2006 Little League Baseball World Series.

The Little League International complex also includes three other playing fields (one

regulation size field and two Little League size fields) along with lighted batting cages.

Little League International Administration Building

The headquarters building houses all administrative and business offices of Little League, as well as facilities for storage and mailing of large quantities of materials distributed annually to local leagues. Its operation is geared to five-day-a-week service throughout the year.

The building, which originally opened in 1960, underwent an extensive one-year renovation that was completed in May, 2009. The project included adding 12,000 square feet of additional office space, renovation of the existing building and beautification of the adjacent property. The project was necessary to eliminate overcrowding, upgrade the mechanical systems in the building and provide additional space to support program growth into the future. In addition, the new building is fully compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and took advantage of the most recent technological advancements. Many "Green" technologies and processes were designed into the project.

Little League Volunteer Stadium

Construction on Little League Volunteer Stadium, just north of Howard J. Lamade Stadium, began in the spring of 2000 and was completed in July 2001. The new stadium accommodates approximately 5,000 spectators. The stadium is part of the expansion of the Little League Baseball World Series from eight teams to sixteen, which was implemented in 2001. The stadium also features batting cages and an area for pitchers to warm up underneath the stands behind the dugout on the third base side of the stadium.

Lundy Conference Center

A three-level, 5,700 square foot, early-American style colonial brick structure adjacent to the McGovern Museum that serves several different purposes. Dedicated on Aug. 22, 1996, the building can serve as meeting center or space that can be utilized by groups for any number of needs. The conference center also houses 14 bedrooms and sleeps 15 people. There is also a small kitchen area

on two of the levels and parking for approximately 25 cars in the area surrounding the outside of the building.

Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum

The Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum, a two-story, 23,000 square foot, colonial style structure, was dedicated August 28, 1982, to the countless volunteers upon whom the Little League program thrives. The museum, adjacent to the Little League International Administration Building, traces the Little League program from one league in 1939 to an international movement involving millions of children, with a variety of educational and entertaining “hands-on” exhibits and displays.

The Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum is open every week of the year, with scaled back hours during off-peak periods. During the summer months (Memorial Day through Labor Day), the Museum extends its hours. Special discounts are available to groups of 10 or more and for AAA members. Working media are admitted free of charge.

Attendance at the museum during 2011 was more than 20,000. Temporary exhibits from the museum have been loaned to other museums and exhibitions around the U.S. The museum is also used several times each year for news conferences and special events.

The museum is scheduled to be closed in August 2012 for a renovation with the re-opening in June 2013 kicking off the celebration of Little League’s 75th anniversary.

Peter J. McGovern came to Little League Baseball in 1952 as the first full-time president. He was elected chairman of the board in 1955, a post he held until his retirement in 1983. He continued to serve Little League as chairman emeritus until his death on June 30, 1984.

The Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum Endowment Fund has been established to ensure the museum remains a dynamic showpiece for the Little League program. Long-term stability must be provided to document for future generations the importance and influence of the Little League movement in youth sports.

Contributions to the Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum Endowment Fund may be sent to:

Peter J. McGovern Little League Museum
Endowment Fund
P.O. Box 3485
South Williamsport, PA 17701

Little League International Congress

More than a thousand Little League volunteers from around the globe attend the Little League Baseball International Congress held once every four years. The purpose of the Congress is to chart the course of the world’s largest organized youth baseball program.

Approximately 500 of those attending are volunteer District Administrators, who serve as liaisons between the local leagues and International Headquarters. District Administrators are elected by their constituent leagues to provide support and to represent their interests as delegates to the International Congress.

The primary purpose of the Congress is to amend rules and regulations. In the years leading up to each Congress, volunteers from dozens of nations submit their ideas for changes to a steering committee, and an agenda is prepared.

The delegates meet in round table discussions, making any necessary changes in the proposed amendments, then vote on the changes on the final day of the Congress. A two-thirds vote is required for passage. Those amendments receiving the necessary vote are then presented to the International Board of Directors for final approval.

Delegates and their Assistant District Administrators will also attend training seminars and informational assemblies at the Congress. Little League provides transportation to and from the Congress for all U.S. delegates, as well as half of each delegate’s room rate and a per diem.

Also at the Congress, delegates from three of the nine regions in the world (five U.S. regions and four international regions) vote on a representative nominee for election to the

Little League International Board of Directors. The nine field representatives serve rotating three-year terms with three new members from the field elected each year.

Little League International Congress Sites

1956 - Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
1957 - Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
1958 - Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
1959 - Four Regional Meetings
1960 - Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
1961 - Statler Hilton, Los Angeles, Calif.
1963 - Waldorf Astoria, New York, N.Y.
1965 - Hilton, Washington, D.C.
1967 - Shamrock Hilton, Houston, Texas
1969 - Sheraton-Cadillac, Detroit, Mich.
1971 - Portland Hilton, Portland, Ore.
1973 - Tampa Convention Center, Tampa, Fla.
1975 - Hyatt Regency O'Hare, Chicago, Ill.
1978 - Sheraton Harbor Island, San Diego, Calif.
1981 - Charlotte Civic Center, Charlotte, N.C.
1984 - Hyatt Regency, Tampa, Fla.
1987 - Anaheim Hilton & Towers, Anaheim, Calif.
1989 - Various Facilities, Williamsport, Pa.
1992 - Boston Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.
1995 - Reno Hilton, Reno, Nev.
1998 - Marriott Rivercenter, San Antonio, Texas
2001 - Ottawa Congress Center, Ottawa, Ontario
2004 - Pavilion Convention Center
Virginia Beach, Va.
2007 - Hilton Americas, Houston, Texas
2010 - Lexington Convention Center, Lexington, Ky.

Little League International Congress Awards

Peter O'Malley Distinguished Ambassador Award

Recognizes an individual who has made a contribution to the advancement of the Little League program both domestically and abroad.

1992-Peter O'Malley
1995-George H.W. Bush
1998-Stan Musial
2001-Ed Piszek
2004-Tom Ridge
2007-Eric Hilton
2010-George W. Bush

Peter J. McGovern Distinguished Service Award

Recognizes the special efforts of an individual who has embraced the ideals of Little League and, in turn, exemplifies the benefits of children learning life lessons through playing Little League Baseball and Softball.

1958-Arnold White
1960-Perry Winstead
1961-Harris Plaisted
1963-Nick Aromandi
1965-Joe Eckert
1967-Art Mikelsen
1969-Bill Robertson

1971-Faith Colombo
1973-Pat Knight
1975-Ellen & Luckey Porterfield
1978-Y. Hada
1981-H. Taylor Bell
1984-James Whittington
1987-Milton F. Ziehn
1989-Reuben B. Hill
1992-George Berardi
1995-Fred Taylor
1998-Richard Buckelew
2001-Joe Shea
2004-Jake Hardison
2007-Tony Richardson
2010-Paul Flanagan

President's Award

Recognizes an individual for their friendship, assistance and leadership to the Little League program.

1987-Ted Ferreira
1989-Robert W. Fiondella
1992-Russ Tinsley
1995-Jose "Pepe" Gonzales
1998-Bob Kloss
2001-Mike "Doc" Lantierre
2004-Greg Bzura
2007-Joe Crookham
2010-Paul Gray

Chairman's Award

Recognizes an individual for their contribution and dedicated service to the Little League Baseball and softball program.

2007-Bud Vanderberg
2010-John Chadwick

Notable People Who Played Little League Baseball

Troy Aikman - NFL Hall of Fame Quarterback/Sports Broadcaster

Dave Barry - Pulitzer-Prize Winning Columnist/Author

Drew Bledsoe - Former NFL Player

Tom Brady - Super Bowl MVP Quarterback

Drew Brees - Quarterback of World Champion New Orleans Saints

Kurt Busch - NASCAR Driver/Sprint Cup Series Champion

Bill Bradley - Former U.S. Senator/Rhodes Scholar/Member of NBA Hall of Fame

George W. Bush - 43rd President of the United States/Former Governor of Texas

William Cohen - Former U.S. Secretary of Defense/Former U.S. Senator

Kevin Costner - Academy-Award Winning Actor/Director/Musician

Danny Devito - Professional Actor/Director

Mike Ditka - NFL Hall of Fame Tight End/Former NFL Coach

Chris Drury - Former NHL Player/3-time U.S. Olympian (played in 1989 Little League Baseball World Series)

Tony Dungy - Former NFL Football Player/Former Head Coach of Indianapolis Colts

John Elway - Hall of Fame NFL Quarterback

Brett Favre - NFL Career Leader in Passing Yards

Ray Ferraro - Former NHL Player (played in 1976 Little League Baseball World Series)

Doug Flutie - Heisman Trophy Winner/Former NFL player/Sports Broadcaster

Dr. Vincent Fortanasce - Board-Certified Psychiatrist and Neurologist/Professor/Author

Dennis Franz - Professional Actor

John Grisham - Best-Selling Author

Rudolph Giuliani - Former Mayor of New York

Mark Harmon - Professional Actor

Tony Hawk - Professional Skateboarder

Billy Hunter - Former NFL Player/Executive Director of NBA Players Association

Hale Irwin - Professional Golfer

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar - All-Time Leading Scorer in NBA History/NCAA Basketball Champion

Jim Kelly - Hall of Fame NFL Quarterback

Dirk Kempthorne - U.S. Senator (Idaho)/U.S. Secretary of the Interior

Steve LaTarte - NASCAR Sprint Cup Series Crew Chief

Huey Lewis - Professional Singer/Songwriter/Entertainer

Dan Marino - Hall of Fame NFL Quarterback

Stephane Matteau - Former NHL Player (played in 1982 Little League Baseball World Series)

Robert Merton - Nobel Prize Laureate (Economics)

Joe Montana - Hall of Fame NFL Quarterback

Brent Musburger - Sports Broadcaster

Dr. Story Musgrave - NASA Astronaut/Pilot/Hubble Space Telescope Repairer

Dan O'Brien - Olympic Decathlon Gold Medal Winner

Gen. Peter Pace - Former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff/U.S. Marine Combat Veteran

