Legacy Foundation is proud to sponsor The Legends’ Compass, an activity resource we hope will help children throughout Northwest Indiana be inspired by stories of people who achieved great things.

The idea of an activity book and website began as a challenge from Harry Vande Velde, Legacy Foundation President, to John Davies, founder and coordinator of The South Shore Legend project, during the 2010 induction of the Wall of Legends honorees. Harry, then new to “the Region,” was so impressed with the amazing accomplishments and range of talents represented by the Legends that he felt every elementary student in Northwest Indiana would benefit from learning about them. After all, schoolchildren know about George Washington and Abraham Lincoln; why shouldn’t they know that a famed artist, a shuttle astronaut and seven Tuskegee Airmen all grew up right where these children are learning and growing?

Working with partners throughout the community, Harry brought this project to reality within one year. As Lake County’s leading philanthropic partner, Legacy Foundation collaborates to bring resources to the community.

Through the generosity of a wide base of donors, Legacy Foundation has awarded nearly $30 million in grants and scholarships to nonprofit organizations and individuals since its founding in 1992. The mission of Legacy Foundation is to encourage philanthropy, support good works and inspire leadership. The foundation manages nearly $40 million in assets and more than 260 funds established by donors. Legacy Foundation also manages dozens of scholarships and distributed more than $350,000 to help local students go to college for the 2011-2012 academic year.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to all who nominated and shared stories of these amazing individuals we call South Shore Legends.

To John H. Davies from Woodlands Communications Group, and Stephen G. McShane, Archivist/Curator, Calumet Regional Archives at Indiana University Northwest for creating this project for everyone, young and old, to appreciate the significance of Northwest Indiana and the individuals who will forever go down in history.

There are many individuals and organizations to thank who are responsible for bringing about this book.

Thank you to BP for building the Legends’ wall for all to learn about each South Shore Legend. Also, in collaboration with South Shore Legends committee, John Davies, and Steve McShane, First Midwest Bank continued the Legends’ Scholarship to celebrate individuals who overcome challenges and obstacles in the pursuit of a dream of a college education and lifelong learning.

Thank you to the South Shore Convention & Visitors Authority/Indiana Welcome Center in Hammond for being the home for the South Shore Wall of Legends.

Thank you to all the judges who volunteered their time to select our South Shore Legends over the years. To Legacy Foundation for taking on this project to create a book to educate and entertain the young people of Northwest Indiana about these 20 amazing South Shore Legends. In the course of seven years, 20 remarkable residents of Northwest Indiana were honored with the elite title South Shore Legends.
# Table of Contents

**What is a South Shore Legend?**  
Dedication by John Davies, Founder of the South Shore Legends

**South Shore Legends** Class of 2004-2011

1. Dorothy Richard Buell .......................................................... A grassroots organizer who helped save the Dunes
2. Henry Chandler Cowles ............................................................. Father of Ecology
3. Dr. William Burton & Dr. Robert Humphrey .......................................................... Developed a revolutionary process that changed the fuel industry
4. Frank Dudley ................................................................. Landscape painter of the Dunes
5. Octave Chanute ........................................................................ Father of flight
6. Black Freedom Fighters in Steel ................................ Developed racially integrated unions in the steel mills
7. Captain William Eddy ............................................................... Pioneer in the area of radar and sound
8. Jean Parker Shepherd ............................................................. Writer and narrator of “A Christmas Story”
9. Martyrs-Heroes ................................................................. Steelworkers who died in Memorial Day Massacre
10. Tuskegee Airmen .......................................................... America’s first African American airmen
11. Karl Malden ........................................................................ Award-winning actor
12. Tony Zale .......................................................... “Man of Steel” – Two time middle weight champion of the world
13. Dr. James P. Comer, M.D., M.P.H ........................................ Creator of Comer School Development Program
14. Col. Jerry Ross .......................................................... United States astronaut who shares the record for number of hours in space
15. Orville Redenbacher, Charlie Bowman, Garnet Findling ................................................................. Creators of the #1 popcorn in the world
16. Vivian Carter .......................................................... Co-Founder of Vee-Jay Records and issued the first Beatles records in America
17. Dr. John Maniotes .................................................................. Computer pioneer
18. The Jackson 5/The Jacksons ................................................ One of the biggest pop music groups of all time
19. Nobel Prize Laureates ...................................................... International Award for Scientific and Cultural Advancements
20. Medal of Honor Recipients ................................................... The highest military honor awarded in the United States

**South Shore Fun Stuff**

1. Locating South Shore Legends
2. Compare and Contrast South Shore Legends
3. Word Puzzle
4. Glossary
5. Indiana’s Academic Standards-4th Grade and Appendix
To Young Adventurers,

Growing up on a farm many years ago, not far from here where I now live with my own family, I remember our father Aled P. Davies telling us exciting tales of King Arthur, Sir Lancelot and Guinevere, and the adventures of the Knights of the Round Table. He was from Wales across the sea in Great Britain, home of these Legends of centuries ago that still fire our imagination, as they did when I was a boy.

Several years ago, I set out on a quest when I returned home to discover the real Legends of our community who changed the world. These are ordinary people, but they have done extraordinary things that still touch our lives. Whether it was pioneering early flight, preserving the great Indiana Dunes that is part of the National Lakeshore, or providing full equality for all citizens, the South Shore Legends changed the world. They demonstrated deeds of exploration and courage, creativity and innovation. Was it easy? No! That's why they are Legends.

I hope there is a Legend in your future. Today, more than ever, we need young people with big dreams and great hopes. So discover the greatness that is within you. Change the world for the better, just as our Legends changed our community for the better. Be a South Shore Legend!

John Davies
Founder and Coordinator
The South Shore Legend Project

FOUR PILLARS OF A SOUTH SHORE LEGEND

EXPLORATION AND COURAGE,
CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION
“We are prepared to spend the rest of our lives if necessary to save the dunes,” stated Dorothy R. Buell, founder of Save the Dunes Council. Dorothy Buell was one of several influential individuals who fought to save the Dunes. Through her tireless efforts, she inspired many others to support this cause and ultimately helped form the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Dorothy Buell was born in Wisconsin in 1886. After attending college she moved to the Chicago area with her family. She had spent the summers growing up on the shores of Lake Michigan, playing and enjoying the Dunes. Dorothy believed this was a place for everyone to enjoy and it should be protected. Many people, however, believed that the shores of Lake Michigan were for industry and steel mills, not pleasure or preservation. In 1952, she founded the Save the Dunes Council, a group of naturalists and dune supporters whose ultimate goal was to do this very thing, save the Dunes.

Through her efforts, she fundraised, recruited others, and got the word out about the dunes. In 1958, Buell contacted U.S. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, a supporter of the Dunes to help fight their cause in Congress. Senator Douglas worked to pass the bill in Congress and Mrs. Buell campaigned nationwide, and after a long battle they made history. Regardless of the many obstacles that were fought between politicians and dunes preservationists, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was created in 1966.

Over the years, Dorothy Buell received recognition and awards for her determination and influence. In 2001, she was inducted in the new Sand Dunes Defender Hall of Fame. Dorothy was a major part in organizing a huge movement to preserve the Indiana Dunes for generations to enjoy. She died in 1977 at the age of 90. Dorothy Buell was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2004.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Dorothy Richard Buell’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. Why did Dorothy form the Save the Dunes Council?

