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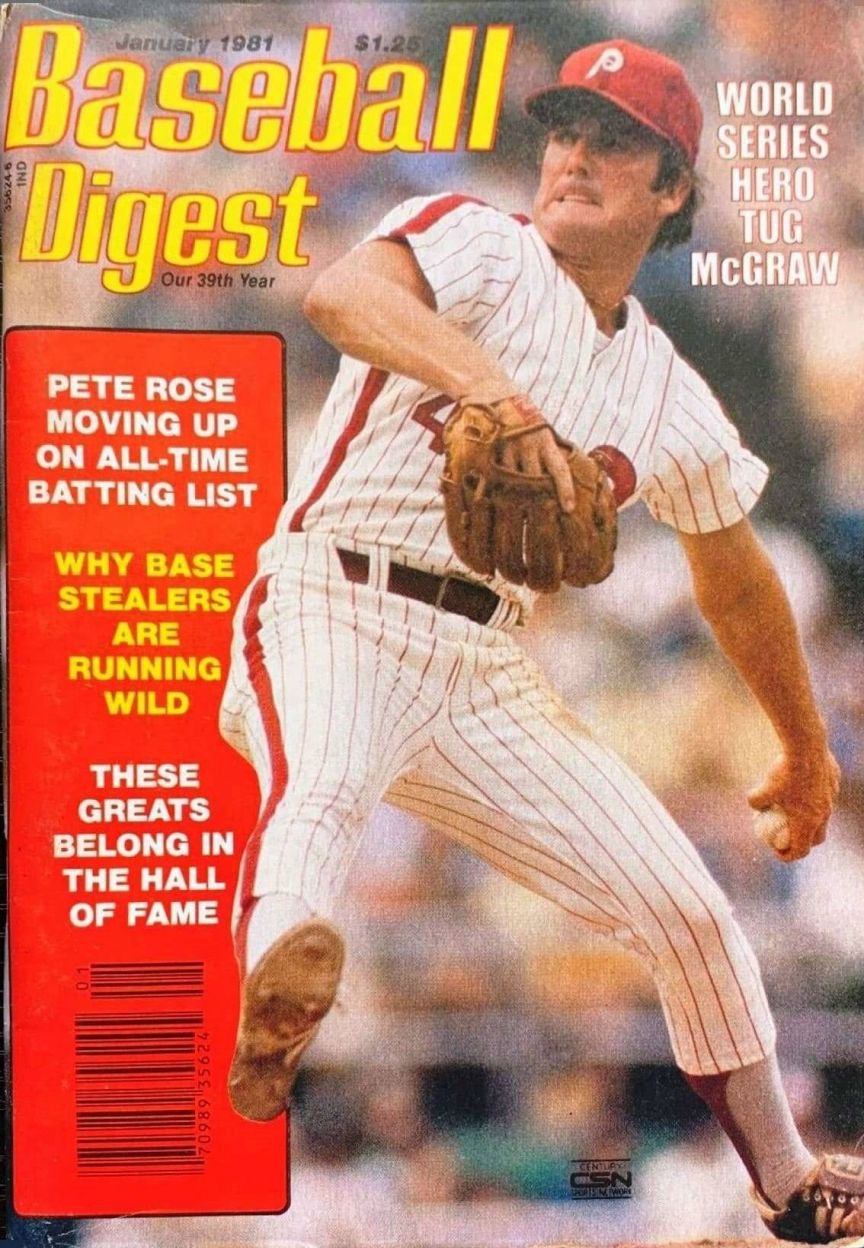

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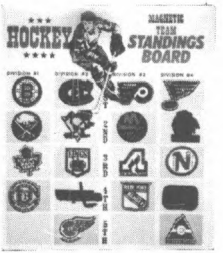

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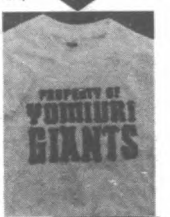

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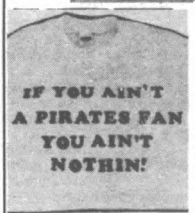

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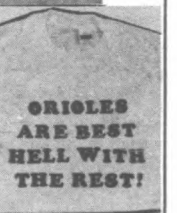

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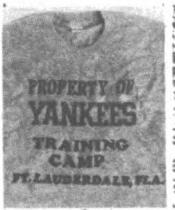

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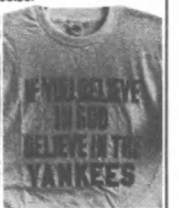

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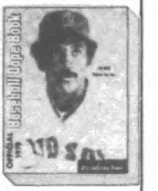

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B

The Fans Speak Out

While the article, "Here's A New Way To Rate Effectiveness of Pitchers" (September *Baseball Digest),* has some merit, I think it falls short. In the article, the writer takes the hits allowed by a pitcher, adds them to walks allowed by that pitcher, and then subtracts this total from the innings pitched to arrive at a plus factor.

By doing this, the writer attached the same rating to a walk as to a hit, the rating being one. But we all know there are four kinds of hits: single, double, triple and homer. The total bases allowed by the pitcher on hits should be considered, not merely hits in general.

For example, Fergie Jenkins gives up a lot of homers. His rating would drop if total bases were considered. As it stands, he rated third on the author's chart of active pitchers and fifth lifetime. But, if you considered the total bases on hits he allowed, he wouldn't rate so high. Perhaps author Chuck Pickard can do some research on my suggestion. I think he would obtain a more accurate rating.

Butch Burrell
Prospect Heights, Ill.

You point out an understandable flaw in author Chuck Pickard's rating system. Certainly, it seems inconceivable that Fergie Jenkins, despite his high career victory total, has been a more effective pitcher than such greats as Christy Mathewson and Sandy Koufax.

I enjoyed the article on rating pitchers' effectiveness, but also felt it was hampered by a quantitative, rather than qualitative, standard.

For example, one of the best pitchers in the majors in terms of both hits-per-innings and strikeouts-to-walks ratio has been Rudy May. Going into the 1980 season, May had allowed 1,902 hits in 2,172 innings and had struck out 1,447 while yielding 852 walks. Through 165.7 innings, in 1980, he struck out 128 while giving up only 38 walks and 132 hits.

But because he pitched roughly 1,000 innings less than the typical pitcher on the list published with the article, he doesn't figure in your rating system. A more accurate method of rating pitcher effectiveness would be to compare the IP/H and SO/W stats of pitchers who have pitched about the same number of innings.

Burns Raushenbush
Danbury, Conn.

In September *Baseball Digest* there is a note that a good place to go on vacation is the Baseball Hall of Fame — "especially if you have *young boys* in the family." I'd like you to know that it is not only *boys* who love the great game of baseball and its history. In this day and age more and more girls are getting involved in Little League baseball, softball and other sports as well. Therefore, girls as well as boys can enjoy the Hall of Fame.

Neither must a ball fan be young to enjoy that place. We who are older can also enjoy it. We, who have seen more players, really know the significance of those in the Hall of Fame.

In conclusion, the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown is to be injoyed by males and *females,* young and old, and everybody in-between.

Carol Allen
Bethesda, Md.

Sorry for our male chauvinistic faux pas.

Never let anyone tell you that leadoff hitters aren't important. I compiled statistics on 93 games in the American League between August 17 and 31 last season which showed that in 55 of those games, the winning team's leadoff hitter outproduced (hits, runs, RBI) the losing team's leadoff hitter. There were only 19 games in which the losing team's leadoff man outproduced the first batter on the winning team. In the remaining 19 games, production by leadoff

hitters on both teams were about equal.

It seems that as a general rule when the leadoff hitters' stats are close, so is the score. In 14 of those 19 games, the final score differed by two runs or less.

Looks like if you want to win in the majors, you'd better get yourself a Willie Wilson, Al Bumbry, Rickey Henderson or anyone else who can produce runs out of that leadoff spot.

Bill LeBlanc
Marblehead, Mass.

Your research work reminds fans, players and managers alike just how important it is to have a skillful batsmen in the leadoff spot. And, don't forget Pete Rose of the Phils!

In the October issue of *Baseball Digest* there was a letter in the "Fans Speak Out" section written by a 72-year-old man who stated "the caliber of baseball today is vastly superior to that of my youth." With all due respect to the gentleman, I would like to make an observation:

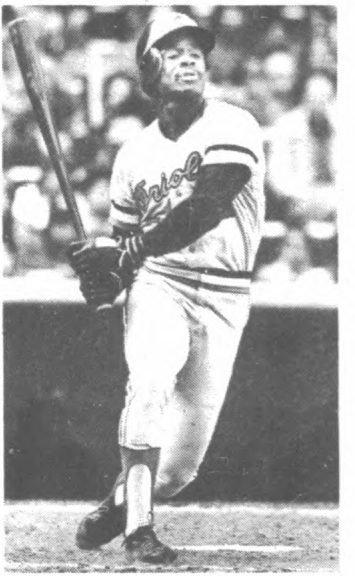
I can understand that baseball today is a different game and the "superstars" of today could probably run the "heroes" of yesterday's games into the ground. On the other hand though, players of today have several advantages the players of before could not possibly have had.

There is Little League and Pony League as well as college and, as a last resort, sandlot baseball.

By the time a modern day player gets to the big leagues, he's already played organized baseball for many years.

In that time he's learned all the different (and there are many) pitches that can be thrown at him. Besides that, once in the major leagues, the field on which he plays is in most cases the same. An "old-time" player learned to play with other neighborhood children. By the time he was involved in organized baseball, he was probably in college. The player learned about the pitches as they were being thrown at him. They played on a different field than today, but that field was the same for that day and time.

The "superstars" and the "heroes" played against others with the same advantages. Men Like Lou Gehrig and Stan Musial



Leadoff hitter Al Bumbry

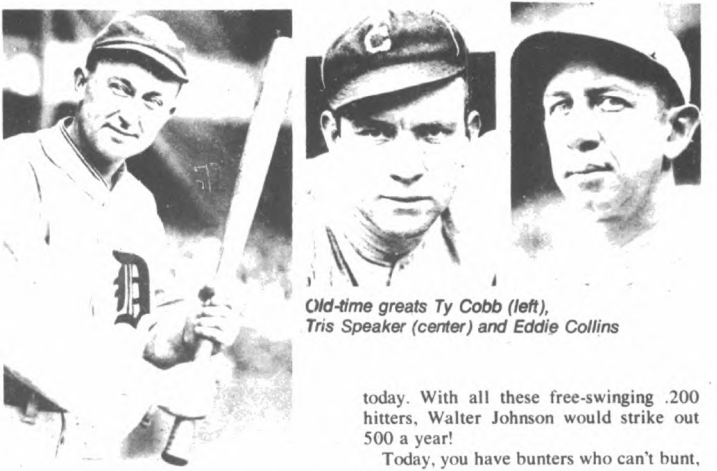
from yesterday, and Reggie Jackson and George Brett today stand out because they accomplish what others cannot, not because of when they are playing but because of their abilities to excel with what they have.

To put it in a nutshell: the greatest shouldn't be measured by *when* they played but instead by *how long* their accomplishments will live after they stop playing ball.

SP/5 Kenneth G. Hardy
Eatontown, N.J.

The letter writer who criticized old-time players in comparison to players today talks with his mouth instead of his brains. I'm in the same age bracket and when he says baseball today is superior to when he was a kid, he simply doesn't know what he's talking about.

Maybe the equipment is better — we



Old-time greats Ty Cobb (left), Tris Speaker (center) and Eddie Collins

used a piece of leather that barely covered our hands instead of the fancy scoops they use today. And, today they play on pool tables they call ball fields — Lord, deliver us. We saw guys playing semi-pro ball better than many major leaguers today.

In our time, proportionately more kids and young men played baseball. Almost every town had a representative team in an organized minor league. The supply of talent wasn't diluted as it is today.

It seems that now if a guy can hit .114 or so, can catch a ball and doesn't need crutches to get down to first base, he's on a major league roster.

I'd like to see what some of these pampered modern players would do against pitchers who were allowed to throw anything, and I mean anything, before legislation outlawed such pitches as the spitter, emory ball, shine ball, etc.

Catchers today lack the mechanics of their trade. Ty Cobb, Eddie Collins, Honus Wagner and Tris Speaker would steal 150 bases a year, especially with the help of pitchers who know nothing about the art of holding a runner close to the bag.

Cobb, Hornsby, Collins, Ruth and Wagner would hit .642 against these guys today. With all these free-swinging .200 hitters, Walter Johnson would strike out 500 a year!

Today, you have bunters who can't bunt, batters who swing at pitches a foot off the plate, outfielders who can't hit the cutoff man on their throws, runners who don't know how to cut the inside corner of the bag as they round third, and even so-called "stars" who don't give their best effort all the time.

However, there are probably a few heroes still around. Last season I heard a rumor that one stalwart didn't go on the disabled list because he had a hang_nail. That's true grit!

John J. Trotta
Lombard, Ill.

In the October issue, an elderly fan objected to author Larry Rasmussen's rating of Rogers Hornsby as the game's "greatest right-handed hitter." This fan expressed the view that the caliber of baseball played nowadays is "vastly superior" to the game of the 1920s.

The fan may be a long-time observer of baseball, but he is not a very perceptive or thoughtful observer. In some sports, simple speed and physical endurance may indeed be decisive, as perhaps in track or swimming. Bigger and faster athletes may have an obvious advantage over smaller, slower ones in all sorts of sports, especially basketball and football.

But excellence in baseball, as in golf, has never been the function of any one or two "obvious" standard qualities.

In different periods of history, some big, strong and fast men never made it in baseball. Some less obviously gifted ones did.

The fan should reflect on the fact that in the last twenty years it has not been Omar Moreno, Willie Wilson, Lou Brock or Maurie Wills but, strangely enough, George Brett who made the most serious run at a .400 batting average.

Baseball is a game whose stars include the likes of Phil Rizzuto, Yogi Berra, Hack Wilson and Whitey Ford — none an obvious decathlon prospect. So much for analogies to other sports.

Now let me point out that the fan in his criticism of baseball of the 1920s, can't have it both ways. Hornsby's great hitting was, he implies, meaningless because defensive players were much slower. Hornsby's hits (all of them?), according to the fan, "would be routine outs today." If this were so, how could we account for the brilliant performances of old-timers like Walter Johnson, Grover Alexander, Carl Hubbell or Christy Mathewson who were rather stingy with hits allowed to opposing batsmen?

One way we could make this come out "right," would be to say that the batters were even worse than the fielders. But clearly the records of men like Hornsby, Cobb, Ruth and Gehrig don't suggest that at all.

The fan says "the pitchers Hornsby faced didn't come close to having the 'stuff' or speed of the current crop." When it comes to strikeouts and hits allowed per nine innings the best seasonal records are held preponderantly by pitchers since 1950 rather than before. But when it comes to control, i.e., walks allowed per nine innings, earned runs allowed, as well as victories and shutouts achieved, *and* also innings pitched, the old-timers were enormously superior to the more recent crop of pitchers.

Among the top 15 seasonal performances in fewest walks allowed per nine innings, there is not a single pitcher after 1933 (Red Lucas).

This writer likes to think that if Babe Ruth, Rogers Hornsby or Lou Gehrig were in their prime today, they'd at least get to play three or four games for one of the expansion teams before being sent back to the minors. God forbid the Yankees should give them a try-out! They already have Bucky Dent!

Alexander J. Groth
Davis, Calif.

In the article by Robert L. Burnes about baseball's unpredictability (October *Base-*

ball Digest), he said Jerry Reuss of the Dodgers is the first pitcher to pitch a no-hitter in Candlestick Park since Gaylord Perry and Ray Washburn did so in 1968. Some time in the mid-1970's, 1975 or 1976 I believe, Ed Halicki of the Giants pitched a no-hitter for the home crowd against the New York Mets.

Mary Baumiller
Parsippany, N.J.

Author Robert Burnes was in error and you are correct. Halicki pitched a 6-0 no-hitter against the Mets at Candlestick Park on August 24, 1975.

John B. Holway's article belittling Chuck Klein and other hitters of 1930 (November *Baseball Digest)* is both unfair and unrealistic.

True, 1930 was a great year for hitters, due to favorable conditions and perhaps a poor over-all pitching crop. However, it is also most probable the hitters of that era were the finest crop the game has known. It all came together, best hitting conditions and best hitters.

By Holway's logic, the great pitching feats of Bob Gibson, Denny McLain and Luis Tiant in 1968, "The Year of the Pitcher," should be downgraded because league pitching as a whole was so great that year.

Fact is, as with the hitters of 1930, pitchers in 1968 enjoyed the best conditions. However, you can't knock the top pitchers that year any more than you can rightly knock the top hitters of 1930.

Writer Holway is way off base.

Ed Pavlick
Milwaukee, Wis.

The statistical article of interest to us in the October issue was the article by Barry Sparks entitled "They Collected More Walks Than Hits In One Season." There certainly is much interest and some surprising information contained therein.

However, there is at least one outstanding example which is left out. Roy Cullenbine should be included in this list not once but twice.

In 1945, Roy Cullenbine led the American League in walks with 112. He did not have more walks than hits that year. However, in 1947 playing in 142 games and going to bat 464 times, Cullenbine got 104 hits and 137 bases on balls. Even though this latter total was 25 more than his league-leading total in 1945 a fellow named Ted Williams got 162 walks for the league high of that year. Cullenbine's total was the highest number of walks ever received in Tiger history. So Cullenbine belongs in the list covered by that article for his stellar walk-getting performance in 1947.

The article set as a criteria 100 games and more walks than hits. Cullenbine certainly fits that. But actually Cullenbine should be in the article twice. In 1940 he played 108 games, garnering 70 hits and 73 bases on balls.

Cullenbine, now in his 60s and still a terrific golfer, showed in the "replay" last year of the 1945 World Series (Cubs vs. Tigers) that he could still hit and belongs firmly in the company of the distinguished hitters mentioned in the piece by Mr. Sparks.

Judge Peter B. Spivak
Detroit, Mich.

Could you tell me the teams George Kell played for, his stats and in what years he played? I heard he had some trouble getting to the majors. Is this true?

Fred Thompson
East Tawas, Mich.

George Kell was an outstanding third baseman in the American League for 15 seasons, playing for the old Philadelphia A's (1943-46), Tigers (1946-52), Red Sox (1952-54), White Sox (1954-56) and Orioles (1956-57).

He had a lifetime .306 batting average (2,054 hits in 6,702 at bats), and led the American League in hitting with .343 in 1949 with the Tigers.

His path to the majors in 1943 was smoothed by his tremendous year (.396 batting average) with Lancaster, Pennsylvania in the Inter-State League. That year, he also led the league in hits (220), runs (120) and triples (23), and topped all third basemen in putouts, assists and fielding.

Kell suffered two serious injuries in 1948.

George Kell

In one game against the Yankees, Vic Raschi broke his wrist with a pitched ball, and some weeks later, also against the Yankees, Joe DiMaggio's line drive fractured Kell's lower jaw, putting him out for the season.

Last season, Kell helped broadcast Tiger games over TV Channel 4 in Detroit.

Is Claude Raymond still doing the French language broadcasts for the Montreal Expos? How can I address a letter to him?

Gordon Hartig
Bloomington, Ind.

Last season, Raymond was broadcasting Montreal Expo games over Radio Station CKAC in Montreal, Quebec. You might address your letter to him there. He did the French broadcasts with Jacques Doucet.

Your list in the November issue of players who hit 23 or more triples in one season should have included Dale Mitchell who hit 23 for the 1949 Cleveland Indians.

Mitchell is the only player to hit that many triples in a season in the last 50 years during which triples have been difficult to hit. All the other players who hit between 23 and 26 triples did so at a time when triple totals normally exceeded home run totals. Thus, Mitchell's 23 triples in the post-World War II era is a far more significant accomplishment, second only to Owen Wilson's amazing 36 triples in 1912.

Bruce J. Havighurst
Cleveland, O.

Thank you for the addition. We'll update our list to include Mitchell's "significant" achievement.

MOST TRIPLES, ONE SEASON*

	Yr.	Triples
Owen Wilson, Pitts.	1912	36
Joe Jackson, Cleve.	1912	26
Sam Crawford, Det.	1914	26
Kiki Cuyler, Pitts.	1925	26
Tommy Long, St. L. (N)	1915	25
Larry Doyle, N.Y. (N)	1911	25
Sam Crawford, Det.	1903	25
Ty Cobb, Det.	1911	24
Sam Crawford, Cin.	1902	23
Adam Comorsky, Pitts.	1930	23
Ty Cobb, Det.	1912	23
Sam Crawford, Det.	1913	23
Dale Mitchell, Cleve.	1949	23

*Since 1900

The letter in the September issue suggesting Dummy Hoy be named to baseball's Hall of Fame is worth pursuing. The most physically-handicapped player to become a major league star, this deaf-and-dumb center fielder got his start in the majors only with three cellar-dwelling teams. Indeed, for nine of his 14 seasons, Hoy played for teams that finished 8th or worse.

