

# 2007 SCHOOL DAYS APPENDICES



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# APPENDIX A

## KEY BASEBALL STATISTICS

### BATTING AVERAGE

The most used statistic in baseball is “batting average.” The batting average is usually a decimal rounded to three decimal places. The formula for determining a hitter’s batting average is the number of hits divided by the at bats.

$$\text{AVG} = H / AB$$

Below .220	Weak Hitter	.220-.250	Low to Average Hitter
.250-.300	Good, Solid Hitter	.300 & Up	Excellent Hitter

### ON-BASE PERCENTAGE

This statistic shows the percentage of time a player can be expected to reach a base safely, either by a hit, a walk (BB) or being hit by a pitch (HBP). The on-base percentage is represented by a decimal and carried out three decimal places. The higher the percentage, the more likely the player is to reach a base safely.

$$\text{OB \%} = (H + BB + HBP) / (AB + BB + HBP + SAC \text{ (Flies)})$$

### SLUGGING PERCENTAGE

The slugging percentage is used to compare power hitting in a fair way. This average is represented by a decimal and carried out to three decimal places. The slugging percentage is an average found by dividing the total bases by the at bats.

$$\text{SLG\%} = TB / AB$$

### EARNED RUN AVERAGE

The earned run average is represented by a decimal and carried out to three decimal places. The formula for the earned run average is found by multiplying a pitcher’s earned runs (ER) by nine and dividing that number by innings pitched (IP):

$$\text{ERA} = (ER \times 9) / IP$$

### HOME RUN EXPECTANCY

This measure shows, on the average, how often a player can be expected to hit a home run. This statistic is important because a player hitting a home run not only scores a run for the team, they hit in any other player is on base prior to hitting the home run. The home run expectancy can be found by dividing the number of total at bats by the number of home runs. To simplify this as a unit ratio, round off to the nearest whole number.

$$\text{HR: CUM AB RATIO} = (AB + BB) / HR$$

### STRIKE OUT EXPECTANCY

This measure shows, on the average, how often a player can be expected to strike out. This statistic is important because not only does a strike out represent an out, runners on base can not advance when it occurs. The strike out expectancy is found by dividing the number cumulative at bats by the number of strikeouts. To simplify this unit as a ratio, round off to the nearest whole number.

$$\text{SO: CUM AB RATIO} = AB / SO$$



# APPENDIX B

## Baseball Definitions

**AHEAD OF THE COUNT:** Said of the pitcher when there are more strikes than balls on the batter. Also, describing the batter when there are more balls than strikes.

**AROUND THE HORN:** Term used to describe a double play in which a ground ball is fielded by the third baseman who throws to second base who then throws to first base.

**ON DECK:** Term given to the player that is scheduled to be the next hitter.

**BANG-BANG PLAY:** A very close tag or force play when the runner and baseball arrive almost simultaneously.

**CLEAN-UP HITTER:** The player that bats fourth in the batting order. He is the player most likely to bat with players on base and have the opportunity to “clean or clear” the bases with a hit.

**FUNGO:** A type of bat used to hit fly and ground balls, used particularly during batting practice.

**GRAND SLAM:** A home run that occurs with the bases loaded, producing four runs scored.

**HORSEHIDE:** The ball itself. Baseballs are covered with horsehide or cowhide.

**KNUCKLEBALL:** A slowly thrown pitch that has little or no spin, causing it to wobble and dip unpredictably. It is gripped with the fingernails or knuckles.

**NATIONAL PASTIME:** A term commonly applied to baseball in the United States. It was first used in 1857.

**ROUND-TRIPPER:** A home run, from the fact that the batter leaves and returns home on the same “ticket.”

**SQUEEZE PLAY:** Play where the batter attempts to score a runner from third base by bunting. The runner sprints for home with the pitch and the batter bunts the ball to a place where fielders can not throw out the runner.

**SWITCH-HITTER:** A batter that hits both right and left-handed. A switch hitter usually hits right handed against left-handed pitchers and left-handed against right-handed pitchers.

**TEXAS LEAGUER:** A poorly hit ball that loops meekly over the infield and lands for a hit.

**UTILITY PLAYER:** A substitute that is a valuable member because of his/her ability to play several different positions.



# APPENDIX C

## Baseball Box Score Glossary

<b>AVG</b>	The number represents the player's <b>batting average</b> . This average is the decimal equivalent of the ratio of hits to at-bats.
<b>AB</b>	This represents the number of official <b>at-bats</b> the player had during a game. Official at bats (AB) do not include walks (BB) or sacrifice hits (bunts, sacrifice flies). Sacrifice hits do not count as at bats because the player makes an expected out in order to advance the runner(s).
<b>R</b>	The number of <b>runs</b> the player scored (times he crossed home plate).
<b>H</b>	The number of <b>hits</b> a player got during a game or season. This number represents the total singles, doubles, triples and home runs the player accumulated during the game or season.
<b>E</b>	The number of <b>errors</b> committed by a team during a game or season. This number represents miscues by the defensive team which allow the offensive team additional outs during an inning.
<b>DP</b>	The number of <b>double plays</b> or times that the defensive team made two outs during one play.
<b>LOB</b>	The total number of offensive players that were <b>left on base</b> for an entire game when the inning ended.
<b>2B</b>	The number of <b>doubles</b> or times the player reached second base safely due to a hit.
<b>3B</b>	The number of <b>triples</b> or times the player reached third base safely due to a hit.
<b>HR</b>	The number of <b>home runs</b> the player hits during the season.
<b>RBI</b>	The number of <b>runs batted in</b> that the player was credited with during a game. This means that other players scored runs due to the player's hitting or batting performance.
<b>BB</b>	The number of <b>walks</b> (also known as <b>bases on balls</b> ) the player received during a game.
<b>SO</b>	The number of <b>strikeouts</b> the player had during a game.
<b>SB</b>	The number of <b>stolen bases</b> the player had during the game.
<b>CS</b>	The number of times the player has been caught trying to <b>steal</b> a base.
<b>S</b>	The number of <b>sacrifice</b> hits a player had during a game or season. This represents the number of times a player deliberately made an out to advance the position of another offensive player.
<b>SF</b>	The number of <b>sacrifice flies</b> that a player had during a game or season. This represents the number of times a player deliberately made an out to advance the position of another offensive player.
<b>SLG</b>	This number represents the player's <b>slugging percentage</b> . This is the decimal equivalent of the ratio of total bases to official at-bats.
<b>OBP</b>	This number represents the percentage (also known as <b>on-base percentage</b> ) of time a player can be expected to reach base safely. This percentage is the decimal equivalent of the ratio of the number of times a player reached base safely (H+HBP+BB) to their total at bats (AB+BB+HBP+SAC).



# APPENDIX D

## Pitching

<b>ERA</b>	This number represents the <b>earned run average</b> . This average is the decimal equivalent of the ratio of earned runs times the number of innings to the number of innings pitched.
<b>SV</b>	The number of games the pitcher has <b>saved</b> .
<b>IP</b>	The number of <b>innings</b> the pitcher has pitched.
<b>H</b>	The number of <b>hits</b> the pitcher has allowed.
<b>R</b>	The number of <b>runs</b> the pitcher has allowed.
<b>ER</b>	The number of <b>earned runs</b> .
<b>HR</b>	The number of <b>home runs</b> given up by the pitcher.
<b>HB</b>	The number of batters the pitcher has <b>hit</b> while pitching the ball.
<b>BB</b>	The number of <b>walks</b> (also known as <b>bases on balls</b> ) the pitcher pitched during the game.
<b>SO or K</b>	The number of <b>strikeouts</b> the pitcher pitched during the game.
<b>WP</b>	The number of <b>wild pitches</b> the pitcher has during the game.
<b>BK</b>	The number of times a pitcher <b>balks</b> or advances an opposing player due to his error while pitching.
<b>IBB</b>	The number of batters that the pitcher offered an <b>intentional walk</b> to.
<b>AB</b>	The number of “official” <b>at-bats</b> by opposing batters against a pitcher. This figure would not include walks, intentional walks, sacrifices, and sacrifice flies.
<b>BF</b>	The total number of opposing <b>batters faced</b> by a pitcher.
<b>Fly</b>	The total number of outs recorded by a pitcher by fly ball.
<b>Gnd</b>	The total number of outs recorded by a pitcher by ground ball.
<b>HBP</b>	Representing <b>hit by pitch</b> , the number of times a pitcher hits an opposing player while batting.