3. How did getting political support from a senator help save the Dunes? EXPLAIN

4. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

ORGANIZE DOROTHY’S LIFE
Put in order the major events in Dorothy Buell’s life.

A. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore was created in 1966.
B. She was inducted in the new Sand Dunes Defender Hall of Fame.
C. She founded Save the Dunes Council
D. Buell contacted U.S. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois to help support the Dunes’ cause in Congress

1. __________  2. __________  3. __________  4. __________

WEB RANGER CHALLENGE!
TO PLAY A GAME AND LEARN MORE ABOUT THE INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE, VISIT: http://www.nps.gov/indu/forkids/wrc.htm
As a highly respected professor at the University of Chicago, Henry Chandler Cowles was one of the first to recognize the importance of the biodiversity at the Indiana Dunes. His studies of how and why plant communities develop made him one of America’s most extraordinary and influential early ecologists.

Henry Chandler Cowles was born in Kensington, Connecticut. It was here that his love for nature began. He became fascinated with nature, especially plants and trees during walks with his mother. In 1895, he went on to graduate school at the University of Chicago to study geology, and later botany.

He first traveled to the Dunes in 1896. He was fascinated by its vegetation and its natural and evolving environment. He spent the next couple of years studying the plant's complex interaction within the dunes. Through his studies of plant succession among the Dunes, Cowles helped develop ecology as a science.

His findings were published in “The Ecological Relations of the Vegetation on the Sand Dunes of Lake Michigan” in 1899. This article brought international attention and established Cowles as the “Father of Ecology in North America.”

As a botany professor at the University of Chicago, Cowles led many outdoor field trips. It was central to Cowles’ teaching, and he made field study a necessary part of his ecology classes. Various trips led his students through the Dunes of Lake Michigan, and throughout the United States.

During his studies, Cowles observed careless destruction of the environment and became an active conservationist. Working through several organizations, he helped protect forests and their resources in Illinois. In 1915, he formed the Ecological Society of America to help protect wildernesses.

In 1934, he retired from the University of Chicago. For many years he studied the Dunes, and an area he frequented was named in his honor, Cowles Bog. It is preserved for the public as part of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Henry Chandler Cowles was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2004.
**LEGEND REVIEW**

*Answer the following questions based on Henry Chandler Cowles’ biography.*

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. When did his love for nature begin?

3. How did studying the Dunes and its environment influence him to take an active role in protecting it?

4. Why do you think Henry Cowles enjoyed visiting and studying the Dunes?

**MATCH THE PLANT TO THE HABITAT**

Here are a few of the habitats of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. Read the description and match it with the type of plant that would live there.

**WETLAND** Examples of wetlands are bogs, swamps, and marshes, surface is mostly water, and near a river or large body of water, such as Lake Michigan. The plants living here are adapted to the amount of water present.

**FOREST** Thick growth of trees, specifically oak trees at the Indiana Dunes. The soil is very rich with organic/dead matter.

**PRAIRIE** Lots of grasses with very little trees. Types of plants vary on how much moisture is in the sand/soil.

- **Black Eyed Susan:** Grows in full sunlight, in both average and dry soil.
  
  *What habitat do I live in?*

- **White Oak Tree:** Require lots of space to grow and rich soil to grow in. Produces acorns.
  
  *What habitat do I live in?*

- **Pitcher Plant:** Grows in very wet soils with a lot of water. They trap insects.
  
  *What habitat do I live in?*
In 1909 there was a growing demand for gasoline in the new age of the automobile. Converting crude oil to gasoline was a very slow process, and oil refineries were concerned about a possible gas shortage. At an oil refinery in Whiting, Indiana, Dr. William Burton and Dr. Robert Humphreys developed a revolutionary process that changed the fuel industry during the early 1900s.

This process was discovered when Dr. William M. Burton, general manager of manufacturing for Standard Oil of Indiana (BP, Whiting) and its main chemist Dr. Robert E. Humphreys worked together to try to solve the problem of increasing the amount of gasoline produced from crude oil. This type of experimentation had never been done before at Standard Oil.

The Burton-Humphreys Experimental Cracking Still became a reality after two years of experimentation and research. Humphreys experimented with the oil under various high temperatures and pressure. After two years of experimenting, they discovered an oil refining method called thermal cracking that significantly increased gasoline amounts. The patent was issued on July 3, 1912, and became known as the Burton Process.

Working under dangerous conditions, Burton and Humphreys pioneered the oil refining process and made it possible to double the amount of gasoline. This technology was the driving force behind meeting America’s fuel needs developed at Standard Oil (BP) in Whiting, Indiana. Dr. William Burton and Dr. Robert Humphreys were inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2005.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Dr. William M. Burton & Dr. Robert E. Humphreys’ biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. Why was it necessary for them to be able to increase the amount of gasoline being produced?

CAUSE & EFFECT
Fill in the chart below by listing the cause of each of the effects listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST EVENT</th>
<th>RESULT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A PROCESS WAS CREATED THAT DOUBLED THE AMOUNT OF GASOLINE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PATENT WAS ISSUED ON JULY 3, 1912</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TYPES OF ENERGY
Renewable Energy

- HYDROPOWER
- SOLAR
- BIOMASS
- WIND
- Geothermal
- ENERGY THE FUEL OF LIFE

Non-Renewable Energy

- FOSSIL FUEL OIL
- COAL
- NUCLEAR
- Energy THE FUEL OF LIFE
- NATURAL GAS
Frank Dudley was an American landscape painter who spent 40 years of his life painting the unique environment of the Indiana Dunes. This talented American artist of the 20th century brought awareness and change in a time of industrial growth on the shores of Lake Michigan.

Born in Wisconsin in 1868 to deaf parents, Dudley was encouraged to pursue his passion for art at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1887. In 1902, he established himself as a landscape artist through his exhibits at the Art Institute. In 1911, Dudley began to regularly visit the Indiana Dunes. By 1921, he was living in his log cabin studio, painting the Dunes full time. His cabin was located in what is now the Indiana Dunes State Park.

Before Indiana Dunes State Park was established, industrial development from Chicago was moving bit by bit along the shoreline of Lake Michigan. In support of saving the Dunes, Director Stephen Mather of the National Park Service and the Prairie Club organized support for the Dunes movement with an outdoor pageant in 1917. Dudley painted the tens of thousands of people gathered at the natural amphitheater in the Dunes. In May 1918, the Art Institute showed thirty of his Dunes paintings. He received the Art Institute’s distinguished Logan Medal of Arts for his painting, Duneland. Dudley continued showing his artwork of the Dunes throughout the region, and before long, a big win came in 1923 when the Indiana State Park became a reality. Since his studio cottage was owned by the State of Indiana, Dudley gave the state one painting a year to keep his beloved cottage. He died in 1957.

Currently, his artwork is displayed at the Indiana State Museum of Indianapolis, which owns more than 50 of Dudley’s paintings; and Valparaiso University’s Brauer Museum which owns 16 paintings. His paintings can even be seen throughout the Gary School System. Brauer Museum of Art at Valparaiso University published Dudley’s paintings in Indiana Dunes Revealed: The Art of Frank V. Dudley. And many people privately own his paintings. He was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2008.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Frank Dudley’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. Why did Frank Dudley’s paintings of the Indiana Dunes bring awareness and change?

3. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

STYLES OF ART
Artists use many styles in their artwork. Read through each description.

ABSTRACT In their paintings abstract artists do not try to show people, animals, or places exactly as they appeared in the real world. They use a lot of color and shape in their paintings to show emotions. It is not painted to look like something specific.