Hoy started with speed, a good arm, and an average bat. Only 5-4, he worked hard to develop his skills. He is credited with over 2,000 hits, 1,426 runs and 597 stolen bases. He led the league twice in walks, once in at bats, and once in stolen bases. In his last four years, approaching 40, he averaged .300. When he was 39, he played at last for

a pennant winner, the 1901 Chicago White Sox.

Beyond his playing excellence, there was another reason Dummy Hoy lasted so many years in the majors: he was unusually decent and likeable. Who can guess the scores of ballplayers who lent him a helping hand on the street and in restaurants, and on the road? Baseball fans responded as well. In such cities as Washington and Cincinnati, there were special sections of the bleachers set up for Dummy Hoy fan clubs where the cheering was visual, not audible, with much waving of hands and hats — to which Hoy responded in kind.

The story of Dummy Hoy is one of mute courage that draws admiration today, nearly 100 years after he lined his first single.

John Helm
Upper Montclair, N.J.

My brother claims Ty Cobb didn't wear a uniform number during his playing career and I say he did. If he did, what was his number?

David Herzberg
Saginaw, Mich.

Ty Cobb played before uniform numbers were introduced to the majors. He never had a number. If he had, the Detroit Tigers undoubtedly have retired it years ago. The accompanying chart lists the retired uniform numbers in both leagues.

RETIRED UNIFORM NUMBERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player	Number	Club
Frank Robinson	20	Orioles
Brooks Robinson	5	Orioles
Ted Williams	9	Red Sox
Luke Appling	4	White Sox
Nellie Fox	2	White Sox
Bob Feller	19	Indians
Lou Boudreau	5	Indians
Earl Averill	3	Indians
Al Kaline	6	Tigers
Henry Aaron	44	Brewers
Harmon Killebrew	3	Twins
Babe Ruth	3	Yankees
Lou Gehrig	4	Yankees
Joe DiMaggio	5	Yankees
Mickey Mantle	7	Yankees
Casey Stengel	37	Yankees
Bill Dickey-Yogi Berra	8	Yankees
Whitey Ford	16	Yankees
Thurman Munson	15	Yankees

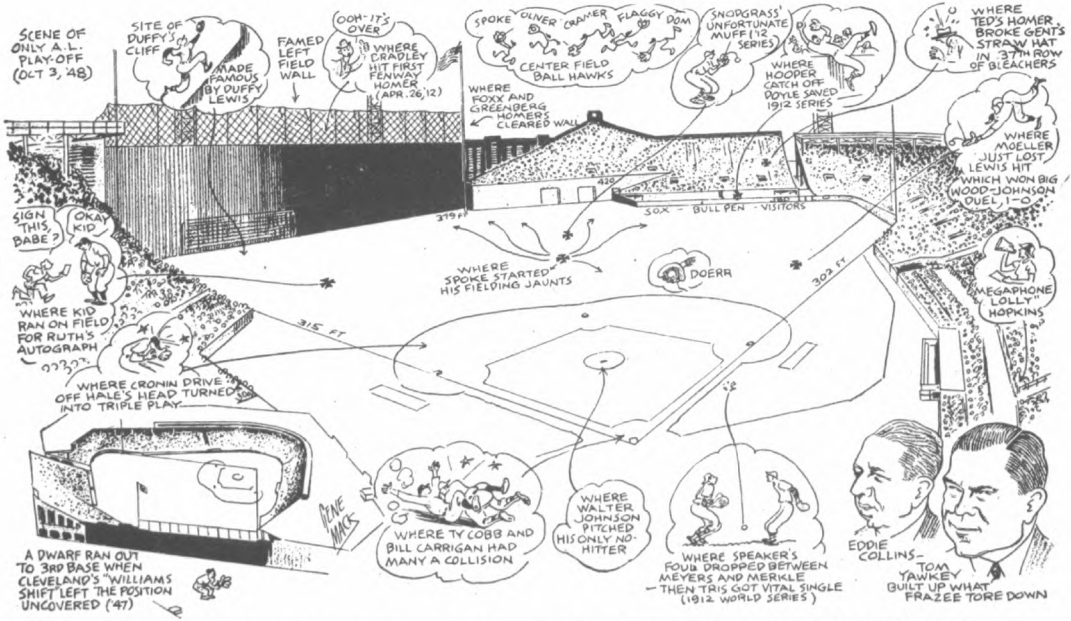
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Warren Spahn	21	Braves
Eddie Mathews	41	Braves
Henry Aaron	44	Braves
Duke Snider	4	Dodgers
Jim Gilliam	19	Dodgers
Walt Alston	24	Dodgers
Sandy Koufax	32	Dodgers
Roy Campanella	39	Dodgers
Jackie Robinson	42	Dodgers
Bill Meyer	1	Pirates
Pie Traynor	20	Pirates
Roberto Clemente	21	Pirates
Honus Wagner	33	Pirates
Stan Musial	6	Cardinals
Dizzy Dean	17	Cardinals
Lou Brock	20	Cardinals
Bob Gibson	45	Cardinals
Fred Hutchinson	1	Reds
Gil Hodges	14	Mets
Casey Stengel	37	Mets
Jim Umbricht	32	Astros
Don Wilson	40	Astros
Robin Roberts	36	Phillies
Mel Ott	4	Giants
Carl Hubbell	11	Giants
Willie Mays	24	Giants
Juan Marichal	27	Giants

I noticed the drawing by Gene Mack of old Ebbets Field in the October Baseball Digest, and was wondering if you would include in a future issue Mack's cartoon of Fenway Park in Boston.

Normand E. Cournoyer
Manville, R.I.

There has been an enthusiastic response to the reproductions of Gene Mack's ball park illustrations which he did 30 years ago. Per your request, we are providing a copy of his 1950 drawing of Fenway Park.



FENWAY PARK, BOSTON — From Gene Mack's Hall of Fame Cartoons, Major League Ball Parks ©1950

In the September issue, I was thrilled to see a copy of the famous baseball drawing which Norman Rockwell did for the *Saturday Evening Post* years ago and also the legend behind the painting.

I have umpired baseball for 16 years and have been trying to get a copy of this painting for a long time. I want to frame it and put it in a prominent place in my room.

I would be grateful if you would suggest how I can get a copy of Rockwell's art on the three umpires.

Philip Romano, O.F.M.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

A copy of Rockwell's famous print is being sold commercially in a number of art stores and department stores in the Chicago area and at a reasonable price. You might contact the home furnishings department of Marshall Field & Company in Chicago.

In the history of major league baseball, what has been the largest margin of games by which a team won a league pennant before the leagues were divided into divisions? **Dana E. Burns**
Waynesboro, Pa.

In 1902, the Pittsburgh Pirates won the National League pennant with a 27½ game margin over the second place Brooklyn Dodgers. That's the major league record for the most games in front at the end of a season.

The accompanying chart includes teams with the largest first-place margins since 1900:

Year	Team	W-L	GA
	AMERICAN LEAGUE		
1936	Yankees	102-51	19½
1927	Yankees	110-44	19
1969	Orioles*	109-53	19
1929	Phil. A's	104-46	18
	NATIONAL LEAGUE		
1902	Pirates	103-36	27½
1906	Cubs	116-36	20
1975	Reds**	108-54	20
1943	Cardinals	105-49	18

*Margin by which Baltimore Orioles won East Division title in the A.L. ** Margin by which Cincinnati Reds won West title in N.L.

Last season I read that Greg Minton of the San Francisco Giants pitched 139 consecutive innings without allowing a home run, the streak dating from September 6, 1978 to August 4, 1980. What is the major league record for most consecutive innings without allowing a homer? **Dave Monks**
Berkeley Heights, N.J.

Our source books do not list the record for most consecutive innings without allowing a homer. However, the Baseball Record Book, published by The Sporting News, does list the fewest homers over a given season. That record is held by Allan Sothoron of the St. Louis Browns, Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians who did not allow a homer over 178 consecutive innings in 1921.

We researched the matter further and found that Dale Murray, a relief pitcher for the Montreal Expos, did not allow a home run in 247 1/3rd consecutive innings over a three-year span from 1974-76. Murray later pitched for the Reds and Mets.

We cannot say, however, that Murray's mark is the major league record since homers were a rarity in the "dead ball" days of baseball between 1900 and 1920 when such pitching stalwarts as Christy Mathewson, Grover Alexander and Walter Johnson prevailed.

The major league record for the longest consecutive game hitting streak is 56 by Joe DiMaggio who accomplished the feat in 1941, the same year Ted Williams finished with a .406 batting average. I would be interested in knowing what DiMaggio's batting average was in 1941. **Kirk M. Hart**
Fort Scott, Tex.

That year DiMaggio hit .357, driving in 125 runs and scoring 122 runs while collecting 30 homers, 11 triples, 43 doubles and 109 singles (193 hits) in 541 at bats. He also struck out only 13 times.

Please list the mailing addresses for Duke Snider and Roy Campanella. They are two of my all-time favorite baseball players and I would like very much to write them. **Roy A. Parker**
Baytown, Tex.

We suggest you send your request for the addresses of Snider and Campanella to the Publicity Department, Los Angeles Dodgers, Dodger Stadium, 1000 Elysian Park Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90012.

What ever happened to Don Gullett who pitched for the Reds and later signed with the Yankees? He was on the disabled list for the Yankees for about two years.

Paul M. Niedzwiecki
Bethany, Okla.

Gullett was on the shelf the last two seasons because an operation for a rotator cuff injury to his shoulder failed to produce desired results. He was given his unconditional release last October.

Would you please tell me if there has ever been a pitcher who won 20 or more games in both the National and American Leagues?

Garry Thompson
Chillicothe, O.

During the 1980 season, there were four active pitchers who won at least 20 games in each league, including Tommy John and Gaylord Perry of the Yankees, Jerry Koosman of the Twins and Fergie Jenkins of the Rangers.

Tommy John posted marks of 21-9 and 22-9 in 1979 and 1980 with the Yankees, and was 20-7 with the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1977.

Gaylord Perry was 24-16 and 21-13 for the Cleveland Indians in 1972 and 1974, and was a 20-game winner in the N.L. with the San Diego Padres and San Francisco Giants.

Koosman was 20-13 for the Twins in 1979 and 21-10 for the New York Mets in 1976. Jenkins, of course, won 20 games in six different seasons with the Cubs and was 25-12 with Texas in 1974.

Hall of Fame pitcher Cy Young won 20 or more games 16 times, ten times in the National League and six times in the American League.

Don Gullett

While we were in Boston last summer, my mother's friend told me her great uncle was Herb Pennock. She did not know anything about him. Could you give me his lifetime stats and anything else you can find out about him?

Tana Schield
Livermore, Calif.

Herb Pennock was a slender, stylish left-handed pitcher who won 241 games and lost 162 lifetime, posted an unbeaten 5-0 record in World Series competition, and was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1948.

Pennock pitched for the old Philadelphia A's (1912-15), Boston Red Sox (1915-22), New York Yankees (1923-33) and Red Sox again (1934).

His best years were with the Yankees, with marks of 21-9 in 1924 and 23-11 in 1926 for New York. Muller Huggins, who managed the Yankees in the 1920s, called Pennock "the greatest left-hander of all time," an opinion which could be disputed despite the fact Pennock was a classy pitcher.

Pennock coached for the Red Sox in

1936-40, headed the club's farm system in 1941-43, and then was general manager of the Phillies from 1944 until his death at the age of 53 in 1948. Pennock was born in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and died in New York City.

Former catcher Mickey Owen is now the sheriff of my county. Some people say he was a fine player. Others only remember him for dropping the third strike in a (1941) World Series game. I'm not sure who to believe. Would you please print his lifetime statistics and your view of his career.

J. J. Goetzinger
SpringField, Mo.

Arnold (Mickey) Owen caught 1,175 games in the majors with the St. Louis Cardinals (1937-40), Brooklyn Dodgers (1941-45), Chicago Cubs (1949-51) and one season with the Boston Red Sox (1954) before ending his career.

He was a .255 lifetime batter without too much power (14 career homers), but he was rated as a fine receiver. In 1941, he set a National League record by accepting 476 chances without an error, from April 15 to August 29 (100 games in all), and in the same year set a major league record by catching three foul flies in one inning. He had a commendable .995 fielding percentage during the years he caught for the Dodgers.

After serving in the Navy during World War II, he jumped to the Mexican League, a move that brought his suspension from the majors. After his suspension was lifted, he returned as a reserve catcher for the Cubs.

Owen was elected as sheriff of Green County, Missouri, in 1964.

Could you please tell me who is the oldest active player in the majors, and also who was the oldest player of all time in the majors.

James Mancini
Malden, Mass.

At the end of the 1980 season, Minnie Minoso appeared in two games as a pinch hitter (0 for 2) for the Chicago White Sox. Minnie at the time was 57 years old, approaching 58 (his birthdate: November 22, 1922). That made him the oldest active player last season.

Satchel Paige was the oldest player ever to appear in a major league game. In 1965 he pitched three innings for the Kansas City A's at the age of 59 years plus.

I would like to see a comparison of Denny McLain's 30-game winning season in 1968 and Dizzy Dean's 30-game season in 1934.

Dan Fanelli
Medina, O.

The last three pitchers in the majors to win 30 or more games in a single season are McLain in 1968, Dean in 1934, and Lefty Grove in 1931. Just for fun, let's compare the records of the three of them.

	Grove 1931	Dean 1934	McLain 1968
Games Won	31	30	31
Games Lost	4	7	6
ERA	2.06	2.66	1.96
Comp. G.	27	24	28
Inn. P.	288	311	336
Hits	249	288	241
Strikeouts	175	195	280
Walks	62	75	63
Shutouts	3	7	6

Hall of Fame outfielders Hack Wilson and Kiki Cuyler played for the Chicago Cubs for periods of 1926-1931 and 1928-1933 respectively. Riggs Stephenson was the other Cub outfielder during those years. Here is how the three of them hit:

	Wilson	Cuyler	Stephenson
1926	.321	—	.338
1927	.318	—	.344
1928	.313	.285	.324
1929	.345	.360	.362
1930	.356	.355	.367
1931	.261	.330	.319
1932	—	.291	.324
1933	—	.317	.329

Doesn't Old Hoss Stephenson belong in Cooperstown, too? You bet!

Jake Cederstrom
Carrboro, N.C.

Address letters to The Fans Speak Out, Baseball Digest, 1020 Church Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201. Include name and address.

World Series Was Dramatic, Exciting but Had Its Flaws of Execution

The creme de la creme of the 1980 baseball season, namely the World Series matchup between the Phils and Royals, was colorful, dramatic and exciting, but not without flaws that provided tempting targets for the ever-present second-guessers.

Game No. 5 in Kansas City, a pivotal one for both teams since the Series was tied at two-apiece before its conclusion, left some critics wondering about the acumen of Royals' manager Jim Frey.

For one thing, Frey yanked Clint Hurdle out of the game in the seventh inning with two runners on base and K.C. leading, 3-2, replacing Hurdle with the anemic-hitting Jose Cardenal.

Frey was going with the percentages in his move since lefty Tug McGraw was on the mound, and Hurdle swings from the left side and Cardenal, from the right.

"Doesn't Frey know Cardenal's had it?" gasped one amazed eyewitness. "The guy's over the hill."

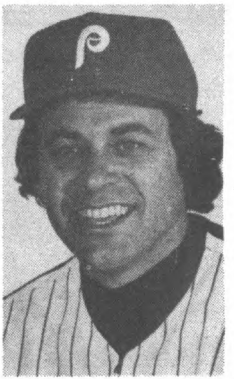
Cardenal, of course, proved that percentages sometimes are "a lot of bull-shoot" as they say out Kansas way. He flied out rather meekly to end the inning.

And, then with the game on the line in the ninth inning, with the Royals trailing, 4-3, the bases loaded and McGraw still on the mound, who should come up with two out? The uninspired Jose who promptly struck out to nudge the Royals close to the point of no return.

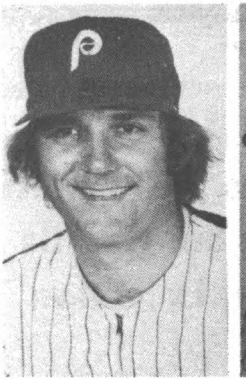
"I could have been the hero," said Cardenal. "Instead, I was the bum."

Earlier, Cardenal had admitted, rather indiscretely we believe, that he viewed the World Series somewhat casually. "To me, it's just another game," he was heard to say.

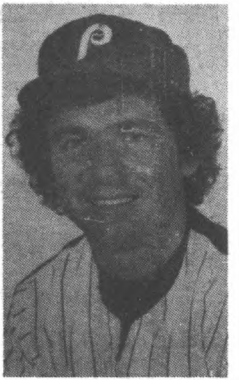
If Jose wasn't putting his interviewer on, then he deserves the goat's horns as much as Frey who could have disregarded the percentages and gone with Hurdle, then swinging a hot bat, or still have stayed with the percentages and used right-handed pinch-hitter John Wathan.



Bob Boone



Tug McGraw



Larry Bowa

The ill-fated gamble of sending Cardenal up to the plate pales in comparison, however, with the goof made by Royals' third base coach Gordy MacKenzie in waving Darrell Porter home in the sixth inning.

At the time, K.C. had a 3-2 lead, with Porter on first and Willie Wilson up. Wilson hit a double off the right field wall, and the slow-footed Porter was thrown out eaily at home, Bake McBride to Manny Trillo to catcher Bob Boone.

It was a dumb move on the part of the Royals. Trillo has a super arm, a fact known to anyone who's watched him play, but in this instance obviously ignored by MacKenzie.

In any event, the game went down to the ninth inning before the come-from-behind Phils put it away with two runs, giving the critics a little more ammunition to fire.

For example, with Mike Schmidt leading off, third baseman George Brett was playing about even with a bag, a strange position when his team had a one-run lead. Normally, the third baseman in that situation plays back a little.

"Any third baseman would like to stand 60 feet back against him (Schmidt)," said Brett. "I asked Jim (Frey) where to play before the inning and he said, 'Don't give him the bunt.' "

So Brett followed his manager's instructions. He didn't give Schmidt the bunt, but he gave him a single that went off his glove as he dove for the ball. Had he been playing back, he would've fielded it. Pinch hitter Del Unser then whacked a hard-hopping grounder past first baseman Willie Aiken's who didn't get in front of it, just waved at it. The ball went for a double, scoring Schmidt. After Unser moved to third on a sacrifice, he scored on Trillo's single off pitcher Dan Quisenberry's glove. That was the ball game, leaving some K.C. fans wondering why Frey didn't replace Aikens with Pete LaCock, a much better fielding first baseman, in the ninth inning.

Maybe shortstop Larry Bowa summed up the fifth game most appropriately. "A lot of people think we have some magical powers because we're always winning in the eighth, ninth and tenth innings," he said. "But, there's nothing mysterious about us. We're just playing good baseball."

The 1980 World Series had its moments of imperfection — the lackadaisical play of Garry Maddox on a couple of occasions, the moves by Frey in pulling starting pitcher Larry Gura out so early in the fifth game, defensive lapses by Willie Aikens, and pitcher Rich Gale freezing on a bunt by Rose in the last game.

But, it also displayed some super defensive baseball by second basemen Manny Trillo and Frank White, perhaps the most under-rated player of all the Royals.

It's only natural performers like Rose and Schmidt and Brett get most of the attention.

But players like Trillo and White and Amos Otis deserve a salute from the baseball purists, too.

And so do Bowa and Boone and ole Tugger McGraw who did the things necessary to win even though Schmidt was voted the MVP of the Series. McGraw, especially, was as good as he had to be in the final two games, nailing down the Phillies' first world's championship ever.