Kyle Petty - Former NASCAR Driver and Owner

Laffit Pincay, Jr. - National Horse Racing Hall of Fame Jockey

Edward Prescott - Nobel Prize Laureate (Economics)

Dan Quayle - Former U.S. Senator/Former Vice President

Mariano Rivera - New York Yankees Relief Pitcher

Aaron Rodgers - Quarterback of World Champion Green Bay Packers

Kurt Russell - Professional Actor

Adam Sandler - Professional Actor/Comedian

Turk Schonert - Former NFL Player (played in 1968 Little League Baseball World Series)

H. Lee Scott - President and CEO of Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

Tom Selleck - Professional Actor

Brian Sipe - Former NFL Quarterback (played in 1961 Little League Baseball World Series)

Michael Smith - NASA Shuttle Pilot

Bruce Springsteen - Professional Singer/Songwriter/Entertainer

Steve Spurrier - Heisman Trophy Winner/College Football Coach

Dr. Robert Stratta - Transplant Surgeon (played in 1967 Little League Baseball World Series)

Rudy Tomjanovich - NBA All-Star Player/NBA Coach

Al Trautwig - Sports Broadcaster

Pierre Turgeon - Former NHL Player (played in 1982 Little League Baseball World Series)

Justin Verlander - 2011 American League Cy Young and MVP recipient

Adam Vinatieri - Place Kicker for Indianapolis Colts

Dick Vitale - Sports Commentator/College, Professional Basketball Coach

George Will - Political Analyst/Pulitzer Prize-Winning Columnist/Author

Little League National Sponsors

For more than 50 years, Little League has partnered with major corporations on a national level to help keep the costs for leagues to associate with Little League to a minimum. In the first season of play in 1939, three Williamsport, Pa. businesses sponsored the first three teams (Lundy Lumber, Lycoming Dairy and Jumbo Pretzel). Local Little Leagues also recognize the value of sponsors in helping to make the program financially viable.

These sponsors support our organization in a myriad of ways: from providing programming and funding opportunities to our leagues for concession offers and equipment discounts to promoting the Little League organization through advertising and promotion, national sponsors are crucial in helping to further the mission of our program.

Today a select group of companies have earned the right to call themselves "Official Sponsors" of Little League Baseball & Softball. These companies have displayed a commitment to the children of Little League and to the ideals Little League hopes to instill in children around the world.

If you are interested in speaking with any of our sponsors regarding their Little League partnership, please contact Liz DiLullo Brown at: ebrown@LittleLeague.org or by phone (570) 326-1921 at Little League International.



AN AMERICAN WORKHORSE SINCE 1914
Preferred Supplier



The International Tournaments

Each season concludes with International Tournament play for children in eight divisions of Little League. The tournament trail begins in early July and leads to eight World Series tournaments in August.

The oldest and best-known championship tournament is the annual Little League Baseball World Series held in late August in Pennsylvania. These games are held in Howard J. Lamade Stadium and Little League Volunteer Stadium, located on the side of Bald Eagle Mountain in the borough of South Williamsport.

The other seven World Series tournaments are held at sites across the country during the week or weeks prior to the Little League Baseball World Series. It is the culmination of many weeks of local league play and provides participants with the opportunity to travel, make new friends, and engage in friendly competition - activities few other summer programs provide.

In tournament play, winning and losing are put into proper perspective. An hour after a hard-fought game, it isn't unusual to find the opposing teams together at the swimming pool, the pin-trading area or engaging in friendly competition in the game room.

Tournament Structure

Double-elimination is played at most levels of the Little League International Tournament, which includes a full tournament structure in eight divisions of baseball and softball.

The tournament is under the direction and authority of the Little League International Tournament Committee in Williamsport, Pa. Members of the Tournament Committee are: Chairman, Patrick W. Wilson (International Tournament Director, Senior Vice President of Operations and Program Development), Stephen D. Keener (President and Chief Executive Officer), Nick Caringi (Assistant Tournament Director, Director of Operations), Dan Velte (Senior Assistant Tournament Director), Daniel Kirby (Vice President of Risk Management) and Lance Van Auken (Vice President of Communications).

More than 7,000 teams, approximately

6,500 teams in the U.S. alone, begin the tournaments in the Little League Baseball division alone. About 6,500 are eliminated in the first three weeks of play. About 45,000 games are played in eight divisions leading up to the various World Series tournaments. More than 16,000 of those games are played in the Little League division, the equivalent of more than six Major League baseball seasons.

District: This is the first level of play. Most district tournaments begin around the first week of July, lasting from one to three weeks. Some large districts, or those made up of widely dispersed teams, play in area tournaments before advancing to a district final or semifinal. Some district tournaments are played in a modified Olympic Pool Play Format, similar to that used in the Little League Baseball World Series.

State, Province or Country: This is the next major level of play. However, in some states, provinces or countries where there are many leagues, a sub-tournament is played. State, provincial or national tournaments are generally played around the last week of July or the first week of August. Most of these tournaments are played in a standard double-elimination format.

Region: This is the third level. However, there may be one or two pre-regional tournaments (Section or Division Tournaments) played in some areas before advancing to the regional level. Regional tournaments are usually played in the first or second week of August. Most are double-elimination, but a few use the modified Olympic Pool Play Format.

World Series: This is the final level of tournament play. There are eight World Series tournaments played in the Little League program: Little League Baseball, Junior League Baseball, Senior League Baseball, Big League Baseball, Girls Little League Softball, Girls Junior League Softball, Girls Senior League Softball, and Girls Big League Softball. The various World Series tournaments are played in August.

2012 Little League World Series Dates and Sites

Big League Baseball (15-18-year olds)

July 25 to Aug. 1 – Easley, S.C. (Easley Recreation Complex) – 12th season in Easley; 45th season overall

Tournament Director: Jon Humphrey (jon.humphrey@sulzer.com); *Web Site:* www.big-leagueworldseries.org

Big League Softball (14-18-year-old girls)

Aug. 2 to Aug. 8 – Kalamazoo, Mich. (Vanderberg Park) - 19th season in Kalamazoo; 31st season overall

Tournament Director: Fred Welser (fwelser@ameritech.com); *Web Site:* www.softball-worldseries.org

Senior League Softball (13-16-year-old girls)

Aug. 5 to Aug. 11 – Lower Sussex, Del. (Pyle Center) – 12th season in Lower Sussex; 37th season overall

Tournament Director: Martin Donovan (martinbdonovan@aol.com); *Web Site:* www.District3.org

Little League Softball (11-12-year-old girls)

Aug. 9 to Aug. 15 – Portland, Ore. (Alpenrose Stadium) - 19th season in Portland; 39th season overall

Tournament Director: Bob Hudlow (rpna-hud@comcast.net); *Web Site:* www.softball-worldseries.com

Junior League Softball (13-14-year-old girls)

Aug. 12 to Aug. 18 – Kirkland, Wash. (Everest Park) – 14th season in Kirkland; 14th season overall

Tournament Director: John Chadwick (chad98006@comcast.net); *Web Site:* www.jrsoftballworldseries.com

Junior League Baseball (13-14-year-olds)

Aug. 12 to Aug. 18 – Taylor, Mich. (Heritage Park) – 32nd season in Taylor; 32nd season overall

Tournament Director: Greg Bzura (bgregbz@att.net); *Web Site:* www.cityoftaylor.com/worldseries

Senior League Baseball (13-16-year-olds)

Aug. 12 to Aug. 18 – Bangor, Maine (Shawn T. Mansfield Stadium) – 11th season in Bangor; 52nd season overall

Tournament Director: Mike Brooker (MTB756@aol.com); *Web Site:* <http://worldseries.bangorinfo.com> or www.mansfieldstadium.net

Little League Baseball (11-12-year-olds)

Aug. 16 to Aug. 26 – South Williamsport, Pa. (Lamade/Volunteer Stadiums) – 54th season in South Williamsport; 66th season overall

Tournament Director: Patrick Wilson (pwilson@LittleLeague.org); *Web Site:* www.LittleLeague.org

Tournament Travel

Entry into the Little League International Tournament is voluntary for all local Little Leagues. Most, however, opt to enter.

Each local Little League pays a fee of \$150 for each team it wishes to enter in the International Tournament. These fees are deposited into a restricted fund that is used only for the conduct of the International Tournament. This is a one-time fee; no other tournament fees of any kind are collected by Little League International from the individuals, the teams, or the local leagues at any other tournaments, up to and including the World Series.

When a U.S. team advances beyond district play, Little League International pays the local Little League \$1 per mile for one round trip to each of the next tournament sites, to help defray the expenses involved. An exception is when Little League International directly provides the transportation and lodging.

Additionally, tournament organizers at each of the 58 regional levels worldwide are provided \$1,000 to help offset expenses. Teams advancing to the regional level in the U.S. receive an additional \$200.

All of the standard expenses (travel, transportation, food, lodging, etc.) for all teams advancing to any of the eight World Series tournaments are provided by Little League International. This includes the manager, up to two coaches, and all players on the roster. Parents and fans are responsible for their own transportation and lodging.

Little League World Champions

Little League Baseball

(1947-1958 -- played in Williamsport, Pa. – Brown Memorial Park)

- 1947 Maynard-Williamsport, Pennsylvania
- 1948 Lock Haven-Lock Haven, Pennsylvania
- 1949 Little Big League-Hammonton, New Jersey
- 1950 National-Houston, Texas
- 1951 Stamford-Stamford, Connecticut
- 1952 National-Norwalk, Connecticut
- 1953 Southside-Birmingham, Alabama
- 1954 National-Schenectady, New York
- 1955 Morrisville-Morrisville, Pennsylvania
- 1956 Hondo Lions-Roswell, New Mexico
- 1957 Industrial-Monterrey, Mexico
- 1958 Industrial-Monterrey, Mexico

(1959-present -- played in South Williamsport, Pa.)