CUBISM Cubism is modern art. The paintings are not supposed to look real. Artists use geometric shapes to show what they are trying to paint. Cubism was the beginning of the Abstract and Non-objective art.

POP ART Pop art can be any everyday item that is drawn in a brash and colorful way. Pop Art is short for Popular Art. It is inspired by comic strips, advertising, and popular entertainment.

REALISM Realism is a type of art that shows things exactly as they appear in life. It began in the 18th century, but the greatest Realist era was in the mid-19th century. Realism started in France, but there are some famous American painters who are Realists also.

SURREALISM Surrealist paintings are generally based on dreams. Their paintings are filled with familiar objects which are painted to look strange or mysterious.

Which style of art does Frank Dudley use?
In 1896, the Indiana Dunes was a historical landmark in the history of aviation. Octave Chanute, one of the pioneers of human flight, performed his experiments with manned gliders, more specifically the biplane. Its design would serve as the Wright Brothers’ model in constructing their first airplane.

In 1832, Octave Chanute was born in Paris, France, and later immigrated to the United States. Chanute was a talented and highly-successful civil engineer, who designed the first railroad bridge over the Missouri River and the Union stockyards in Chicago and Kansas City.

Being fascinated with the possibility of human flight, he collected large amounts of flight information going back 300 years. In 1894, he compiled all his research, and published a book called *Progress in Flying Machines*. This collection of flight experiments and research served to inform flight enthusiasts, including Orville and Wilbur Wright.

In 1895, he started designing and building his own gliders. In 1896, with the help of another engineer, they constructed the biplane model. On the shores of Lake Michigan on Miller Beach, they tested more than 300 controlled flights of up to 359 feet and as for long as 14 seconds in the air. The Wright Brothers used this glider as a model for the first man powered glider plane.

Even though Chanute created the most successful manned glider, his passion for collecting and sharing aviation information would be his largest contribution to the history of flight. During a trip to Paris, France, he spoke at the Aero Club of France about his flight research, and the discoveries of others, including his friends, the Wright Brothers. His lecture on the progress of flight influenced European nations to take aviation seriously.

Octave Chanute was a man who made a difference in the world. As the founding “Father of Flight,” he laid the foundation of aviation, from the glider to the Space Shuttle. Octave Chanute was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2004.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Octave Chanute’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world.
   (Name at least 3)

2. If you were a journalist in the summer of 1896, what would your headline for Chanute be after you saw him perform his first successful manned glider experiments at the Dunes?

3. FILL IN THE BLANK Octave Chanute is considered the founding “Father of ____________________________.”

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Chanute created the most successful ________________________________________.

2. In 1894, he published ________________________________ .

3. Sharing his ________________________ information would be his greatest contribution to flight.

4. The flight information he collected informed ________________________________________.

DID YOU KNOW?
Octave Chanute worked as a railway engineer in Kansas, where a city is named after him: CHANUTE, KANSAS

PLAY AND LEARN ABOUT AIRPLANES!
TRY EACH ACTIVITY!

Learn about and build an airplane. Play Memory Match, Smart Part, and Plane Slide Puzzle. Visit the website http://www.avkids.com/hangar/
After slavery ended in 1865, most blacks were living in the Southeastern states, but in the 1920s, thousands moved north to escape the racial hatred and poor economic conditions, in hope for a better life. Many blacks arrived in the north only to learn that life was not easier, and racism was very much alive. George Kimbley, Bill Young, John Howard, Curtis Strong, and Jonathan Comer encountered significant forms of discrimination while working and living in Northwest Indiana. Through their leadership and endless determination for equality, they helped create safer, decent paying jobs in the steel mills for ALL workers. All five men were born in the South and went to work in the steel mills of Northwest Indiana. George Kimbley and William Young began working in the mills in the early 1920s, John Howard and Curtis Strong in the 1930s, and Jonathan Comer in 1948. All five men spent the rest of their working lives challenging race and class within the steel mills.

Their individual leadership while at the mills resulted in desegregation of the steel industry, and creation of workers’ rights and union equality in the United States. The Black Freedom Fighters of Steel used innovative techniques to organize and integrate workers regardless of race and class. These unions were called the United Steelworkers of America located at Inland Steel Company and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company in East Chicago, and United States Steel Corporation’s Gary Works.

Before union equality, an African American could not get promoted, regardless of their skill level or how long they had worked. Black Freedom Fighters of Steel turned their focus on creating seniority agreements, equal pay for equal work, and equal training for all workers. They formed associations within the community, civil rights groups, and women’s organizations, to further their cause of equality for the betterment of everyone, not one specific race.

George Kimbley, Bill Young, John Howard, Curtis Strong, and Jonathan Comer had an influential role in the struggle for union democracy and workers’ rights in the mills. The benefit of applying partnership building strategies within the steel mills and community majorly affected change in civil rights. The Black Freedom Fighters were inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2005.
**LEGEND REVIEW**

*Answer the following questions based on Black Freedom Fighters’ biography.*

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world.

2. How have their actions made the world a better place?

3. WHY did many African Americans move north to work in places like Gary, Indiana?

4. Integrating Unions between blacks and whites and working with other community organizations resulted in ____________________________________________________________________.

5. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: *Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.*

**CAN YOU CRACK THE CODE?**

*Crack the secret code to learn about the Black Freedom Fighters.*

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc} 
1=A & D=4 & G=7 & J=10 & M=13 & P=16 & S=19 & V=22 & Y=25 \\
2=B & E=5 & H=8 & K=11 & N=14 & Q=17 & T=20 & W=23 & Z=26 \\
C=3 & F=6 & I=9 & L=12 & O=15 & R=18 & U=21 & X=24 \\
\end{array}
\]

*The following was one of the Black Freedom Fighters’ focuses:*

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
5 & 17 & 21 & 1 & 12 \\
16 & 1 & 25 & 6 & 15 & 18 \\
5 & 23 & 15 & 18 & 11 \\
\end{array}
\]
Captain William “Bill” Crawford Eddy was a successful naval officer, submariner, engineer, television producer, educator, cartoonist, artist, inventor, entrepreneur, explorer, and genius. Captain Eddy was a talented individual who drastically improved our way of life through his inventions and passion for exploration.

Born in New York in 1902, Bill Crawford Eddy would set his fate in innovation and adventure. After the Naval Academy, he joined the submarine service. He developed equipment for tracking ships in the US Navy, and went on to develop technology that could detect enemy submarines. While in the service, he designed the badge for the submarine servicemen.

Despite Eddy’s severe hearing loss, he was a pioneer in the area of radar and sound. In 1941, Eddy helped set up WBKB, which would later become ABC’s Channel 7. He televised boxing matches to Chicago from Michigan City’s Elston High School. Eddy was the first to televise a Notre Dame Football game and was asked by the owner of the Chicago Cubs, Phil Wrigley, to televise the first baseball games at Wrigley Field.

In December 1941, Capt. Eddy returned to the Navy when Japan dropped bombs on Pearl Harbor. Using his expertise in radar and sound, he formed a school to train radar technicians, ultimately training 186,000 technicians. Due to his contributions to the wartime victory effort he was awarded the Navy’s Legion of Merit.

After the war, Captain Eddy began a new type of business which developed and used aircraft radar and equipment to gather information for planning, designing, and establishing boundaries in areas such as Indiana and Illinois toll roads. Internationally, he surveyed Cuba, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and South East Asia to help improve communication between these countries and the United States. Other inventions included cruise control, the endless loop cassette tape, and the kaleidoscope.