(World Series Statistics on Pages 20-21)

BATTING, PITCHING SUMMARIES FOR SIX GAMES

KANSAS CITY ROYALS

Player	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SO	BB	AVG.	PO	A	E	PCT.
Wilson, lf	6	26	3	4	1	0	0	0	12	4	.154	15	1	0	1.000
McRae, dh	6	24	3	9	3	0	0	1	2	2	.375	0	0	0	.000
G. Brett, 3b	6	24	3	9	2	1	1	3	4	2	.375	4	17	1	.955
Chalk, 3b	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Aikens, 1b	6	20	5	8	0	1	4	8	8	6	.400	55	2	2	.966
LaCock, 1b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	0	0	1.000
Porter, c-ph	5	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	.143	13	2	0	1.000
Otis, cf	6	23	4	11	2	0	3	7	3	3	.478	21	0	0	1.000
Hurdle, rf	4	12	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	2	.417	8	0	0	1.000
Concepcion, pr	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Cardenal, rf	4	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	.200	7	0	0	1.000
Wathan rf-c	3	7	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	.286	7	1	0	1.000
White, 2b	6	25	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	.080	13	21	2	.944
Washington, ss	6	22	1	6	0	0	0	2	6	0	.273	8	20	1	.966
Leonard, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	1	.000
Martin, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Quisenberry, p	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1	0	1.000
Gura, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	4	0	1.000
Gale, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Splittorff, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Pattin, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	6	207	23	60	9	2	8	22	49	26	.290	156	72	7	.970

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES

Player	G	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	SO	BB	AVG.	PO	A	E	PCT.
Smith, lf-dh	6	19	2	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	.263	4	1	0	1.000
Unser, cf	3	6	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	.500	1	0	0	1.000
Gross, lf	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Rose, 1b	6	23	2	6	1	0	0	1	2	2	.261	49	6	0	1.000
Schmidt, 3b	6	21	6	8	1	0	2	7	3	4	.381	9	9	0	1.000
Moreland, dh	3	12	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	.333	0	0	0	.000
McBride, rf	6	23	3	7	1	0	1	5	1	2	.304	13	1	0	1.000
Luzinski, dh-lf	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Maddox, cf	6	22	1	5	2	0	0	1	3	1	.227	11	1	0	1.000
Trillo, 2b	6	23	4	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	.217	14	25	1	.975
Bowa, ss	6	24	3	9	1	0	0	2	0	0	.375	5	17	0	1.000
Boone, c	6	17	3	7	2	0	0	4	0	4	.412	49	3	0	1.000
Walk, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	0	0	1.000
McGraw, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Carlton, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	3	0	1.000
Reed, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Ruthven, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Christenson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	1	.000
Noles, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Saucier, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Brusstar, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Bystrom, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1	0	1.000
Totals	6	201	27	59	13	0	3	26	17	15	.294	161	68	2	.991

PITCHING SUMMARY

KANSAS CITY

Pitcher	G	CG		LP	H	R	BB	SO	HB	WP	W	L	PCT.	ER	ERA
Leonard	2	0	10	2-3	15	9	2	5	1	1	1	1	.500	8	6.75
Martin	3	0	9	2-3	11	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	.000	3	2.79
Quisenberry	6	0	10	1-3	10	6	3	0	0	0	1	2	.333	6	5.23
Gura	2	0	12	1-3	8	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	.000	3	2.43
Gale	2	0	6	1-3	11	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	.000	3	4.26
Splittorff	1	0	1	2-3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	5.40
Pattin	1	0		1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0.00
Totals	6	0		52	59	27	15	17	2	1	2	4	.333	24	4.15

PHILADELPHIA

Pitcher	G	CG		LP	H	R	BB	SO	HB	WP	W	L	PCT.	ER	ERA
Walk	1	0		7	8	6	3	3	0	1	1	0	1.000	6	6.75
McGraw	4	0	7	2-3	7	1	8	10	0	0	1	1	.500	1	1.17
Carlton	2	0		15	14	5	9	17	0	1	2	0	1.000	4	2.40
Reed	2	0		2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0.00
Ruthvan	1	0		9	9	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	.000	3	3.00
Christenson	1	0		1-3	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	4	108.00
Noles	1	0	4	2-3	5	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	.000	1	1.93
Saucier	1	0		2-3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	.000	0	0.00
Brusstar	1	0	2	1-3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0.00
Bystrom	1	0		5	10	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	.000	3	5.40
Totals	6	0	53	2-3	60	23	26	49	0	3	4	2	.667	22	3.70

COMPOSITE SCORE BY INNINGS

Kansas City	**5**	**3**	**2**		**1**	**1**	**3**		**4**	**3**	**0**		**1—23**
Philadelphia	**0**	**2**	**7**		**3**	**5**	**1**		**1**	**6**	**2**		**0—27**

DP — Kansas City 8, Philadelphia 8. LOB — Kansas City 54, Philadelphia 41. SB — Bowa 3, White, Wilson 2, Chalk, Hurdle, G. Brett. S — Washington; Gross, White, Moreland. SF — Maddox, Trillo, Wathan, Boone, Schmidt, Washington 2. Saves — McGraw, Reed, Quisenberry. HBP — by Leonard (Rose), by Martin (Luzinski). Umpires — Wendlestedt (NL), Kunkel (AL), Pryor (NL), Denkinger (AL), Rennert (NL), Bremigan (AL). T — 3:01 (1st game); 3:01 (2nd game); 3:19 (3rd game); 2:37 (4th game); 2:51 (5th game); 3:00 (6th game). A — 65,791 (1st game); 65,775 (2nd game); 42,380 (3rd game); 42,363 (4th game); 42,369 (5th game); 65,838 (6th game).

GAME ONE

Kansas City	**022**	**000**	**020—6**	**9**	**1**
Philadelphia	**005**	**110**	**00x—7**	**11**	**0**

Leonard, Martin (4), Quisenberry (8) and Porter; Walk, McGraw (8) and Boone. W — Walk, 1-0. L — Leonard, 0-1. HRs — Kansas City, Aikens 2 (2), Otis (1). Philadelphia, McBride (1).

GAME TWO

Kansas City	**000**	**001**	**300—4**	**11**	**0**
Philadelphia	**000**	**020**	**04x—6**	**8**	**1**

Gura, Quisenberry (7) and Wathan; Carlton, Reed (9) and Boone. W — Carlton, 1-0. L — Quisenberry, 0-1.

GAME THREE

Philadelphia	**010**	**010**	**010**	**0—3**	**14**	**0**
Kansas City	**100**	**100**	**100**	**1—4**	**11**	**0**

(10 innings)

Ruthven, McGraw (10) and Boone; Gale, Martin (5), Quisenberry (8) and Porter. W — Quisenberry, 1-1. L — McGraw, 0-1. HRs — Philadelphia, Schmidt (1). Kansas City, Brett (1), Otis (2).

GAME FOUR

Philadelphia	**010**	**000**	**110—3**	**10**	**1**
Kansas City	**410**	**000**	**00x—5**	**10**	**2**

Christenson, Noles (1), Saucier (6), Brusstar (6) and Boone; Leonard, Quisenberry (8) and Porter. W — Leonard, 1-1. L — Christenson, 0-1. HRs — Kansas City, Aikens 2 (4).

GAME FIVE

Philadelphia	**000**	**200**	**002—4**	**7**	**0**
Kansas City	**000**	**012**	**000—5**	**12**	**2**

Bystrom, Reed (6), McGraw (7) and Boone; Gura, Quisenberry (7) and Porter. W — McGraw, 1-1. L — Quisenberry, 1-2. HRs — Philadelphia, Schmidt (2). Kansas City, Otis (3).

GAME SIX

Kansas City	**000**	**000**	**010—1**	**7**	**2**
Philadelphia	**002**	**011**	**00x—4**	**9**	**0**

Gale, Martin (3), Splittorff (5), Pattin (7), Quisenberry (8) and Wathan; Carlton, McGraw (8) and Boone. W — Carlton, 2-0. L — Gale, 0-1.

PETE ROSE STILL CLIMBING ON ALL-TIME BATTING LIST

Going into the 1981 season, he ranks fourth in hits, third in singles, fourth in doubles and ninth in runs

By RON MARTZ
The St. Petersburg Times

On the last day of the 1980 baseball season, Pete Rose could have pleaded old age and put his 39-year-old body on the bench with the rest of his younger Philadelphia Phillies teammates.

And who would have chastized him for doing so?

The Phillies had claimed the National League East division title the night before with a dramatic 6-4, 11th-inning victory over the Montreal Expos in their 161st game of the season, so there was no reason for Rose to play the final game.

Besides, Montreal on that last day of the season was cold and damp and what 39-year-old man doesn't feel the cold and damp now and then, especially after he's played 161 baseball games since April?

But, come 3 p.m., there was Rose, crouching at home plate and leading off for the Phillies.

"They pay me to play first base for this team," Rose said with a shrug of his shoulders.

In that game, that final meaningless game, Rose led off with a single. And, on his second at bat, Rose doubled when Expos' center fielder Andre Dawson was slow to pick up what ordinarily would have been a single to center.

"In Pete's mind, every game is a World Series," says Rose's former Cincinnati Reds' teammate Joe Morgan. "That's the way he treats it and the way he plays. I wish I could be like that, but I'm not. I wish everyone had Pete's attitude, but they don't. Basically, you've only got one Pete Rose. Pete's what every player ought to be."

Morgan, who helped the Astros into the playoffs, and Rose were integral parts of the Reds' championship teams of the mid-1970s and remain close friends.

In fact, after the Phillies had assured themselves a playoff spot but while the Astros were still struggling with the Dodgers in Los Angeles for supremacy in the West division, Rose picked up the telephone and called Morgan to give him a little encouragement.

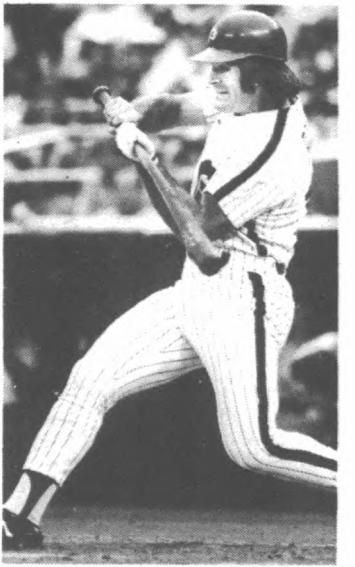
"I told him good luck and to tell his buddies we've got Steve Carlton waiting for them," said Rose.

The Astros got the luck they needed, beating the Dodgers 7-1 and winning the West division crown.

During the ensuing playoff series won by the Phils in the 10th inning of the fifth and final game, it seemed Rose and Morgan epitomized what it takes to be a winner more than any other players on the field.

"The only pressure in baseball is in the playoffs," said Rose. "There is no pressure in the World Series. In the playoffs it's the best three of five and you're playing against people you know and have played against all year. I always play good in the playoffs because I'm playing against people I know. I've never really had a good World Series or a good All-Star game because if I haven't faced a pitcher before, I have trouble."

In 1980, Rose was in his sixth playoff series. The previous five were with Cincinnati, including 1976 when the Reds stomped the Phillies in three straight games.



HOW PETE ROSE RANKS ON ALL-TIME CHARTS

	Hits		Doubles	
1.	Ty Cobb	4191	Tris Speaker	793
2.	Henry Aaron	3771	Stan Musial	725
3.	Stan Musial	3630	Ty Cobb	724
4.	PETE ROSE	3557	PETE ROSE	654
5.	Tris Speaker	3515	Honus Wagner	651
6.	Honus Wagner	3430	Nap Lajoie	650
7.	Eddie Collins	3311	Henry Aaron	624
8.	Willie Mays	3283	Paul Waner	603
9.	Nap Lajoie	3251	Charlie Gehringer	574
10.	Paul Waner	3151	Carl Yastrzemski	586
	One-Base Hits		**Runs**	
1.	Ty Cobb	3052	Ty Cobb	2244
2.	Eddie Collins	2641	Henry Aaron	2174
3.	PETE ROSE	2631	Babe Ruth	2174
4.	Willie Keeler	2534	Willie Mays	2062
5.	Honus Wagner	2426	Stan Musial	1949
6.	Tris Speaker	2383	Lou Gehrig	1888
7.	Nap Lajoie	2357	Tris Speaker	1881
8.	Adrian Anson	2330	Mel Ott	1859
9.	Jesse Burkett	2303	PETE ROSE	1843
10.	Henry Aaron	2294	Frank Robinson	1829

"We were awesome that year," Rose admitted.

Rose feels the 1980 Phillies were just as awesome, and no small part of that is due to Rose, the man who refuses to grow up or get old.

"Everybody just waits for you to get old," said Rose. "I'm 39, but I haven't missed a game in a Phillies uniform yet."

"People ask me what happened this year (1980) because I hit only .282 compared to .331 last year (1979). They don't take into account I batted in more runs this year than last, had more game-winning hits, more doubles, more runs scored and made three less errors."

Rose is something of a walking encyclopedia about himself. Name a baseball record and he'll be able to tell you how close he is to it. Or how far he's ahead of the nearest guy chasing him.

And his statistics are impressive. In 1980 alone, on the lists of all-time baseball leaders, Rose moved from 14th to eighth in games played (2,830), sixth to fourth in hits (3,557), fifth to second in number of at bats (11,479), fourth to third in singles (2,631), 14th to ninth in runs (1,843) and seventh to fourth in doubles (654).

And also in 1980, for the 13th straight season, Rose went to bat more than 600 times, a major league record.

Rose is constantly accused of being an egomaniac, of being too aware of his records, of having numbers on the brain. And, to a certain degree, that's true. Numbers do play a big part in Rose's life, for numbers are how baseball people are remembered. In baseball, quantity is often mistaken for quality. It matters more how many at bats you have than what kind of husband you were. It matters more how many times you went to the plate than

what kind of father you were. It matters more how many 200-hit seasons you had than what kind of human being you were.

At Cooperstown, they don't put anything on the plaque about what kind of husband, father or human being somebody was. All that matters are the numbers.

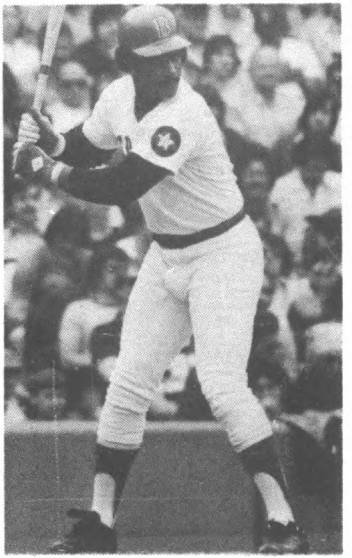
And, in the numbers game, Rose is currently without equal. But his devotion to his craft is, if not enviable, at least enjoyable to watch. He goes about nothing half-heartedly, including his move to first base when he came to the Phillies as a free agent in 1978. Rose has no speed and no arm and has made his baseball living with his bat, but he has turned into a better-than-average defensive first baseman.

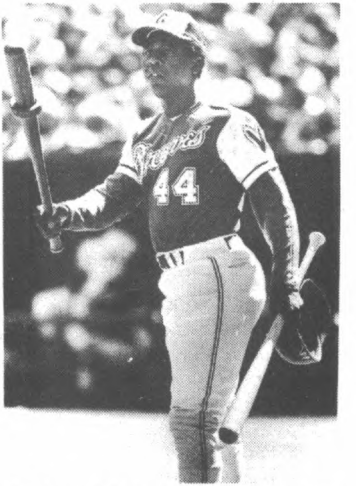
"Pete Rose has not made a pretty good first basemen of himself. He's made a damn good first baseman of himself," Phillies' manager Dallas Green said last season. "He's probably second or third in the league defensively right now."

Says Rose: "I enjoy that position. I had no idea it was so much fun. I wish now I'd have played there longer. With my personality, I like to be where the action is and you definitely get the action over there."

In 1980, at the age of 39, Rose was still enjoying himself at a time when most other players would have opted for a three-piece suit instead of doubleknit knickers. He would like to play three or four more years, if his body holds out and allows him to play every one of the 162 games a year.

After all, that's what they pay him for.





Jim Rice (left) in 1978 and Hank Aaron (above) in 1959 are the last two players to get 400 total bases in one season

A BATTING RARITY: 400 TOTAL BASES IN A SEASON

Down through the years, only 13 players have accomplished the feat, with Babe Ruth being the first to do so in 1921

By LARRY F. RASMUSSEN

THERE have been many difficult feats in baseball, but one of the rarest and most difficult is for a player to collect 400 total bases in a single season. So difficult, in fact, that it has been done by only 13 players for a total of 22 times.

In recent years, this feat has become even more of a rarity, having been accomplished only once in the past two decades. The last player to achieve this milestone was Boston slugger Jim Rice who connected for 213 hits, including 25 doubles, 15 triples and 46 home runs for 406 total bases in 1978.

Who was the first player to collect 400 total bases in a season? If you guessed Babe Ruth, you guessed correctly. In 1921, Ruth became the first player to collect 400 total bases in a season and in doing so, he established a major league re-

PLAYERS WITH 400 OR MORE TOTAL BASES IN A SEASON

Players	Year	1B	2B	3B	HR	H	TB
Babe Ruth, Yankees	1921	185	44	16	*59	204	*457
Rogers Hornsby, Cardinals	1922	148	*46	14	*42	*250	*450
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	1927	101	*52	18	47	218	*447
Chuck Klein, Phils	1930	143	*59	8	40	250	*445
Jimmie Foxx, Phil A's	1932	113	33	9	*58	213	*438
Stan Musial, Cardinals	1948	127	*46	*18	39	*230	*429
Hack Wilson, Cubs	1930	111	35	6	*56	208	423
Chuck Klein, Phils	1932	123	50	15	*38	*226	*420
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	1930	120	42	17	41	220	*419
Joe DiMaggio, Yankees	1937	119	35	15	*46	215	*418
Babe Ruth, Yankees	1927	95	29	8	*60	192	417
Babe Herman, Dodgers	1930	147	48	11	35	241	416
Rogers Hornsby, Cubs	1929	135	47	7	40	229	*410
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	1931	119	31	15	*46	*211	*410
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	1934	117	40	6	*49	210	*409
Joe Medwick, Cardinals	1937	140	*56	10	*31	*237	*406
Jim Rice, Red Sox	1978	127	25	15	*46	*213	*406
Chuck Klein, Phils	1929	125	45	6	*43	219	405
Hal Trosky, Indians	1936	120	45	9	42	216	*405
Jimmie Foxx, Phil A's	1933	110	37	9	*48	204	*403
Lou Gehrig, Yankees	1936	112	37	7	*49	205	403
Hank Aaron, Milw. Braves	1959	131	46	7	39	*223	*400

(* Indicates led the league)

cord. In what probably was his greatest year, Ruth drilled 185 singles, 44 doubles, 16 triples and 59 home runs for an incredible 457 total bases.

Now that we know who the first and last players were to collect 400 total bases, what player accomplished this feat the most times? Lou Gehrig had an incredible five 400-plus total base seasons, leading the league four of those times.

Baseball's most durable player had his best total base year when he connected for 218 hits, including 52 doubles, 18 triples and 47 home runs for 447 total bases in 1927, third most TB ever.

Ruth also had over 400 total bases that year, the only time two players from the same team in the same season have collected that many total bases.

Gehrig became the first American League player to have back-to-back 400-plus total base seasons when he connected for 419 in 1930 and 410 in 1931. Gehrig had 403 total bases in 1936, but Hal Trosky led the league with 405.

Rogers Hornsby was the first National League player to collect 400 total bases in a season. With 250 base hits, including 46 doubles, 14 triples and 42 home runs, Hornsby in 1922 collected 450 total bases, a National League record. Hornsby again topped the 400 figure in 1929 with 410 total bases.

That same season, Chuck Klein also had 405 total bases. Klein is the only National League player to surpass the 400-figure three times.

Klein seriously challenged Hornsby's 450 total base record in 1930, connecting for 250 hits, including 59 doubles, eight three-base hits and 40 home runs for 445 total bases, fourth highest total.

THESE GREATS BELONG IN THE HALL OF FAME!

Bill Mazeroski and Luis Aparicio were among the best middle infielders ever, yet they haven't made the Shrine

By GEORGE VASS

IT was only two years ago that Enos "Country" Slaughter was rejected by the voters of the Baseball Writers Association of America as being worthy of election to the Hall of Fame, ending his last chance of being chosen by that august body.

Slaughter fell 27 votes short of election, and from that point on the question of his inclusion in the Hall of Fame passed to the Committee on Veterans because his career as an active player ended in 1959. It's possible that eventually that select group will anoint him.

Nevertheless, Slaughter, a great outfielder and hitter for the St. Louis Cardinals, New York Yankees, Kansas City A's and Milwaukee Braves from 1938 through 1959, was upset by the final rejection.

"I'm bitter because this was the last time I could be voted in by the writers," he said, "After giving 19 years of my life to baseball, this is a poor reward. I think my record speaks for itself."

There's no doubt of that, not that the record in cold statistics is the only thing that speaks for Slaughter, who was the Pete Rose of his day, the hustler who scored all the way from first base on a single to score the winning run for the Cardinals over the Boston Red Sox in the '46 World Seies.