# APPENDIX E

## BASEBALL BOOKS

**20,000 Baseball Cards Under the Sea**

*by Jon Buller & Susan Schade*

**Albert's Ballgame**

*By Leslie Tyron*

**Arthur and the Seventh Inning Stretcher**

*By Stephen Krensky*

**Arthur and the True Fancine**

*By Marc Brown*

**Arthur Makes the Team**

*By Marc Brown*

**Ballpark**

*By Elisha Cooper*

**Baseball**

*By James Kelley*

**Baseball**

*By Tom Owens*

**Baseball Ballerina**

*By Kathryn Cristaldi*

**Baseball Camp on the Planet of Eyeballs**

*By Jon Buller*

**Baseball for Everybody: Tom Glavine's Guide to America's Game**

*By Tom Glavine*

**Baseball's Best**

*By Andrew Gutelle*

**Baseball's Greatest Hitters**

*By S.A. Kramer*

**Baseball's Greatest Pitchers**

*By S.A. Kramer*

**Bases Loaded: Great Baseball of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

*By Mel Cebulash*

**Bats About Baseball**

*By Jean Little & Claire Mackay*

**Black Diamond**

*By Patricia & Fred McKissack*

**Home Field**

*By David Spohn*

**Hooray for Snail!**

*By John Stadler*

**Hooray for the Dandelion Warriors!**

*By Bill Cosby*

**Bob Feller**

*By Morris Eckhouse*

**Cal Ripken Jr.**

*By Jim Campbell*

**Cal Ripken Jr., Quiet Hero**

*By Lois Nicholson*

**Cal Ripken Jr., Baseball's Iron Man**

*By Bill Gutman*

**Cam Jansen/Babe Ruth Baseball**

*By David Alder*

**Casey at the Bat**

*By Earnest Lawrence Thayer*

**Challenge at Second Base**

*By Matt Christopher*

**Curious George Plays Baseball**

*Edited by Margaret Rey & Allan Shalleck*

**Dog on Third Base**

*By Constance Hise*

**Double Header**

*By Gail Herman*

**Extra Innings**

*By Robert Newton Peck*

**Frank and Ernest Play Ball**

*By Alexandra Day*

**Frank Thomas: Power Hitter**

*By Bill Gutman*

**Glory Days: the Akron Yankees**

*By Richard McBane*

**Glovesmen**

*By Mark Teague*

**Grandma's at Bat**

*By Emily Arnold McCully*

**Here Comes the Strikeout!**

*By Leonard Kessler*

**Never Fear, Flip the Dip is Here!**

*By Philip Hanft*

**Nick Plays Baseball**

*By Rachel Isadora*

**Pail the Pitcher**

*By Paul Sharp*

**Infield Hit**

*By Thomas J. Dygard*

**Iron Man: the Cal Ripken Jr. Story**

*By Harvey Rosefeld*

**Jim Abbott**

*By John Rolfe*

**Jinx Glove**

*By Matt Christopher*

**Lucky Me!**

*By Lisa Papademetriou*

**MacMillan Book of Baseball Stories**

*By Terry Egan*

**Max: Story and Pictures**

*By Rachel Isadora*

**Mice at Bat**

*By Kelly Oechsli*

**Miracle at the Plate**

*By Matt Christopher*

**Mouse Practice**

*By Emily Arnold McCully*

**My Baseball Book**

*By Gail Gibbons*

**My Dad's Baseball**

*By Ron Cohen*

**Nana Hannah's Piano**

*By Barbara Bottner*

**Never Fear, Flip the Dip is Here!**

*By Philip Hanft*

**Take Me Out to the Ballgame**

*By Jack Norworth*

**Teammates**

*By Peter Goldenbook*

**The Baseball Birthday Party**

*By Annabella Prager*

**The Baseball Counting Book**

*By Barbara Barbieri McGrath*

**The Berenstain Bears Play Ball**

*By Stan & Jan Berenstain*

**The Case of the Unnatural**

*By David D. Connell*

**The Dog that Stole Home**

*By Matt Christopher*

**The Field Beyond the Outfield**

*By George Sullivan*

**The Fireplug is First Base**

*By P.J. Peterson*

**The Fox Steals Home**

*By Matt Christopher*

**The Fox Under First Base**

*By Jim Latimer*

**The Journal of Biddy Owens: The Negro Leagues**

*By Walter Dean Myers*

**The Jungle Baseball Game**

*By Tom Paxton*

**The Kid Who Only Hit Homers**

*By Matt Christopher*

**The Math Curse**

*By Jon Scieszka & Lane Smith*

**The Not-So-Minor Leagues**

*By Douglas Gay & Kathlyn Gay*

**Pee Wees on First**

*By Judy Delton*

**Play Ball, Ameila Bedeia!**

*By Peggy Parrish*

**Playing Right Field**

*By Willy Welch*

**Pride of Puerto Rico: the Life of Roberto Clemente**

*By Paul Robert Walker*

**Roberto Alomar: an Authorized Biography**

*By Norman L. Macht*

**Roberto Alomar: Star Second Baseman**

*By Stew Thornley*

**Roberto Clemente (Baseball Superstar)**

*By Carol Greene*

**Roberto Clemente: Baseball Legend**

*By Alan West*

**Roberto Clemete: The Great One**

*By Bruce Markusen*

**Ronald Morgan Goes to Bat**

*By Patricia Reilly Giff*

**Sammy Sosa**

*By Carrie Muskat*

**Satchel Paige**

*By Kathryn Long Humphrey*

**Sports Great Cal Ripken Jr.**

*By Glen Macnow*

**Take Me Out to the Ballgame**

*By Maryann Kovalski*

**The Rainy Day Grump**

*By Deborah Eaton*

**The Ripken Way: A Manual for Baseball & Life**

*By Cal Ripken Sr.*

**The Spy on Third Base**

*By Matt Christopher*

**The Twelfth Angel**

*By Og Mandino*

**The Worst Team Ever**

*By Leonard Kessler*

**Winners Take All**

*By Fred Bowen*

**Young Cam Jansen & Baseball Mystery**

*By David Alder*

**Zachary's Ball**

*By Matt Tavares*



# APPENDIX F

## Baseball Related Web Sites

### Official Site of Major League Baseball

<http://www.mlb.com>

### Official Site of the Erie SeaWolves

<Http://www.seawolves.com>

### Official Site of Minor League Baseball

<http://www.minorleaguebaseball.com>

### Official Site of the Detroit Tigers

<http://www.detroitigers.com>

### Great Site for Baseball's Unique Stories, Quotes and Information

<http://www2.netdoor.com/~crogers/>

### Exploratorium: Science of Baseball

<http://www.exploratorium.edu/baseball>

Scientific research and interactive experiments. Requires Shockwave for some of the features.

### Sabermetrics: The Art of Baseball Statistics – An Introduction to Sabermetrics

<http://baseball1.com>

Sabermetrics is the mathematical and statistical analysis of baseball records.

### General Essays & Background Theory

<http://www.stathead.com/bbeng/general.htm>

### Baseball Think Factory

<http://www.baseballthinkfactory.com>

Dedicated to the thoughtful analysis of baseball, both real and imagined. Assistance for both sabermetricians and game players is provided here.

### Stathead Consulting

<http://www.stathead.com>

Providing performance analysis and forecasting services to the professional industry, includes the Baseball Engineering Library.

### Society of American Baseball Research (SABR)

<http://sabr.org>

The Society of American Baseball Research was formed in August 1971 in Cooperstown, New York. It now consists of more than 6,700 members.

### Supervision

<http://www.questec.com/>

A pitch tracking system that produces a real-time computer animation of the pitch immediately after the actual pitch is thrown.

### **Rules of the Game – Official Baseball Rules**

[http://www.mlb.com/NASApp/mlb/baseball\\_basics/mlb\\_basics\\_on\\_the\\_field.jsp](http://www.mlb.com/NASApp/mlb/baseball_basics/mlb_basics_on_the_field.jsp)

Links for baseball lingo definitions as well as links for official major league rules.

### **3000 Hit Club**

[http://www.baseballhalloffame.org/exhibits/online\\_exhibits/3000\\_hit\\_club/index.htm](http://www.baseballhalloffame.org/exhibits/online_exhibits/3000_hit_club/index.htm)

Baseball Hall of Fame page paying tribute to the exclusive 3000 hit club membership.

### **National Baseball Hall of Fame**

<http://www.baseballhalloffame.org>

Information regarding the Baseball Hall of Fame and the game of baseball itself.

### **The Negro Leagues Baseball Links: Negro Leagues**

<http://www.baseball-links.com/negro.html>

Comprehensive page of links to sites with information on Negro League Baseball

### **Negro Baseball History: The National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum**

<http://www.baseballhalloffame.org/index.html>

### **John Skilton's Baseball Links**

<http://www.baseball-links.com/>

The Web's most comprehensive collection of links to baseball resources.

### **Greg Spira's Baseball**

<http://www.suite101.com/welcome.cfm/baseball>

### **Miscellaneous British Baseball Federation**

<http://www.bbf.org>

The British Baseball Federation is the governing body for baseball in Great Britain.

### **Baseball HQ – Sabremetric Glossary**

<http://www.baseballhq.com/sabr.shtml>

Terms, abbreviations, formulas and statistical gauges regularly used in baseball.

### **Baseball Prospectus**

<http://www.baseballprospectus.com>

Current season analysis.

### **The Physics of Baseball**

<http://www.npl.uiuc.edu/~a-nathan/pob/>

Site with numerous links to sites with information on the science of baseball.