Captain Bill Eddy lived up to the meaning of a legend. He was a war time hero during WWII. He paved the way for television, ABC Channel 7, and its earliest programs including Notre Dame Football and Cubs baseball. Captain Bill Eddy died in September of 1989 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery. He was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2005.
LEGEND REVIEW

Answer the following questions based on Captain William Crawford Eddy’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. How have his actions made the world a better place?

3. What inventions would help change the world for the better? EXPLAIN

4. What award did Captain Eddy receive after the war? WHY?

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED?

WHAT IS CABLE TELEVISION?
Cable television is a type of delivery system for video programming. It is provided by a cable operator to people that pay for it.

WHAT IS BROADBAND?
It’s the telecommunication in which a wide band of frequencies are available to transmit information. It is frequently used as another term for high-speed Internet access which is significantly higher speeds than traditional modems like a regular telephone line.

HOW DOES SOMEONE WITH A HEARING DISABILITY USE A TELEPHONE?
A text telephone (TTY) allows a deaf, hard-of-hearing or speech-disabled person to make a telephone call. The TTY is a telephone that looks like a typewriter with a text screen—the TTY is connected to the telephone line in the user’s home or business. Once the telephone connection is made the TTY user types his message to the called party and the words appear on the TTY screen. The called party responds to the caller by typing on his TTY—all conversation is printed on the screen and they read what the person said.

WHAT DO THE END OF THE WEB ADDRESS STAND FOR?
These endings tell where the information you are looking at comes from: “.edu” for educational institutions, “.gov” for government agencies, “.org” for non-profit organizations, “.com” for commercial or business sites, and “.net” for network providers.
“You’ll shoot your eye out, kid,” says a department store Santa Claus to Ralphie Parker after he told Santa he wanted a Red Ryder BB gun for Christmas. This famous line is from the classic movie, *A Christmas Story*, which was written and narrated by the comedic genius, Jean Parker Shepherd. Jean Shepherd was a successful writer and popular radio broadcaster before his hit classic.

Born on July 26, 1921 in Hammond, Indiana, Jean became one of America’s top writers, comedians, actors and radio-television personalities. He graduated from Hammond High School in 1939 and then went on to serve in the U.S. Army Signal Corps, throughout WWII. It was during his time in the U.S. Army that he became captivated by radio and storytelling. His career began in radio broadcasting with a Cincinnati radio station in 1948, where it led him to New York City.

Jean’s hometown and his life growing up in Northwest Indiana was an inspiration that he used repeatedly for his many humorous short stories and in his radio broadcasts. Many of these short stories were published into popular books. As an acclaimed writer, his stories found their way onto the small and big screen. The most recent movie, *A Christmas Story* hogs the spotlight of his successes, but wouldn’t have been possible without his stories and radio broadcasts. In this movie, Jean narrates the adult voice of the infamous main character, Ralphie Parker, who wants a Red Ryder BB gun for Christmas. This legend set the stage for radio and storytelling that made his style unique, and still being followed today in film, radio, and print.

His legacy, *A Christmas Story* and his distinctive story telling style will stay in the hearts and minds of the nation, especially the residents of Northwest Indiana. Beginning in November, the Indiana Welcome Center in Hammond provides its holiday exhibition of Jean Shepherd’s *A Christmas Story*. After his death in 1999, he was inducted into the National Radio Hall of Fame in 2005 and the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2007.
1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world.

2. Some think that A Christmas Story is based off of Shepherd’s life growing up in Indiana. Do you agree? EXPLAIN.

4. Jean Shepherd used a form of storytelling during his radio broadcasts, why would this be interesting to listen to if TV wasn't readily available? EXPLAIN.

UNSCRAMBLE THESE FAVORITE CHRISTMAS MOVIES

CLUES

1. He lives near Whoville
2. A boy who outwits two burglars during the holidays
3. Film based on Chris Van Allsburg children's book
4. Reindeer
5. A popular Christmas song turned into a holiday film classic
6. A baby human who is raised in the North Pole

1. OMW CORE T HH SLGNSCTTARSEIH IH

2. LOMOEEAHN

3. TRPEEXPSOHARLES

4. RHE TR DED PNU DOEIRL HEDON

5. TNFOSHATMYWNOSRE

6. LEF
In 1937, Sam Popovich, Earl Handley, and Kenneth Reed fought for their rights along with hundreds of other unarmed steelworkers and supporters to form an organized union at Republic Steel in South Chicago. As a result, some of the demonstrators were injured and others were killed fighting for a better life.

Throughout the 1930s thousands of workers across the country were using sit-ins and peaceful demonstrations to act out against unfair wages, dangerous working conditions, and unpredictable employment. On Memorial Day, May 26, 1937, Republic Steel workers, women, and children, marched peacefully, before being beaten and shot down by police. Many people were injured and 10 were killed, including Northwest Indiana residents Sam Popovich, Earl Handley and Kenneth Reed, former members of the United Steelworkers Local 1010. In addition, Hilding Anderson, Alfred Causey, Leo Francisco, Otis Jones, Joseph Rothmund, Anthony Taglieri and Lee Tisdale were also killed on Wednesday, May 26, 1937.

The acts and deeds of these steel workers who lost their lives in the pursuit of a better life for both their families and communities helped improve the standard of living for all who are part of a union. The world is a different place now because these men stood up for what they believed in and their dreams of the working class becoming a reality. Today, there are unions across the country and the world. Martyrs-Heroes-Unionists were inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2007.
LEGEND REVIEW

Answer the following questions based on Martyrs-Heroes-Unionists’ biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world.

2. How have their actions made the world a better place?

3. Do you think there was another way to form an organized union other than protesting peacefully at their place of work? If not, why was this the best way?

4. Why were workers across the country using sit-ins and peaceful demonstrations?
   (List three reasons)

5. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

WORD SEARCH

Find the following words:

DEMONSTRATIONS
HEROES
SITINS
STEEL
UNARMED
UNIONS

C K F G M S F D S K O Y J U F
U M S B X U G G E T W M Q X S
Q N N L D Z L C E M E J E Q Q
Q G Q E Z Y Q Y I W R E G J Q
V F H X F S B X I E S A L O W
C A O L C Y C B S D N Q N H O
B X W F G F S M D O I E B U Z
L N L Y Q N B Y M B T A O G Y
T D K H O N U Z J K I W M S Y
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R S N O I T A R T S N O M E D
D U I C R S A X F T N Y T K S
The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African American military airmen to serve in the United States Air Force. These brave men fought not only in World War II, but battled racism, segregation and humiliation to pave the way for equality and freedom during the 1940s.

African-American airmen were trained at Tuskegee Army Airfield (TAAF) in Tuskegee, Alabama. A total of 994 Tuskegee Airmen graduated from TAAF from 1942-1946. Out of those 994 airmen, seven residents of Lake County, Indiana earned their pilot’s wings.

During World War II, the U.S. military was racially segregated; African-Americans could only serve in labor and support positions and only with other African-Americans. At the beginning of WWII, the U.S. military enforced the belief that African-Americans didn’t have enough intelligence to become pilots. Because of the efforts of the Tuskegee Airmen, the military policy was changed. These men served with honor in combat that eventually led to ending segregation in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Even though the Tuskegee Airmen overcame racial stereotypes in the war, and flew bravely and successfully, they still endured racism and segregation after the war ended. Even after the war in Europe ended in 1945, the U.S. Air force was still segregated. In 1948, President Harry Truman signed an executive order which stated equal treatment and opportunity for all of the United States Armed Forces. This ended racial segregation in the military forces. Also it was a first step toward racial integration in the U.S.