Slaughter boasted a lifetime average of .300 for 19 seasons and banged out 2,383 hits despite missing three full seasons at the peak of his career (1943-45) because of military service in World War II. Conceivably, he could have gotten 3,000 hits before retiring.

More concretely, he was a top run-producer, driving in 130 in 1946 to lead the National League, with good power and speed, and one of the best right fielders in the game's history.

He excelled in every aspect of the game, and his aggressiveness and hustle are legendary. Yet, he is not in the Hall of Fame.

But then a great many other players of comparable skill have missed that honor, among them coincidentally one of Slaughter's early Cardinal teammates, first basemen Johnny Mize.

Mize was considered the personification of power, the archetype first baseman during his long career from 1936 through 1953 with the Cardinals and Yankees. A tremendous hitter and a competent fielder, he rang up a lifetime batting average of .313 and led

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the National League four times in home runs and once in batting (.349 in 1939) and once hit as high as .364.

He still holds the N.L. record for most home runs in a season by a left-handed batter with 51 in 1947. Three times he hit 40 or more homers and eight times drove in more than 100 runs, thrice leading the league with 138, 137 and 110.

No manager could ask more of a first baseman, yet Mize, like Slaughter, has never made it to the Hall of Fame.

"I don't understand it, actually," Mize told us. "Back when I first became eligible I wasn't voted on that many years because at the time they voted only every other year. But somehow I just never got enough votes. I've always thought my records ranked with those of a lot of people who did make it. It's been a disappointment, though I try not to be bitter about it."

Still, as he continues to wonder why he hasn't made it, he's in great company.

Here's a list of non-Hall of Famers, mostly players of the last five decades, who in their day were considered superstars:

Gil Hodges, Pee Wee Reese, Phil Rizzuto, Bobby Doerr, Juan Marichal, Hal Newhouser, Hoyt Wilhelm, Arky Vaughan, Luis Aparicio, Red Rolfe, Bill Mazeroski, Ernie Lombardi, Cliff Cravath, Vic Raschi, George Kell, Cecil Travis, Shoeless Joe Jackson, Maury Wills, Babe Herman, Ken Williams, Nellie Fox, Mickey Vernon and Lefty O'Doul.

Without getting into a debate over the merits — or shortcomings — of those who are in the Hall of Fame a strong case could be made that some of the shunned were better or as capable players as the incumbents.

In fact, it might be instructive to choose an all-star team of non-Hall of Famers, which undoubtedly could give the enshrined a run for the money.

THE NON-HALL OF FAME TEAM
Position players

Pos.	Player	Years	BA
1B	John Mize	1936-53	.313
2B	Bill Mazeroski	1956-72	.260
SS	Luis Aparicio	1956-73	.262
3B	George Kell	1943-57	.306
C	Ernie Lombardi	1931-47	.306
LF	Ken Williams	1915-29	.319
CF	Joe Jackson	1908-20	.356
RF	Enos Slaughter	1938-59	.300

Pitchers

Throws	Name	Years	W-L
R	Juan Marichal	1960-75	243-142
L	Hal Newhouser	1939-55	207-150
R	Hoyt Wilhelm*	1952-72	143-122

(*Relief Pitcher)

Reserves: 1B — Mickey Vernon, Gil Hodges; 2B — Bobby Doerr, Nellie Fox; SS — Arky Vaughan, Cecil Travis, Pee Wee Reese, Phil Rizzuto; 3B — Red Rolfe; C — Walker Cooper: OF — Cliff Cravath, Babe Herman, Lefty O'Doul; P — Vic Raschi.

Of course, this is one man's opinion, based on the records and on the reports of those who saw some of these men play in those cases in which the players precede our time. And a strong case for starting roles could be made for some of the reserves, as well as some players not mentioned.

But, in any event, this team is solid defensively, has power and great pitching, right-handed, left-handed and relief. A Hall of Fame team wouldn't be much better.

A position-by-position rundown:

First Base — The case for Mize already has been stated, except for the

Luis Aparicio (No. 11), one of the greatest fielding shortstops of all time, is pictured in 1964 when he was with the Orioles. On the right is Jerry Adair, tagging Minnie Minoso. Umpire is Al Salerno.

fact he hit 359 career homers. Vernon was an outstanding fielder who twice led the A.L. in hitting (.353 in 1946 and .337 in 1953) and had a lifetime average of .286 for 22 seasons. Hodges, another standout fielder, hit 370 homers in 17 seasons (twice 40 or more), batted in 100 runs seven consecutive seasons and had a lifetime .273 average.

Second Base — Some experts consider Mazeroski, who hit the home run that won the '60 World Series for Pittsburgh, the greatest fielding sec-

ond baseman ever. "The best I've ever seen on turning the doubleplay," says current Pirate manager Chuck Tanner. "Great hands and arm."

Nellie Fox, who led the Chicago White Sox to their only pennant in the last 61 seasons in 1959 and was chosen the A.L.'s MVP that year, was a good hitter with a lifetime .289 average for 19 seasons and a solid fielder. His hustle was legendary. Bobby Doerr batted .288 in 14 seasons for the Boston Red Sox, six times topped the 100 RBI-mark and was a good defensive player.

Shortstop — Aparicio, Fox's keystone partner in 1959, led A.L. shortstops in fielding percentage a record-tying eight consecutive seasons and was noted for his range and throwing arm. He also led the A.L. a record nine consecutive years in stolen bases, adding to an underrated offensive capability despite his .262 lifetime average. He'd form a dream doubleplay combination with Mazeroski.

But there's a wealth of great shortstops, with Pee Wee Reese, Phil Rizzuto, Arky Vaughan and Cecil Travis as reserves. Reese and Rizzuto, of course, were the great contemporaries on the Brooklyn Dodger and New York Yankee pennant winners of the 1940s and 1950s, good fielders and contributing hitters. Vaughan and Travis were better known as hitters. Vaughan's lifetime average of .318 for 17 seasons was capped by a soaring .385 in 1935 for Pittsburgh. Travis hit as high as .359 for the Washington Senators in 1941 and his lifetime was .313 for 12 seasons in a war-interrupted career.

Third Base — George Kell was a slick fielder and sometimes sensational hitter who led the A.L. in batting with .343 in 1949 while with the Detroit Tigers. He followed with .340 the next year. Reserve Red Rolfe was one of the solid men of the great Yankee teams of the 1930s, an outstanding glove man and a batter who hit a peak .329 in 1939 and had a lifetime average of .289.

Catcher — Ernie Lombardi's reputation as "the slowest man in major league history" has tarnished his chances for the Hall of Fame. Nevertheless, this may point out just how great a hitter he must have been to win two N.L. batting titles (.342 in 1938 for Cincinnati and .330 in 1942 for Boston Braves) and a lifetime average of .306 for 17 seasons despite lack of speed. He got no cheap hits. Reserve Walker Cooper had an outstanding arm, was a good receiver and a power hitter (1940-57) with a career .285 average. He hit as high as .329 and in 1947 hit 35 homers and had 122 RBI for the New York Giants.

Left field — Ken Williams belongs in a category of neglected standouts of the distant past, his cause not helped by the fact that he played for the extinct and generally unsuccessful St. Louis Browns. But Williams' lifetime .319 average was built on season figures such as .357, .347 and .346, and he hit over .300 in ten seasons, seven of them consecutive. In 1922 he broke through the middle of the Babe Ruth rampage to lead the A.L. with 39 homers and 155 RBI.

Center field — There's no doubt Shoeless Joe Jackson would have made the Hall of Fame long ago if he

Bill Mazeroski

Johnny Mize

Enos Slaughter

had not been involved in the "Black Sox" scandal of 1919, but it hardly seems fair to leave him off this squad, too. Besides, the man second only to the great Ty Cobb in lifetime batting average with .356 to the former's .367 is a formidable addition to our team. Jackson hit a peak .408 in his 13 seasons and had great power in the dead ball era. His fielding was exceptional.

Right field — The argument for Slaughter stands, but it must be said there is no shortage of rivals if you scan the list of reserves.

For instance, the celebrated Babe Herman, who insists most of the tales about his fielding problems with the Brooklyn Dodgers and other clubs during his long career (1926-45) are mere slander, was incontrovertly a great hitter, with a lifetime average of .323. He hit a peak .393 in 1930 for Brooklyn to follow up .381 in 1929.

Then there's Lefty O'Doul, whose lifetime average of .349 was established in 11 seasons (1919-34), some as a pitcher. He hit a peak .398 in 1929 for Philadelphia, .383 the next year and .368 in 1932 at Brooklyn. His career was short as an outfielder, and his fielding so-so, but he hit like a Hall of Famer, leading the N.L. in 1929.

Cliff (Gavvy) Cravath, another player obscured by the passage of years, flourished from 1908 through 1920, with a lifetime average of .287 and single season peaks of .341 twice. But power was his forte in the dead-ball era before the advent of Babe Ruth and he led the N.L. in homers five years out of seven, hitting a record 24 in 1915. He also led the league in RBI twice, each time with 118.

Right-handed pitcher — During his active career, Juan Marichal seldom received the recognition accorded pitchers like Sandy Koufax, who somehow seemed more spectacular. He never won a Cy Young Award. But he twice led the N.L. in victories, with 25 in 1963 and 26 in 1968 and also was a 25-game winner in 1966. In a

stretch of seven seasons he was a 20 game winner six times. He led the N.L. with 10 shutouts in 1965 and eight in 1969. In career earned run average, he ranks seventh among all pitchers, and his won-lost percentage of .631 based on a career record of 243-142 puts him in the top 20 among pitchers who've won more than 200 games. Among pitchers active in the last 50 years, only Warren Spahn, Bob Gibson, Jim Palmer and Tom Seaver pitched as many or more shutouts.

Left-handed pitcher — Hal Newhouser was unquestionably the most effective pitcher of the late 1940s for the Detroit Tigers.

In four of five seasons, 1944 through 1948, Newhouser led the A.L. in victories with records of 29-9, 25-9, 26-9 and 21-12, his offyear being 1947 when he was 17-17. In the last 45 years, only one pitcher, Denny McLain, won more games in a single season than did Newhouser with his 29 in 1944. In addition, Newhouser was the A.L.s most valuable player in consecutive seasons, 1944 and 1945, and was 2-1 for the World Series-winning Tigers in 1945.

Yet, like Marichal, he has been bypassed in the Hall of Fame voting.

Relief pitcher — Hoyt Wilhelm's achievements are of recent vintage and he has gotten some support for the Hall of Fame, though not so strong as to make it likely he'll be elected by the BBWAA voters. Statistically, Wilhelm's most notable achievement was to be the only pitcher appearing in more than 1,000 games in baseball history, with 1,070. He pitched more innings in relief, won more games in relief, and completed more games in relief than any other pitcher in history. And, though such things are difficult to determine, he reputedly possessed the most effective knuckle-ball ever thrown, which made him as formidable to left-handed batters as to right-handers. In other words, he was the ultimate relief pitcher.

Reserve starter Raschi, a right-hander whose career extended from 1946 through 1955 is unlikely ever to make the Hall of Fame because of the brevity of his career. But he was brilliant at his peak and his lifetime record of 132-66 is good for a .667 percentage. He was the pitching heart of the 1949-53 New York Yankees, winner of five consecutive World Series, winning 20 or more three straight years.

He rounds out our non-Hall of Fame team, for which I'm sure other readers and fans in general will have many candidates, mostly their favorite hometown players.

In any case, this squad could give any club, even one composed of those enshrined at Cooperstown, a tremendous battle, even over the course of a 162-game season.

THE GAME I'LL NEVER FORGET

by Bruce Sutter

AS TOLD TO GEORGE VASS

WHEN you spend the early years of your career with the Chicago Cubs there aren't too many big games, none that you could really call memorable.

What I mean by that is we've never been in pennant races to the extent that you come down to a game that's really important — a big game where you have a must-win situation. There are satisfying games in which you come in out of the bullpen in a tough situation and make some good pitches to earn a save, but none that really means that much to the club, not if you're talking about a game in a pennant race.

So I would have to say the only real big games for me in my career have been the All-Star games I've pitched in and my first big league game with the Cubs.

I spent five years in the minors and I had some ups and downs, to the extent that I seriously considered quitting when I hurt my arm throwing a fast-

ball at Bradenton (Florida) in 1972. I even asked the Cubs to release me, figuring I was through, but they wouldn't do it. I had surgery the following winter, but even after that my arm wasn't the way it used to be. I couldn't throw the way I had.

Out of desperation, I tried the forkball. Fred Martin, the Cubs' minor league pitching coach, taught it to me. At first I had trouble throwing, but gradually I got control of it and that proved to be my ticket to the majors.

In the spring of '76 I was in the Cubs' camp and it looked like I was going to make the big league club. But that year the Players Association had a strike, a lockout, or whatever you want to call it, and it cost me a job on the team. I was sent to Wichita to start the season.

The Cubs went with veteran pitchers and I guess they didn't start out too good, while I did fairly well at Wichita, pitching about 12 innings before I was called up to Chicago.

I wasn't called up so much because I was doing a great job at Wichita, but that the pitchers with the Cubs weren't doing a good job. Still, I didn't care what the reason was that I was called up. I was just happy, the more so because I'd almost quit baseball four years earlier when I'd hurt my arm.

Jim Marshall, the Cubs manager at the time, didn't hesitate to use me, though the first game he just more or less wanted to see what I could do. It wasn't exactly a clutch situation. We were playing the Cincinnati Reds, and that's when they were all still together. They had Pete Rose, Tony Perez, Joe Morgan, George Foster, Johnny

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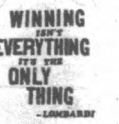

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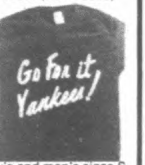

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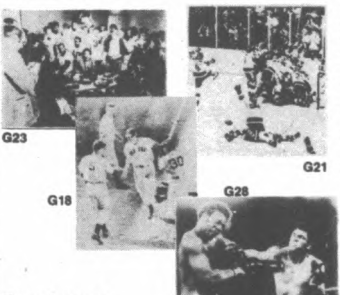

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Bench, everybody still on their team and they were beating us, 16-4, when Marshall brought me in.

I was scared. All those great players and they'd already hit four or five home runs out of Wrigley Field. I went out to pitch the ninth inning and I was so nervous that I wasn't at all sharp. I loaded up the bases, but at least I didn't give up any runs and I struck out Dave Concepcion to end the game.

The only thing really memorable about the game was that it was my first in the big leagues. And I don't think any player doesn't remember that. It stays with you all your life, no matter what else you may do.

Other than that, the two games I'll never forget are the All-Star games of 1978 and 1979. When you're picked for the All-Star team you know that you've accomplished something, that you are being recognized. It's a great feeling and a great honor.

The first time I was picked was in '77, but I couldn't go because I was injured. That made it all the more satisfying when I was picked again in 1978. I wasn't really surprised to be picked, because I was having a good

year. The same in '79. What was surprising was that I got into situations where I got a win the first year and got a win the second year.

The '78 game was at San Diego and when Tommy Lasorda, the National League manager, sent me in it was tied, 3-3. I was thinking when I went out there in the top of the eighth inning that I'd go pretty much with my split-fingered fastball.

I figured the American League batters had never seen my pitch before and that would give me the edge. Also I didn't want to get beat by my second-rated pitch.

In the eighth, I got George Brett to ground out, then struck out Jim Rice and Dwight Evans. In the bottom of the eighth, the National League scored four runs to take a 7-3 lead and I had a chance to be the winning pitcher in my first All-Star game.

The first two American League batters in the ninth, Jason Thompson and Fred Lynn, flied out and I was feeling pretty good. Things were working for me. All but one pitch I'd thrown had been my split-fingered fastball. I was all set to go for the final out of the game.

All of a sudden Lasorda came out of the dugout and walked up to the mound. I couldn't believe it. I'd retired all five batters I'd pitched to and we were just one out from ending the game.

"Bruce," Lasorda said, "you've done a fine job, but would you mind if I brought in Phil Niekro. He hasn't pitched in an All-Star game since '69 and I'd like to get him in here because he's a credit to the game. I want the

So You Think You Know Baseball?

By HARRY SIMMONS

Answer on Page 89

SOMETIMES the umpire must decide a play in which he himself is involved. Here, hypothetically, is such a case.

Say Philadelphia and Los Angeles are tied, 3-3, as the Phils bat in the bottom of the sixth. With one out, Mike Schmidt sends a double to left center. Greg Luzinski runs up a two-and-two count, then, while Schmidt starts for third, fans on a knuckleball. But the ball gets away from the Dodger catcher.

Luzinski promptly breaks for first. The catcher quickly retrieves the ball and attempts to throw to third base. Just then, the umpire moves up too close. The catcher's throwing hand comes in contact with him. The ball bounces to the backstop.

Schmidt rounds third and attempts to score, but is nailed at the plate on a throw from the catcher to pitcher Burt Hooton. Luzinski meanwhile moves to second.

If you were umpiring, what would you do about all this?

fans to see him."

"Sure, it's fine with me," I said. "Bring him in."

Niekro got Darrell Porter to foul out to end the game. I was satisfied. I'd done a good job and got a win. What more can you ask.

The next year, 1979, the All-Star Game was at Seattle. I wasn't quite as sharp this time, giving up a couple of hits in the eighth, but got another win. The game was tied 6-6 when I came in in the bottom of the eighth and we got a run in the ninth to lead, 7-6.

Like the year before, I went with my best pitch in the ninth, striking out Rick Burleson to end the game. When Burleson came up, I saw one of the coaches tell him to take the first pitch. So I threw him a fastball. Then I threw two split-fingered pitches.

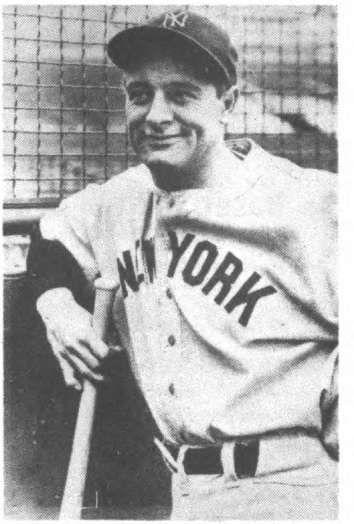
In both games I came in just at the right time and picked up the wins. That's something I'll never forget.

THESE PLAYERS BELONG TO AN EXCLUSIVE CLUB

They are among the few who have collected at least 35 homers and 200 hits in one season

By JOHN McCLAIN

THE Chris Knapp delivery which fractured a bone in Jim Rice's wrist on June 21 last year, sending him to the sidelines for 29 games, also snapped a string of slugging seasons unmatched in baseball history.



Lou Gehrig

In each of the three previous seasons (1977-79), Rice had amassed at least 35 home runs and 200 base hits, an unprecedented display of consistency and batting versatility. Only five other batters had reached both plateaus in consecutive seasons (Lou Gehrig did so on two different occasions). Each of the five is enshrined in Cooperstown, a goal the Red Sox right-handed power hitter may reach some day.

The select group which Rice joined in 1978, then outdistanced in 1979 includes: Gehrig, Babe Ruth, Jimmie Foxx, Chuck Klein and Stan Musial. Although none of these legendary clouters could match Rice's skein of three straight 35-200 years, a couple came awfully close.

Ruth might well have done so had not fate, first in the form of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis and later, the most celebrated stomach complaint in history, intervened. In 1921 Ruth had 204 base hits, 59 of which went for the distance. This marked the third consecutive season in which Ruth had set a new home run record, and to this day his 1921 total remains the third highest in history, topped only by his 60 in 1927 and the 61 hit by Roger Maris in 1961.

Following the 1921 season, the Bambino ran afoul of an edict by Commissioner Landis which barred players on pennant winners from engaging in barnstorming tours. Accustomed to picking up a few dollars in this manner, Ruth ignored the Judge's warnings of dire consequences if he went through with the tour. Bob Meusel and a couple of lesser lights also took part, while Carl Mays and Wally Schang wisely bowed out at the last moment.

The upshot was that Landis suspended Ruth and Meusel for the first 39 games of the 1922 season. Appearing in only 110 contests, the Babe still hit 35 home runs, but managed only 128 base hits. Had he reached the 200-hit mark, he would have had a run of four such years, because he topped both milestones in 1923 and 1924. Unfortunately, 1925 was the year of Ruth's infamous "stomachache". Playing in but 98 games, he was held to 25 home runs while batting .290, a drop of 88 points from the preceding season. Although he topped the 35 home run mark in each of the next seven years, he never had another 200-hit season after 1924.