- 1959 National-Hamtramck, Michigan
- 1960 American-Levittown, Pennsylvania
- 1961 Northern-El Cajon/La Mesa, California
- 1962 Moreland District-San Jose, California
- 1963 National-Granada Hills, California
- 1964 Mid Island-Staten Island, New York
- 1965 Windsor Locks-Windsor Locks, Connecticut
- 1966 Westbury-Houston, Texas
- 1967 West Tokyo-Tokyo, Japan
- 1968 Wakayama-Wakayama, Japan
- 1969 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1970 Wayne-Wayne, New Jersey
- 1971 Tainan-Chinese Taipei
- 1972 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1973 Tainan-Chinese Taipei
- 1974 Kao Ksiung-Chinese Taipei
- 1975 Lakewood-Lakewood, New Jersey
- 1976 Chofu-Tokyo, Japan
- 1977 Li-Teh-Chinese Taipei
- 1978 Pin-Kuang-Chinese Taipei
- 1979 Pu-Tzu Town-Chinese Taipei
- 1980 Hua Lian-Chinese Taipei
- 1981 Tai-Ping-Chinese Taipei
- 1982 Kirkland National-Kirkland, Washington
- 1983 East Marietta National-Marietta, Georgia
- 1984 Seoul-Seoul, Korea
- 1985 Seoul-Seoul, Korea
- 1986 Tainan Park-Chinese Taipei
- 1987 Hua Lian-Chinese Taipei
- 1988 Tai Chung-Chinese Taipei
- 1989 National-Trumbull, Connecticut
- 1990 San-Hua-Chinese Taipei
- 1991 Hsi Nan-Chinese Taipei
- 1992 Long Beach-Long Beach, California
- 1993 Long Beach-Long Beach, California
- 1994 Coquivacoa-Maracaibo, Venezuela
- 1995 Shan-Hua-Chinese Taipei

- 1996 Fu-Hsing-Chinese Taipei
- 1997 Linda Vista-Guadalupe, Mexico
- 1998 Toms River East American
Toms River, New Jersey
- 1999 Hirakata-Osaka, Japan
- 2000 Sierra Maestra-Maracaibo, Venezuela
- 2001 Tokyo Kitasuna-Tokyo, Japan
- 2002 Valley Sports American-Louisville, Kentucky
- 2003 Musashi-Fuchu-Tokyo, Japan
- 2004 Pabao
Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles
- 2005 West Oahu-Ewa Beach, Hawaii
- 2006 Columbus Northern-Columbus, Georgia
- 2007 Warner Robins American
Warner Robins, Georgia
- 2008 Waipio-Waipahu, Hawaii
- 2009 Park View-Chula Vista, California
- 2010 Edogawa Minami-Tokyo, Japan
- 2011 Ocean View-Huntington Beach, California

Junior League Baseball

(1981-present -- played in Taylor, Mich.)

- 1981 Boardman-Boardman, Ohio
- 1982 Belmont Heights-Tampa, Florida
- 1983 Manati-Puerto Rico
- 1984 Pearl City-Pearl City, Hawaii
- 1985 Tampa Bay-Tampa, Florida
- 1986 Waldorf-Waldorf, Maryland
- 1987 Rowland Heights
Rowland Heights, California
- 1988 Lugo Buzo Montez-Mexicali, Mexico
- 1989 Manati-Puerto Rico
- 1990 Juan Antonio Bibiloni-Yabucoa, Puerto Rico
- 1991 Northwest 45-Spring, Texas
- 1992 Sunnyside-Tucson, Arizona
- 1993 Cayey-Puerto Rico
- 1994 Thousand Oaks-Thousand Oaks, California
- 1995 South Lake Charles
South Lake Charles, Louisiana
- 1996 Northwest 45-Spring, Texas
- 1997 Salem Youth-Salem, New Hampshire
- 1998 South Mission Viejo
Mission Viejo, California
- 1999 Arroyo-Arroyo, Puerto Rico
- 2000 Aiea-Aiea, Hawaii
- 2001 Aiea-Aiea, Hawaii
- 2002 Cartersville-Cartersville, Georgia
- 2003 La Mirada-La Mirada, California
- 2004 Palma Ceia/Bayshore-Tampa, Florida
- 2005 Curundu-Panama City, Panama
- 2006 El Campo-El Campo, Texas
- 2007 Pearl City-Pearl City, Hawaii
- 2008 Pabao
Willemstad, Curacao, Netherland Antilles
- 2009 Mountain View-Scottsdale, Ariz.
- 2010 Chung-Ching Junior
Taipei City, Chinese Taipei
- 2011 Palma Ceia-Tampa, Fla.

Senior League Baseball

(1961-62 -- played in Williamsport, Pa.)

- 1961 Natrona Heights
Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania
- 1962 West Hempstead
West Hempstead, New York
- (1963 -- played in Bethlehem, Pa.)*
- 1963 Del Norte-Monterrey, Mexico
- (1964 -- played in Louisville, Ky.)*
- 1964 International-Massapequa, New York
- (1965-67 -- played in Des Moines, Iowa)*
- 1965 Del Norte-Monterrey, Mexico
- 1966 East Rochester-East Rochester, New York
- 1967 Westbury-Westbury, New York
- (1968-85 -- played in Gary, Ind.)*
- 1968 New Hyde Park-New Hyde Park, New York
- 1969 Airport-Sacramento, California
- 1970 West Tampa-Tampa, Florida
- 1971 East La Habra-La Habra, California
- 1972 Meiho Pingtung-Chinese Taipei
- 1973 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1974 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1975 Meiho Pingtung-Chinese Taipei
- 1976 Meiho Pingtung-Chinese Taipei
- 1977 Hau Hsing-Chinese Taipei
- 1978 Jong Kung-Chinese Taipei
- 1979 Tung Feng-Chinese Taipei
- 1980 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1981 Georgetown-Georgetown, Delaware
- 1982 Golita Valley-Santa Barbara, California
- 1983 Mei-Ho Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1984 Altamonte Springs
Altamonte Springs, Florida
- 1985 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- (1986-01 -- played in Kissimmee, Fla.)*
- 1986 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1987 Athens-Athens, Ohio
- 1988 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1989 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1990 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1991 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1992 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1993 La Vega-Dominican Republic
- 1994 North Brandon-Brandon, Florida
- 1995 Dunedin National-Dunedin, Florida
- 1996 Coquivacoa-Maracaibo, Venezuela
- 1997 San Francisco-San Francisco, Venezuela
- 1998 Diamond Bar-Diamond Bar, California
- 1999 Kissimmee-Kissimmee, Florida
- 2000 Curundu-Panama City, Panama
- 2001 Palm Harbor American-Palm Harbor, Florida
- (2002-pres. -- played in Bangor, Maine)*
- 2002 Pabao
Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles
- 2003 Hilo-Hilo, Hawaii
- 2004 Freehold Township-Freehold, New Jersey
- 2005 Urbandale-Urbandale, Iowa
- 2006 Paraguana-Falcon, Venezuela

- 2007 Cartersville-Cartersville, Georgia
- 2008 North Cumberland
Upper Deerfield, New Jersey
- 2009 West University-Houston, Texas
- 2010 Aruba South-San Nicolas, Aruba
- 2011 Hilo-Hilo, Hawaii

Big League Baseball

(1968-69 -- played in Winston-Salem, N.C.)

- 1968 Charleston-Charleston, West Virginia
- 1969 Mojave Desert-Barstow, California
- (1970-2000 -- played in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.)*
- 1970 Lincolnwood North-Lincolnwood, Illinois
- 1971 Cupertino-San Jose, California
- 1972 Orlando South-Orlando, Florida
- 1973 Lincolnwood North-Lincolnwood, Illinois
- 1974 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1975 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1976 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1977 Ping Dong-Chinese Taipei
- 1978 Taichong City-Chinese Taipei
- 1979 West Hempstead
West Hempstead, New York
- 1980 Buena Park-Buena Park, California
- 1981 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1982 San Juan-San Juan, Puerto Rico
- 1983 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1984 Ping Tung-Chinese Taipei
- 1985 Broward County-Broward County, Florida
- 1986 Maracaibo-Maracaibo, Venezuela
- 1987 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1988 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1989 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1990 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1991 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1992 Broward County-Broward County, Florida
- 1993 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1994 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1995 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1996 Taipei-Chinese Taipei
- 1997 Broward County-Broward County, Florida
- 1998 District 13 California
- 1999 District 14 Orlando
- 2000 District 3-Fraser Valley, British Columbia
- (2001-pres. -- played in Easley, S.C.)*
- 2001 District 62-Westminster, California
- 2002 Roberto Rivera-Cayey, Puerto Rico
- 2003 District 1-Easley, South Carolina
- 2004 District 1-Easley, South Carolina
- 2005 District 1-Easley, South Carolina
- 2006 Thousand Oaks-Thousand Oaks, California
- 2007 District 1-Easley, South Carolina
- 2008 District 7-South Carolina
- 2009 Bravos de Portezuela
Santiago, Dominican Republic
- 2010 District 1-Puerto Rico
- 2011 District 7-Greenville, South Carolina