# APPENDIX G

## A Brief History of Baseball

### Early History

Baseball developed from variations of the English game of rounders, from related regional and local games, and from children's games like "one old car," all of which had evolved through centuries. In the 1840's Alexander Cartwright of the New York Knickerbocker Club standardized many of the features and field dimensions still in use today. Sportswriter Henry Chadwick wrote (1858) the first rule book, and though the rules continue to change by small degrees, by 1900 the game was essentially that of today. The story that Abner Doubleday invented baseball in 1839 has been discredited.

### The Development of Professional Baseball

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century baseball was primarily popular among local clubs in the Northeast, often made up of members of the same occupation. Eventually competition broadened, and an organization to promote standardized rules and facilitate scheduling, the National Association of Baseball Players, was formed in 1858. The movement of Union soldiers during the Civil War helped to spread the game, and increased opportunities for leisure, improved communications, and easier travel after the war fostered a wider competitive base and increased interest.

In 1869, Harry Wright organized the Cincinnati Red Stockings, baseball's first professional team, and took them on a 57-game national tour, during which they were unbeaten. Seeking to expand on the Red's success, the National Association of Professional Baseball Players in 1871 chartered nine teams in eight cities as the first professional league. In the 1870's a number of competing leagues were formed, including the National League, which soon became the predominant association.

Financial hardships, gambling-related scandals, and franchise upheaval plagued all the leagues, and a players' revolt in 1890, which resulted in a short-lived Players Association, weakened the National League. A competing league, the Western Association, changed its name to the American League in 1900 and placed clubs in several eastern cities. In 1903 the champions of the American and National Leagues met for the first time in what became known as the World Series.

Both leagues fought off the challenge of the Federal League in 1914-15, but baseball's popularity and stability were threatened when the 1919 Chicago White Sox conspired to lose the World Series. Club owners then hired Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis as the first baseball commissioner (1920-44) and charge him with resolving the crisis. Landis banned eight members of the "Black Sox" for life (despite their acquittal in a court of law), helping to lift suspicion from the professional game.

### The Golden Years

The years between 1920 and World War II were the heyday of Babe Ruth, the game's preeminent legend. Other stars made their names as well: Ruth's durable New York Yankees teammate, Lou Gehrig; the contentious batting champion Ty Cobb; outstanding pitchers like Lefty Grove, Dizzy Dean, and Walter Johnson; graceful Yankee center fielder Joe DiMaggio; and sluggers Hank Greenberg and Jimmie Foxx, among others. Fans flocked to the large stadiums built in the 1920s.

## **Integration of Professional Baseball**

During World War II, many major league stars served in the armed forces. By the mid-1940's, most had returned to their teams, but major league baseball continued to exclude black players, who, barred by a color line drawn in the 1880's showcased their skills in separate leagues, especially the Negro National League (1920) and the Eastern Colored Leagues (1923). Black players like Satchel Paige, Buck Leonard, Josh Gibson, and Judy Johnson, among the best in baseball, often played before large crowds, "invisible" to the white public. In 1947, Branch Rickey, Brooklyn's general manager, began the integration of the major leagues by bringing Jackie Robinson to the Dodgers. Weathering the great pressure and the hatred of the many players and fans, Robinson became one of the most electrifying performers in the game, paving the way for other black stars like Willie Mays and Hank Aaron.

## **Expansion and Labor Conflict**

The locations of major league franchises, stable for 50 years, became unsettled in the 1950's. The Boston Braves moved to Milwaukee in 1953, and other teams joined a westward migration made feasible by the expansion of air travel and attractive by population shifts (and, ultimately, by the promise of regional television coverage). The 1957 exodus of the Brooklyn Dodgers and the New York Giants for California jarred New Yorkers but helped cement the game's nationwide base. In 1961, the two major leagues entered into a period of expansion, gradually adding new teams.

In the 1960's and 1970's, however, baseball's popularity was challenged by disillusionment of the young with established institutions, by the television-spurred boom of the National Football League (television was also presumed largely responsible for the shrinkage of the minor-league system), and by divisiveness within the sport over new artificial playing surfaces, indoor stadiums, and rule changes like the American League's 1973 introduction of a designated hitter to bat for the pitcher (the National League never adopted the measure).

Player-club relations were tumultuous in the 1970's. The Major League Baseball Players' Association, formed in 1966, pushed for an end to the reserve clause, a contractual stipulation that bound a player to one club unless he was traded, released, or retired. Although the U.S. Supreme Court had upheld the clause three times in 50 years, a mid-1970's arbitrator declared several players "free agents," and thereafter the sport was obliged to allow freer player movement among bidding teams. The Players' Association continued through the 1970's and the 1980's to strengthen the bargaining positions, salaries and pensions of the players. Conflict between team owners and players resulted in numerous work stoppages after 1972, the worst of which canceled the final third of the 1994 season, including the World Series.

Despite these distractions, however, the major-league game continued to flourish. As Babe Ruth was held to have carried the game through the post-Black Sox era, the breaking of Lou Gehrig's consecutive games played record in 1996 by Cal Ripken Jr. and the assault on the single season home run record by Mark McGwire and Sammy Sosa in 1998 was seen as "rescuing" the game from its self-inflicted troubles. By the late 1990's there were 30 teams in 6 divisions in the major leagues (limited inter-league play was introduced in 1997), attendance and television revenues were high, and talk about eventual expansion in Latin America and Asia was heard.

Taken from: The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia Copyright 1994, 2000, Columbia University Press.



# APPENDIX H

## 2005 MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL TEAMS

Aberdeen IronBirds	Greensboro Bats	Peoria Chiefs
Akron Aeros	Greenville Braves	Peoria Mariners
Altoona Curve	Hagerstown Suns	Phoenix Athletics
Arizona Brewers	Harrisburg Senators	Phoenix White Sox
Arizona Giants	Hickory Crawdads	Portland Beavers
Arkansas Travelers	High Desert Mavericks	Portland Sea Dogs
Asheville Tourists	Hudson Valley Renegades	Potomac Cannons
Auburn Doubledays	Huntsville Stars	Princeton Devil Rays
Augusta Greenjackets	Idaho Falls Padres	Provo Angels
Bakersfield Blaze	Indianapolis Indians	Pulaski Rangers
Batavia Muckdogs	Iowa Cubs	Quad City River Bandits
Beloit Snappers	Jacksonville Suns	Rancho Cucamonga Quakes
Billings Mustangs	Jamestown Jammers	Reading Phillies
Binghamton Mets	Johnson City Cardinals	Richmond Braves
Birmingham Barons	Jupiter Hammerheads	Rochester Red Wings
Bluefield Orioles	Kane County Cougars	Round Rock Express
Boise Hawks	Kannapolis Intimidators	Sacramento River Cats
Bowie Baysox	Kingsport Mets	Salem Avalanche
Brevard County Manatees	Kinston Indians	Salem-Keizer Volcanoes
Bristol White Sox	Lake County Captains	Salt Lake Stingers
Brooklyn Cyclones	Lake Elsinore Storm	San Antonio Missions
Buffalo Bisons	Lakeland Tigers	San Bernardino Stampede
Burlington Indians	Lakewood BlueClaws	San Jose Giants
Calgary Cannons	Lancaster JetHawks	Sarasota Red Sox
Capital City Bombers	Lansing Lugnuts	Savannah Sand Gnats
Carolina Mudcats	Las Vegas 51s	Scranton/Wilkes-Barre Red Barons
Casper Rockies	Lexington Legends	South Bend Silver Hawks
Cedar Rapids Kernels	Louisville Bats	South Georgia Waves
Charleston Alley Cats	Lowell Spinners	Spokane Indians
Charleston RiverDogs	Lynchburg Hillcats	St. Lucie Mets
Charlotte Knights	Macon Braves	Staten Island Yankees
Charlotte Rangers	Mahoning Valley Scrappers	Stockton Ports
Chattanooga Lookouts	Martinsville Astros	Syracuse SkyChiefs
Clearwater Phillies	Medicine Hat Blue Jays	Tacoma Rainers
Clinton LumberKings	Memphis Redbirds	Tampa Yankees
Colorado Springs Sky Sox	Michigan Battle Cats	Tennessee Smokies
Columbus Clippers	Midland RockHounds	Toledo Mud Hens
Danville Braves	Missoula Osprey	Trenton Thunder
Dayton Dragons	Mobile BayBears	Tri-City Dust Devils
Daytona Cubs	Modesto A's	Tri-City ValleyCats
Delmarva Shorebirds	Myrtle Beach Pelicans	Tucson Sidewinders
Dunedin Blue Jays	Nashville Sounds	Tulsa Drillers
Durham Bulls	New Britain Rock Cats	Vancouver Canadians
Edmonton Trappers	New Hampshire Fisher Cats	Vermont Expos
El Paso Diablos	New Jersey Cardinals	Vero Beach Dodgers
Elizabethton Twins	New Orleans Zephyrs	Visalia Oaks
Erie SeaWolves	Norfolk Tides	West Michigan Whitecaps
Eugene Emeralds	Norwich Navigators	West Tenn Diamond Jaxx
Everett AquaSox	Ogden Raptors	Wichita Wranglers
Fort Myers Miracle	Oklahoma RedHawks	Williamsport Crosscutters
Fort Wayne Wizards	Omaha Royals	Wilmington Blue Rocks
Frederick Keys	Oneonta Tigers	Winston-Salem Warthogs
Fresno Grizzlies	Orlando Rays	Wisconsin Timber Rattlers
Frisco Rough Riders	Ottawa Lynx	Yakima Bears
Great Falls Dodgers	Pawtucket Red Sox	



# APPENDIX I

## **“Casey at the Bat”** Ernest Lawrence Thayer

The outlook wasn't brilliant for the Mudville nine that day;  
The score stood at four to two, with but one inning more to play;  
And so, when Cooney died at first, and Burrows did the same,  
A sickly silence fell upon the patrons of the game.