PLAYERS WITH 35 HOME RUNS AND 200 BASE HITS, ONE SEASON

AMERICAN LEAGUE

		HR	H
1921	Babe Ruth, N.Y.	59	204
1923	Babe Ruth, N.Y.	41	205
1924	Babe Ruth, N.Y.	46	200
1927	Lou Gehrig, N.Y.	47	218
1930	Lou Gehrig, N.Y.	41	220
	Al Simmons, Phil.	36	211
1931	Lou Gehrig, N.Y.	46	211
1932	Jimmie Foxx, Phil.	58	213
	Al Simmons, Phil.	35	216
1933	Jimmie Foxx, Phil.	48	204
1934	Lou Gehrig, N.Y.	49	210
	Hal Trosky, Cleve.	42	216
1935	Hank Greenberg, Det.	36	203
1936	Lou Gehrig, N.Y.	49	205
	Hal Trosky, Cleve.	42	216
1937	Joe DiMaggio, N.Y.	46	215
	Hank Greenberg, Det.	40	200
	Lou Gehrig, N.Y.	37	200
1953	Al Rosen, Cleve.	43	201
1977	Jim Rice, Bos.	39	206
1978	Jim Rice, Bos.	46	201
1979	Jim Rice, Bos.	39	201

NATIONAL LEAGUE

		HR	H
1922	Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	42	250
1929	Chuck Klein, Phil.	43	219
	Rogers Hornsby, Chi.	40	229
1930	Hack Wilson, Chi.	56	208
	Chuck Klein, Phil.	40	250
	Babe Herman, Brklyn.	35	241
1932	Chuck Klein, Phil.	38	226
1934	Rip Collins, St. L.	35	200
1948	Stan Musial, St.L.	39	230
1949	Stan Musial, St. L.	36	207
1959	Henry Aaron, Milw.	39	223
1962	Frank Robinson, Cin.	39	208
1963	Henry Aaron, Milw.	44	201
1970	Billy Williams, Chi.	42	205

Gehrig topped both marks for the first time in 1927. He had 210 hits and a .374 average in 1928, but his home run total dipped to 27. He put it all together in 1930 with 46 home runs and 220 hits, knocking in a whopping 174 runs, and 1931 was another masterpiece, with Gehrig crashing 46 round

trippers among his 211 safeties en route to driving in 184 runs, still an American League record.

The following season Larrupin' Lou stroked 208 base hits. Four of them, all circuit clouts, came in a game on June 3. However, he only hit 30 more homers in the other 155 games he played. This remains the closest approximation to Rice's feat.

That same season saw Jimmie Foxx of the Philadelphia A's step squarely on center stage. Foxx piled up 58 home runs, 213 base hits. Only Ruth, with his 59 in 1921, ever hit more home runs in a 200-hit year. In 1933 Foxx collected 48 homers, 204 hits, and the Triple Crown, thus becoming the only man to date with consecutive seasons with 45 home runs and 200 base hits.

It was Gehrig's turn to shine once more in 1934. He had 49 home runs and 210 base hits, giving the American League its second Triple Crown winner in as many seasons. He also had big years in 1936-1937, with 49 homers, 205 base hits, and 37 homers, 200 base hits respectively. The ravages of his tragic illness began to manifest themselves in 1938, and after only eight games the following season, the Iron Horse was gone forever from the Yankee lineup.

Meanwhile, the National League had not been totally eclipsed by the A.L. stars. Chuck Klein of the Phillies put together five of the most remarkable years in the annals of the game from 1929-1933, garnering at least 200 hits in each. This feat was made even more impressive by the fact that these were his first five full major league seasons.

After hammering 43 homers in 1929 and 40 in 1930, he "slumped" to 31 in 1931, a total which led the league. He had 38 four-baggers in 1932 and 28 in 1933. In the latter season he joined Foxx in giving Philadelphia fans two Triple Crown winners to admire. Traded to the Cubs after the season, Chuck never reapproached his old form, although he was still active as late as 1944.

His five straight years with 25 home runs, 200 hits stand alone; only Gehrig and Rice have strung together three like seasons. In addition, his 250 hits in 1930 equalled those of Rogers Hornsby in 1922 as the most hits by anyone hitting 25 or more home runs.

The last man with consecutive 35-200 years prior to Rice was Stan Musial who put together two super years in 1948-1949.

Even one 35-200 year is an exceptional achievement. There have been but 36 such years in history, six of them belonging to Gehrig. These banner years were accomplished by 18 different batters, nine of whom did so more than once. Of these nine, the only man not in the Hall of Fame is Hal Trosky, the unlucky former Cleveland star whose career was shortened by severe migraine headaches. Only Ruth, Gehrig, Klein and Rice had three such years.

In the 35-200 club, ten members, including Rice, hit right-handed, seven left-handed. Rip Collins was the only switch-hitter to achieve the feat, Trosky the only man to do so as a rookie.

Hornsby, who became the first National Leaguer on the list as a member of the 1922 Cardinals, also pulled it off with the 1929 Cubs, thus becoming the only man to do so with two different teams.

What does the future hold in store for Rice? Prior to being idled, he had been experiencing something of an off-season. However, he had hit safely in fifteen consecutive games at the time of his injury, raising his home run total from six to 13 in the process. On his first time at bat after being reactivated, he drilled a monster triple to the deepest part of Minnesota's Metropolitan Stadium, serving notice that he had indeed returned.

At 27, Rice should just be entering his most productive years, an extremely disheartening prospect for American League pitchers.

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WHY BASE STEALERS ARE RUNNING WILD IN MAJORS

Super speedsters, inexperienced pitchers and poor catching mechanics are reasons for the big SB totals

By GREG HOARD
The Cincinnati Post

EVERYONE knew, but no one could do anything about it. That's what made it beautiful

Everytime Lou Brock got on base — from about 1964 through 1976 — he was gunning and running, rewriting the record books. It was sweet for those who could watch instead of worry.

He did it 938 times in his career and each time it took him about 3.3 seconds. Those seconds added up to a phenomenal career and some of the most exciting moments in baseball.

Mention the name of Brock to Dave Collins, who has prospered on the tracks layed by the ex-Cardinal star and he is attentive.

There are many reasons. Collins is in that special category of bandits himself. In his first full season as a starter, he proved himself to be what Brock calls a "high-efficiency" thief, safe 80 percent of the time.

Collins was one of eight major leaguers to steal 60 or more bases in 1980. He pilfered 79, trailing only Ron LeFlore (97) and Omar Moreno (96) in the National League.

The amazing Rickey Henderson of the A's topped the majors with 100 stolen bases, most since Brock posted the all-time high of 118 thefts in 1974. Collins is young. At 28, he relies on 9.6 speed and anticipation.

Insiders attribute these hefty theft totals to a large extent to the inexperience or reluctance of pitchers to hold the runner to the bag and to the poor mechanics of many major league catchers today.

However, they also cite the fact that there are many super speedsters in the majors now.

"I know I've got the speed," says Collins. "I try to take pride in not getting thrown out. I think last year I came into my own. I was getting good leads and good jumps. I don't think

1980 LEADING BASE STEALERS

	SB
Rickey Henderson, Oakland A's	100
Ron LeFlore, Montreal Expos	97
Omar Moreno, Pitts. Pirates	96
Willie Wilson, K.C. Royals	79
Dave Collins, Cincinnati Reds	79
Rodney Scott, Montreal Expos	63
Miguel Dilone, Cleve. Indians	61
Gene Richards, S.D. Padres	61
Ozzie Smith, S.D. Padres	57
Jerry Mumphrey, S.D. Padres	52
Cesar Cedeno, Houston Astros	48
Bill North, S.F. Giants	45

Omar Moreno of the Pirates on the move in a game with the Phils

you can run anymore on just speed."

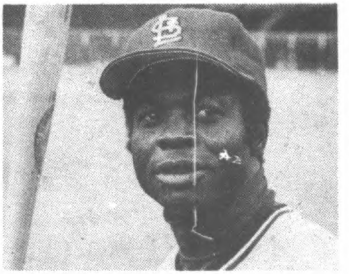
That's a book that was authored by Brock when, in 1974 and at age 35, he elevated stealing bases from a regimented station to the level of virtuosity.

"At 35 years old I stole 118 bases just to defy the book, because everyone said it couldn't be done," he said. "I didn't write the book. Everyone said it was like a 10-year-old horse winning the Kentucky Derby. But, it was the challenge of the moment. One can be the exception to the rule."

It was also the fruit of 13 big league seasons, a little science and a play on emotions.

To find out about speed, he clocked himself from first to second. To find out about pitchers and their tendencies, he bought a movie camera, a screen and yards of film.

"During spring training, I would go around and film all the pitchers — 16 frames per second — to find out what part of their body moved first. The only guy that ever complained about it was Don Drysdale," he said. "He saw



Lou Brock

me behind first base once and asked the umpire, if he couldn't stop me from doing it."

He learned that, continually, it took about 3.6 seconds for the pitch to reach the catcher and then be delivered to second base. That result didn't include the time it took to drop the tag. The figures were all on his side.

ALL-TIME LEADING BASE STEALERS
One Season*

	Year	SB
Lou Brock, Cardinals	1974	118
Maury Wills, Dodgers	1962	104
Rickey Henderson, A's	1980	100
Ron LeFlore, Expos	1980	97
Ty Cobb, Tigers	1915	96
Omar Moreno, Pirates	1980	96
Maury Wills, Dodgers	1965	94
Clyde Milan, Senators	1912	88
Ty Cobb, Tigers	1911	83
Willie Wilson, Royals	1979	83
Eddie Collins, A's	1910	81
Bob Bescher, Reds	1911	80
Ron LeFlore, Tigers	1979	78
Willie Wilson, Royals	1980	79
Dave Collins, Reds	1980	79
Dave Lopes, Dodgers	1975	77
Omar Moreno, Pirates	1979	77
Ty Cobb, Tigers	1909	76
Clyde Milan, Senators	1913	75
Billy North, A's	1976	75

(*Since 1900)

Then there was emotion. The mind games. The unwritten rules of baseball. "There is that point, no matter what, that everyone in the park turns to watch the flight of the ball," Brock said. That was another edge. A moment that belonged to him.

"I noticed," he said, "that when a left-handed hitter was at the plate and I was on first, the catcher would call time out and say, 'Let me know.' I knew that he couldn't see me, that he was telling the bench to let him know when I was going.

"First, I would ask him if he was talking to me and then, the next pitch, I'd yell, 'There he goes,' Brock continued.

It was unnerving if nothing else and more than one catcher came up throwing, with Brock standing safely at first smiling and not going anywhere.

"At that point they are embarrassed, naked before the crowd" Brock says, still tickled by his handle on the situation. "And they say to themselves, 'I will not look like a fool in front of 35,000 people.' His next step is to tell them (the bench) not to let him know." And Brock had won the battle.

And there is the whole topic of Brock the Illusionist. Brock stretching his lead. Brock deciding not to go this time, sauntering back to first. The catcher about to throw the ball to the pitcher and into this moment of relaxation, Brock turning and sprinting for second.

Maybe that is the best way to remember his career — Brock the Illusionist — the fellow with golden skills and a daring mind, who crammed so much excitement into 3.3 seconds.

HERE'S A VOTE AGAINST THE DH RULE

It's an artificial stimulus to score more runs, and it takes away some of the game's charm

By BILL SHANNON
The New York Times

IT would be a startling thing to find a plaque at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown that read:

George Herman (Babe) Ruth 1895-1948 Left-Handed Pitcher.
Boston, AL 1914-19, New York, AL 1920-34, Boston, NL 1935; considered one of the finest left-handers in the dead-ball era; record of 342 victories, 216 defeats; ranked third among active pitchers upon his retirement. Also served as pitching coach, Brooklyn, NL, 1936-38.

Everyone knows Babe Ruth was the most charismatic character in baseball history and the creator of the home-run slugger image, dominating the game with towering drives over fences and into distant bleachers. Had the designated hitter existed 70 years ago, Babe Ruth's slugging might have ended at St. Mary's Industrial School in Baltimore.

Ruth began his career as an outstanding pitcher and, indeed, came to the major leagues for reasons totally unrelated to his batting prowess. In 1915, Ruth was 18-8 with the Boston Red Sox and pitched them to the American League pennant. In 1916 he was 23-12 and led the league with a 1.75 earned-run average.

His overall lifetime record was 94-64, a .671 winning percentage. His ERA was 2.28. It was in 1918 (a season he tied for the league lead with 11 homers) that Ruth first came to prominence as a hitter. In 1919 he was 9-5 as a pitcher but hit a record 29 home runs with a .322 batting average and led the American League with 112 runs batted in.

Ruth then became a Yankee and his future — and baseball's — was assured through the medium of his bat.

But the fact that Babe Ruth is not remembered as one of the finest left-handed pitchers is merely a stroke of fortuitous timing, the accident of birth.

Consider this: Pitchers in the Amer-

If there had been a DH rule in his time, Babe Ruth probably would be remembered today as a great pitcher rather than the super power hitter he became.

ican League now do not bat; they only pitch. They do not run the bases although at present they are permitted to field if a ball happens to be hit at them.

The National League moved perilously close last summer to joining the American League in this designated daffiness. A proposed rule change adopting the designated hitter failed by one vote. But those in favor of the designated hitter promise to keep reintroducing the change until it is accepted.

Since the introduction of the designated hitter mutation by the American League in 1973, this unfortunate beast has run rampant through baseball. Only two leagues — the National League in the United States and the Central League in Japan — do not use it.

Among the reasons for the rapid spread of the DH is the vague feeling among a lot of people, both inside and outside of baseball, that the game "has stood still too long."

Even high school and college leagues use the DH. That is perhaps excusable since pitchers usually play other positions and thus bat when they are not pitching and the DH gives another kid a chance to play.

But many players who were the leading hitters on high school teams don't bat in the minor leagues simply because they pitch.

This, however, is not the major difficulty with the DH. Nobody seriously argues that over-the-hill professional hitters cannot out-hit once-every-fifth-day pitchers. They can. In 1979, for instance, American League DH's hit .262 collectively, with 298 homers and 1,280 RBI while National League pitchers as a group batted .151, with 18 homers and 280 RBI. But this is somewhat beside the point.

What pitchers' batting should be compared to is the performance of the

No. 9 hitters in the A.L. who have essentially replaced them.

Designated hitters generally bat higher in the order, befitting their status as one-dimensional performers. No statistics exist on what No. 9's hit, but it is a lot lower than .262.

Even more germane is the idea that baseball provides for its own compensating balances as a game. If, say, Dave Kingman has more trouble negotiating a high fly ball than he does a five-year contract, the price for having him in the lineup is (or should be) the fielding liability.

How designated hitting actually affects pitching is totally unrelated to how well (or how poorly) pitchers bat. The significant factor is that they have to bat at all.

If the No. 9 man is at the plate with a runner at first and no one out, he is probably going to try to sacrifice bunt in a close game whether the hitter is Steve Carlton or Pepe Frias or Bucky Dent or Paul Moskau.

What is avoided is having to replace the pitcher with a pinch-hitter. It is the avoidance of the compensating balance. If you wish to keep your pitcher in the game, you must let him bat (and probably make an out). If not, you must remove him for a pinch-hitter.

Baseball is a defensive game, not an offensive one. Everybody on the field except the hitter, base runners (if any) and the umpires, are dedicated solely to defense. The object of the game — as it is actually played — is to prevent runs. Clearly, the pitcher is the most significant defensive player. If he must be removed for an offensive purpose, the team so doing may suffer defensively. Replacing a pitcher is the most important part of the game and thus the manager's biggest single decision.

As the man in the Boston bar said many months after the 1975 World Series: "Why did (Darrell) Johnson hit for the pitcher?" We may be proposing to eliminate this anguished cry by the loser and substitute a more real, and less obvious, problem.

If the pitcher is the prime line of defense, the objective of the offense is to remove him from the game. The DH accomplished the exact opposite purpose. Taking an average of three seasons, 1977-79, American League pitchers threw complete games in 52.6 percent of the games played. In the National League over the same period only 36.8 percent of pitchers completed games they started. The most obvious reason for this disparity is the DH. American League pitchers are never removed for pinch-hitters. Thus they can continue to pitch in tied or close games until their team — or perhaps the opposition — scores the decisive runs.

Countering this argument, the

apologists for the Disabled Hitters contend that their presence adds power to the offense, offsetting the loss to the offense by making the opposition's best available pitcher a permanent fixture.

This is utter nonsense. Over the same three-year period cited previously (1977-79), the American League teams averaged 8.94 runs a game by both teams and the National League teams 8.40. However, this probably has more to do with American League expansion, and the addition of two weak teams (Seattle and Toronto) and the attendant dilution of pitching talent than anything else.

In 1976, the last year before the American League expanded to 14 teams, the figures were 8.01 runs a game in the American and 7.96 a game in the National — or less than .025 runs a team a game.

If you want to juice up the offense in baseball, reducing to three balls the number required to make a base on balls would probably be a lot more effective.

Through all of this comes one salient thought. Baseball survives and thrives because it is part of our culture. If baseball had been invented last week, its chances of survival as a linear game in a time-oriented culture would probbably be nil. Preserving the charm of their product should be the concern of baseball's club owners, and the DH certainly has no place in this scheme.

WHEN THE STATS TALK EARL WEAVER LISTENS

Baltimore manager makes use of an extensive array of records to chart his moves

By RANDY YOUNGMAN
The Baltimore News American

THE Orioles are threatening. Bottom of the seventh inning, bases loaded, two outs. The Yankees lead, 4-3.

Goose Gossage, whose name is synonymous with fastball, is on the mound for New York. Mark Belanger, better known for catching rockets than hitting them, is the Birds' scheduled hitter.

To the 40,000 fans managing from their seat cushions in Memorial Stadium, it is obvious what Oriole manager Earl Weaver had to do. He must pinch hit for his .211-hitting shortstop.

Even Belanger knows that. He also knows right-handed hitters aren't supposed to hit right-handed pitchers. Standing in the on-deck circle, he turns toward the dugout, expecting to see Weaver's curled index finger inviting him back to the bench.

But Weaver is not looking his way.

To the open-mouthed astonishment of fans, media, opposing players and teammates alike, Belanger strolls to the batter's box and digs in.

Scattered boos reverberate through the stands. "That's their way of saying, 'What the hell's going on?' " Belanger says, a month later.

"I bet they were saying things in the press box, too," Weaver says.

They were . . . until they found out what Weaver — and only Weaver, it seemed — knew all along.

When he stepped in to flail at Gossage's 97 mph fastball, Belanger owned a .412 lifetime average against the Yankee relief ace. The numbers were right there staring at Weaver, dancing on his clipboard, seemingly daring him to defy them: 7-for-17, .412.

"I didn't know it was that good," Belanger says now, "but I knew I hit him well."

"I didn't think anybody was 7-

Drawing by Stokes Walesby of The Baltimore News American

for-17 off Goose," Yankee manager Dick Howser said then.

Gossage didn't know, either. Nor did he seem to care after he found out.

Belanger worked Gossage to a full count, fouling back a couple of 3-2 laser beams, before grounding sharply to short to end the threat and the inning.

"He had a couple pretty good swings off me," conceded Gossage afterward. (Which was quite a concession, because Gossage struck out five of the final six Oriole hitters to preserve the Yanks' 4-3 victory). "But when I'm throwing like that, I don't care who's up there. They're just not going to hit me."

That Belanger failed to deliver in the clutch against Gossage, a pitcher that his statistics suggested he could hit better than any other Oriole, is inconsequential. That manager Earl Weaver had the stats is the whole point.

You name it, Weaver has a stat on it.

"We have stats on what our hitters do against every other (American League) team's pitchers." says the Earl of Baltimore, "and we have stats on what their hitters do against our pitchers. We also have cards on how we try to get 'em out. Every club has some kind of stats."

But, apparently, not every club has as many comprehensive or revealing stats as do the Orioles.

"Most teams use some stats to go over hitters and pitchers before a series," says Oriole pitching coach Ray Miller, "although I know some teams don't even keep pitching charts. But I don't think anybody puts as much belief or work in them as we do."

Weaver has been keeping stats since July 10, 1968, the day he left the first base coach's box to replace Hank Bauer as the Orioles' manager. "And they went back a year for me," he recalls, "so I've got stats since '67. Once you start it, it's easy."

For each non-pitcher on the Oriole roster, Weaver has up-to-date lifetime batting averages against every pitcher in the American League, including at bats, hits, home runs, etc. "They're done over in the (Oriole) office before every series," he says. "All I do is look at 'em every day before I make up my lineup. Any game you can start four or five .300 hitters (against a particular pitcher), it helps. You might not have a .300 hitter on the team, but the stats might give you a few.