On March 29, 2007 at the U.S. Capitol, former President George W. Bush honored 300 Tuskegee Airmen with the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian award given by the United States Congress. The seven Tuskegee Airmen from Northwest Indiana were inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2007.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Tuskegee Airmen’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. How have their actions made the world a better place?

3. What two wars were the Tuskegee Airmen fighting?

4. Who officially ended racial segregation in the air force and how did it affect the rest of the U.S.?

5. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

DID YOU KNOW?
The Tuskegee Airmen separated themselves by painting the tails of their airplanes red, which led to them becoming known as the “Red Tails.”
Karl Malden had starred on the large and small screen for 69 years before he died. He lived a Hollywood career working with stars ranging from Marlon Brando and Bette Davis to Michael Douglas. This South Shore Legend grew up in a Gary, IN, performed in more than 50 movies, and went on to win an Oscar.

Karl Malden was born Mladen Sekulovich in 1912 in Gary, Indiana to immigrant Serbian parents. Malden pursued acting after working on the theatre sets at Gary Emerson High School. Malden worked in the steel mills from 1931-1934, while the Great Depression was in full swing. He went to Chicago to pursue theatrical training, and moved to New York where he was discovered. In 1934, he officially changed his name.

In the 1950s, Malden performed in several popular movies and television shows. He was cast in many well known movies such as On the Waterfront with Marlon Brando and The Cincinnati Kid. In 1951 he won an Oscar for best supporting actor in A Streetcar Named Desire. In the 1970s began Malden's career in television. He starred in the TV series The Streets of San Francisco with actor Michael Douglas. During the 70s and 80s, he was the spokesperson for American Express.

Karl Malden was not only a talented entertainer, but he was involved with many professional arts organizations and local charity groups in his hometown. Karl was honored by Valparaiso University and Notre Dame. In October 2003, he was named the 40th recipient of the Screen Actors Guild Life Achievement Award.

In 2009, Karl Malden died at the age of 97. He was a Legend across the board, from movies to TV, to being humanitarian, and will forever be remembered around the region.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Karl Malden’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. Why do you think he changed his name?

3. If you could choose, would you star in movies, TV, or advertisement? WHY? Which one do you think Karl Malden would choose?

4. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION

» The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic depression from 1929-1945.
» The Great Depression originated in the United States with the fall in stock prices beginning around September 4, 1929.
» It spread to nearly every country in the world.
» “Black Tuesday” the stock market lost $14 billion, with a total of $30 billion dollars lost for the week.
» During 1933-1934, 25% of Americans were jobless.
» 50% of children didn’t have enough food, shelter, or medical care.

Use the Great Depression Facts to complete the following words.

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N
“The Man of Steel” was a professional boxer, youth worker, and an overall first-rate citizen who became a two-time world middleweight champion. Tony Zale would not only become a world champion boxing legend, but a Legend in Northwest Indiana.

Tony Zale, born Anthony Florian Zaleski, grew up in the steel town of Gary, Indiana. Zale was of Polish decent, and was the second youngest of seven children. Tony and his brothers were actively involved in amateur boxing after he graduated high school. After graduating, Tony worked in the steel mills before turning to professional boxing in 1934.

His first shot at professional boxing was cut short due to injuries and overtraining. In 1935 he worked for U.S. Steel again, but he never stopped training. During WWII, he joined the Navy from 1942-1945. After the war ended, Zale continued his boxing career that lead to his famous three-fight series with Rocky Graziano in 1946, 1947, and 1948 for the middle weight crown, winning two out of three. Zale's professional record was 18 losses, two draws, and 67 wins, 45 of them by a knock out. He retired from boxing in 1949.

For the next eighteen years, Tony Zale worked as the director for Catholic Youth Organization, an advisor for the Boys Club, the Special Olympics, cerebral palsy clinics, and veterans’ rehabilitations programs. He was a role model to youth and everyone around him. Throughout those years, he spent time in Chicago, New York, and his home town in Indiana.

Tony Zale was recognized for the many achievements of his lifetime. President Ronald Reagan wrote: “Whether in boxing, in the Navy during World War II, or in youth work, you’ve reminded America’s youngsters....the meaning of true strength and courage is found in faith, character, integrity and sacrifice.” In 1990 he received the Presidential Citizen’s Medal from President George H. W. Bush. Before he died in 1997, he was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame, the Gary Hall of Fame in 1991, and into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2008.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Tony Zale’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. How have his actions made the world a better place?

3. Why would the media want to write or talk about his achievements?

4. What special award was given to Tony Zale? By who? For what reasons?

5. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

WHAT HAPPENED TO TONY?
Fill in dates or event details in time order from left to right

---|---|---|---|---|---
JOINED PROFESSIONAL BOXING | WON THE MIDDLE WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP | 1942 | 1948 | AWARDED THE PRESIDENTIAL CITIZEN’S MEDAL | DIED
Dr. James P. Comer is one of the country’s top child psychiatrists. He created the School Development Program in collaboration with Yale University in efforts to improve the educational performance of children from low-income and minority backgrounds. Otherwise known as the “Comer Process,” this program has improved student performance in over 500 school districts nationwide.

He was born James Pierpont Comer on September 25, 1934 in East Chicago, IN to a family of ten. Growing up in a household of eight children, his family stressed the importance of love, nurturance and education. Even though he came from a large family, his parents addressed his emotional and physical needs and helped him reach his full potential. He attended Indiana University in 1956, received his masters from Howard University in 1960, and finally received his postdoctoral study at Yale University in 1967.

The “Comer Process” focuses on the development of a student’s self-esteem and social skills, not just academics. When Dr. Comer and his team tested out his program in 1968 in two low-performing elementary schools in Connecticut, they saw considerable academic improvements as a result.

Besides his School Development Program, he is a successful writer of newspaper columns, magazine articles, and he is the author of ten books, including Leave No Child Behind. Along with his writing, he advises companies that produce educational programs for kids, such as Sesame Street.

Dr. Comer’s work goes beyond Northwest Indiana. He is known worldwide for his 1968 creation of the Comer School Development Program, and he continues today to work to improve children’s education and helping adults support students’ learning and overall development with his School Development Plan. Dr. James P. Comer was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2009.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Dr. Comer’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. How have his actions made the world a better place?

2. How do you think having good self-esteem could help you do better in school? EXPLAIN.

3. How do you think family is involved in the development of a child's performance in school? EXPLAIN

4. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

CAN YOU CRACK THE CODE?
Crack Dr. Comer’s secret code below to finish the statement.

Dr. Comer stresses that for children to improve their academic performance the need to focus on what first?

1=A      D=4      G=7      J=10      M=13      P=16      S=19      V=22      Y=25
2=B      E=5      H=8      K=11      N=14      Q=17      T=20      W=23      Z=26
C=3      F=6      I=9      L=12      O=15      R=18      U=21      X=24

19 5 12 6
19 12 19 11 9 12
19 15 3 9 1 12
19 11 9 12 12 19

1 14 4
1 19 5 20 5 5 13
1 14 4
Colonel Jerry L. Ross served in the U.S. Air Force, and later on worked for NASA as an astronaut. He holds the record for the most spaceflights. His experience in the Air Force and with NASA has shaped the future of space exploration and education for our country.