Little League Softball

(1974 -- played in Freeport, Long Island, N.Y.)
1974 Wellswood-Tampa, Florida
(1975 -- played in South Williamsport, Pa.)
1975 National-Medford, Oregon
(1976-77 -- played in Portland, Ore.)
1976 Salinas-Salinas, California
1977 American-Salinas, California
(1978 -- played in Baxter Springs, Kan.)
1978 Shippensburg-Shippensburg, Pennsylvania
(1979 -- played in Waco, Texas)
1979 North Providence West
North Providence, Rhode Island
(1980-93 -- played in Kalamazoo, Mich.)
1980 Glendale-Glendale, California
1981 Gresham-Gresham, Oregon
1982 76er-Glendale, California
1983 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1984 Albuquerque-Albuquerque, New Mexico
1985 National-Brookfield, Illinois
1986 Tampa Bay-Tampa, Florida
1987 Tampa Bay-Tampa, Florida
1988 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1989 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1990 Foothill-Glendale, California
1991 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1992 Midway-Waco, Texas
1993 Midway-Waco, Texas
(1994-pres. -- played in Portland, Ore.)
1994 Midway-Waco, Texas
1995 Midway-Waco, Texas
1996 Countryside-Clearwater, Florida
1997 Midway-Waco, Texas
1998 Midway-Waco, Texas
1999 Midway-Waco, Texas
2000 Midway-Waco, Texas
2001 Rosario y Cardona-Maunabo, Puerto Rico
2002 Midway-Waco, Texas
2003 Midway-Waco, Texas
2004 Midway-Waco, Texas
2005 McLean-McLean, Virginia
2006 Mattawan-Mattawan, Michigan
2007 Morristown American/National
Morristown, Tennessee
2008 Simpsonville-Simpsonville, South Carolina
2009 Warner Robins American
Warner Robins, Georgia
2010 Warner Robins American
Warner Robins, Georgia
2011 Sterling-Sterling, Illinois

Junior League Softball

(1999-pres. -- played in Kirkland, Wash.)
1999 Midway-Woodway-Hewitt, Texas
2000 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
2001 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
2002 Utrecht/Hague-Utrecht/Hague, Netherlands
2003 Bacolod-Bacolod, Philippines

2004 East Side-South Bend, Indiana
2005 Lake Wales-Lake Wales, Florida
2006 Naples - Naples, Florida
2007 Asoferns Maunabo, Puerto Rico
2008 Pusch Ridge Girls Softball
Oro Valley, Arizona
2009 ASOFEM-Maunabo, Puerto Rico
2010 ASOFEM-Maunabo, Puerto Rico
2011 Crosswell Lexington-Crosswell, Michigan

Senior League Softball

(1976-77 -- played in Portland, Ore.)
1976 Wellswood-Tampa, Florida
1977 Wellswood-Tampa, Florida
(1978 -- played in Baxter Springs, Kan.)
1978 Wellswood-Tampa, Florida
(1979 -- played in Waco, Texas)
1979 Gaylord-Gaylord, Michigan
(1980-99 -- played in Kalamazoo, Mich.)
1980 Naples-Naples, Florida
1981 Shippensburg-Shippensburg, Pennsylvania
1982 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1983 Orange Park-Orange Park, Florida
1984 Naples-Naples, Florida
1985 Beaverdale-Des Moines, Iowa
1986 Georgetown-Jenison, Michigan
1987 Quito-Campbell, California
1988 Tigard-Tigard, Oregon
1989 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1990 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1991 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1992 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1993 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1994 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1995 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1996 Greater Naples-Naples, Florida
1997 Parkview-Lancaster, California
1998 West Portage-Portage, Michigan
1999 Stanton-Newport-Wilmington, Delaware
(2000 -- played in Louisville, Ky.)
2000 Santa Cruz Valley-Eloy, Arizona
(2001-pres. -- Lower Sussex, Del.)
2001 Foothill-Glendale, California
2002 Midway-Waco, Texas
2003 East Surrey-Pilot Mountain, North Carolina
2004 Rosario y Cardona-Maunabo, Puerto Rico
2005 Citrus Park-Tampa, Florida
2006 Milton-Milton, Pennsylvania
2007 Northwest-San Antonio, Texas
2008 ASOFEM-Maunabo, Puerto Rico
2009 West Ouachita-Calhoun, Louisiana
2010 Northside Suburban-San Antonio, Texas
2011 Laurel-Laurel, Delaware

Big League Softball

(1982 -- played in Mishawaka, Ind.)
1982 Tampa, Florida
(1983-89 -- played in Indianapolis, Ind.)
1983 Tampa, Florida

1984 Williamsport, Pennsylvania
1985 Williamsport, Pennsylvania
1986 Talmadge, Ohio
1987 District 4 Northern California
1988 Portland, Maine
1989 Portland, Maine
(1990-93 -- played in Mesa, Ariz.)
1990 Williamsport, Pennsylvania
1991 District 9 Texas
1992 Orlando, Florida
1993 District 9 Washington
(1994-pres. -- played in Kalamazoo, Mich.)
1994 Williamsport, Pennsylvania
1995 District 13 Florida
1996 Antelope Valley, California
1997 Mechanicsville, Maryland
1998 District 7 Maryland
1999 District 7 Maryland
2000 District 2 Michigan
2001 District 7 Maryland
2002 District 7 Michigan
2003 District 3 Maryland
2004 District 9 Michigan-Grand Rapids
2005 Antelope Valley, California
2006 District 2 Michigan-Kalamazoo
2007 District 3 - Connecticut
2008 District 9 - Michigan
2009 District 2 Michigan-Kalamazoo
2010 District 9 Michigan-Grand Rapids
2011 District 9 Michigan-Grand Rapids

Little League Baseball World Series

Tournament Play and the World Series

Tournament play is regarded as an important supplemental phase of the Little League program. There is no obligation on the part of any league to enter the tournament, but a majority participate annually.

Little League Baseball Tournament teams are made up of players selected from among the Major Division teams in local leagues. They are limited in number to a maximum roster of 14 Little League age (11 or 12 years old) players. (League age is the age attained by a player as of April 30 of the year in question.) Managers and coaches also are selected from the personnel of local leagues.

There are eight regions represented in the United States and eight international regions. Tournament play is conducted through the various levels to ultimately determine regional champions. Each regional champion is invited to participate in the World Series in South Williamsport, Pa.

There is no fee of any kind for any team in the Little League Baseball World Series. All of the expenses for all teams, including travel, are paid by Little League International. While at the Series, the teams are housed in dormitories on the complex, and food is provided - all at no charge. All teams are provided with identical accommodations, without regard to their economic status.

Additionally, every league with a team that wins its district level championship and advances to the next level, receives a reimbursement from Little League Baseball and Softball of \$1 per mile for one round trip to each tournament site, to help offset travel expenses. (Usually a district comprises a town, county or several towns or counties.)

Little League is able to pay this because every league pays a one-time entry fee of \$150 for each team entered in the International Tournament. This fund is restricted only to offsetting tournament expenses. This fund is also used to transport the Little League Baseball World Series teams to and

from South Williamsport.

Additionally, starting in 2003, volunteer tournament organizers at each of the 58 regional levels worldwide were provided \$1,000 to help offset expenses. Teams advancing to the regional level in the U.S. receive an additional \$200. Little League returned \$2 million from the Little League Travel Fund to local Little League programs in 2009, helping to defray July-August travel costs for more than 500 teams in hundreds of leagues.

To qualify for the Little League Baseball World Series, a team comprised of the best 11- and 12- year-olds in a Little League program must advance through the world's largest elimination tournament. At the Little League Baseball World Series in South Williamsport, the attendance is normally well over 300,000, with crowds of 30,000 or more for the championship game. A record total of 414,905 fans attended the 2011 World Series. Millions more see the games on ESPN, ESPN2, ESPN3.com and ABC.

There is never any admission charge to attend a Little League game at Howard J. Lamade Stadium or Little League Volunteer Stadium. Tickets for the World Championship game, for all seats in Lamade Stadium, are given away by lottery well in advance of the World Series. Seating in all other areas is on a first-come, first-served basis. No tickets are required at any time for the terraces beyond the outfield fence at Lamade Stadium, offering excellent viewing from any vantage point.

A family of four can attend the Little League Baseball World Series (with no charge for parking or admission), purchase a souvenir program, and each person in the family can have a hot dog, French fries and a large soda for about \$25.

The highest estimated attendance for a Little League Baseball World Series game was in 2001 when a crowd of 44,800 watched Tokyo Kitasuna Little League from Tokyo, Japan, play Apopka National Little League from Apopka, Fla.

World Series Participants

- * World Series Champion
- # World Series Runner-Up
- ** Awarded berth after 2001 Little League Baseball World Series

International Teams

Aruba (1)

Aruba North, Oranjestad2011

Belgium (2)

Shape.....1981

Brussels1984

Canada (52)

National, Montreal, Quebec.....1952

National, Vancouver, B.C.1953

Valleyfield, Quebec.....1958

Parkdale Lions, Toronto, Ontario1960

Kiwanis East, Montreal, Quebec.....1961

Stoney Creek, Ontario1962

Stoney Creek, Ontario#1965

Central, Windsor, Ontario.....1966

East Trail, Trail, B.C.....1967

Sherbrooke-Lennoxville, Sherbrooke, Quebec 1968

Valleyfield, Quebec.....1969

Valleyfield, Quebec.....1970

Brockville, Ontario.....1971

South, Windsor, Ontario1972

Whalley, Surrey, B.C.....1973

Esquimalt, British Columbia1974

Trail, British Columbia.....1976

Norcrest, Lethbridge, Alberta.....1977

Whalley, Surrey B.C.1978

Sherbrooke-Lennoxville, Sherbrooke, Quebec 1979

Trail, British Columbia.....1980

Trail, British Columbia.....1981

Rotary, Rouyn, Quebec.....1982

Sherbrooke Fluerimont, Sherbrooke, Quebec

.....1983

Conquitlan, British Columbia.....1984

Glanbrook, Binbrook, Ontario1985

Valleyfield, Quebec.....1986

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.....1987

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.....1988

High Park, Toronto.....1989

Trail, British Columbia.....1990

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.....1991

Valleyfield, Quebec.....1992

Lynn Valley, Vancouver1993

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.....1994

High Park, Toronto, Ontario1995

Kennedy, Surrey, B.C.1996

Whalley, Surrey, B.C.1997

Langley, B.C.1998

Gordon Head, Victoria, B.C.1999

High Park, Toronto, Ontario.....2000

Calgary West, Calgary, Alberta.....2001

North Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan2002

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.....2003

East Napean, Ottawa, Ontario2004

Whalley, Surrey, B.C.2005

Whalley, Surrey, B.C.2006

White Rock, Surrey, B.C.2007

White Rock, Surrey, B.C.2008

Hastings Community, Vancouver, B.C.2009

Little Mountain, Vancouver, B.C.2010

Langley, B.C.2011

Chinese Taipei (26)