"Somewhere along the line, they have to help you. Say, for instance, Lowenstein is 2-for-4 against somebody lifetime. Four at bats isn't significant. But if a guy has a couple hits, and somebody else doesn't, the guy with the hits is going to be in there.

"When it gets up to 25-30 at bats, you start getting a pretty good picture of what to expect. But just because a guy is hitting .330 doesn't mean everything; he might be a .110 hitter against the guy who's pitching out there. You'd be surprised how bad a .330 hitter can look if he's up against somebody he can't hit. Boog Powell, Frank Robinson, Lee May — when he was on — all had trouble against certain guys. The stats told you which ones."

And when the stats talk, Weaver usually listens.

As one Oriole says, "With him, you never know when you're going to be in the lineup. He keeps his cue cards, and he thinks you always do that."

To sit or hit, that is the question. A good question, Belanger says, because the players generally aren't privy to their vital stats.

"Most individuals only know the obvious ones," the veteran shortstop says. "You may know who you hit

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168 Mae West
187 Shirley Temple
133 Jean Harlow
131 Greta Garbo
121 Dracula
526 Frankenstein
167 Werewolf
464 King Kong
130 Clark Cable
440 John Wayne
165 Rudolph Valentino
671 Three Stooges
169 Laurel and Hardy
108 Marion Brando
664 Easy Rider
172 Charles Bronson
124 Clint Eastwood
055 Johnny Winter
027 Astaire and Rogers
029 Theda Bara
030 Beatles Palladium
031 Richard Burton
032 Albert Einstein
034 Creature from Black Lagoon
036 Fly United
037 Jackie Gleason
038 Judy Garland
039 Isaac Hayes
040 Ho Chi Minh
041 Martin Luther King
042 Abraham Lincoln
1223 Bo Derek
1043 Lynard Skynard
1222 Death Before Disco
1231 Cheap Trick
1190 The Cars
1197 Rush
1198 Journey
1167 Wings
3018 Queen

TO ORDER USE COUPON ON PAGE 96.

good, but not necessarily the other guys. The only way for you to find out is for Earl to tell you. And very seldom does he let us see them."

Is there reason for that?

"Oh, sure," Belanger says, smiling. "If you don't know what your stats are, you won't get mad if your stats say you should be starting and you're not."

In contrast, the file cards listing opposing hitters' records against each Oriole pitcher — the other genre of stats at Weaver's disposal during a game — are anything but secretive. In fact, they are mandatory study material.

"I make them from the pitching charts," Miller says. "During the winter, I go over every chart from the previous season and make a card for every player. It takes about five or six hours per club.

"From the chart, I write down for each batter: where he hit it, what pitch it was (fastball, curveball, slider, changeup); what location — up or down, in or out; who was pitching; and whether it was off a left-hander or right-hander. On the back of each card, I list for each out made, where he threw it and where he hit it.

"So after three years, I might have 150 at bats for someone like Jim Rice or Fred Lynn, and I might see he had 10 hits, nine of them on fastballs. It's a pattern if you can say he hits fastballs better than anything else or doesn't hit sliders. You should also be able to look at the card and tell the best location to throw a pitch if, say, he's a fastball hitter but you have to throw a fastball for a strike."

Pitchers, obviously, can benefit

from studying baseball history. Managers, too.

"It may help you in certain situations," Weaver says. "One situation that comes to mind was in Oakland. (Left-hander Mike) Flanagan was in a close game in the late innings and two strong right-handed hitters — I think it was Tony Armas and Jeff Newman — were coming up. Normally, I might consider taking him out and bringing in (right-hander Tim) Stoddard, but I saw that one guy was 2-for-23 against left-handers and the other was 2-for-26. So I left Flanagan in.

"That's what I use them for, to give me a better idea."

Weaver insists that's all his stats can do.

"They're just a few extra facts to work with — they don't win any ballgames," he says. "It's what the ballplayers do on the field once they're in the lineup that wins games. It's not complicated; you don't need a computer. It's simple history.

"Once the game starts, the stats don't mean anything."

Once the game starts, all kinds of weird situations develop. Sometimes Weaver has to decide whether to go with the percentages or with the statistics. Sometimes they are not the same thing.

"I would say, over the season, he goes with the percentages more than he doesn't," Belanger says. "However, I have seen him go completely with the stats and completely against them."

Last season, in an Orioles-Red Sox game at Memorial Stadium, Weaver was confronted by a sticky dilemma

that ultimately led to a painful post-game second-guessing because the Birds lost.

With the Orioles trailing, 1-0, in the eighth inning, Pat Kelly led off with a pinch-hit double off Red Sox reliever Bob Stanley and moved to third on Al Bumbry's sacrifice bunt.

Rich Dauer, the due hitter, was hitting .371 with runners in scoring position, .600 vs. the Red Sox but was only 1-for-12 against Stanley. It was pick-a-stat time for Weaver. He sent left-handed hitting Terry Crowley (.455 as a pinch hitter, .423 with men in scoring position) to bat for Dauer.

At that point, however, Red Sox manager Don Zimmer countered by replacing Stanley with left-hander Tom Burgmeier, his veteran bullpen ace.

The chess game continued. Weaver went with the percentages, pinch hitting right-handed hitting Lenn Sakata (two game-winning hits but a low average) for Crowley. Burgmeier retired Sakata on an infield roller and Ken Singleton on a fly ball. The Orioles lost, 1-0. Weaver blew up when The Inevitable Question was asked.

Why did he pinch hit for Dauer?

"If you want to second-guess, go right ahead, but I know what was right and I did what I wanted to do, like I've been doing since 1968," Weaver yelled. "To ask that question is the dumbest thing I can imagine, and I think you're idiots for asking it. Anybody that wouldn't have done that isn't a baseball man. I guarantee that when things turn out right, I'm never asked these questions."

Which is why he had more "dumb" questions to answer after the Royals snapped the Birds' 10-game winning streak, 4-3, last August in Kansas City.

With two outs in the bottom of the ninth, with runners on first and second and the score tied, Weaver intentionally walked George Brett (.389) to load the bases, so Stoddard could pitch to Amos Otis (.253, notoriously weak hitter against hard-throwing right-handers).

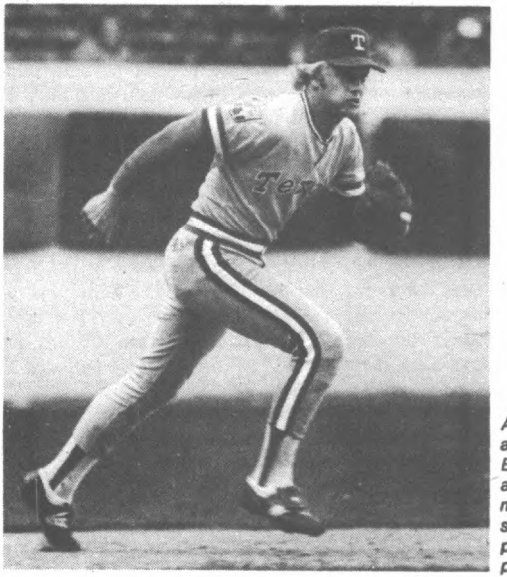
Weaver was going with the stats and with the percentages — but also against the percentages, because there are many more ways to score from third base than from second. "What it came down to is that I felt more things can go wrong with Brett at bat than with pitching to Otis with the base loaded," Weaver explained.

But Stoddard walked Otis on a 3-2 count to force in the winning run.

"There are too many things that can influence stats," Weaver says. "The stolen base at the right time, the diving catch at the right time, injuries, line drives to the second baseman.

"But the stats can influence my decisions. Once the game starts, though, they don't mean anything. They're just building more stats for the next time."

And once the game ends, they usually show Earl Weaver, the winningest active manager in the major leagues, on top.



As a fielder and as a hitter, Bell ranks among the majors' most steady and productive performers

WHY DOESN'T BUDDY BELL GET MORE RECOGNITION?

He wins little national acclaim for being one of the majors' best all-around third basemen

By PHIL ELDERKIN
The Christian Science Monitor

IF one does not read about third baseman Buddy Bell of the Texas Rangers as often as, say, outfielder Reggie Jackson of the Yankees, does this mean that Bell is less valuable to his team than Jackson?

Mostly what it means is that Reggie is frequently controversial, has had his talents showcased frequently in the World Series, and plays in a city where the news media often write books about their heroes as well as game stories.

But the truth is, there aren't many steadier players in major league baseball, offensively and defensively, than

Bell, a 185-pound line-drive hitter who bats cleanup for the Rangers. Usually only guys with home run power draw that kind of assignment.

In 1980, Bell hit .329, sixth best in the A.L., drove in 83 runs and collected 17 homers for the Rangers.

"If you're wondering why Buddy bats in the No. 4 position for me, it's because he's the best RBI man I've got," said former Texas manager Pat Corrales last season. "Listen, I know what the theory is — that you put hitters in the middle of your lineup who can reach the fences. But what if they only do the job once a week, then what do you do?

"I've got a guy in Bell who comes through for me almost every game," Corrales continued. "He's the first name I write on my lineup card every day, because I don't have to think about him. I know he'll be at the park on time, he never makes an issue of injuries, and if he doesn't get the big hit for me today, he'll get it tomorrow."

Buddy is the son of Gus Bell, a power-hitting outfielder who played 15 years in the National League with Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and New York. Twice during his career Gus hit .300 or better; four times he knocked in more than 100 runs; and in 1953 (with the Reds) he clouted 30 homers.

"I've had a lot of people still in baseball tell me what a fine player my dad was, and I sure appreciate this," Buddy said. "But where he was an outfielder with power, I'm a third baseman who hits mostly line drives. If I had tried earlier in my career to be like him, I don't think it would have worked. In fact, I might not even be here now.

"You know when I was small, like when I first started to go to school, I actually thought that every kid's father played major league baseball for a living. "I just accepted the fact that my father was away from home a lot as routine, and it never bothered me."

How much did Gus Bell have to do with grooming his son for a big league career?

"As far as the physical side of baseball is concerned, my father never taught me a thing," Buddy said. "Think about it for a minute. How could he? When I was playing summer ball on some playground, he was playing it in the major leagues. He just

never had the opportunity to give me that kind of help.

"But he did spend a lot of time with me between baseball seasons, and I can remember that everything he ever said to me was very positive," he continued. "He was always interested in what my brothers and sisters and I were doing. You know, I've always thought of him as my friend as well as my father. We still call each other a lot on the phone and we still try to do things together whenever we can."

How does Buddy explain his success at the plate, where last year he produced 10 game-winning hits?

"If you're looking for me to put it into words, I can't," he grinned. "The one thing I'm not is a scientific hitter. I don't have the slightest idea why some guys do this and some guys do that in certain situations. All I've ever done is look for a pitch I thought I could hit and then swing. Maybe there is a better way. But if there is, I don't know about it."

Bell, who had his first 200-hit season in 1979 while batting .299 overall and driving in 101 runs, also won his first Gold Glove.

"I'm not saying you can't teach a guy certain things," Corrales explained, "but if it's all the same to you I prefer guys who do everything instinctively. That's the way Buddy is with the bat and that's the way he is in the field.

"How can you teach a guy when to dive for a ball or when to cheat a little to his left or a little to his right in the field? The answer is that you can't. That's why I like Bell, because you don't have to tell him nothin'." ⊖

THE FABULOUS FABLES OF TOMMY FERGUSON

Brewers' traveling secretary has stored away a treasure of baseball yarns

By ROGER JAYNES
The Milwaukee Journal

TUCKED away in Milwaukee County Stadium, his office almost lost among others off the dim-lit hallway in the executive nerve center of the Milwaukee Brewers, is one of the greatest story tellers any baseball fan could ever hope to meet.

His name is Tommy Ferguson, and during the baseball season, he's not easy to find, hidden away in his small, out-of-the-way office, which is tucked behind another small, almost out-of-the-way office. But his space is comfortable. Besides the usual office equipment, it has a portable television, a tiny refrigerator, and a large box of huge, sweetsmelling cigars.

Fergie, as everybody calls him, is *the* prime mover of the Milwaukee Brewers. Literally. That's what his title of vice-president and traveling secretary is all about. Each year, from February to October, he arranges the team's hotel accommodations, charters planes and buses, and purchases the equipment. He also disperses that commodity valued by major league ballplayers almost as much as a three-game hitting streak — meal money.

But Fergie's official duties are merely the outline of the man, the box the strawberries come in. Underneath his sober, three-piece suit exterior lies a motherlode of baseball humor, diligently mined during 35 years in the game.

"Baseball is my life," Fergie insists. "I don't know anything else."

But few men know baseball like Fergie, whose life has been a major league merry-go-round: batboy, Boston Red Sox, 1945; batboy and clubhouse attendant, Boston Braves, 1946-52; United States Army, rifle carrier, 1952-53; visiting clubhouse attendant and equipment manager, Milwaukee Braves, 1954-60; equipment manager and traveling secretary, Los Angeles and California Angels, 1961-68; traveling secretary, Seattle

The 'Queen of Liechtenstein' greeted Bo Belinsky and Dean Chance

Pilots, 1969-70, and finally, traveling secretary, Milwaukee Brewers, 1971- to present.

Again, those are just bare facts. To really understand . . . well, come on. Let's just wander back into Fergie's office. Wait 'til you meet him. Face like an eagle, silver-gray hair, cigar smoke that'll tickle your nostrils. Listen, he's talking to somebody right now:

" . . . went across town to the Braves for two reasons. The Braves had decided to be the first team in the majors to have lights, and there was a lot in the papers about it, and I got all excited seeing the poles go up. And they'd just hired Billy Southworth, one of the great managers of his day.

"So anyway, I went over there, and the equipment man had just got in from Florida, and he needed a pair of hands. Next thing I know, the game's about to start, and I'm out on the field in an old gray uniform about seven

times too big for me, with Boston on the front. So I pulled on a jacket so nobody could tell the uniform was too big, and went about my business.

"My biggest thrill was taking infield on the road. Nobody knew you, see, so you could take second infield. Besides, I figured with the jacket on they'd never know I was a batboy. It could be 110 degrees in St. Louis, but I'd have that jacket on so they'd think I was a ballplayer.

"Say, wait a minute. Let me get another cigar.

"Characters? I've known a million, a million.

"Working with Charlie Dressen was an experience in itself. He was a great chili man, see. He'd make the stuff all afternoon, then take it to the concession stand to simmer just before the game. That's why he never wanted a game to go extra innings. If we had to go extra innings he was upset, because the chili would get cool. Sometimes I think he worried more about the damn chili than he did the game.

"Then there was Fred Haney. I really loved Fred Haney. He was the only guy who could have got me to leave Milwaukee. I remember the winter meetings were in Boston that year, and I was working in a men's clothing store in the offseason, next to the hotel. Anyway, it was snowing like hell, and in comes Fred and Bill Rigney.

"Fred says, 'Well, kid, you ready to go to Southern California?'

"I said, 'Hell, no. We're going to win the pennant in Milwaukee next year.'

"And he looks at me and says, 'I can't guarantee you the pennant, but I

can guarantee you won't freeze your - - - off in Southern California.' So what could I do? I went."

"My biggest problem was when I'm at spring training with Seattle, and I knew we could either go back to Seattle, or move to Milwaukee. I mean, think about it. I'm in charge of buying all the equipment, but what letter do you put on the new hats for opening day? What city do you have put on the home and away uniforms for opening day? And remember, this is late March, and we open April 6.

"Really, it was simple. I made two sets of hats, so whoever buys the franchise, we got hats. Then, I take a chance. I had uniforms made up, home and away, with Brewers on them, so we're ready if we go to Milwaukee. I figure the color scheme's the same, and if we go back to Seattle, we'll just open with last year's uniforms."

He pauses for effect, winks, blows a cloud of cigar smoke upwards.

"Everybody said, 'Hey, you guys look great. How'd you get the uniforms changed so fast?' Well, just between you and me, I figured we'd go here.

"You know, as you go through the years, you meet a lot of nice guys. With the Braves there were three — Bob Elliot, Sibby Sisti, and Warren Spahn. Spahn always got to me. We both had extra large noses, so he used to always call me, 'Brother Hose-Nose.' Sibby gave me my first glove. And Elliot was the kind of guy who'd take the bat boys out to dinner and you couldn't pay for anything.

"The craziest guy with the worst temper I ever met was Russ (Monk)

Meyer, a pitcher for the Cubs. I remember once, he got taken out of a game, and he'd get so mad at himself for making mistakes. He'd knock all the chairs over, rip his uniform off, throw it in the corner.

"And then there was Eddie Stanky. He was the worst of the managers. A regular Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. In civilian clothes, a nice guy, but in uniform . . . Anyway, one day we beat the Cardinals, and I had the game on the radio in their clubhouse.

"I hear them coming up the ramp, so I have a quick choice, open the clubhouse door, or turn off the radio. I elected to open the door, and as Stanky stomped in, Earl Gillespie said, 'And there you have it, fans! Another great win for our Milwaukee Braves!'

"Well, needless to say, Stanky said something unprintable to Earl, and then threw the radio across the room. Just shattered it all to bits. But he came up later and told me to go out and buy a new radio, that he'd pay for it."

Ferguson laughs, flicks cigar ash into the ashtray. "Naturally, I went out and bought a much better radio.

"You know, Spahn and Lew Burdette were two of the craziest guys you'd ever want to meet. They did things you wouldn't believe. Like with Wes Covington. He always wore different kinds of hats. Well, one day he had this pork-pie hat and they set it on fire.

"One day in New York, at the Polo Grounds, they even set fire to the clubhouse. The game's going on, and here come the fire engines roaring up and nobody could figure out what was going on. It was a hell of a mess. Or if a clubhouse was too clean, they'd litter it, tip over everything.

"But you know, on the day they pitched, they never fooled around.

"Then there was Walker Cooper, with the old Boston Braves. After the first game a team was in Boston, he'd wait until everybody left, then sneak in the clubhouse and nail their spikes right to the floor. Next day, they'd show up and couldn't move 'em.

"Oh, yeah. And Dick Farrell of the Phillies. One night at a bar, somebody questioned Farrell's strength. Told him, 'I'll give you $50 if you lift that jukebox over there. And $100 if you

can put it in the street.' He went right through the door with it.

"Say, wait a minute. I got to light another cigar.

"With the Angels, we had one problem. Bo Belinsky. I'd tell you everything about him, but you don't have enough paper. He and Dean Chance were wild. Polite, though. They'd always call and say, 'Hey, we're gonna miss the plane. Don't worry about us.'

"Bo's problem was he got Hollywood fever. He didn't care what he did. But what the hell? He'd just pitched his no-hitter, and he had Walter Winchell as his own personal publicity man. He felt he was the main attraction every fourth day when he pitched. And he felt all he had to do was come in the day before, limber up a little, then pitch the next day.

"I remember once, when the team landed in New York, and there was this big chauffeured limousine waiting for Bo and Dean as we got off the plane, complete with this beautiful blonde and little white dogs on leashes. The rest of the guys were dumbfounded.

"It was all show, of course. Dean and Bo had fixed it up with the local Cadillac dealer they knew. But the next day, when all the players asked who she was, they said she was the queen of Liechtenstein.

"One of the funniest things I ever saw, well, you know lots of times managers get calls from gamblers, wanting to know who's going to pitch. They fake it, have somebody typing in the

background, so the guy thinks they're a newspaper writer or something.

"Anyhow, Rigney always knew this one guy by his voice. One day the guy calls, says he's a UPI writer and needs to know the pitchers for our series in New York, so he can get it on the wire.

"Well, we had this pitcher, Bobby Botz from West Allis, (Wisconsin). We bought him from the Mets. He was a good, happy-go-lucky kid, thrilled to be in the big leagues. He was the last pitcher on our roster. So, anyway, Rigney says, 'In the first game, I'll pitch Chance, and Bobby Botz the second game.'

"Now, never mind what that did to the oddsmakers in Las Vegas. We get to New York, and Botz picks up an early edition of the *News*, and sees the probables. Well he sees his name, and I swear, he faints dead away in the lobby of the Sheraton Hotel. He couldn't believe it, he almost died.

"Hey, wait a minute. I'll tell you a story about Charley Pride.

"In 1960, in Palm Springs, the Angels had a camp prior to spring training. They sign one guy, a black pitcher named Morris Cigar. Morris Cigar, I swear that's his name. So we go to spring training, and Fred Haney, the manager, introduces me to this other young black guy, I forget his name, and says, 'Get him a uniform.' See, he was going to be a roommate for Morris Cigar.

"So, two or three weeks go by, and the kid comes in and tells me he's been released. I remember it like yesterday. I got him a couple tuna fish sandwiches and a couple oranges out of the press room, and wished him luck. I remember him leaving for Missoula, Montana, with a guitar on his back.