Colonel Ross was born in 1948 in Crown Point, Indiana. He graduated from Crown Point High School and went on to attend Purdue University where he received both bachelors and masters degrees in mechanical engineering. After receiving his masters degree in 1972, he entered active duty with the Air Force. He worked on propulsion systems and flight tested 21 different types of aircrafts logging over 4,000 hours. In 1980, he began his career as an astronaut, eventually flying seven Space Shuttle flights, totaling over 1,293 hours in space, including 58 hours and 19 minutes on nine space walks. On his last two missions, he was involved in the assembly of the International Space Station.

Colonel Ross was a crucial part of the development of the Challenger Learning Center of Northwest Indiana at Purdue University Calumet’s Campus. After the NASA Challenger Mission exploded on January 28, 1986, killing the entire crew, including one teacher, a series of Challenger Learning Centers were formed to honor the life of its seven crew members who died. In 1999, the Challenger Learning Center of NW Indiana was established with the help of Colonel Jerry Ross. It is here that flight stimulation and space station scenarios create hands-on learning about engineering, science, and math.

Still a strong supporter of the Challenger Learning Center, Jerry Ross has shaped the future of space exploration and education for our country. In Crown Point, there is an elementary school and a park named after Colonel Jerry Ross. He was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2009.
LEGEND REVIEW

Answer the following questions based on Col. Jerry Ross’ biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. How have his actions made the world a better place?

3. Why would Colonel Ross be involved with the Challenger Learning Center? (Name at least 2 reasons)

4. If you could go up in space, what would you want to be famous for? (Discovering a planet, a star, galaxy, being the first person to step foot on Mars, etc.)

5. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

THINGS YOU CAN USE IN SPACE

Below there are several items you could use in space. Under each picture, write how you think you can use the item in space.
What do most people do before heading into a theater to watch a movie? BUY POPCORN!!! This favorite snack, especially for movie goers has improved over the years thanks to Orville Redenbacher, and his partners Charlie Bowman, and Garnet Findling. In the mid-1960s, they produced a new hybrid seed that impacted the popcorn industry forever. This innovation created a new interest for popcorn as a snack food.

Redenbacher, Bowman, and Findling began their experiments to develop a superior popcorn kernel in Valparaiso, Indiana. In 1965, they managed to create the ideal popcorn that was light, fluffy, with a minimum of unpopped kernels, which became Orville Redenbacher Gourmet Popping Corn. During the 1970s, Orville drove cross-country to get the word out about his popcorn to stores nationwide.

Orville Redenbacher popcorn became a household name in the United States, particularly due to his public appearances promoting the Gourmet Popcorn. Locally, the annual Popcorn Festival in Valparaiso reminds Northwest Indiana residents each year of Redenbacher’s success. Before his death in 1995, Orville returned yearly to Valparaiso to be in the parade at the annual Popcorn Festival.

Orville, Charlie and Garnet worked for 40 years, trying thousands of hybrid combinations, before they became successful with the Gourmet Popping Corn hybrid. They produced something that the world had never seen or tasted. In addition, Orville had the courage to travel throughout the U.S., working out of his car, to convince supermarkets to carry his brand.

Orville Redenbacher, Charlie Bowman and Garnet Findling changed the popcorn industry. Popcorn has been around for a long time, but they helped improve it and create the perfect snack. They were inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2009.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on the biography of Orville Redenbacher, Charlie Bowman, and Garnet Findling.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world.

2. How have their actions made the world a better place?

3. Why did these three inventors pursue the “perfect” popcorn?

4. If you could change or alter food to make it become perfect, like the Redenbacher popcorn, what food would you change? WHY?

5. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED?

WHY DOES POPCORN POP?
Starch (complex carbohydrate) is found in each kernel of popcorn, and when it gets super hot, the moisture in it turns to steam and bursts!

HOW LONG HAS POPCORN BEEN AROUND?
Before Mr. Redenbacher and his partner, Charlie Bowman, achieved their popcorn hybrid in 1965, popcorn was pretty much the same product the Iroquois Indians had introduced to the Pilgrims at the first Thanksgiving.

IS POPCORN REALLY HEALTHY?
Yes, it is a grain and carbohydrate, which gives our bodies energy.
Vivian Carter, co-founder of Vee-Jay Records, created the first major African American record label in the United States. Because of Vivian Carter, many African American artists had the opportunity to get behind the microphone and produce music that would go down in history.

Vivian Carter was born in 1921 in Mississippi, and as a child moved to Gary, Indiana. As a young adult, Vivian Carter became a talented deejay in Northwest Indiana working at Gary’s premier radio station, WWCA. In 1953, Vivian and her husband founded Vee-Jay Records and developed new music talent among minority populations.

Vivian Carter’s record label was very successful. From 1953 to 1966, Vee-Jay Records introduced popular doo-wop and R&B music talents such as Dee Clark, The Spaniels, Jerry Butler, Gene Chandler and John Lee Hooker to audiences worldwide. They signed on other famous groups such as the Four Seasons, and even issued the first Beatles record in America. Her historic impact on the music industry paved the way for Motown Records’ huge success.

Vivian Carter made the world a better place during a difficult time in American history. Despite segregation and few opportunities for women in the corporate world, she pursued her dreams. With courage and vision, she founded her own company to seek out and develop new musical talent among the minority populations. She also broke through racial and gender barriers before the national civil rights movement took hold in the late 1950s. Thanks to Vivian Carter, many black artists earned their chance before a microphone and produced new popular music for local, national, and international audiences. Vivian Carter made a difference in the lives of people all over the world, both through her successful career and in popular music culture. She was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2010.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Vivian Carter’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. Name three music talents that Vee-Jay Records signed on.

3. How did racism and being a female make it harder for Vivian Carter to pursue her dreams?

4. What inspired Vivian Carter to found her own recording company?

5. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

CAN YOU CRACK VIVIAN’S SECRET CODE?

Vivian Carter signed on several popular artists. Can you figure out the name of The Spaniels best known hit?

1=A  D=4  G=7  J=10  M=13  P=16  S=19  V=22  Y=25
2=B  E=5  H=8  K=11  N=14  Q=17  T=20  W=23  Z=26
C=3  F=6  I=9  L=12  O=15  R=18  U=21  X=24

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By the year 2040, “computer chips will be so small and so powerful that they will disappear into appliances, be buried in your phone, in the walls of your home. You’ll be able to walk into a room that senses whether you would want the temperature of the room increased or decreased…” stated Dr. John Maniotes back in January of 2000 in “What Will Our World Be Like?” from *The Times of Northwest Indiana*. Dr. Maniotes, Professor Emeritus of Purdue University Calumet was a “computer pioneer,” who developed the earliest computer curriculum in the nation.

Dr. Maniotes was born in 1935 and raised in East Chicago. He graduated in 1953 from Washington High School in East Chicago, and attended Purdue University to earn his Doctoral, Masters, and Bachelor’s degrees in Engineering. In 1963, he joined the teaching staff at Purdue University Calumet in Hammond.

As a result of Dr. John Maniotes joining the faculty, Purdue University Calumet became the first university in the region to offer computers as a major field of study. He went on to develop the earliest computer technology curriculum in the nation, where he was the founder and first Department Head of what is now the Computer Information Technology and Graphics Department. In addition, he co-authored 15 textbooks, and he also developed the 1972 Slide Rule Patent prior to the pocket calculator. His experience included over 45 years of informational systems and a variety of computer “languages.” At Douglas Aircraft, he worked as an engineer on the Thor missile, the first operational intermediate ballistic missile in the U.S. The Thor missile was developed for both U.S. defense and modern day space exploration.