A straggling few got up to go in deep despair. The rest  
Clung to the hope which springs eternal in the human breast;  
They thought, if only Casey could but get a whack, at that,  
They'd put up even money now, with Casey at the bat.

But Flynn preceded Casey, as did also Jimmy Blake,  
And the former was pudding, and the latter was a fake;  
So upon that stricken multitude grim melancholy sat,  
For there seemed but little chance of Casey's getting to that bat.

But Flynn let drive a single, to the wonderment of all  
And Blake, the much despised, tore the cover off the ball;  
And when the dust had lifted, and they saw what had occurred,  
There was Jimmy safe on second, and Flynn a-hugging third.

Then from the gladdened multitude went up a joyous yell;  
It bounded from the mountain top and rattled in the dell;  
It struck upon the hillside, and recoiled upon the flat;  
For Casey, mighty Casey, was advancing to the bat.

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place;  
There was pride in Casey's bearing, and a smile on Casey's face;  
And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his bat,  
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat.

The thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt,  
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt;  
Then while the writing pitcher group the ball into his hip,  
Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye, a sneer curled Casey's lip.

And now the leather-covered sphere came hurtling through the air,  
And Casey stood a-watching it in haughty grandeur there;  
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped.  
“that ain't my style,” said Casey. “Strike One!” the umpire said.

From the benches, black with people, there went up a muffled roar,  
Like the beating of the storm waves on a stern and distant shore;  
“Kill him! Kill the umpire!” shouted someone on the stand;  
And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised his hand.

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone;  
He stilled the rising tumult; he bade the game go on;  
He signaled to the pitcher, and once more the spheroid flew;  
But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire said, "Strike Two!"

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and the echo answered, "Fraud!"  
But a scornful look from Casey, and the audience was awed.  
They say his face grew stern and cold, they saw his muscled strain,  
And they knew that Casey wouldn't let that ball go by again.

The sneer is gone from Casey's lips, his teeth are clenched in hate,  
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate;  
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,  
And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh! Somewhere in this favored land sun is shining bright;  
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light;  
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout,  
But there is no joy in Mudville – Mighty Casey has struck out!



## APPENDIX J

**Article published in *The Sporting News*, April 17, 1941  
Titled: "Battling Begins on the American Front"**

War broke loose on many fronts in America this week – war in which no quarter is asked and none expected – but instead of a war of rifles, bayonets, cannon, machine guns, and airplanes, it is a battle of bats and balls. Instead of casualties, there are runs, hits, strikeouts, assists and putouts. Instead of conquered territory being the goal, the capture of a pennant is sought. And when each day's battle is over, the citizens can go home to a wholesome meal and enjoy quietude and peace and the remainder of the day.

That is the American way – the Baseball way. Symbolic of this way is the custom by which the President of the United States throws out the first ball, officially opening another major league season.

Many upheavals have come during the life this young nation, but it is significant that throughout prosperity or depression, war or peace, the game has endured for more than 100 years. The National League is opening its sixty-sixth season, the American its forty-second, all of them without a lapse, regardless of what domestic or international conditions have been.

Little wonder then, that Americans look to baseball as its national pastime – something as steady as the Rock of Gibraltar and as an outlet to which they can turn to ease jangled nerves in times of crises, or to give expression to their exuberance in periods of high spirits. People must have a vent for their feelings – they cannot keep them pent up. The game always has served that purpose and in the present moment of uncertainty, it stands ready to fill that role again.

Because major league ball has continued daily in the spring, summer and early fall since it was established, as far back as 1876, many take the game for granted and do not fully appreciate the part it has played in helping to keep the country on an even keel. However, Jack Lait of the New York Mirror is a journalist who has caught the meaning of baseball to America. Every year, at the opening of the season, the Mirror's editor carries a lead editorial emphasizing the place the game holds in the affairs of this country. These editorials should be an inspiration not only to those who are carrying on at the ballparks, but to all Americans.

"Today, the whack of the bat, the ballyhoo of the hot dog and ice cream cone boys, the hoarse commands of the umpires and the shrieks of the frantic fans blend into a symphony of liberty, of independence, and of Americanism," wrote Lait in one of these editorials: "In the conqueror countries and within the borders of their stricken victims, there are no sports. Regimented, rationed and goose-stepping in ranks, or burrowed like moles in subterranean holes, those who are not hiding or fleeing for their lives are armed with the latest ghastly tools to take the lives of others! In our blessed country the loudest explosions will be the crack of home runs and the cheers of free and reasonably happy people. In the unadorned blue of accepted authority, the umpires will typify American fair play. The paying throngs will say that we have both money and leisure for recreation. Their presence in ball will demonstrate the hearty appetite of a normal nation for wholesome excitement and decent distraction.

The skill of the players will prove that our youth, uninterrupted and unhampered, has been permitted to grow into keen, strong manhood, to develop individual initiative for quick thinking, and sound bodies for coordinating doing.

Baseball is an eloquent, natural selection as our native sport. In it, most of all, the players require clean-cut action and decision. Every player is on his own when the ball comes toward his bat or toward his glove. Among the players who excel in this exacting game are the bearers of all European blood. Under our flag and system they have become men instead of machine parts. This proves that the world's tragedies are not the sins of race or nation; that all peoples are human and can grow into the highest functions of freedom if not booted into the depths of degradation under leadership that worships power and despises people. The Mirror regards baseball as a significant symbol of our American character and mode of life. The Mirror only hopes that as the days go by, it can give more and more space to baseball...if, God willing, its news responsibilities permit it to give less and less to war.

God has blessed America in many ways and, happily, baseball is one of His numerous manifestations. To citizens in mufti and to young men in khaki, it offers a common meeting place, where freedom of expression is unfettered, class distinctions are leveled and rivalries can be settled without bloodshed or slaughter of the innocents.

PLAY BALL!

Taken from: Primary Sources – Baseball and World War II ([www.baseballhalloffame.org](http://www.baseballhalloffame.org))



# APPENDIX K

## Letter to Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, January 15, 1942

The White House  
Washington

January 15, 1942

My dear Judge:

Thank you for yours of January fourteenth. As you will, of course, realize the final decision about the baseball season must rest with you and the Baseball Club owners – so what I am going to say is solely a personal and not an official point view.

I honestly feel that it would be bets for the country to keep baseball going. There will be fewer people unemployed and everybody will work longer hours and harder than ever before. And that means that they ought to have a chance for recreation and for taking their minds off their work even more than before.

Baseball provides a recreation which does not last over two hours or two hours and a half and which can be got for very little cost. And, incidentally, I hope that night games can be extended because it gives an opportunity to the day shift to see a game occasionally.

As to the players themselves I know you agree with me that individual players who are of active military or naval age should go, without question, into the services. Even if the actual quality of teams is lowered by the greater use of older players, this will not dampen the popularity of the sport. Of course, if any individual has some particular aptitude in a trade or profession, he ought to serve the Government. That, however, is a matter which I know you can handle with complete justice.

Here is another way of looking at it – if 300 teams use 5,000 or 6,000 players, these players are a definite recreational asset to at least 20,000,000 of their fellow citizens – and that in my judgement is thoroughly worthwhile.

With every best wish,  
Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Hon. Kenesaw M. Landis  
333 North Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Taken from: Primary Sources – Baseball and World War II ([www.baseballhalloffame.org](http://www.baseballhalloffame.org))



# APPENDIX L

## Who's on First? By Abbot and Costello

**Abbot:** Well Costello, I'm going to New York with you. The Yankee's manager gave me a job as coach for as long as you're on the team.

**Costello:** Look Abbot, if you're the coach, you must know all the players.

**Abbot:** I certainly do.

**Costello:** Well you know I've never met the guys. So you'll have to tell me their names, and then I'll know who's playing on the team.

**Abbot:** Oh, I'll tell you their names, but you know strange as it may seem, they give these ball players now-a-days very peculiar names.

**Costello:** You mean funny names?

**Abbot:** Strange names, pet names ... like Dizzy Dean...

**Costello:** His brother Daffy

**Abbot:** Daffy Dean...

**Costello:** And their French cousin.

**Abbot:** French?

**Costello:** Goofe'

**Abbot:** Goofe' Dean. Well, let's see, we have on the bags, Who's on first, What's on second, I Don't Know is on third...