Taipei, Chinese Taipei*1969

Chayi, Chinese Taipei1970

Tainan, Chinese Taipei*1971

Taipei, Chinese Taipei*1972

Tainan City, Chinese Taipei*1973

Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei*1974

Li-Teh, Kaohsiung.....*1977

Pin-Kuang, Pin-Tung*1978

Pu-Tzu Town, Chia-Yi*1979

Long Kuong, Hua Lian.....*1980

Tai-Ping, Taichung.....*1981

Pu-Tzu Town, Chia-Yi#1982

Tainan Park*1986

Hua Lian*1987

Tai Ping, Taichung*1988

Kang-tu, Kaohsiung.....#1989

San-Hua, Tainan County*1990

Hsi Nan, Taichung*1991

Li-Jen, Tainan1994

Shan-Hua, Tainan.....*1995

Fu-Hsing, Kaohsiung*1996

Shou-Tien, Kaohsiung2004

Li-Shing, Taichung2007

Kuei-Shan, Taoyuan#2009

Fu-Hsing, Kaohsiung2010

Ching-Tang, Kaohsiung2011

Curacao (10)

Pabao, Willemstad.....1980

Pariba, Willemstad2001

Pariba, Willemstad2002

Pabao, Willemstad.....2003

Pabao, Willemstad.....*2004

Pabao, Willemstad.....#2005

Pabao, Willemstad.....2006

Pabao, Willemstad.....2007

Pabao, Willemstad.....2008

Pabao, Willemstad.....2009

Dominican Republic (7)

La Javilla, Santo Domingo1978

Liquito Hernandez, Barahona.....#1983

Rolando Paulino, Moca.....1987

Luis Montas, San Cristobal1991

Epy Guerrero, Santo Domingo.....1992

Eduardo Sosa, San Cristobal1995

Ramon Matias Mella, San Isidro.....1996

France (1)

Poitiers Post, Vienne.....1962

Germany (15)

Berlin Command.....1960

Pirmasens Post.....1961

Wiesbaden.....1964

Rhein Main.....1966

Wiesbaden.....1968

Wiesbaden.....1969

Wiesbaden.....1970

Bitburg, Bitburg Air Base.....1973

Kaiserslautern.....1976

Falcon, Ramstein Air Base.....1990

KMC, Ramstein Air Base.....1992

KMC, Ramstein Air Base.....1993

Ramstein, Ramstein Air Base.....1999

KMC American, Ramstein Air Base.....2009

KMC American, Ramstein Air Base.....2010

Greece (1)

Athenai Airport, Athens.....1974

Guam (5)

Central, Agana.....2001

Central, Agana.....2002

Central, Agana.....2003

Central East, Mangilao-Barrigada.....2005

Southern, Yona.....2008

Italy (2)

Aviano Air Base, Aviano.....1979

Emilia.....2008

Japan (22)

Kunitachi, Tokyo.....1962

Tachikawa, Tokyo.....1964

Arakawa, Tokyo.....1965

Wakayama.....1966

West Tokyo, Tokyo.....*1967

Wakayama, Osaka.....*1968

Chofu, Tokyo.....*1976

Osaka Yodogawa, Osaka.....1983

Seya, Yokohama.....1997

Kashima, Ibaraki.....#1998

Hirakata, Osaka.....*1999

Musashi Fuchu, Tokyo.....2000

Kitasuna, Tokyo.....*2001

Sendai Higashi, Sendai.....#2002

Musashi Fuchu, Tokyo.....*2003

Chiba City.....2005

Kawaguchi City.....#2006

Kitasuna, Tokyo.....#2007

Edogawa Minami, Tokyo.....2008

Chiba City.....2009

Edogawa Minami, Tokyo.....*2010

Hamamatsu Minami, Hamamatsu City.....#2011

Mariana Islands (3)

Garapan City, Saipan.....1993

Saipan.....2004

Saipan.....2006

Mexico (25)

Industrial, Monterrey.....*1957

Industrial, Monterrey.....*1958

Industrial, Monterrey.....1960

Industrial, Monterrey.....1961

Del Norte, Monterrey.....1962

Liga Pequena Obisnado, Monterrey.....1963

Liga Pequena Obisnado, Monterrey.....#1964

Liga Pequena Cuauhtemoc, Monterrey.....1966

Liga Pequena De Linares, Nuevo Leon.....1967

Liga Pequena Mitras, Monterrey.....1973

Unidad Modelo, Monterrey.....1981

Mexicali, Mexicali, Baja California.....#1985

Matamoros, Tamaulipas.....1990

Linda Vista, Guadalupe.....*1997

Linda Vista, Guadalupe.....1998

Matamoros, Tamaulipas.....2001

Contry de Monterrey, Monterrey.....2002

Olmeca, Mexico City.....2003

Seguro Social, Mexicali, Baja California.....2005

Matamoros, Tamaulipas.....2006

Seguro Social, Mexicali, Baja California.....2007

Matamoros, Tamaulipas.....#2008

Guadalupe Trevino Kelly, Reynosa.....2009

Oriente, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.....2010

Seguro Social, Mexicali, Baja California.....2011

Seguro Social, Mexicali, Baja California.....2011

Netherlands (2)

Windmills Apeldoorn, Apeldoorn.....2007

Rotterdam.....2011

Nicaragua (2)

Chinandega.....1968

Chinandega.....1970

Panama (6)

Willys R. Cook, Bethania.....1984

Curundo, Panama City.....1988

David Doleguita, David.....#1993

Santiago de Veraguas.....2001

Curundo, Panama City.....2004

Chitre.....2010

Philippines (1)

Zamboanga City.....#1992

Poland (1)

Kutno.....2004

Puerto Rico (8)

Caparra, San Juan.....1959

Jorge Rosas, Mayaquez.....1969

Cagus Gillette, Caguas.....1971

Almirante Gallery, San Juan.....1972

Canales, Puerto Nuevo.....1976

Luis Llorens Torres, Santurce.....1979

Juan A. Bibiloni, Yabucoa.....1999

Jose M. Rodriguez, Manati.....2010

Russia (5)

Khovrino, Moscow.....2001

Khovrino, Moscow.....2002

Khovrino, Moscow.....2003

Brateevo, Moscow	2005
Brateevo, Moscow	2006

Saudi Arabia (23)

Arabian Gulf, Al Khobar	1983
Arabian Gulf, Al Khobar	1985
Aramco, Dhahran.....	1987
Aramco, Dhahran.....	1988
Aramco, Dhahran.....	1989
Arabian American, Dhahran	1991
Arabian American, Dhahran	1994
Arabian American, Dhahran	1995
Arabian American, Dhahran	1996
Arabian American, Dhahran	1997
Arabian American, Dhahran	1998
Arabian American, Dhahran	2000
Arabian American, Dhahran	2001
Arabian American, Dhahran	2002
Arabian American, Dhahran	2003
Arabian American, Dhahran	2004
Arabian American, Dhahran	2005
Arabian American, Dhahran	2006
Arabian American, Dhahran	2007
Arabian American, Dhahran	2008
Arabian American, Dhahran	2009
Arabian American, Dhahran	2010
Arabian American, Dhahran	2011

South Korea (2)

National, Seoul	*1984
National, Seoul	*1985

Spain (9)

Rota	1965
Rota	1967
Madrid.....	1971
Madrid.....	1972
Torrejón Air Base, Madrid.....	1977
Torrejón Air Base, Madrid.....	1978
Torrejón Air Base, Madrid.....	1980
Torrejón Air Base, Madrid.....	1982
Torrejón Air Base, Madrid.....	1986

Turkey (1)

Izmir.....	1963
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Venezuela (16)

Qulia, Maracaibo	1965
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	1974
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	1977
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	1982
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	1985
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	1986
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	1989
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	*1994
Sierra Maestra, Maracaibo	*2000
Los Leones, Valencia.....	2002
Altagracia, Zulia	2003
Cardinales Barquisimeto.....	2006
La Victoria, Maracaibo.....	2007
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	2008
Coquivacoa, Maracaibo	2009

Gran Maracay, Maracay.....	2011
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U.S. TEAMS

Alabama (8)

Southside, Birmingham	*1953
Auburn.....	1955
Auburn.....	1956
National, Gadsden.....	1958
National, Gadsden.....	1959
South Brookley, Mobile	1964
Cottage Hill, Mobile.....	1990
National, Phenix City	#1999

Arizona (6)

South Mountain East Side, Phoenix.....	1965
Cactus, Tucson.....	#1973
International, Tucson.....	#1986
National, Chandler.....	2003
Ahwatukee American, Phoenix.....	2006
National, Chandler.....	2007

Arkansas (3)

National, Little Rock.....	1952
National, Little Rock.....	1953
Burns Park, North Little Rock.....	1979

California (43)

Jaycee, San Bernardino.....	1951
National, San Diego	1952
Lions Club, Colton.....	#1954
North Shore, San Diego	1955
Lions Club, Colton.....	1956
Northern, La Mesa.....	#1957
West Auburn, Auburn.....	#1959
East Lakewood.....	1960
Northern, El Cajon	*1961
Moreland, San Jose	*1962
National, Granada Hills.....	*1963
National, La Puente	1964
Airport, Sacramento	1966
Northridge City, Northridge.....	1967
Bolsa, Garden Grove.....	1968
Briarwood, Santa Clara	#1969
Campbell	#1970
Red Bluff	#1974
American, Northridge.....	1975
Campbell	#1976
Western, El Cajon	#1977
San Ramon Valley, Danville.....	#1978
Campbell	#1979
National, Escondido.....	1981
Pacific, Sacramento	1983
Los Gatos	1984
Northwood, Irvine	#1987
Eastview, San Pedro.....	1989
Federal, Cypress	1990
San Ramon Valley, Danville.....	#1991
Long Beach	*1992
Long Beach	*1993
Northridge City, Northridge.....	#1994