After 38 years, Dr. Maniotes retired from Purdue Calumet in 2001, and was presented the Distinguished Service Award, “For leadership, service and philanthropic involvement with Purdue University Calumet and for inspiring others through their vision and commitment to bettering Purdue Calumet.” Dr. John Maniotes died in 2009. Afterwards, the Sam and John Maniotes Memorial Scholarship was created to help students pursuing an education in computers. He was inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2010.
LEGEND REVIEW
Answer the following questions based on Dr. John Maniotes's biography.

1. Describe the Legend's significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world. (Name at least 3)

2. How have his actions made the world a better place?

3. How do you think technology and computers will change by 2040? What will our world be like?

4. What special award was given to Dr. Maniotes? By who? For what reasons?

5. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.

JOBS YOU CAN FIND IN THE COMPUTER FIELD

3D ANIMATION/GRAPHIC DESIGNER
Designing and creating either a graphic or 3D animation for software programs, games, movies, web pages, and many more!

SOFTWARE ENGINEER
A highly skilled computer programmer, who develops, operates, and maintains software. It involves a lot of science, math background and schooling.

TECHNICAL WRITING
A position where you are involved in creating or editing technical papers, brochures, advertisements, repair manuals, maintenance guides, cell phones, medical equipment, etc.

WEBMASTER/WEB DESIGNER
Creating, maintaining, or designing a web site.
The Jacksons of Gary, Indiana, changed music forever. In 1963, the Jackson brothers including Jackie, Tito and Jermaine, formed a musical group. They soon added Marlon, and at the age of 4, Michael.

Within no time, they were noticed by a talent scout and were renamed The Jackson 5. Shortly after, they signed with a Gary label, Steeltown Records and released their first single, “Big Boy,” in January of 1968, before signing with Motown Records.

In 1971, they were featured in the first magazine aimed at African American teens, Right On! Their faces could even be seen on Saturday morning cartoons in their own show called The Jackson 5ive. In 1976, they starred in their own TV show called The Jacksons.

Michael began work on his solo career and his first album. The Jacksons’ Victory Tour led the way for the biggest concert tour of the 1980s, with Michael showing off his one-handed glove, and black sequined jacket doing his trademark “moon walk” dance. Janet Jackson, the youngest sibling also became a talented artist and performer.

The Jacksons were active until 1990, and changed history with their music, performance, and creativity. They were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1997 and the South Shore Legends in December 2011.

LEGEND REVIEW

Answer the following questions based on The Jackson 5’s biography.

1. Describe the Legend’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world.

2. What are some events that happened during 1971 that illustrated their fame?

3. Select at least ONE of the Four Pillars this South Shore Legend demonstrated and explain WHY: *Innovation, Creativity, Courage or Exploration.*
The Nobel Prize is awarded for major contributions in scientific and cultural advancements. In Northwest Indiana, four individuals have received the Nobel Prize in areas of pharmacology, economics, and chemistry.

**Dr. Ferid Murad** was born in Whiting, Indiana in 1936 and contributed to a discovery for one of the most common treatments of heart disease. In 1977, his research in pharmacology led to his discovery of nitroglycerin's beneficial effects on the heart, increasing blood flow and oxygen. In 1998, Dr. Murad received the Nobel Prize in Pharmacology.

In 1915, **Paul E. Samuelson** was born in Gary, Indiana and became the world’s leading economist. He wrote the best-selling economics book, *Economics: An Introductory Analysis*. In 1970, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics.

Walkerton, Indiana resident **Harold C. Urey** served as the Director of War Research and the Atomic Bomb Project from 1940-1945. In 1934, Harold Urey received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the discovery of deuterium that eventually lead to creation of the atomic bomb.

Born in Gary, Indiana, **Joseph Stiglitz** grew up with inequality all around him. As a young boy he questioned why and how it could change. In 1966, he received his PhD in economics and eventually served under President Bill Clinton on the Council of Economic Advisors and was the chief economist of the World Bank. In 2001, Joseph Stiglitz received the Nobel Prize in Economics.

They were inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2011.

**LEGEND REVIEW**

*Answer the following questions based on the biography.*

1. Describe Dr. Ferid Murad’s significant contributions to Northwest Indiana and the world.

2. List Professor Paul Samuelson’s accomplishments.

3. Which Nobel Prize Laureate’s research contributed to the development of the atomic bomb?
The highest military honor given by the U.S. Government is the Medal of Honor. This award is given to United States service men and women who go above and beyond the call of duty, risking their life for this country. In Northwest Indiana, there are five people who received this exceptional honor.

Private First Class Daniel D. Bruce, United States Marine Corps, was born in Michigan City, Indiana, and served in the Vietnam War. On March 1, 1969, Daniel D. Bruce spotted an explosive device. While carrying the device away from the others, it exploded and he died instantly. On February 16, 1971, the Medal of Honor was given to Daniel's parents for risking his life to save the lives of three other Marines.

Lance Corporal Emilio A. De La Garza Jr., United States Marine Corps, was born in East Chicago, Indiana in 1949. On April 11, 1970, Emilio De La Garza noticed a grenade in the hands of an enemy soldier and jumped in front of the other Marines, and was killed in the blast. He received the Medal of Honor for sacrificing his own life to save the life of two other Marines during the Vietnam War.

Marine Staff Sergeant William G. Windrich entered the service in Hammond, Indiana. In December 1950, he fearlessly led his men through battle during the Korean War. Suffering from a head injury and gunshot wounds in the legs, he continued to command his soldiers. The next morning, he died from his wounds. On February 8, 1952, the Medal of Honor was presented to his wife.

John M. Whitehead served in the Civil War as a Chaplain of the 15th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service in Westville, Indiana. During the Battle of Stones River in Tennessee on December 31, 1862, John M. Whitehead carried several wounded soldiers to safety. On December 31, 1898, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery.

Thomas N. Graham served in the Civil War as Second Lieutenant of the 15th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service in Westville, Indiana. While under heavy fire during the Battle of Missionary Ridge in Tennessee, Graham led the troops while carrying their colors/flag after the color bearer had been severely wounded. Graham was awarded the Medal of Honor on February 15, 1897.

Through the Civil War, Korean War, and Vietnam War, each Medal of Honor awardee fought bravely, most of them sacrificing their own lives for the sake of others and their country. They were inducted into the South Shore Wall of Legends in December 2011.
LOCATE THE SOUTH SHORE LEGENDS

DIRECTIONS Place the identifying number on the map where the following Legends lived, worked or made an impact.