**Costello:** That's what I want to find out.

**Abbot:** I say Who's on first, What's on second, I Don't Know's on third.

**Costello:** Are you the manager?

**Abbot:** Yes.

**Costello:** You gonna be the coach too?

**Abbot:** Yes

**Costello:** And you don't know the fellows' names.

**Abbot:** Well I should.

**Costello:** Well then who's on first?

**Abbot:** Yes.

**Costello:** I mean the fellow's name.

**Abbot:** Who

**Costello:** The first baseman.

**Abbot:** Who

**Costello:** The guy playing ...

**Abbot:** Who is on first!

**Costello:** I'm asking you who's on first.

**Abbot:** That's the man's name.

**Costello:** That's who's name?

**Abbot:** Yes

PAUSE

**Costello:** Look, you got a first baseman?

**Abbot:** Certainly.

**Costello:** Who's playing first?

**Abbot:** That's right.

**Costello:** When you pay off the first baseman every month, who gets the money?

**Abbot:** Every dollar of it.

**Costello:** All I'm trying to find out is the fellow's name on first base.

**Abbot:** Who.

**Costello:** The guy that gets the money...

**Abbot:** That's it.

**Costello:** Who gets the money...

**Abbot:** He does, every dollar of it. Sometimes his wife comes down and collects it.

**Costello:** Who's wife?

**Abbot:** Yes.

PAUSE

**Abbot:** What's wrong with that?

**Costello:** Look, all I wanna know is when you sign up the first baseman, how does he sign his name to the contract?

**Abbot:** Who

**Costello:** The guy.

**Abbot:** Who

**Costello:** How does he sign...

**Abbot:** That's how he signs it.

**Costello:** Who?

**Abbot:** Yes.

PAUSE

**Costello:** All I'm trying to find out is what's the guy's name on first base.

**Abbot:** No, What is on second base.

**Costello:** I'm not asking you who's on second.

**Abbot:** Who's on first.

**Costello:** One base at a time!

**Abbot:** Well, don't change the players around.

**Costello:** I'm not changing nobody!

**Abbot:** Take it easy, buddy.

**Costello:** I'm only asking you, who's the guy on first base?

**Abbot:** That's right.

**Costello:** Ok

**Abbot:** Alright.

PAUSE

**Costello:** What's the guy's name on first base?

**Abbot:** No. What is on second.

**Costello:** I'm not asking you who's on second.

**Abbot:** Who's on first.

**Costello:** I don't know.

**Abbot:** Oh, he's on third, we're not talking about him.

**Costello:** Now how did I get on third base?

**Abbot:** Why, you mentioned his name.

**Costello:** If I mentioned the third baseman's name, who did I say is playing third?

**Abbot:** No, Who's playing first.

**Costello:** What's on first?

**Abbot:** What's on second.

**Costello:** I don't know.

**Abbot:** He's on third.

**Costello:** There I go, back on third again!

PAUSE

**Costello:** Would you just stay on third base and don't go off it?!

**Abbot:** Alright, what do you want to know?

**Costello:** Now who's playing third base?

**Abbot:** Why do you insist on putting Who on third base?

**Costello:** What am I putting on third?

**Abbot:** No, What is on second.

**Costello:** You don't want who on second?

**Abbot:** Who is on first.  
**Costello:** I don't know.  
**Together:** Third Base!  
PAUSE  
**Costello:** Look, you got an outfield?  
**Abbot:** Sure  
**Costello:** The left fielder's name?  
**Abbot:** Why.  
**Costello:** I just thought I'd ask you.  
**Abbot:** Well, I just thought I'd tell ya.  
**Costello:** Then tell me who's playing left field.  
**Abbot:** Who's playing first.  
**Costello:** I'm not – stay out of the infield! I want to know what's the guys name in left field?  
**Abbot:** No, What is on second.  
**Costello:** I'm not asking you who's on second.  
**Abbot:** Who's on first.  
**Costello:** I don't know.  
**Together:** THIRD BASE!  
PAUSE  
**Costello:** And the left fielder's name?  
**Abbot:** Why.  
**Costello:** Because!  
**Abbot:** Oh, he's center field.  
PAUSE  
**Costello:** Look, look, look. You gotta pitcher on the team?  
**Abbot:** Sure  
**Costello:** The pitcher's name?  
**Abbot:** Tomorrow.  
**Costello:** You don't want to tell me today?  
**Abbot:** I'm telling you now.  
**Costello:** Then go ahead.  
**Abbot:** Tomorrow!  
**Costello:** What time?  
**Abbot:** What time what?  
**Costello:** What time tomorrow are you gonna tell me who's pitching?  
**Abbot:** Now listen. Who is not pitching, Who...  
**Costello:** I'll break your arm if you say who's on first! I want to know what's the pitcher's name?  
**Abbot:** What's on second.  
**Costello:** I don't know.  
**Together:** Third base!  
PAUSE  
**Costello:** Gotta a catcher?  
**Abbot:** Certainly.  
**Costello:** The catcher's name?  
**Abbot:** Today.  
**Costello:** Today, and tomorrow's pitching.  
**Abbot:** Now you've got it.  
**Costello:** All we got is a couple of days on the team.  
PAUSE  
**Costello:** You know I'm a catcher too.  
**Abbot:** So they tell me.  
**Costello:** I get behind the plate to do some fancy catching, Tomorrow's pitching on my team and a heavy hitter gets up. Not the heavy hitter bunts the ball. When he bunts the ball, me, being a good catcher, I'm gonna throw the guy out at first. So I pick up the ball and throw it to who?  
**Abbot:** not that's the first thing you've said right.  
**Costello:** I don't even know what I'm talking about!

PAUSE

**Abbot:** That's all you have to do.

**Costello:** Is to throw the ball to first base.

**Abbot:** Yes!

**Costello:** Now who's got it?

**Abbot:** Naturally.

PAUSE

**Costello:** Look, if I throw the ball to first base, somebody's gotta get it. Now who has it?

**Abbot:** Naturally.

**Costello:** Who?

**Abbot:** Naturally.

**Costello:** Naturally?

**Abbot:** Naturally

**Costello:** So I pick up the ball and I throw it to Naturally.

**Abbot:** No you don't, you throw the ball to Who.

**Costello:** Naturally.

**Abbot:** That's different.

**Costello:** That's what I said.

**Abbot:** Your not saying it right...

**Costello:** I throw the ball to Naturally.

**Abbot:** You throw it to Who.

**Costello:** Naturally.

**Abbot:** That's it.

**Costello:** That's what I said!

**Abbot:** Listen, you ask me.

**Costello:** I throw the ball to who?

**Abbot:** Naturally.

**Costello:** Now you ask me.

**Abbot:** You throw the ball to Who?

**Costello:** Naturally.

**Abbot:** That's it.

**Costello:** Same as you! Same as you! I throw the ball to who. Whoever it is drops the ball and the guys runs to second. Who picks up the ball and throws it to What. What throws it to I Don't Know. I Don't Know throws it back to Tomorrow, Triple play. Another guy gets up and hits a long fly ball to Because. Why? I don't know! He's on third and I DON'T GIVE A DARN!

**Abbot:** What?

**Costello:** I said I don't give a darn!

**Abbot:** Oh that's our shortstop.



# APPENDIX M

## **Like America, Baseball must go on While the world's troubles weigh heavily, the game returns**

By John Schlegel – MLB.com Commentary – 9/16/2001 10:00 am ET

America's Pastime, like our great nation, has paused. But, like America, baseball will not be stopped. Without question, that tiny orb of horsehide with the red stitches on it, the object we spend so much of our time watching bounce around ballparks all over the country summer after summer, seemed so very insignificant this past week. That's because it is. In the face of a national crisis, nobody cares about a ballgame. Nobody should. Yet, starting today, baseball will be part of our lives again, part of what will help America get back on its feet after a daunting blow, and part of what brings us to our new version of normalcy. And baseball will be all those things simply by being baseball, not by being anything deeper than what it is: a game, a beloved pastime for generations in this country.

Shocked along with the rest of the world by last Tuesday's horribly tragic events in New York City and Washington, D.C., baseball rightfully postponed games, helping lead the sports world into a necessary moment of silence. But baseball's games weren't cancelled, just postponed, until a more appropriate time.

That time is now, and may we all soak in the life baseball brings, and appreciate it for the diversion it is. It's a place to escape from life's troubles, a place where the greatest concern is having the bases loaded with no outs and the cleanup hitter at the plate.

When the more important aspects of life become so overwhelming as they did last week, baseball steps aside, as it should. The days after the terror struck were a time to gather with family and friends, at home, or at places of worship, not at stadiums where men play like boys on a field of grass and clay. This was a time to gather our strength to help the victims of this horrendous act, and to move on toward a future that suddenly holds so much uncertainty.