Yorba Linda	1995	Warner Robins American, Warner Robins	2009
Moorpark	1996	Columbus Northern, Columbus	2010
South, Mission Viejo	#1997	Warner Robins American, Warner Robins	2011
Federal, Cypress	1998	Hawaii (11)	
American, Oceanside	2001	Pearl Harbor, Honolulu	1958
Aptos	2002	Windward, Oahu	1959
Conejo Valley	#2004	Pearl Harbor, Honolulu	1960
Rancho Buena Vista, Vista	2005	American, Hilo	1961
Park View, Chula Vista	*2009	Wahiawa	1971
Ocean View, Huntington Beach	*2011	Community, Pearl City	1972
Connecticut (16)		Pearl City	#1988
Middleton	1948	Waipio, Waipahu	2002
Bridgeport	1949	West Oahu, Ewa Beach	*2005
Bridgeport	#1950	Waipio, Waipahu	*2008
Stamford	*1951	Waipio, Waipahu	#2010
National, Norwalk	*1952	Idaho (1)	
North End, Bridgeport	1957	South Central, Boise	1999
Darien	1958	Illinois (14)	
Stratford Original	#1963	Kankakee	1950
Windsor Locks	*1965	Thillen's, Chicago	1951
Walter Smith, New Haven	1974	Joliet	1953
Forestville, Bristol	1976	Melrose Park	1954
Federal, Stamford	1981	Kankakee	#1958
American, Stamford	1983	Kankakee	#1962
McCabe-Waters, Bristol	1984	Jaycee, Kankakee	1966
National, Trumbull	*1989	North Roseland, Chicago	#1967
National, Shelton	2008	South, Palatine	1978
Fairfield American	2010	Barrington	1981
Delaware (1)		Jackie Robinson West, West Chicago	1983
Naamans, Wilmington	2003	Norridge	1986
Florida (22)		South Holland	1992
St. Petersburg	#1948	Lemont	2006
Pensacola	#1949	Indiana (14)	
Pensacola	1950	Lafayette	1949
National, Pensacola	1951	Community Service, Whiting	1952
Orange, Lakeland	1954	American, Terre Haute	1961
West Tampa, Tampa	1967	George Rogers Clark, Jeffersonville	1965
West Tampa, Tampa	1969	American, Terre Haute	1968
Belmont Heights, Tampa	1973	South, Highland	1970
Belmont Heights, Tampa	#1975	Anderson, Gary	#1971
Belmont Heights, Tampa	#1980	Edison, Hammond	#1972
Belmont Heights, Tampa	#1981	Southport, Indianapolis	1984
National, Sarasota	1982	Chesterfield	1987
National, Altamonte Springs	#1984	Dyer	1997
American, Sarasota	1986	Brownsburg	1999
Northside, Tampa	1989	Brownsburg	2001
National, Dunedin	1991	Jeffersonville	2008
R.L. Turner, Panama City	1996	Iowa (11)	
Manatee G.T., Bradenton	1997	Southeast, Davenport	1975
National, Apopka	#2001	Windsor, Des Moines	1976
East Boynton Beach	#2003	Grand National, Des Moines	1980
Maitland	2005	East, Davenport	1989
Citrus Park, Tampa	2008	National, Marshalltown	1996
Georgia (6)		East, Davenport	2000
National, East Marietta	*1983	East, Davenport	2001
Columbus Northern, Columbus	*2006	North Scott, Eldridge	2003
Warner Robins American, Warner Robins	*2007	Northwest, Davenport	2004

Northwest, Davenport.....	2005	Coon Rapids.....	2007
Urbandale.....	2009	Plymouth/New Hope, Plymouth	2010
Kentucky (7)		Mississippi (1)	
Gardenside, Lexington.....	1971	Hub City, Hattiesburg.....	1977
South, Lexington.....	1978	Missouri (2)	
Valley Sports American, Louisville.....	*2002	Webb City.....	2002
Southern, Owensboro	2004	Daniel Boone National, Columbia	2006
Southern, Owensboro	2005	Montana (1)	
Logan County/Russellville, Russellville	2009	Big Sky, Billings	2011
North Oldham, La Grange.....	2011	New Hampshire (4)	
Louisiana (7)		Northside, Dover	1987
Alexandria.....	1955	Bedford.....	1993
South Lake Charles, Lake Charles	1992	Goffstown.....	2000
South Lake Charles, Lake Charles	2001	Portsmouth	2006
Lafayette.....	2005	New Jersey (16)	
South Lake Charles, Lake Charles	2006	Hammonton	1947
South Lake Charles, Lake Charles	2008	Hammonton	1948
Lafayette.....	2011	Hammonton	*1949
Maine (3)		American, Hackensack.....	1952
Suburban, Portland	1951	Delaware, Merchantville	#1955
East Augusta, Augusta	1971	Delaware Township	#1956
Westbrook.....	2005	Pitman	1962
Maryland (7)		American, West New York	#1966
Hagerstown	1950	American, Wayne	*1970
National, Hagerstown.....	1968	Lakewood	*1975
Easton.....	1982	National, Ridgewood	1979
Brunswick	1986	Nottingham, Hamilton Square.....	1992
South Caroline.....	2004	East American, Toms River	1995
West Salisbury	2007	East American, Toms River	*1998
Federal, Hagerstown.....	2008	East American, Toms River	1999
Massachusetts (10)		Toms River National.....	2010
North, Newton	1953	New Mexico (1)	
Needham.....	1954	Lions Hondo, Roswell	*1956
Winchester	1955	New York (17)	
Winchester	1956	Corning	1948
National, Andover	1988	Corning.....	1949
Middleboro.....	1994	Schenectady	#1953
Jesse Burkett, Worcester	2002	National, Schenectady.....	*1954
American, Saugus.....	2003	National, Glen Falls.....	1955
Warpole.....	2007	Eastchester, Tuckahoe	1956
Peabody Western, Peabody	2009	National, Schenectady.....	1959
Michigan (9)		Mid Island, Staten Island	*1964
National, Hamtramck	1955	New City	1972
National, Hamtramck	1956	Colonie	1973
Jaycee, Escanaba	1957	Carman, Rotterdam	1977
National, Hamtramck	*1959	American, Rockville Center.....	1978
Federal, Birmingham	1973	South Shore National, Staten Island.....	1985
Grosse Pointe	1979	South Shore National, Staten Island.....	1991
Pinery Park, Wyoming	1982	Harlem.....	2002
Columbia, Brooklyn	1990	Mid-Island, Staten Island.....	2006
Georgetown, Jenison.....	1998	South Shore National, Staten Island.....	2009
Minnesota (6)		North Carolina (4)	
Central, Duluth	1963	Morresville	1952
East Tonka, Minnetonka	1985	Tar Heel, Greenville	1998
Brooklyn Center American	1994	Southwest Forsyth.....	2002
Arden Hills	1995	Morganton.....	2004

**Little League Baseball World Series
Championship Games**

1947

Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.16
 Lock Haven, Pa.7
 (Semifinals: Lock Haven, Pa. 5, Hammonton, N.J. 1;
 Williamsport, Pa. 2, Lincoln, Pa. 1)

1948

Lock Haven, Pa.6
 St. Petersburg, Fla.5
 (Semifinals: Lock Haven, Pa. 1, Loyalsock, Pa. 0; St.
 Petersburg, Fla. 6, Hammonton, N.J. 1)

1949

Hammonton, N.J.5
 Pensacola, Fla.0
 (Semifinals: Pensacola, Fla. 9, Bridgeport, Conn. 8;
 Hammonton, N.J. 4, Corning, N.Y. 2)

1950

National, Houston, Texas2
 Bridgeport, Conn.1
 (Semifinals: Bridgeport, Conn. 6, Hagerstown, Md.
 2; Houston, Texas 3, Kankakee, Ill. 0)

1951

North Austin Lions, Austin, Texas0
 Stamford, Conn.3
 (Semifinals: Stamford, Conn. 11, Fairmont, W. Va. 0;
 Austin, Texas 9, San Bernardino, Calif. 0)

1952

Optimist, Monongahela, Pa.3
 National, Norwalk, Conn.4
 (Semifinals: Norwalk, Conn. 3, San Diego, Calif. 2;
 Monongahela, Pa. 10, Hackensack, N.J. 1)

1953

Southside, Birmingham, Ala.1
 Schenectady, N.Y.0
 (Semifinals: Schenectady, N.Y. 10, Camp Hill, Pa. 9;
 Birmingham, Ala. 10, Front Royal, Va. 2)

1954

National, Schenectady, N.Y.7
 Colton Lions, Colton, Calif.5
 (Semifinals: Colton, Calif. 8, Melrose Park, Ill. 1;
 Schenectady, N.Y. 5, Masontown, Pa. 3)

1955

Morrisville, Pa.4
 Delaware, Merchantville, N.J.3
 (Semifinals: Morrisville, Pa. 3, Winchester, Mass. 0;
 Merchantville, N.J. 6, Auburn, Ala. 2)

1956

Roswell Lions Hondo, Roswell, N.M.3
 National, Delaware Township, N.J.1
 (Semifinals: Delaware Township, N.J. 2, Colton, Ca-
 lif. 0; Roswell, N.M. 6, Winchester, Mass. 3)

1957

Industrial Monterrey, Mexico4
 La Mesa Northern, La Mesa, Calif.0
 (Semifinals: La Mesa, Calif. 7, Escanaba, Mich. 1;
 Monterrey, Mexico 2, Bridgeport, Conn. 1)

1958

Monterrey, Mexico10
 Jaycee, Kankakee, Ill.1
 (Semifinals: Monterrey, Mexico 11, Darien, Conn. 5;
 Kankakee, Ill. 3, Gadsden, Ala. 1)