1. Dorothy Richard Buell
2. Henry Chandler Cowles
3. Dr. William Burton & Dr. Robert Humphrey
4. Frank Dudley
5. Octave Chanute
6. Black Freedom Fighters in Steel
7. Captain William Eddy
8. Jean Parker Shepherd
9. Martyrs-Heroes
10. Tuskegee Airmen
11. Karl Malden
12. Tony Zale
13. Dr. James P. Comer, M.D., M.P.H
15. Orville Redenbacher, Charlie Bowman, Garnet Findling
16. Vivian Carter
17. Dr. John Maniotes
18. The Jackson 5/The Jacksons
19. Nobel Prize Laureates
20. Medal of Honor Recipients
COMPARE AND CONTRAST:  
DOROTHY BUELL, FRANK DUDLEY & HENRY CHANDLER COWLES

1. Label each circle with the name of the Legend
2. Make a list of the details of each person below and compare

DOROTHY BUELL  FRANK DUDLEY  HENRY CHANDLER COWLES
**South Shore Legends**

**Directions** Below is a list of words found throughout each Legend’s biography. Unscramble each word. Copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
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<td>CASRO</td>
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Glossary

DEEJAY
A disc jockey who plays recorded music for an audience

ECOLOGIST
A biologist who studies the relation between organisms and their environment

ENGINEERING
The branch of science and technology concerned with the design, building, and use of engines in machines, and structures

ENTREPRENEUR
A person who organizes and manages any business, usually with initiative and risk

EQUAL RIGHTS
Are rights and freedoms to which all humans are entitled

EXPLORATION
Made discoveries, studied, investigated

GREAT DEPRESSION
Severe worldwide economic depression in the decade before World War II

HABITATS
The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism

HYBRID
A combination of two different things

INNOVATION
Inventive new way of doing something that proves helpful or changes inefficiency

INTEGRATION
Mixing things or people together that were formerly separated

MARTYRS
Any person tortured or killed because of his or her beliefs

MINORITY
A racial, religious, ethnic, or political group smaller than and differing from the larger, controlling group in a community, nation, etc.

NURTURANCE
Emotional and physical nourishment and care given to someone

OSCAR
Statuettes given to those receiving an Academy Award

PATENT
To obtain a right to the producing and selling of a product that also stops anyone from copying it

PHARMACOLOGY
The science or study of drugs: their preparation and properties and uses and effects

PRESERVATIONIST
A supporter of the preservation of something, especially of historic buildings, artifacts or the environment

RACISM
Hatred or intolerance of another race or other races

RADAR
Measuring instrument in which the echo of a pulse of microwave radiation is used to detect and locate distant objects

SELF-ESTEEM
Confidence in one’s own worth or abilities; self-respect

SEGREGATION
The separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group

SURVEYOR
A profession who determines the boundaries, area, or elevations of land or structures by means of measuring angles and distances

VEGETATION
The plants of an area or a region; plant life
INdiana AcadEmic StandArDS foR foURth GRAde

ReadinG: woRd recogNitiOn, Fluenci, And VocabuLArY deveLopment
4.1.1 read aloud grade-level-appropriate literary and informational texts with fluency and accuracy and with appropriate timing, changes in voice, and expression.
4.1.3 use knowledge of root words (nation, national, nationality) to determine the meaning of unknown words within a passage.
4.1.5 use a thesaurus to find related words and ideas.
4.1.6 distinguish and interpret words with multiple meanings (quarters) by using context clues (the meaning of the text around a word).
4.1.7 use context to determine the meaning of unknown words.

ReadinG: ComprehenSion And AnalySis Of NonfiCtioN And informaTionaL Text
4.2.2 use appropriate strategies when reading for different purposes.
4.2.5 compare and contrast information on the same topic after reading several passages or articles.
4.2.9 recognize main ideas and supporting details presented in expository (informational texts).
4.2.6 distinguish between cause and effect and between fact and opinion in informational text.

sociAL studiEs
4.1.9 give examples of Indiana’s increasing agricultural, industrial, political and business development in the nineteenth century.
4.1.10 describe the participation of Indiana citizens in World War I and World War II.
4.1.11 identify and describe important events and movements that changed life in Indiana in the early twentieth century.
4.1.13 identify and describe important events and movements that changed life in Indiana from the mid-twentieth century to the present.
4.1.18 research and describe the contributions of important Indiana artists and writers to the state’s cultural landscape. (Individuals, Society and Culture)

appenDiX

Books
Moonlight In Duneland: The Illustrated Story Of The Chicago South Shore And South Bend Railroad by Ronald D. Cohen and Stephen G. McShane
The Indiana Dunes Revealed: The Art of Frank V. Dudley by James R. Dubbert
Henry Chandler Cowles: Pioneer Ecologist by Victor M Cassidy
Black Freedom Fighters of Steel by Ruth E. Needleman
Economics: An Introductory Analysis by Paul E. Samuelson

WebsiteS
Burton and Humphreys
http://www.yourdiscovery.com/cars/time/line/
http://www.eoearth.org/article/Clacking
http://www.sonic.net/~lilith/EnviraFuels/biokids/bk-energy.html
Activity comparing types of fuel

Captain William Eddy
Sample of his artwork/cartoon work: History of Television and Capt. William Eddy:
http://www.chicagotelevision.com/WBKB.htm
http://www.pbse.com/csw62/eddy
Sample of his artwork/cartoon work: History of Television and Capt. William Eddy:
http://www.chicagotelevision.com/WBKB.htm
http://transition.fcc.gov/cgb/kidszone/faqs_4.html
Have you ever wondered?

Colonel Jerry Ross
http://www.nasa.gov/audience/forkids/kidsclub/flash/index.html
http://www.clcwni.com/
http://www.windows2universe.org/space_missions/manned.html

Dr. James Comer M.D., M.P.H.
http://childstudycenter.yale.edu/comer/index.aspx

Indiana Dunes
http://www.nps.gov/indu/historyculture/index.htm
http://www.nps.gov/indu/historyculture/residential_development.htm
http://www.savedunes.org/history/earliest_efforts/dorothy_buell/
http://www.gardenersnet.com/flower/bssusan.htm

http://library.thinkquest.org/J001159/famart.htm
Frank Dudley Activity
Jean Parker Shephard
http://kidstvmovies.about.com/od/christmas/tp/topchristmas.htm

Karl Malden
http://www.facts-about.org.uk/facts-about-the-great-depression.htm

Medal of Honor
http://www.cds4kids.com/Army/bruce.html
http://www.tecom.u smc.mil/HD/Whos_Who/Windrich_WG.htm
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medal_of_Honor
http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=6260523

Nobel Prize Winners
http://wiki.medpedia.com/Nitroglycerin
http://www.cccoe.k12.ca.us/abomb/timeline.htm

Octave Chanute
http://www.avkids.com/hangar/
http://www.aviation-for-kids.com/time-line.html
http://www.aeromuseum.org/
http://www.chanute.org/Visiting/History/octave.htm

Orville Redenbacher
http://www.popcorn.org
http://www.orville.com

The Jackson 5/The Jacksons
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Jackson_5

Tuskegee Airmen
http://www.tuskegeeairmen.org/
http://www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/homework/war/World_War_II
Northwest Indiana has been a home or a template, laboratory and/or workshop for individuals who have demonstrated one or more of the four “pillars” of courage or creativity, innovation or exploration.

By their actions, here or elsewhere, they have had a substantial impact with lasting implications. These individuals were “trailblazers” and “exemplars” of others in Northwest Indiana whose contributions have made the world a better place.

Their accomplishments still resonate in and beyond the region and have earned them the designation of South Shore/Northwest Indiana Legends. Their pictures are displayed on the South Shore Wall of Legends at the Indiana Welcome Center in Hammond, IN.

Northwest Indiana—described here as the South Shore—consists of the following seven counties: Jasper, Lake, LaPorte, Newton, Porter, Pulaski and Starke Counties

CREDITS

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ILLUSTRATOR Mike Werner mikewernerdraws.blogspot.com

DESIGNER V as in Victor vasinvictor.com

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