The lesson we know from the past and need to clutch to our hearts now is simple: America perseveres. Baseball has always been a haven for America's troubles. We played on during wars, and sent our ballplayers to fight for freedom – aside from being baseball's greatest hitter, Ted Williams was a true hero, and he's among the hundreds of other players who served in the military. Baseball played on during the Great Depression, through the Cold War and while our own society went through so much upheaval in the 1960's. Indeed, the scale of the disaster leveled upon our nation's soil by terrorists won't be understood for months or years. Our lives have changed forever.

But, through the haze of uncertainty, we can still turn our lonely eyes to baseball, one of many places we Americans will go to release ourselves from sadness and grief an insane day of destruction and lost innocence brought to the fore. Those of us who have turned to baseball in peace can turn to it during these difficult times as well.

Baseball fans can't stop being baseball fans, and shouldn't.

We need to see Barry Bonds hit another home run (or eight), and maybe we'll all feel something different when he reaches home plate and points to the sky.

We need to see the Cubs win another game and maybe, just maybe, reach the postseason this year instead of waiting for another "next year." We need to see another Roger Clemens fastball trim the hair under someone's chin. We need to see Cal Ripken Jr. and Tony Gwynn take their deserved bows as two splendid examples of great American traits – loyalty and hard work.

We need to see Ichiro face El Duque with Mike Cameron and Bret Boone on the basepaths, just one example of how baseball reflects the diversity of our American society.

We need to second-guess the manager, curse the umpire and slap our foreheads when the guy can't even lay down a simple bunt, for crying out loud. We need baseball. We give that up, and the evil has conquered a piece of our souls.

No doubt, when we gather again at baseball stadiums around the country, we'll have heavy hearts for those we lost in these senseless acts of violence and for what lies ahead. It's a different world we're living in now, and things will be different at the ballparks, just like everywhere else, from increased security to a more somber perspective in general.

Together, we'll observe a moment of silence to honor those innocent victims, and their families. Together we'll sing the National Anthem like most of us have never sung it before, not so much as a pregame ritual but as a testament to the patriotism that it took such a terrible blow to stir in so many of us. Together we will move on. We will play again. As inconceivable as it may have seemed a few days ago, we'll smile. We'll laugh. And we'll cheer. We'll probably shed a tear or two.

America is strong and baseball is part – a small part, but a part – of the glue that bonds us all. It's part of our pursuit of happiness, one of the basic tenets of our country, the one that comes right after life and liberty in the same sentence. Baseball will be there for you, America. It always has been, and it always will be. Nobody can take that away. And nobody will.

Taken from: [www.mlb.com](http://www.mlb.com) ("Our flag was still there..." September 2001)



# APPENDIX N

## *Baseball proved to be therapeutic*

By Ken Gurnick – MLB.com – 9/18/2001 4:00 am ET

LOS ANGELES – Baseball did its part in the healing of a wounded nation Monday and went back to work. Following the financial markets in heeding President Bush's call for America to "get on about its life," baseball games resumed. They provided the country a welcome diversion from the grief and mourning that followed last Tuesday's terrorist attacks. "I think a lot of us needed this. I know I needed this," said William Patterson of Quakertown, NJ, attending the Atlanta-Philadelphia game. "I just needed something positive to take my mind off things."

In six stadiums Monday, baseball provided something positive. "Despite heavy hearts, we've gotten out of the dirt, brushed ourselves off and we're hoping in some small way to inspire a nation to do the same thing," Dodgers Hall of Fame broadcaster Vin Scully announced in a video address before the Dodgers – Padres game. "It's a bittersweet evening, but the first step toward normalcy."

Even before the games started, players stood in stadium outfields elbow-to-elbow with local police and firefighters to unfurl American flags in emotional ceremonies honoring the memory of those who lost their lives last week and saluting emergency personnel who risked their lives to save them.

Fans – many draped in red, white and blue – waved small flags and chanted "USA...USA." The traditional singing of the national anthem was accompanied by "God Bless America." Stadium organists played patriotic medleys. Flags were stitched on the backs of player uniforms and caps. A moment of silence was held in memory of the victims.

Generally, players were touched by the pregame ceremonies, but uneasy about returning to competition at a time of national crisis. "It was just real nice to see fans and the flags out there, being patriotic and the seventh-inning stretch that we did," said Arizona pitcher Randy Johnson, who won his 19<sup>th</sup> game. "What you're seeing is the country coming together and there was no doubt that would happen. It's a very close-knit country and it's very tragic that something like this has to happen to see all of this." And when all that was done, the players took the field and played ball.

Ending a six-day shutdown, six National League games were played Monday and the American League, where all four postseason slots are virtually locked up, resumes Tuesday.

Emotions ran high in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Fans in Los Angeles were noisy and left typically early. In Colorado, players described the mood as subdued. The most meaningful game played Monday had nothing to do with a pennant race. The shaken New York Mets, their home game with the Pirates transferred to Pittsburgh because of the World Trade Center catastrophe, wore caps with familiar initials NYPD and FDNY, a salute to the city's police and fire departments.

The day before, Mets players visited victims in hospitals and manager Bobby Valentine stayed in Shea Stadium, an emergency staging area, until 3 a.m. loading supplies for transport to relief workers downtown.

Monday, back in uniform, the Mets beat the Pirates, 4-1, with a ninth-inning rally. The heart and soul of the team, a relief worker of a different kind named John Franco, picked up the win on his 41<sup>st</sup> birthday. "We were just trying to do our jobs as good as we could do it," Valentine said. "That's what we get paid to do, and I think that's what our fans want us to do. We had good spirit in the dugout, and there was good focus on the mound."

Debate had been lively about the timing of the resumption of play, which was ordered by Commissioner Bud Selig. "Mentally, I think we were all pretty unstable on what was right and what was wrong and where we needed to be," said Phillies third baseman Scott Rolen, who homered twice in the Phillies' win over Atlanta. "This was a good one. I'm glad it's behind us now and we can continue on. I'm glad the support was shown throughout the country. The whole game there was just a feeling on the ball field that I haven't had before. I can't explain it. Maybe tomorrow we'll go back to a little more normalcy."

Said Colorado Manager Buddy Bell, after the Rockies' loss to Arizona, "As the night wore on, I think we all realized this was something we needed to do, we should be here."

Although games went on without a hitch, the players said these weren't normal games. Many described the early innings as "eerie." Dodgers manager Jim Tracy said there was "a mild sense of uncertainty." "The pregame was touching, and everybody enjoyed being part of it," said Padres reliever Trevor Hoffman, who saved San Diego's 6-4 win over Los Angeles. "But, this didn't feel the same. Something is always in the back of your mind now. The flow of information has slowed down to the point where we're not glued to the TV for updates, so it's good if we can give the nation an outlet. But there's something there now, and it's hard to play the game the way it's meant to be played."

Mortality has not been a traditional topic of a clubhouse conversation, but it is now, as ballplayers realize they can become targets and victims like anyone else. For the first time in their careers, many had to produce picture-identification to gain entry into their stadiums.

Security in ballparks was tightened throughout baseball. Backpacks, occasionally handed out as promotional items, now are banned. Bags are searched. In Los Angeles, police department bomb-sniffing dogs swept Dodger Stadium, including team clubhouses and the press box. "We've done everything we can without changing the fundamental nature of the event," said Sandy Alderson, Major League Baseball's executive vice president of baseball operations. "Fans can have confidence that the ballpark has always been safe, and it's safer today than last week."

On the field, pennant races that seemed so important a week earlier, then were rendered virtually meaningless even to the players involved, nudged back into the picture Monday. The Arizona Diamondbacks strengthened their grip on the National League West with a 4-3 win in Colorado, extending their lead over idle San Francisco to two games. The six-day stoppage allowed Arizona manager Bob Brenly to rework his rotation so Randy Johnson, Monday night's winner, could start five of the team's last 19 games. "It's hard to see what's going on in the world and jump back into the pennant race," said Arizona outfielder Luis Gonzalez.

The Giants will pick up the season Tuesday night hosting Central Division leader Houston at Pac Bell Park, with Barry Bonds resuming his chase of Mark McGwire's single-season home run record of 70. With 18 games remaining, Bonds has 63 home runs, including three in his most recent game and six in his last seven games. San Francisco is now tied for the Wild Card lead with St. Louis, which edged Milwaukee, 2-1. San Francisco and St. Louis are two games ahead of the Chicago Cubs, who play Cincinnati Tuesday in Chicago. The Dodgers, who must end the season with nine consecutive road games when last week's games are made up, lost a home game Monday night, wasting 11 strikeouts in six innings from Kevin Brown in a 6-4 loss to San Diego. Padres starting pitcher Jason Middlebrook allowed two hits over six innings in his winning Major League debut.

In the NL East, the Phillies cut into Atlanta's lead, now 2 ½ games, with a 5-2 win over the Braves, as 15 game winner Robert Person outdueled 17-game winner Greg Maddux. "I've had a lot of games here and this was as emotional as I've ever been," said Phillies manager Larry Bowa. "I'm glad it's over and I'm glad we won. It was a tough game to get through."