1959

National, Hamtramck, Mich.12
 West Auburn, Auburn, Calif.0
 (Semifinals: Auburn, Calif. 8, Shippensburg, Pa. 1;
 Hamtramck, Mich. 7, Oahu, Hawaii 0)

1960

American, Levittown, Pa.5
 North East Optimist, Ft. Worth, Texas0
 (Semifinals: Levittown, Pa. 9, Lakewood, Calif. 1; Ft.
 Worth, Texas 5, Monterrey, Mexico 1)

1961

Northern, El Cajon, Calif.4
 El Campo, Texas2
 (Semifinals: El Cajon, Calif. 3, Hilo, Hawaii 2; El Cam-
 po, Texas 1, Monterrey, Mexico 0)

1962

Moreland, San Jose, Calif.3
 Jaycee, Kankakee, Ill.0
 (Semifinals: Kankakee, Ill. 9, Pittman, N.J. 5; San
 Jose, Calif. 2, Monterrey, Mexico 0)

1963

Original, Stratford, Conn.1
 Northern, Granada Hills, Calif.2
 (Semifinals: Granada Hills, Calif. 14, Izmir, Turkey 0;
 Stratford, Conn. 5, Duluth, Minn. 2)

1964

Mid Island, Staten Island, N.Y.4
 Liga Pequena Obispado,
 Monterrey, Mexico0
 (Semifinals: Monterrey, Mexico 4, Mobile, Ala. 3;
 Staten Island, N.Y. 3, Tokyo, Japan 1)

1965

Windsor Locks, Conn.3
Stoney Creek, Ontario, Canada.....1
(Semifinals: Windsor Locks, Conn. 1, Waco, Texas, 0; Stoney Creek, Ontario 1, Jeffersonville, Ind. 0)

1966

Westbury American, Houston, Texas8
American, West New York, N.J.2
(Semifinals: Houston, Texas 4, Sacramento, Calif. 0; West New York, N.J. 4, Osaka, Japan 0)

1967

West, Tokyo, Japan4
North Roseland, Chicago, Ill.1
(Semifinals: Tokyo, Japan 4, Newtown Square, Pa. 1; Chicago, Ill. 8, Nuevo Leon, Mexico 3)

1968

Wakayama, Osaka, Japan1
Tuckahoe, Richmond, Va.0
(Semifinals: Richmond, Va. 8, Sherbrooke, Quebec 5; Osaka, Japan 3, Garden Grove, Calif. 0)

1969

Taipei, Chinese Taipei5
Briarwood, Santa Clara, Calif.0
(Semifinals: Santa Clara, Calif. 4, Tampa, Fla. 3; Chinese Taipei 4, West Elyria, Ohio 3)

1970

Campbell, Calif.0
American, Wayne, N.J.2
(Semifinals: Campbell, Calif. 2, Chinandega, Nicaragua 1; Wayne, N.J. 4, Highland, Ind. 2)

1971

Tainan, Chinese Taipei12
Anderson, Gary, Ind.3
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 11, Wahiawa, Hawaii 0; Gary, Ind. 7, Madrid, Spain 0)

1972

Taipei, Chinese Taipei6
Edison, Hammond, Ind.0
(Semifinals: Hammond, Ind. 10, San Juan, P.R. 7; Chinese Taipei 9, Pearl City, Hawaii 1)

1973

Tainan City, Chinese Taipei12
Cactus, Tucson, Ariz.0
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 27, Tampa, Fla. 0; Tucson, Ariz. 12, Birmingham, Mich. 0)

1974

Red Bluff, Calif.....1
Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei12
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 27, Tallmadge, Ohio 0; Red Bluff, Calif. 12, Maracaibo, Venezuela 0)

1975

Lakewood, N.J.4
Belmont Heights, Tampa, Fla.3
(Semifinals: Lakewood, N.J. 2, Northridge, Calif. 0; Tampa, Fla. 8, Davenport, Iowa 5)

1976

Campbell, Calif.....3
Chofu, Tokyo, Japan.....10
(Semifinals: Tokyo, Japan 4, Puerto Nuevo, P.R. 0; Campbell, Calif. 3, Richmond, Va. 0)

1977

Western, El Cajon, Calif.2
Li-Teh, Chinese Taipei7
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 9, Maracaibo, Venezuela 2; El Cajon, Calif. 6, Rotterdam, N.Y. 3)

1978

Pin-Kuana, Chinese Taipei11
San Ramon Valley, Danville, Calif.1
(Semifinals: Danville, Calif. 6, Lexington, Ky. 5; Chinese Taipei 3, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic 0)

1979

Campbell, Calif.1
Pu-Tzu Town, Chinese Taipei.....2
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 18, Aviano (Italy) Air Base 0; Campbell, Calif. 8, North Little Rock, Ark. 3)

1980

Long Kuong, Chinese Taipei.....4
Belmont Heights, Tampa, Fla.3
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 23, Trail, B.C. 0; Tampa, Fla. 16, Kirkland, Wash. 0)

1981

Tai-Ping, Chinese Taipei4
Belmont Heights, Tampa, Fla.2
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 16, Trail, B.C. 0; Tampa, Fla. 11, Barrington, Ill. 10)

1982

National, Kirkland, Wash.6
Pu-tzu Town, Chinese Taipei0
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 10, Rouyn, Quebec 7; Kirkland, Wash. 3, Wyoming, Mich. 2)

1983

East National, Marietta, Ga.3
Liquito Hernandez,
Barahona, Dominican Republic1
(Semifinals: Marietta, Ga. 9, Stamford, Conn. 8; Do-
minican Republic 3, Osaka, Japan 0)

1984

National, Altamonte Springs, Fla.2
National, Seoul, South Korea6
(Semifinals: Altamonte Springs, Fla. 8, Southport,
Ind. 4; Seoul, South Korea 10, Coquitlan, B.C. 0)

1985

Mexicali, Mexico.....1
National, Seoul, South Korea.....7
(Semifinals: Seoul, South Korea 16, Binbrook, On-
tario 0; Mexicali, Mexico 2, Morristown, Tenn. 1)

1986

International, Tucson, Ariz.0
Tainan Park, Chinese Taipei12
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 11, Maracaibo, Venezu-
ela 4; Tucson, Ariz. 4, Sarasota, Fla. 1)

1987

Northwood, Irvine, Calif.1
Hua Lian, Chinese Taipei21
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 4, Moca, Dominican Re-
public 0; Irvine, Calif. 8, Chesterfield, Ind. 1)

1988

Tai Ping, Chinese Taipei10
Pearl City, Hawaii0
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 16, Glace Bay, Nova Sco-
tia 1; Pearl City, Hawaii 5, Spring, Texas 4)

1989

Kang-Tu, Chinese Taipei2
National, Trumbull, Conn.5
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 13, Maracaibo, Venezu-
ela 0; Trumbull, Conn. 6, San Pedro, Calif. 3)

1990

Shippensburg, Pa.0
San-Hua, Chinese Taipei9
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 20, Trail, B.C. 1; Ship-
pensburg, Pa. 5, Cypress, Calif. 4)

1991

Hsi Nan, Tai Chung, Chinese Taipei11
San Ramon, Danville, Calif.0
(Semifinals: Chinese Taipei 17, Glace Bay, Nova Sco-
tia 1; Danville, Calif. 13, Staten Island, N.Y. 4)

1992

Long Beach, Calif.6
Zamboanga City, Philippines.....0
(International final: Zamboanga City, Philippines 5,
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic 1; U.S. final:
Long Beach, Calif. 1, Hamilton Square, N.J. 0)
(Zamboanga City, Philippines disqualified and
forfeited because of the use of ineligible (out of
boundaries) players)

1993

David Doleguita, David, Panama2
Long Beach, Calif.3
(International final: David, Panama 5, Kaiserslaut-
ern, Germany 1; U.S. final: Long Beach, Calif. 11,
Bedford, N.H. 0)

1994

Coquivacoa, Maracaibo, Venezuela4
Northridge City, Northridge, Calif.3
(International final: Maracaibo, Venezuela 10,
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia 1; U.S. final: Northridge, Cal-
if. 3, Springfield, Va. 0)

1995

Shan-Hua, Tainan, Chinese Taipei17
Spring, Texas3
(International final: Tainan, Chinese Taipei 1, San
Cristobal, Dominican Republic 0; U.S. final: Spring,
Texas 3, Yorba Linda, Calif. 1)

1996

Fu-Hsing, Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei13
Western, Cranston, R.I.3
(International final: Chinese Taipei 7, San Isidro,
Dominican Republic 1; U.S. final: Cranston, R.I. 6,
Panama City, Fla. 3)

1997

South, Mission Viejo, Calif.4
Linda Vista, Guadalupe, Mexico5
(International final: Guadalupe, Mexico 1, Yoko-
hama, Japan 0; U.S. final: Mission Viejo, Calif. 12,
Bradenton, Fla. 1)

1998

East American, Toms River, N.J.12
Kashima, Japan9
(International final: Kashima, Japan 3, Langley, B.C.
2; U.S. final: Toms River, N.J. 5, Greenville, N.C. 2)

1999

National, Phenix City, Ala.0
Hirakata, Osaka, Japan.....5
(International final: Osaka, Japan 12, Yabucoa,
Puerto Rico 2; U.S. final: Phenix City, Ala. 3, Toms
River, N.J. 2)

2000

Sierra Marstra, Maracaibo, Venezuela.....3
Bellaire, Texas2
(International final: Maracaibo, Venezuela 5, Tokyo, Japan 4; U.S. final: Bellaire, Texas 8, Davenport, Iowa 0)

2001

National, Apopka, Fla.1
Kitasuna, Tokyo, Japan.....2
(International final: Tokyo, Japan 2, Willemstad, Curacao 1; U.S. final: Apopka, Fla. 6, Bronx, N.Y. 0 – Bronx, N.Y. forfeited game for using ineligible player)