"So now it's 1972, with the Brewers. We're in Tempe, Arizona, and Dave Bristol (the manager) calls me on the phone and says a fella named Charley Pride, the country-western singer, says he knows me and would I come down and say hello. Well, I didn't know Charley Pride.

"So anyway, I come down and Bristol says, 'Fergie, say hello to Charley Pride.'

And this handsome black guy says, 'I know Fergie. You don't remember me, do you?'

"I said, 'You owe me any money?'

"He said, 'No. But I owe you two tuna fish sandwiches and a couple oranges.'

"I said, 'Holy - - - -! Morris Cigar's roommate!' And now he's a millionaire."

Howard Cosell, the noted baseball analyst, emerged from the dugout during batting practice before a 1980 playoff game between the Phillies and Astros, and encountered a familiar face.

"There you are — Tug McGraw, pitcher, Philadelphia Phillies," huffed Howard. "I remember when you were a young, cocky and a not altogether promising pitcher for the New Yawk Mets."

"There you are, Howard Cosell," replied McGraw. "I remember you when you had your own hair."

— Bob Verdi in The Chicago Tribune

JOE MORGAN PLAYED PIVOTAL ROLE IN RISE OF ASTROS

Veteran second baseman gave Houston a much-needed lift in its heroic bid to win the West Division title last season

By MIKE LUPICA
The New York Daily News

ALL the danger signs were there for Joe Morgan, all the little red lights flashing. All the quiet voices were telling him to quit. He had owned all of it in baseball across the 1970s, been perhaps the most critical piston in the engine of a team known as the Big Red Machine. Morgan had seen two World Series triumphs, four pennants, two MVP awards. In 1976, Joe Morgan had sculpted one of the grandest all-round seasons a ballplayer has ever produced. The little man from Texas played his second base in a tough, flawless way, stood tall in the batter's box, with the left elbow twitching distinctively, and grew into a giant in his game.

But all that was before the injuries of 1978 and 1979 and before they stopped believing he could do the job in Cincinnati . . . before the little man woke up one morning and found he was 36 years old.

In Cincinnati, there were whispers about him, too many people not trusting him when he talked about the ankle injury and the thigh injury in 1979. In Cincinnati, in 1979, the batting average dipped into the .230s with shocking speed, like a paycheck disappearing.

Such players as Junior Kennedy began to have more playing time, even in the big games. At the plate, Morgan looked the same, all coiled and waiting, right up until the ball was pitched. Then Joe Morgan, who hit .320 in 1976 and scored 113 runs and knocked in 111, who hit 27 home runs and walked 114 times and stole 60 bases, looked ordinary. He looked old.

But this was Joe Morgan, so he ignored the voices telling him that his day was over, that it was time to quit. He still thought he could play base-

ball, help a good team. He simply decided it was time to leave Cincinnati and the Reds. He decided it was time to leave a city where they had chosen to forget, rather than remember.

"By the end of the 1979 season, I just decided I needed a change," Morgan said. "It had been good for me in Cincinnati, very good. But there was a part of me that didn't want to go through it all over again there. I didn't want to have to prove myself all over again. I'd been in the big leagues 16 years, you know. So I had to go. There were only certain places I wanted to go, and I decided that if I couldn't go there, and it was time to quit, then I'd quit. But I had to get out of Cincinnati.

"I didn't leave for the money or anything like that," he said. It was an answer to a question that had not been asked. Morgan continued: "I did it for peace of mind, more than anything else. I had been injured for two seasons in Cincinnati, and I began to get the feeling, hear from people, that I wasn't really injured at all. That hurt. That was no fun."

Even when Morgan became a free agent, though, the danger signs were there, and the red lights, and the voices. Only six teams drafted Morgan: the Dodgers, Giants, Rangers, Yankees, Padres and Astros. He finally signed with the Astros, the team that had originally signed Joe Morgan back in 1963. Joe Morgan had come home. This would be his last chance to show everyone that he could play baseball. He would have a season to quiet the voices.

"I hear a lot of people saying I'm the leader of this team," Morgan said last season. "I hear some of the Astros saying 'Joe Morgan's done this for us' or 'Joe Morgan's done that.' But I didn't come here with that in mind. I just came here to play baseball."

In the last two months of the 1980 season when manager Bill Virdon moved the 37-year old Morgan to the leadoff spot for the Astros, he has played. The numbers — .246, 13 homers, 49 RBI, 58 runs, 22 stolen bases — did not appear all that awesome.

But the numbers were much better than they were three months previously when Morgan became more patient and started getting his share of walks and game-winning hits. And he became the sort of leader, a sort of player who has been there, the sort of player the Astros never really had. Joe Mor-

gan showed he could play.

"He has that quiet leadership quality," Brooklyn-born reliever Joe Sambito was saying. "He is a guy we all look up to, the kind of guy we can respect. I know I myself always thought he was a great competitor. I enjoyed watching him play when he was with the Reds. And when I was pitching, there was always an added incentive when Joe Morgan came to the plate.

"But the big thing is, we never had a Joe Morgan on the Astros, at least not since I've been here. He's done it. He's won. He's been there. He has to be one of the smartest men ever to play this game. I'll sit next to him during a game and he'll talk to me about pitching. And, when we're done, I'll say 'I guess I knew that.' But he makes it sound so simple and logical.

"And I'll tell you another thing. This team didn't start to turn things around until Joe Morgan went to the leadoff spot."

"Before the All-Star break, Joe was swinging at bad pitches, trying to produce all the runs himself," Virdon said. "I just figured that with his ability to get a base on balls, it might be worthwhile to try him at leadoff. And, it proved beneficial."

"Over my whole career, the only time when I haven't hit is when I've swung at bad pitches," Morgan said. "When I went to leadoff, I stopped doing that."

Late in the 1980 season and on into the playoffs when he took his place in the batter's box, bat held straight up, you were not able to hear any voices at all. The little man was still around.

GARY NOLAN SHEDS NO TEARS FOR LOST GLORY

Former Cincinnati pitcher's brilliant career was cut short by a severely damaged shoulder

By BOB HERTZEL

THE lesson always comes too late to do any good. By the time it comes a player's skills have left him and the good life is no more.

It happened to Gary Nolan earlier than to many others, only because his shoulder couldn't handle the constant strain to which it was subjected.

He had started so early, been brought along so quickly. At age 18 he was pitching in the big leagues, striking out Willie Mays four times in one game, throwing a fastball that traveled at 95 miles an hour.

He had nothing else . . . just a kid with a 95-mile-an-hour fastball and a pitching motion that had to tear something loose within.

The arm finally gave way . . . once, twice, three times. He had to learn to throw a curve ball, a changeup. He had to learn to live with pain and to live with *the* look.

He always saw it, guys who really didn't believe he was in pain because the doctors could find nothing wrong. They'd talk sympathetic but always he could tell, because there was something in the eye, something that said, "Sure, you're hurting . . . sure you are . . . you coward."

Then, one day they took the arm apart on an operating table and they found a needle-like bone spur making hamburger of the inner muscle within the shoulder, in the rotator cuff.

He was through, washed up. A manchild about to be born again.

"You wake up one day and you realize, 'Hey, it's over.' Then you say, 'Jimminey Christmas, I didn't realize how much these guys meant to me.'

"Man, they're your whole life but you just don't realize it at the time. You're caught up in that next start against the New York Mets Tuesday or you're caught up in the All-Star game or you're thinking about an off day 30 days from now that you're really look-

ing forward to. We just don't put the importance where it is."

Baseball is a cruel game in that it is short and friendships are less than forever. One day you own the world, the next day you are sent off packing.

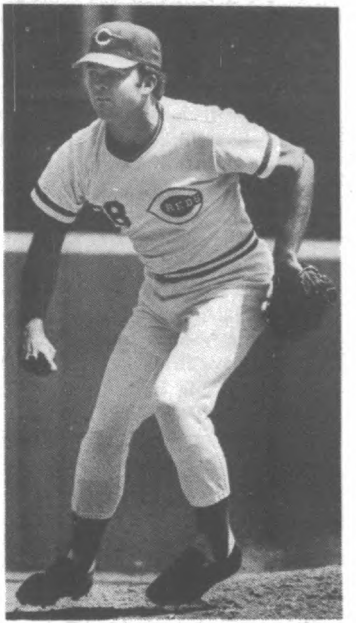
"I'm not bitter about anything in the game," Gary Nolan now says as he takes time off from life after baseball, working the floor in the MGM Grand casino in Las Vegas. "I love the game. I'm glad I was with Cincinnati all those years because we won and there were good people there.

"You learn it's all just part of life. Those last 12 years were just one facet of life. Now, you have to continue on to the next 15 years and see what happens there. I just thank the Good Lord that I had the opportunity to meet the Jim Maloneys, the Johnny Edwardses, the Don Pavletichs and the Jim Merritts, all the good people who became good friends but now are off in another part of the world."

You play baseball, live with these men in the spring, on the road . . . cry with them in defeat, laugh with them in victory, tip a beer and have them feel your hurts as you feel theirs.

Then, one day, as it was for Gary Nolan, pitcher, it is over. It seems as if it were forever ago when he came to the big leagues and it seems almost that long ago that he left, yet he is but 32 years old now.

"That's the only thing that down deep really eats at me. I still have a lot of kid in me," Nolan says, a twinkle coming back to his eyes, the same twinkle you used to see when he had won an important game. "You have to have a lot of kid in you to play baseball.



Gary Nolan when he starred as a pitcher for the Reds

"I think legitimately I should have three, four more good years left under normal circumstances. That's the toughest thing to kick."

Indeed it is, especially in this day and age of the instant millionaire, even the likes of Wayne Garland and a few other sorearmed wonders.

Gary Nolan came along too soon, though, to get his piece of the pie.

"Not that I didn't make decent money at the time," Gary Nolan stated. "But, you have a good season — say win 15, 16 games or 18 like I did that one year — then you come back the next year and, just as you're about

to put two good years together to get over the hump, you miss two months with a sore shoulder, it weakens your bargaining power.

"When you figure in '75 and '76, after Catfish (Hunter) and (Andy) Messersmith, how quick the money started changing and, all of a sudden, you're injured and you're in a situation where you're holding on more or less.

"Yeah," he adds, shaking his head, "it does depress you to some degree, if you let it . . . (pause) but I've been pretty fortunate."

Fortunate, yeah, but early. If only he could have held on, then maybe he'd be set for life. He used to room on the Reds with Don Gullett. Like Nolan, Gullett's arm came apart but not until he had taken advantage of the new system, took in the megabucks being offered around.

Gullett is rich, but can't pitch and that bothers him, just as it bothers Nolan.

"I know how Don feels," Gary Nolan says. "I hurt with him because I know how he's hurting. I know my situation. More than the money, more than anything, I'd give it all up just to be out running those wind sprints with the guys; the wind sprints I used to hate."

But Gary Nolan will run no more wind sprints with the guys. He tried to come back last spring after a second operation. San Diego took him to camp but he couldn't make it.

"It was a matter of them realizing that it was gonna take me six to seven months to get rolling and the fact that everyone in baseball was contemplating a strike," said Nolan. "It was a combination of things; my shoulder was still weak and my heart just wasn't in it enough to push the thing.

"That rotator cuff is a sensitive area. Holds and seals the whole shoulder area. When you're throwing a baseball 95 miles an hour one time in your career, you just keep putting that strain on it. Almost for certain, something's gonna give. As a rule, the rotator cuff is what gives. When you keep putting that strain on it, every fifth day for two hours, it's just a matter of time before it catches up with you."

It caught up with Nolan and a wonderful career was washed away. One hundred and ten victorys, only seventy losses, a 3.08 lifetime earned run average.

Sure, Gary Nolan had thought about what might have been. . .

"When it came to pitching, even

when I was 18 and only had the fastball going for me, I still knew what I was doing out there. I always had an idea — down and away, up and in — even at a young age.

"Then I had to develop a breaking ball, and it was a pretty good one considering I never did have one. And I got to believe my straight change was among the top 20 in the league. If I had stayed away from injury, I would have had a shot at winning 200 games. I really believe that. I'm not boasting.

"It's easy to say now, but my doggone shoulder, I put strain on it, it was tender and bothered me so much . . . and I still won 110 games. I feel like if it was where I could have pitched those 10 or 12 years without pain, without interruption, I could have won 175 to 200."

But you can't change history. Now, Gary Nolan is an ex-pitcher; a guy who gets batters out vicariously.

"You sit there and watch Tom Seaver or Randy Jones pitch a game — you watch that Saturday game and you're pitching right along with them. You're thinking all the time as situations develop, thinking to yourself about what you'd throw and about what's going through those guys' minds because you know what it's like being a pitcher."

You know, but you can't throw the ball 95 miles an hour any more and the shoulder still is weak and no one has a year to give you to get ready, to get in shape on the dream that you can come back.

So, Gary Nolan lives in Vegas and works in the casino and misses the guys more than the glory.

Baseball Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

1—Barry Foote or Ted Simmons.
4—A player for team managed by Bill Virdon.
7—Team for which Omar Moreno plays.
14—Reserve Philadelphia outfielder Del.
15—Cardinal right-hander Vuckovich.
17—Some pitchers throw sidearm and some throw _____
18—Monogram of the San Francisco manager.
19—George Brett's brother.
20—Position played by Moreno.
23—Paul Molitor and teammates.
24—_____ Vaughan of the 1941 Pirates was the first player to hit two homers in one All-Star Game.
25—Giants catcher Milt.
27—Philadelphia right-hander Espinosa.
29—Glove used by Steve Yeager.
30—Expo LeFlore.
34—Ex-Dodger Lee is now with Moreno's team.
35—The runner beat the throw by a _____
36—Astro Cabell.
37—Philadelphia left-hander Randy.
41—A segment of play.
42—_____boy.
44—Chicago batting leader Buckner.
46—Dodger ace Don.
49—1980 was Moreno's _____ major league season.
51—Moreno led the N.L. in _____ _____ in 1979 with 695.
53—Moreno was signed as a _____ _____ in 1969.
55—Former major league pitcher McDowell.
57—Giants shortstop Johnny Le_____
58—Moreno was among the N.L. leaders in _____ last season.
59—The position a batter takes at the plate is called his _____

DOWN

1—Manager of Omar Moreno's team.
2—White Sox outfielder Lemon.
3—Moreno's ex-teammate Whitson is now a Giant.
5—Met outfielder Henderson.
6—Baseball shape.
8—Reserve Cardinal catcher Kennedy.
9—The Giants _____ the Cards 3-0 on Vida Blue's six-hitter.
10—Moreno's rookie teammate Scurry is a left-handed hurler.
11—Right-handed Atlanta reliever Al.
12—Mr. Burroughs.
13—4-2, for example.

By LARRY D. SPEARS and JACK BENDER

Solution on page 88

16—A Chicago nickname.
21—Phils coach Starrett.
22—Infielder Mike was formerly with St. Louis.
26—Astro infielder Howe.
28—Moreno led International League players at his position in _____ in 1976.
31—Moreno's teammate Ed is a catcher.
32—Ex-Angel pitcher Nolan is now with Houston.
33—Reserve Yankee infielder Jim was formerly with the White Sox.
35—Moreno led him team in _____ _____ last season.
38—Cincinnati third baseman Ray.
39—Richie Hebner, for one.
40—Number worn by Moreno.
43—All _____
45—Property of Mr. Mazzilli.
46—The Dodgers won 5-1 to _____ the three-game series.
47—Moreno's team won the N.L. East _____ in '79.
48—You get three.
50—California right-hander Jim was plagued by injuries last year.
51—Hurler's concern.
52—A squeeze _____
53—Opponent.
54—Giants infielder Strain.
56—Baltimore's Bumbry.

Baseball Quick Quiz

Answers on page 95

Ten points for each question answered correctly.

(If you score 80 or better, you are a baseball expert; 70 or better, superior; between 60 and 70, good, and between 40 and 60, average).

1. During his playing career, Billy Martin, manager of the Oakland A's, performed for seven different major league clubs. If you can name five of these teams Martin played for, take ten points.

2. In 1970, Johnny Bench of the Reds hit 45 home runs to win the National League title. He hit 38 of those homers as a catcher, six as an outfielder and one as a first baseman. Do you know the name of the player who hit 41 homers (the major league record) as a catcher? Was he Yogi Berra, Bill Dickey, Roy Campanella or Gabby Hartnett?

3. There have been seven pitchers in National League history who have posted ten or more shutouts in a single season, including Christy Mathewson (12 in 1908), Grover Alexander (12 in 1915 and 16 in 1916), Carl Hubbell (10 in 1933) and Mort Cooper (10 in 1942). The other three pitchers achieved their 10-plus shutout seasons during the 1960s. If you can name two of them, take ten points.

4. The American League record for most singles in one season is 184. Who set this record: Rod Carew, Ty Cobb, Willie Wilson or Sam Rice?

Grover Alexander: He pitched 16 shutouts in 1916 season.

5. Most singles in one season in the National League are 198. Who set the N.L. record: Matty Alou, Ralph Garr, Lloyd Waner or Pete Rose?

6. Tony Armas who had such a productive year at the plate for the Oakland A's in 1980 was signed as a free agent when he broke into the majors in 1971 by what National League club: Dodgers, Reds, Pirates or Cardinals?

7. Cecil Cooper, a standout batsman for the Milwaukee Brewers in 1980, suffered one of the game's great ignomies when he tied a major league record for most strikeouts in an extra-inning game, when he was with the Boston Red Sox. The 15-inning game was played on June 14, 1974 against the Angels. How many consecutive times do you think Cooper fanned in that game: Five, six or seven?

8. Three players in the majors stole 90 or more stolen bases during the 1980 season. Who were they? You have to name all three to collect ten points.

9. No less than five American League batters collected 200 or more hits in 1980. If you can name three of these five hitters, take ten points.

10. Here's one for the rules' experts: The batter bunts, drops his bat and heads toward first. As he runs, the ball spins back toward the plate and strikes his bat in fair territory, deflecting it down the first base line and preventing the third baseman from making a play on it. Is the batter out?

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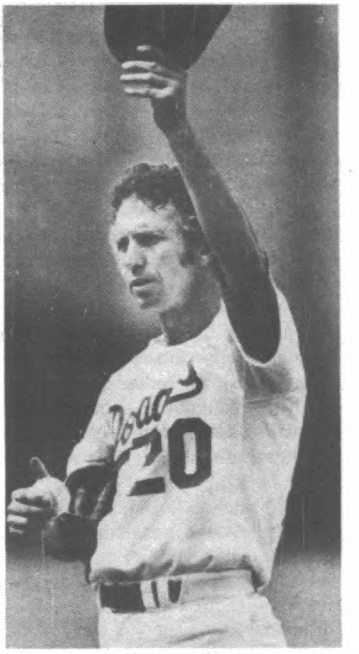


Don Sutton: The inside pitch can't be abolished.

Tight, inside pitches seem to stir up the batters more than they did in the old days

By MELVIN DURSLAG
The Los Angeles Herald-American

THE frequency with which hitters are going to the mound when struck, knocked down, or even shaded by a pitch is creating a mental problem for batsman and pitcher alike.

Hitters admit readily they no longer are sure what posture to take. In relatively a split second after the pitch, they must decide whether to walk out to the mound and try the case, or accept the indignity with British dispassion.

One night last season, for instance, a young reliever for Cincinnati, Jay Howell, making his first appearance in the majors, bounced his opening pitch off the helmet of Steve Garvey.

Garvey studied him in disbelief, and, a basically placid person, he then trotted to first. Afterward, Johnny Bench commended him.

"It was 95 degrees," said John. "Howell's hands were wet and he had

to be nervous, getting into his first game and facing, as his first batter, Garvey. There is no way he would have thrown at him on purpose."

But Bench allowed that the act could have provoked a massive fight, especially on a hot night when guys' dispositions tend to be bad.

"If Garvey had headed for the mound," John was asked, "what would you have done?"

"I would have tried to stop him. But when you do that, you never know who is coming up behind you. Then when everyone is down on the ground, there is always an idiot who comes in with a swan dive. He's the most dangerous of all, because he doesn't know who he is going to get."

Many pitchers lament this new cycle of fighting at the mound, because they suspect that combative or frustrated hitters are seizing the occurrence of an inside pitch to vent their emotional disorders.

"Every pitcher who knows what he's doing works inside and out," says Don Sutton of the Dodgers. "You can't take the inside ball away from a pitcher. Well, when you miss inside and come close to the batter, or actually hit him, you now have suspense on your hands. Will he acknowledge that you're not a head-hunter, or will he come after you?"