Attendance at the games ranged from a sparse gathering of 3,013 at Olympic Stadium in Montreal to 40,676 at Dodger Stadium, where the crowd took the pennant race seriously enough to boo losing reliever Chan Ho Park when he left the game with an Achilles strain. Dodger fans weren't alone. When Atlanta's Chipper Jones homered in the first inning at Veterans Stadium, Philadelphia fans did what they're known for – they booed. "Yeah, they were coming back into their own," said Person, who gave up the homer.

Tony Gwynn, playing in Los Angeles, said he was surprised at how normal the game seemed to him. There were even a few beach ball sightings. "The fans got into it when the Dodgers rallied, they booed me in the on-deck circle, and they left in the seventh inning like they always (do)," Gwynn said. "It's almost like they didn't miss a beat. Like a typical regular season game. But now's the hard part. You leave the park, you turn on the radio and – bam – you're right back in it."

Taken from: [www.mlb.com](http://www.mlb.com) ("Our flag was still there..." September 2001)



# APPENDIX O

## ERIE SEAWOLVES INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

Player	Batting Average	At-Bats	Hits	Home Runs	Runs Batted In	Strikeouts
Airoso, Kurt	.281	381	107	22	71	105
Almonte, Edwin	.000	0	0	0	0	0
Espinosa, David	.262	431	113	9	40	109
Francia, Juan	.290	300	87	3	27	43
Gettis, Byron	.274	252	69	9	40	81
Girratano, Tony	.266	346	92	3	32	75
Hamman, Corey	.000	0	0	0	0	0
Hannah, Jack	.136	22	3	0	1	8
Kelly, Don	.340	329	112	9	54	43
Knoedler, Jason	.228	79	18	1	8	26
Maples, Christopher	.225	333	75	12	54	98
Mejia, Gilberto	.190	211	40	3	18	56
Melian, Jackson	.261	23	6	0	1	5
Mendez, Victor	.231	325	75	10	39	82
Patino, Jorge	.059	17	1	0	0	5
Rabelo, Mike	.273	282	77	2	26	42
Rodney, Lee	.000	1	0	0	0	1
Roughton, Jody	.429	7	3	0	0	2
Sanchez, Humberto	.000	1	0	0	0	1
St. Pierre, Max	.278	360	100	5	46	55
Tejeda, Juan	.291	470	137	14	82	86
Tousa, Scott	.245	212	52	4	31	34
Woods, Michael	.231	451	104	8	47	119
Total	.263	4833	1271	114	617	1076

## ERIE SEAWOLVES PITCHING STATISTICS

Player	ERA	SV	IP	H	AB	R	ER	HR
Almonte, Edwin	4.97	33	50.2	57	204	31	28	10
Beech, Matt	4.68	0	32.2	34	125	19	17	4
Bierd, Randor	5.40	0	21.2	28	89	19	13	2
Birtwell, John	4.46	0	40.1	40	155	23	20	6
Bumatay, Mike	4.08	2	64.0	56	241	33	29	8
Bynum, Mike	2.40	0	30.0	21	108	8	8	2
Cornejo, Nate	4.59	0	102.0	126	410	57	52	15
De La Cruz, Fernando	16.20	0	1.2	2	7	3	3	0
Hamman, Corey	4.29	3	92.1	109	374	56	44	8
Henkel, Rob	5.70	0	79.0	104	325	60	50	14
Hensen, Brian	0.00	0	2.0	2	7	0	0	0
Johnson, Jeremy	4.91	0	132.0	161	536	91	72	73
Johnson, Mark	5.06	0	80.0	89	323	50	45	11
Kobow, Michael	10.12	0	2.2	4	12	3	3	0
Larrison, Preston	5.23	0	32.2	38	131	21	19	3
Maples, Christopher	27.00	0	0.2	1	2	2	2	0
Peterson, Adam	6.58	0	64.1	78	261	51	47	8
Rodney, Lee	3.99	3	79.0	91	312	42	35	5
Roney, Matt	1.25	1	21.2	13	75	3	3	1
Sanchez, Humberto	5.57	0	64.2	72	254	42	40	10
Tousa, Scott	0.00	0	0.1	0	1	0	0	0
Vasquez, Virgil	5.27	0	83.2	93	331	59	49	10
Verlander, Justin	0.28	0	32.2	11	107	1	1	1
Weis, Brad	4.60	0	15.2	19	60	8	8	2
Zumaya, Joel	2.77	0	107.1	71	379	40	33	8
Total-All Pitchers	4.52	42	1233.2	1320	4829	722	620	151



# APPENDIX P

## 2005 ERIE SEA WOLVES ROSTER

<b>PITCHERS</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>HT</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>DOB</b>	<b>RESIDES</b>
Almonte, Edwin	R	R	6'3"	220	12/17/76	New York, NY
Beech, Matt	L	L	6'2"	180	1/20/72	Clearwater, FL
Birtwell, John	R	R	6'2"	220	9/4/79	Walpole, MA
Cornejo, Nate	R	R	6'5"	245	9/24/79	Wellington, KS
Hamman, Corey	L	L	6'2"	200	4/20/80	Flanders, NJ
Henkel, Rob	R	L	6'3"	209	8/03/78	Phoenix, AZ
Johnson, Jeremy	R	R	6'3"	170	7/19/82	Mooresville, NC
Johnson, Mark	R	R	6'3"	220	5/2/75	Honolulu, HI
Larrison, Preston	R	R	6'4"	235	11/19/80	Aurora, IL
Peterson, Adam	R	R	6'3"	220	5/18/79	Abrams, WI
Rodney, Lee	R	R	6'2"	187	11/6/77	Dacula, GA
Sanchez, Humberto	R	R	6'6"	230	5/28/83	Bronx, NY
Vasquez, Virgil	R	R	6'3"	205	6/7/82	Santa Barbara, CA
Verlander, Justin	R	R	6'5"	200	2/20/83	Louisa, VA
Weis, Brad	L	L	5'11"	180	11/29/77	Winter Park, FL
<b>CATCHERS</b>						
Rabelo, Mike	S	R	6'1"	200	1/17/80	New Port Richey, FL
St. Pierre, Max	R	R	6'0"	175	4/17/80	Montreal, Canada
<b>INFIELDERS</b>						
Francia, Juan	S	R	5'9"	158	1/4/82	San Antonio de los Altos, VZ
Girratano, Tony	S	R	6'0"	180	11/29/82	Marlboro, NJ
Maples, Chris	R	R	5'10"	170	10/31/79	Hillsborough, NC
Patino, Jorge	R	R	5'10"	150	1/25/86	Puerta la Cruz, VZ
Tejeda, Juan	R	R	6'2"	195	1/26/82	Santiago, DR
Tousa, Scott	L	R	5'11"	180	8/03/79	Ann Arbor, MI
<b>OUTFIELDERS</b>						
Airoso, Kurt	R	R	6'2"	190	2/12/75	Tulare, CA
Espinosa, David	S	R	6'2"	190	12/16/81	Miami, FL
Gettis, Byron	R	R	6'0"	240	3/13/80	East St. Louis, IL
Knoedler, Jason	S	R	6'1"	190	7/17/80	Springfield, IL
Melian, Jackson	R	R	6'2"	200	1/7/80	Barcelona, VZ
Mendez, Victor	S	R	5'11"	180	6/28/80	Las Matas de Farfan, DR
Woods, Mike	R	R	6'1"	200	9/11/80	Baton Rouge, LA



# APPENDIX Q

## HOW TO KEEP SCORE

Keeping score is easy! All you need is a basic knowledge of the rules of baseball. Experts use a simple code, which is based on numbering players by position.

### Players' positions are numbered as follows:

1 – Pitcher	6 – Shortstop	DH – Designated Hitter
2 – Catcher	7 – Left Fielder	PH – Pinch Hitter
3 – First Baseman	8 – Center Fielder	PR – Pinch Runner
4 – Second Baseman	9 – Right Fielder	
5 – Third Baseman		

### Symbols for Plays:

1B – Single	WP – Wild Pitch	SH – Sacrifice Hit
2B – Double	SB – Stolen Base	SF – Sacrifice Fly
3B – Triple	DP – Double Play	F – Foul Fly
HR – Home Run	PB – Passed Ball	L – Line Drive
E – Reached on Error	BK – Balk	CS – Caught Stealing
FC – Fielder's Choice	K – Strikeout	CI – Catcher's Interference
HP – Hit By Pitch	BB – Base on Balls (Walk)	FO – Force Out

Every time a batter goes to the plate, use the numbers to indicate how he was retired, or how he reached base. Fielding plays that retire batters or runners also require the use of numbers. For instance, the batter that grounds out to the shortstop is retired 6-3 in your scoring. If he flies to the Right Fielder, just use the number 9. If the ball is foul; 9F. Place a heavy, dark line under a box to indicate a change, either of the pitcher or the batter.