2002

Valley Sports American, Louisville, Ky.1
Sendai Higashi, Sendai, Japan.....0
(International final: Sendai, Japan 4, Willemstad, Curacao 1; U.S. final: Louisville, Ky. 4, Worcester, Mass. 0)

2003

Musashi-Fuchu, Tokyo, Japan10
East Boynton Beach, Boynton Beach, Fla. .1
(International final: Tokyo, Japan 14, Willemstad, Curacao 6; U.S. final: Boynton Beach, Fla. 9, Saugus, Mass. 2)

2004

Conejo Valley, Thousand Oaks, Calif.2
Pabao, Willemstad, Curacao.....5
(International final: Willemstad, Curacao 4, Guadalupe, Mexico 0; U.S. final: Thousand Oaks, Calif. 4, Richmond, Texas 0)

2005

Pabao, Willemstad, Curacao.....6
West Oahu, Ewa Beach, Hawaii7
(International final: Willemstad, Curacao 2, Chiba City, Japan 0; U.S. final: Ewa Beach, Hawaii 6, Vista, Calif. 1)

2006

Kawaguchi City, Japan.....1
Northern, Columbus, Ga.2
(International final: Kawaguchi City, Japan 3, Matamoros, Mexico 0; U.S. final: Columbus, Ga. 7, Beaverton, Ore. 3)

2007

Kitasuna, Tokyo, Japan.....2
American, Warner Robins, Ga.3
(International final: Tokyo, Japan 7, Willemstad, Curacao 3; U.S. final: Warner Robins, Ga. 5, Lubbock, Texas 2)

2008

Waipio, Waipahu, Hawaii12
Matamoros, Mexico3
(International final: Matamoros, Mexico 5, Tokyo, Japan 4; U.S. final: Waipahu, Hawaii 7, Lake Charles, La. 5)

2009

Kuei-Shan, Taoyuan, Chinese Taipei3
Park View, Chula Vista, Calif.....6
(International final: Chinese Taipei 9, Reynosa, Mexico 4; U.S. final: Chula Vista, Calif. 12, San Antonio, Texas 2)

2010

Edogawa Minami, Tokyo, Japan.....4
Waipio, Waipahu, Hawaii1
(International final: Tokyo, Japan 3, Kaohsiung, Chinese Taipei 2 (7 inn.); U.S. final: Waipahu, Hawaii 10, Pearland, Texas 0 (5 inn.))

2011

Hamamatsu Minami,
Hamamatsu City, Japan.....1
Ocean View, Huntington Beach, Calif.2
(International final: Hamamatsu City, Japan 5, Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico 2; U.S. final: Huntington Beach, Calif. 11, Billings, Mont. 2)

Little League and the Major Leagues

Current and Former Major Leaguers

Who Played in the

Little League Baseball World Series

● Wilson Alvarez

LLBWS: '82 (Coquivaoca LL, Maracaibo, Venezuela)

MLB: '89-05 (Texas, Chicago White Sox, San Francisco, Tampa Bay, LA Dodgers)

● Jim Barbieri *

LLBWS: '54 (National LL, Schenectady, N.Y.)

MLB: '66 (Los Angeles)

● Jason Bay

LLBWS: '90 (Trail LL, Trail, B.C.)

MLB: '03-pres. (San Diego, Pittsburgh, Boston, N.Y. Mets)

● Derek Bell *

LLBWS: '80-81 (Belmont Heights LL, Tampa, Fla.)

MLB: '91-01 (Toronto, San Diego, Houston, N.Y. Mets, Pittsburgh)

● Larvell Blanks

LLBWS: '62 (Val Verde County LL, Del Rio, Texas)

MLB: '72-80 (Atlanta, Cleveland, Texas)

● Sean Burroughs

LLBWS: '92-93 (Long Beach LL, Long Beach Calif.)

MLB: '02-06, '11 (San Diego, Tampa Bay, Arizona)

● Chin-Feng Chen

LLBWS: '90 (San-Hua LL, Tainan County, Chinese Taipei)

MLB: '02-05 (Los Angeles)

● Jeff Clement

LLBWS: '96 (Marshalltown National LL, Marshalltown, Iowa)

MLB: '07-10 (Seattle, Pittsburgh)

● Billy Connors

LLBWS: '54 (National LL, Schenectady, N.Y.)

MLB: '66-68 (Chicago Cubs, N.Y. Mets)

● Jeff Frazier

LLBWS: '95 (Toms River American LL, Toms River, N.J.)

MLB: '10 (Detroit)

● Todd Frazier

LLBWS: '98 (Toms River American LL, Toms River, N.J.)

MLB: '11-pres. (Cincinnati)

● Charlie Hayes *

LLBWS: '77 (Hub City LL, Hattiesburg, Miss.)

MLB: '88-01 (San Francisco, Philadelphia, N.Y. Yankees, Colorado, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Houston)

● Ken Hubbs

LLBWS: '54 (Lions Club LL, Colton, Calif.)

MLB: '61-63 (Chicago Cubs)

● Erik A. Johnson

LLBWS: '78 (San Ramon Valley LL, Danville, Calif.)

MLB: '93-94 (San Francisco)

● Keith Lampard

LLBWS: '58 (Rose City LL, Portland, Ore.)

MLB: '69-70 (Houston)

● Adam Loewen

LLBWS: '96 (Kennedy-Surrey LL, Surrey, B.C.)

MLB: '06 (Baltimore)

● Carney Lansford *

LLBWS: '69 (Briarwood LL, Santa Clara, Calif.)

MLB: '78-92 (California, Boston, Oakland)

● Vance Lovelace

LLBWS: '75 (Belmont Heights LL, Tampa, Fla.)

MLB: '88-90 (California, Seattle)

● Lance Lynn

LLBWS: '99 (Brownsburg LL, Brownsburg, Ind.)

MLB: '11-pres. (St. Louis)

● Jason Marquis *

LLBWS: '91 (South Shore American, Staten Island, N.Y.)

MLB: '00-pres. (Atlanta, St. Louis, Chicago Cubs, Colorado, Washington, Arizona)

● Lloyd McClendon

LLBWS: '71 (Anderson LL, Gary, Ind.)

MLB: '87-94 (Cincinnati, Chicago Cubs, Pittsburgh)

● Lastings Milledge

LLBWS: '97 (Manatee G.T. Brey East LL, Bradenton, Fla.)

MLB: '06-pres. (N.Y. Mets, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago White Sox)

● Bobby Mitchell

LLBWS: '67 (Northridge City LL, Northridge, Calif.)

MLB: '80-83 (Los Angeles, Minnesota)

● Jim Pankovits

LLBWS: '68 (Tuckahoe LL, Richmond, Va.)

MLB: '84-90 (Houston, Boston)

● Yusmeiro Petit

LLBWS: '94 (Coquivaoca LL, Maracaibo, Venezuela)

MLB: '06-09 (Florida, Arizona)

● Marc Pisciotta

LLBWS: '83 (East Marietta National, Marietta, Ga.)

MLB: '97-99 (Chicago Cubs, Kansas City)

● Boog Powell *

LLBWS: '54 (Orange LL, Lakeland, Fla.)

MLB: '61-77 (Baltimore, Cleveland, Los Angeles)

●Guillermo Quiroz

LLBWS: '94 (Coquivacoa LL, Maracaibo, Venezuela)

MLB: '04-10 (Toronto, Seattle, Texas, Baltimore)

●Colby Rasmus

LLBWS: '99 (Phenix City National, Phenix City, Ala.)

MLB: '09-pres. (St. Louis, Toronto)

●Gary Sheffield *

LLBWS: '80 (Belmont Heights LL, Tampa, Fla.)

MLB: '88-09 (Milwaukee, San Diego, Florida, Los Angeles, Atlanta, N.Y. Yankees, Detroit, N.Y. Mets)

●Carl Taylor

LLBWS: '54 (Orange LL, Lakeland, Fla.)

MLB: '68-73 (Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Kansas City)

●Clete Thomas

LLBWS: '96 (R. L. Turner LL, Panama City, Fla.)

MLB: '08-09 (Detroit)

●Hector Torres

LLBWS: '58 (Industrial LL, Monterrey, Mexico)

MLB: '68-77 (Houston, Chicago Cubs, Montreal, San Diego, Toronto)

●Jason Varitek **

LLBWS: '84 (Almonte Springs National LL, Almonte Springs, Fla.)

College: Georgia Tech ('94)

MLB: '97-pres. (Boston)

●Dave Veres

LLBWS: '78 (Torrejon Air Base, Madrid, Spain)

MLB: '94-03 (Houston, Montreal, Colorado, St. Louis, Chicago Cubs)

●Ed Vosberg **

LLBWS: '73 (Cactus LL, Tucson, Ariz.)

College: Arizona ('80)

MLB: '86,90,94-97,99-02 (San Diego, San Francisco, Oakland, Texas, Florida, Arizona, Philadelphia, Montreal)

●Dan Wilson

LLBWS: '81 (Barrington LL, Barrington, Ill.)

MLB: '92-05 (Cincinnati, Seattle)

●Rick Wise *

LLBWS: '58 (Rose City LL, Portland, Ore.)

MLB: '64-82 (Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, San Diego)

* Denotes player participated in the Little League and Major League World Series

** Denotes player participated in the Little League World Series, College World Series, and Major League World Series

**Members of the Baseball Hall of Fame
Who Played Little League Baseball**

Roberto Alomar ('11)

Wade Boggs ('05)

George Brett ('99)

Steve Carlton ('94)

Gary Carter ('03)

Rollie Fingers ('92)

Jim "Catfish" Hunter ('87)

Jim Palmer ('90)

Cal Ripken, Jr. ('07)*

Nolan Ryan ('99)*

Mike Schmidt ('95)*

Tom Seaver ('92)*

Don Sutton ('98)

Carl Yastrzemski ('89)

Robin Yount ('99)

(Year of Baseball Hall of Fame induction)

* Little League Hall of Excellence enshrinee