No.	Player Name	Pos	1	2
32	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> baseman</u>	4	2-6/ 1	
8	<u>Centerfielder</u>	8	5◇ 2B <del>(PB)</del>	
5	<u>3<sup>rd</sup> Baseman</u>	5	4-3	
10	<u>Designated Hitter</u>	DH	/HB	
15	<u>1<sup>st</sup> Baseman</u>	3	8	
23	<u>Catcher</u>	2		2-6 /W
21	<u>Leftfielder</u>	7		6-4-3 DP
8	<u>Rightfielder</u>	9		HR
12	<u>Shortstop</u>	6		◇ 3-F
	Totals	R H	1 2	1 1



# APPENDIX R

## Concession Prices

(approximate)

Cheese Pizza	\$ 3.00	Chicken Tenders (3)	\$ 3.50	Philly Cheese Steak	\$ 4.50
Meatball Sub	\$ 4.50	Popcorn Chicken Bites	\$ 2.50	Soft Serve IC	\$ 2.75
Italian Sausage	\$ 3.00	PB&J Roll Ups (2)	\$ 2.75	Licorice Rope	\$ 1.50
Italian Sandwich	\$ 4.00	Tacos(2)	\$ 1.75	Pulakos Bar	\$ 1.50
Regular Hot Dog (13-1)	\$ 1.75	Spicy Wolf Howl Sand.(2)	\$ 4.50	French Fries	\$ 3.00
Jumbo Hot Dog (6-1)	\$ 2.50	Grilled Chicken	\$ 4.50	Blow Pops	\$ 0.50
Funnel Cake	\$ 2.25	Rib Sandwich	\$ 4.50	Laffy Taffy	\$ 0.25
Pep Pizza	\$ 3.25	Bratwurst	\$ 3.00	Ring Pops	\$ 0.75
Popcorn	\$ 1.75	Polish Sausage	\$ 3.00	Swedish Fish	\$ 1.00
Soft Pretzel	\$ 2.50	Double Cheeseburger	\$ 4.75	Sno Kones (12oz)	\$ 1.75
Stuffed Pretzel	\$ 3.00	Cheeseburger	\$ 3.00	Extra Cheese / Chili	\$ 0.50
Nacho	\$ 2.75	Hamburger	\$ 2.75	Gummy Sweet Tarts	\$ 1.50
Coffee/Hot Choc	\$ 1.50	Garden Burger	\$ 2.75	Airheads	\$ 0.25
32oz Souvenir Soda	\$ 3.50	20oz Bottled Pop	\$ 2.50	Chips/Pretzels/Chs Curls	\$ 1.50
16oz Soda	\$ 2.50	Hand Dipped IC	\$ 3.00	5oz Peanuts	\$ 2.50
12oz Soda	\$ 1.00	Toll House Cookie Sand	\$ 3.50	Cracker Jacks	\$ 3.50
Cappuccino	\$ 1.75	Nutty Sundae Cone	\$ 1.50	Sunflower Seeds	\$ 2.50
Chugs	\$ 2.25	Lemon Intermezzo Cups (4oz)	\$ 1.50	Chewy Sprees	\$ 1.50
M&M /Snickers/Reeses	\$ 2.00	Icee cherry freeze tubes (4oz)	\$ 1.50	Chewy Sweet Tarts	\$ 1.50
Baby Ruth	\$ 2.00	J&J Cotton Candy Ice Tubes (8oz)	\$ 2.50	Sour Patch Kids	\$ 1.00
Butterfinger	\$ 2.00	Candy Clouds Cotton Candy	\$ 3.00	Tootsie Rolls	\$ 0.25
Aquafina	\$ 2.50	Original Sprees	\$ 1.50	Sweet Tarts	\$ 1.50
Sobe	\$ 3.00				



# APPENDIX S

## Merchandise Prices (approximately)

<b>BASEBALL HATS</b>		Screen Logo Sweatshirt	35.00
Home Fitted Caps	22.00	Hooded Sweatshirt	40.00
BP Hats	22.00	Blue Pullover Jacket	60.00
Akron Aeros	19.00	Ball Cube	5.00
MV Scrappers	19.00	Bat Pens	3.00
Norwich Navigators	19.00	Beanie Wolf	10.00
Altoona Curve	19.00	Beanie Wolf (2003)	10.00
Binghamton Mets	19.00	Blankets	60.00
New Britain Rock Cats	19.00	Bobble Head Dolls	10.00
Portland Sea Dogs	19.00	Ceramic Mug	12.00
Reading Phillies	19.00	Dog Tags	3.50
Trenton Thunder	19.00	Foam Claw	7.00
Bowie Baysox	19.00	Foam Claw (2003)	7.00
New Haven Ravens	19.00	Game Balls	10.00
Tigers Cap	19.00	Inflatable Bats	6.00
Toledo Mudhens	19.00	Key Chains	5.00
Harrisburg Senators	19.00	Lapel Pins	5.00
Established Arch	19.00	License Plates	7.00
Established Flag	19.00	Logo Balls	5.00
Kids Cap	17.00	2003 Logo Balls	5.00
Game Adjustable	19.00	Mini Bats	5.00
Black & Orange	19.00	Pencils	0.75
Visor	15.00	Pennants	6.00
		Program	2.00
<b>ADULT T-SHIRTS</b>		Shot Glass	5.00
White T-shirt (M, L, XL, XXL)	20.00	Soft Touch Baseball	5.00
Gray Shirt (M, L, XL, XXL)	20.00	Team Set 1999	5.00
White Shirt (Baseball Club)	20.00	Team Set 2000	5.00
Gray Shirt (Baseball Club)	20.00	Team Set 2001	5.00
White Logo T-shirt	20.00	Team Set 2002	5.00
Black Logo T-shirt	20.00	Team Set 2003	10.00
Grey Logo T-shirt	20.00	Team Prospect Set (2002)	5.00
Flag Shirt	20.00	Akron Aeros Set (2002)	5.00
Sam Jethroe T-shirt	10.00	New Britain Set (2002)	5.00
Long Sleeve T-shirt	25.00	Winter Cap	18.00
Youth T-shirt	17.00		
Daddy's Lil Wolf	10.00		
Youth Sweatshirt	25.00		
Daddy's Lil Wolf Sweatshirt	20.00		
Green Polo Shirt	40.00		
White Polo Shirt	40.00		



# APPENDIX T

## Baseball Bat Sizes

### Boys Batter's Height

Weight in Pounds	3'5"–3'8"	3'9"–4'	4'1"–4'4"	4'5"–4'8"	4'9"–5'	5'1"–5'4"	5'5"–5'8"	5'9"–6'
Under 60	27"	28"	29"	29"				
61-70	27"	28"	29"	29"	30"			
71-80	28"	28"	30"	30"	30"	31"	32"	
81-90	28"	29"	30"	30"	30"	31"	32"	
91-100	28"	29"	30"	30"	31"	31"	32"	
101-110	29"	29"	30"	30"	31"	31"	32"	
111-120	29"	29"	30"	30"	31"	31"	32"	
121-130	29"	30"	30"	30"	31"	32"	32"	
131-140	29"	30"	30"	31"	31"	32"	33"	33"
141-150		30"	30"	31"	31"	32"	33"	34"
151-160		30"	31"	31"	32"	32"	33"	34"
Over 160			31"	31"	32"	32"	33"	34"

### Girls Batter's Height

Weight in Pounds	3'10"–4'	4'1"–4'4"	4'5"–4'8"	4'9"–5"	5'1"–5'4"	5'5"–5'9"
Under 40	26"	27"	28"			
40-45	27"	28"	29"	30"		
46-50	27"	28"	29"	30"		
51-60	27"	28"	29"	30"	31"	
61-70	28"	29"	30"	31"	32"	
71-80	28"	29"	30"	31"	32"	33"
81-90	29"	30"	31"	32"	33"	33"
91-100	29"	30"	31"	32"	33"	34"
101-110		30"	31"	32"	33"	34"
111-120		31"	32"	33"	34"	34"
121-130		31"	32"	33"	34"	34"



# APPENDIX U

## EASTERN LEAGUE MILEAGE CHART

Club	AK	AL	BN	BO	ER	HA	NB	NH	NO	PO	RE	TR
Akron	X	187	350	336	121	310	538	502	555	706	350	414
Altoona	187	X	201	167	175	138	374	334	389	552	170	239
Binghamton	350	201	X	266	254	181	216	190	240	360	143	165
Bowie	336	167	266	X	337	109	323	279	334	508	123	149
Erie	121	175	254	337	X	298	504	436	485	586	310	374
Harrisburg	310	138	181	109	298	X	271	244	301	480	65	132
New Britain	538	374	216	323	504	271	X	34	50	210	224	167
New Haven	502	334	190	279	436	244	34	X	56	230	190	131
Norwich	555	389	240	334	485	301	50	56	X	192	245	186
Portland	706	552	360	508	586	480	210	230	192	X	420	360
Reading	350	170	143	123	310	65	224	190	245	420	X	73
Trenton	414	239	165	149	374	132	167	131	186	360	73	X



# APPENDIX V