"What will you do if he comes after you?" Sutton was asked.

"Depends on his size. If he's big, he'll have to catch me. Funny thing is, little guys don't usually come to the mound. One night, Ozzie Smith (of San Diego), who weights 150, got hit with a pitch. He went to first. Dave Winfield, who is 6 feet 6 and 220, then gets two pitches high and inside — and he goes to the mound swinging."

"Since no one can read the pitcher's motives, what's the solution to this madness?" Sutton was asked.

"I would suggest a lie detector test the next morning. If a pitcher flunks it, the hitter should then have the right to come at him."

Like Sutton, Tom Seaver of the Reds works batters inside and out in the normal pitching process, but confesses this practice is growing increasingly hazardous.

"A while back," says Tom, "it was easier. Pitchers settled all scores. Bob Gibson, for instance, knocked down one of our hitters. I knocked down Gibson. When the ump came at me, I told him to shut up. This was a personal problem between Gibson and me. I'm lucky the guy didn't throw me out."

Seaver has been threatened at the mound only once during his long pitching existence.

"To say I was wild that day is giving me the best of it," recalls Tom. "We were playing the Pirates. I had hit

Richie Hebner on the heel with a slider and Richie Zisk on the rear with a changeup. When I hit Manny Sanguillen on the arm with a fastball, he came after me with a bat. And right behind him came Willie Stargell and Dave Parker. Luckily for me, Stargell and Parker were there only to stop Sanguillen."

Seaver doesn't feel that combat at the mound will end.

"An end to it would be too rational," says Tom. "You can't expect people in baseball to be rational."

Nor does Burt Hooton of the Dodgers see any reason for it to end if pitchers throw at hitters on purpose.

"When a pitcher hits a batter," says Burt, "he is showing no regard for the batter's safety. So he must expect retaliation. And, in the process, pitchers who aren't trying to hit anyone, but simply miss with a pitch, are dragged into it. The whole cycle is stupid."

But it does pose a dilemma for hitters, who no longer are certain what is expected of them. When, for instance, George Foster, a perfectly civil gentleman, gets hit 11 times in a season, as he was in 1978, what should be his response?

Should he call a team meeting and poll the delegates?

And in the 1980 season what could Nolan Ryan have done with Dave Winfield, who was having his worst year, was having contract problems and might have been looking for a spot to transfer his anger?

Consumed by headaches for years, baseball has one this time that's a four-aspirin number.

A GOOD SHORTSTOP STILL THE KEY TO WINNING

He's the player around whom a club has to build its defense if it wants to succeed

By STAN HOCHMAN
The Philadelphia News

IN the 1960s, you could count the number of outstanding shortstops on one hand. Which was ironic, because when it came to shortstopping, you weren't supposed to do anything with one hand.

"Somebody says that to kids when they're little," theorized Ruben Amaro who once played short for the Phils and has also served as a scout and coach for the club. " 'You've gotta get in front of the ball.' Maybe it goes back to the days when they had gloves so bad you couldn't catch the ball one-handed.

"Well, Gene Mauch had the idea, if you have good hands, there's no reason not to use just your glove hand.

"I always used to tell people, I don't understand why you have to use two hands. Every time you have a tough chance, you've got to use just one hand, just to keep your balance right.

"Bobby Wine, he played almost everything off to the side. He was a one-handed shortstop."

Amaro had ballet moves, buttery hands. Wine was stiffer, played deeper, had the stronger arm. Neither one of them could outrun a fat man, but if you had a dollar for every ball they backhanded in "the hole" between short and third, you could buy a very nice motorcycle.

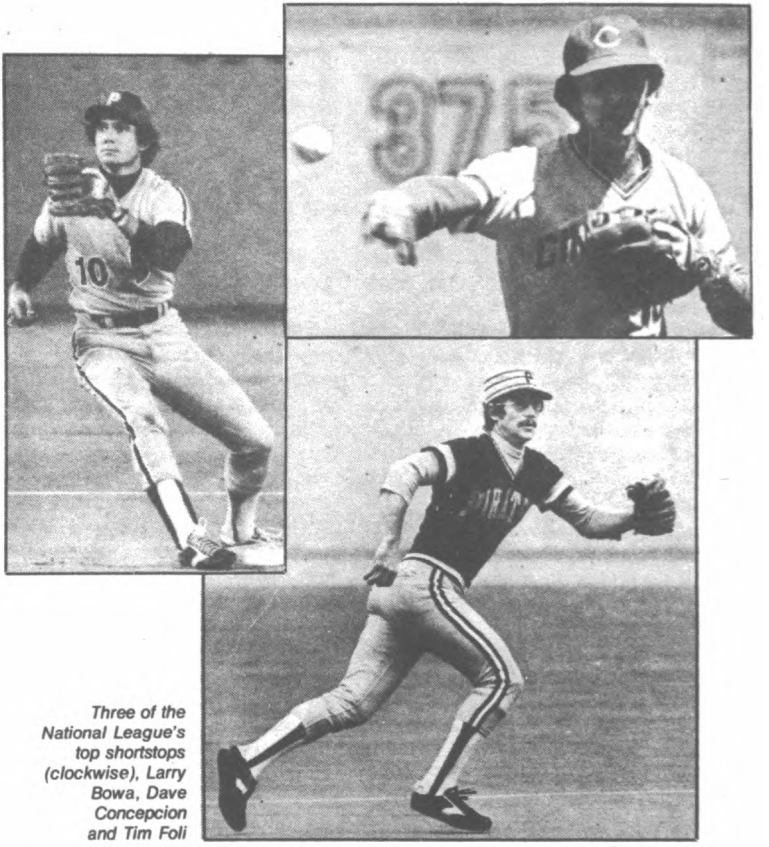
Whatever became of the nifty ankle-high, back-handed grab, the pirouette and blue-dart throw across the diamond?

Well, it has gone the way of leather shoes, 48-cent gas and natural grass.

"On AstroTurf," Wine said, "it's hard to make plays in the hole because you can't stop. It takes you two more steps to get your footing back.

"On grass, you could plant and throw."

Which brings us into the 1980s,



Three of the National League's top shortstops (clockwise), Larry Bowa, Dave Concepcion and Tim Foli

with Amaro and Wine as coaches, and enough terrific shortstops around to count on both hands.

The list includes Cincinnati's Dave Concepcion, who has come up with the intentional one-bounce throw from deep shortstop, sacrificing sizzle for quick release.

"Momentum," Larry Bowa explained. "If you take that extra step and stop, the runner is taking three steps.

"Davey gets it away, throws it on a bounce and does it good. There's an art to it.

"Bounce it too close (to the first baseman) and it will hit the dirt, maybe a seam. Bounce it too far out and it won't get there.

"Positioning is still the key. When I

first started, I remember Dal Maxvill. Every play, no matter whether it was Greg Luzinski running, or the fastest guy in the league, was bang-bang at first base.

"Me, in the minors, Bob Wellman was my manager. I was throwing guys out by four steps. Wellman told me, 'You're not gonna be able to throw in five years.' You have to know who's running and make the play accordingly.

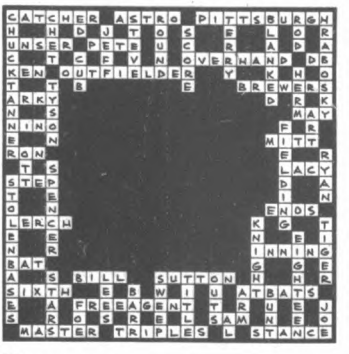
"Right now, every team has a good shortstop," Bowa continued. "It's a key to winning games. You have to be strong up the middle.

"Especially on AstroTurf. If you have defense and pitching, you're gonna win some games.

"Garry Templeton has more tools than any of us. He's the best athlete of all the shortstops. He does everything with tremendous ability.

"But I've never seen anybody make the spectacular plays he does, and then take a routine ground ball and try to throw it through Keith Hernandez.

"It's unfair to say who's the best in



the National League. Dave Concepcion is a good offensive player. But the people in Cincy don't get to see a Templeton or an Ozzie Smith day in and day out.

"In the other league, I'm impressed with Rick Burleson in Boston. Maybe because he reminds me of me.

"Bucky Dent is steady. Roy Smalley impresses the hell out of me offensively. And Paul Molitor (normally a second baseman who has been used occasionally at short by the Brewers) he can fly, he throws, he can hit, he can steal bases.

"In the '70s and '80s, shortstop is a key position. Short, second, center field, catcher, check the most successful teams.

"A guy like Tim Foli, he's underrated. He doesn't have a lot of speed, but he has great reflexes and his first step is unbelievable.

"Now, Tim is getting raves, because of the team he's playing on."

Foli is 29. You could look it up. He was only 19 when he first broke in with the Mets, a volcano looking to erupt.

"What you have to do is go out and do it consistently, every day," Foli said. "Bowa has been able to do it. Concepcion has been able to do it.

"To me, that kind of guy is best. If Templeton gets his consistency, he can be as good as anybody. Consistency, that's what wins ballgames.

"I'm the same shortstop I've always been. The only difference now is the run I used to save eight or 10 years ago used to be for nothing.

"We'd lose, 7-2, and I'd save the eighth run. You get on a great club

like the Pirates and every run might mean the game, the pennant, the World Series. I'm the same player doing the same thing."

And because the Pirates played quite a few one-run ball games last season, Foli got noticed.

One night, he was involved in four double plays, the last one snuffing out a late-inning Phillies rally. That's the night Bowa committed his fifth error of the season, one short of his 1979 total.

"When Bowa makes an error," Wine said, "everybody goes into a fit and can't believe it.

"Hey, he catches more bad hops than anybody I've ever seen. He makes the easy plays and occasionally makes the super play. The idea is to make all the routine plays and he does."

Bad hops? On AstroTurf? Say it ain't so, Bo.

"This is the worst AstroTurf in the league," Bowa said bluntly. "It's like a runway. There's no texture to the rug anymore.

"Cincinnati put theirs down the same year and it still has a lot of bounce. There, they use only small machines in the infield. Here, they run the Zamboni over the surface.

"I don't see how guys like Bill Bergey can play football on this without getting killed.

"The ball jumps at the last second. There's nothing for the ball to grab onto. The last year of the old suface, it was like marbles in a bathtub.

"In one game last year against Houston, I made a play I thought was super and nobody said anything. Infield in, man on third, Joe Morgan hit a shot that jumped at my face."

Bowa adjusted, snatched the bad hop, and threw the runner out at home plate. Perhaps the fans have grown accustomed to Bowa's face, his pace, his grace?

"You're around this long, you get taken for granted," he said.

"You could tell the fans that Larry Bowa drives in 35 runs but he saves 135. And they'd rather have a Garry Templeton who hits .330 and makes 30 errors and lets in a bundle of runs."

Bowa talks that way, part-swagger, part-grumble. Is that a characteristic of the position?

"Ahhh, if you see shortstops," Bowa suggested, "as long as they're not in a cast, they're gonna go out there.

"They know it's an important position and they'll play hurt. If I played only when I felt good, I'd play in maybe 40 or 50 games."

Think You Know Baseball?

(From page 39)

Send Schmidt back to second, and Luzinski back to first. The ball became dead when the umpire interfered with the catcher's throw. Section 5.09b of the Official Baseball Rules states: "The ball becomes dead and runners return to their bases when the umpire interferes with the catcher's attempt to throw." Luzinski is entitled to first base as a runner when the catcher failed to hold the third strike.

However, the umpire must be convinced the catcher's throw was intended for third base. Otherwise, the play stands (Section 2.00 of the Official Rules).

MEL PARNELL: THEY CALLED HIM 'THE YANKEE KILLER'

In 1953, the one-time Red Sox left-hander posted five wins against New York, four of them shutouts

By MARTY MULE
The New Orleans Times Picayune

MEL PARNELL was back on the mound one day last summer, facing and, for one batter anyway, frustrating once again those pinstriped cyclopes, the New York Yankees.

It was Old Timers Day at Yankee Stadium. The theme of the annual game was Great Rivalries. And no one was more of a rival to the Yankees in the years of Casey Stengel's managership than little Mel Parnell.

Hector Lopez was the lone batter Parnell threw to as pitchers from the American League past again challenged the mighty Yanks. Lopez, as he did years ago, got a fastball and flew out.

"That's basically what he used to get, that and a slider," laughed Parnell after his old timers team beat the aging New Yorkers, 9-5, in two innings. "But this was really something. It was a great feeling, coming back to Yankee Stadium. There's something about the place that no other stadium can match, an electricity about it. And it was a sellout, so it kind of felt like the old days.

"Everyone came out on top, really. Until we started talking, I had almost forgotten how many 20-game winners and .400 batters we had back then."

Parnell spent his 10-year career in another storied park, that pitchers' graveyard, Fenway Park, and came out with 123 victories, best for a left-hander in Red Sox history. No-hitters don't really shake baseball, but Parnell threw one that did cause some rumblings. When Chicago's Walt Dropo went out July 14, 1956, Parnell notched the first no-hit game by a Boston left-hander since 1916. Indeed, it had been 33 years since the Red Sox had a no-hitter of any sort.

It was the Yankees, however, that Parnell bedeviled. In five 1953 appearances against New York, when the Yankees were an awesome organization, Parnell had five wins, four shutouts. The vaunted Bronx Bombers, who that October would win the fifth of a record-run five world championships, managed a season total of four runs against him. Casey Stengel paraded out his strongest arms — Eddie Lopat, Vic Raschi, Whitey Ford — in a vain attempt to counteract Parnell. The scores were 4-0, 6-4, 4-0, 3-0, and 5-0, with three of the shutouts coming in New York.

Mel Parnell (holding ball) is congratulated on his no-hitter in 1956 by his battery mate Sammy White

To put this in perspective, not since 1908, when Walter Johnson did it, had anyone held the Yanks scoreless four times in a season.

It seems to have been pure relief for New York just to see someone else on the hill. "You know," says Mel, "in the season opener, 1949, I had a no-hitter going against them going into the seventh inning and leading 9-0. Then they got their first hit. (Manager) Joe McCarthy came out and said he thought I was getting tired, that he wanted to take me out. 'Hell, I'm not tired,' I told him. 'I feel great, especially sitting on a nine-run lead.' But he pulled me anyway.

"I went into the clubhouse and sat in front of my locker. A pitcher came in, and I asked if he got 'em out. 'No,' he said, 'they knocked me out of the box.' Another pitcher came in and said the same thing. I heard this three or four times before the team came in and told me we lost, 10-9."

The Yankees strength was turned against them when Parnell stared them down from the hill. They were made for him. It was that simple.

"They were a power ballclub. Everyone in their lineup could smack one out at any time," Mel recalls, with a smile. "My theory of pitching was to keep the ball in tight and keep the batter swinging with elbows close to the body. It took the power away. The Yankees were a bunch of big, strong, free-swinging guys. By working the ball inside, with a lot of sliders in particular, I was able to hit 'em on the fists. I'd go through a game breaking maybe seven or eight bats on their fists.

"The New York players always complained about that to me. Hank Bauer in particular always called me a bat-breaking SOB. But it worked."

Strangely, Parnell never wanted to pitch at all. He grew up in Carrollton, Louisiana.

S.J. Peters High, the class of New Orleans prep baseball in 1941, was studded with pitching prospects, Ray Yochim, Pete Modica and Nelson Nocheck. Parnell was a 130-pound first baseman-outfielder, although he would throw batting practice whenever the team was scheduled against a left-hander. "I'd just fool around throwing, but all the guys would complain the ball was moving and so forth," he recalls with a shake of the head. "I was doing nothing to make it move, it was natural reaction, just one of those things. I was more or less piddling around with pitching. I was more interested in being a first baseman than anything."

Al Kreider, who coached Peters and had dubbed his practice hurler "Dusty" because of the level he kept the ball, bewildered his first baseman by electing him to pitch an important game against Behrman.

Parnell threw a 17-strikeout, 5-0 shutout at Westside Park. Red Sox scout Ed Montague, who was bird-dogging outfielder Red Lavigne and Yochim, watched quietly. On the ferry ride back to New Orleans, Montague finally exclaimed loudly to a friend, "I can't get that little left-hander out of my mind. I'm going to sign that kid!"

Mel turned pro for the princely sum of $90 a month and the total pitching experience of three high school games.

A couple of good seasons of minor league ball filled time before World War II added Parnell to its roster. After the war, Mel's career nearly ended in Triple-A baseball. Minneapolis' Andy Gilbert cracked a third-inning shot back to the Louisville hurler. "I could do nothing but throw my meat hand up in defense," Parnell recalls, still with a grimace. "My hand was so numb I actually couldn't feel it, but I went along pitching until I lost my stuff in the sixth." Before he retired from the game Parnell also whacked a home run.

"The trainer looked at my finger, but said it was only sprained and gave it a couple of hearty twists, which certainly did it no good. The next day I knew it was broken and I was out for the season."

The injury never healed properly, and to this day the ring finger knuckle is twice its normal size. "Son," said the doctor, "You'll never pitch again. In fact, you'll be lucky to regain the use of your broken finger at all."

The finger simply could no longer be bent. Rather than accept the decision, however, Parnell found a physician who worked out some exercises and slowly, painfully, the pitcher began to bend the digit and use the hand to throw again.

The injury, it was said, actually helped his career, because the over-

sized joint supposedly helped give Mel's breaking pitches more movement.

"I'm still looking for that new pitch it was supposed to have given me," he states adamantly. "But I did almost have to learn how to pitch again. After a lot of work, I found if I forced the knuckle well under the stitches I could get my old stuff back again."

That tenacity drove Parnell to records of 15-8, 25-7, 18-10, 18-11, 12-12 and 21-8 with the Red Sox before further injuries curtailed his effectiveness.

Those records, or course, were compiled in the days of the hell-bent-for-leather player, when athletes gave what they had for their paycheck. Parnell is not a great admirer of the modern athlete.

"I don't think they're better today than we were. I don't think they are worse. Humans are pretty much the same. The game is played the same . . . people talk about more pitches today, how the slider wasn't used that much, and they're crazy as hell! That was my main pitch. Don Newcombe had a great slider."

Joe DiMaggio of the Yankees and Ted Williams of Boston were the most prominent hitters of Parnell's era, for consistency, perhaps of any era. Williams, in a large sense, helped Mel quell DiMaggio, the Yankees and the American League. Williams, the last of the .400 hitters, used to get Parnell to pitch to him under game conditions, that is without tipping what was coming, whenever the Sox were scheduled against a left-hander.

"Ted felt he didn't see enough left-handers in Fenway Park," Parnell explains. "He could keep sharp by me pitching to him this way. And I, of course, felt if I could solve a Ted Williams, well, the rest would be a little easier." By the time Mel would eye a true lineup, whether DiMaggio was a part of it or not, he had to feel somewhat more confident.

"DiMaggio and the Yankees felt differently. "Yes," Parnell will admit, "I had pretty good luck against DiMaggio. Heck, I had pretty good luck against the Yankees."

Years later, singers Simon and Garfunkel asked, "Where have you gone, Joe DiMaggio?" The answer should have been to the batting cage with his teammates. To try to solve Mel Parnell's slider.

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Quick Quiz Answers

1. Billy Martin played for the Yankees (1950-57), Kansas City A's (1957), Tigers (1958), Indians (1959), Reds (1960), Milwaukee Braves (1961) and Twins (1961).

2. Roy Campanella hit 41 home runs as a catcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 140 games in 1953.

3. Sandy Koufax pitched 11 shutouts for the Dodgers in 1963, Juan Marichal, ten for the San Francisco Giants in 1965, and Bob Gibson, 13 for the Cardinals in 1968.

4. Outfielder Willie Wilson of the Kansas City Royals collected 184 singles in 1980.

5. Outfielder Lloyd Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates hit 198 singles (the major league record) in 1927.

6. In 1971, Tony Armas was signed as a free agent by the Pirates.

7. Cecil Cooper struck out six straight times in the 15-inning game against the Angels in 1974, equalling a record held by four other players.

8. In 1980, Rickey Henderson of the A's stole 100 bases, Omar Moreno of the Pirates, 96, and Ron Leflore of the Expos, 97.

9. American League batters with 200 or more hits in 1980 included Willie Wilson with 225, Cecil Cooper with 218, Mickey Rivers, 210; Al Oliver, 205, and Al Bumbry, 201.

10. The batter is not out. Normally, when a moving bat strikes a fair batted ball, the batter is out for hitting the ball twice. But if the ball rolls against an idle bat and, in the umpire's judgment, there was no intent to interfere with the course of the ball by the batter, the ball remains alive and in play (Section 6.05h in the Official Rules).

Roy Campanella

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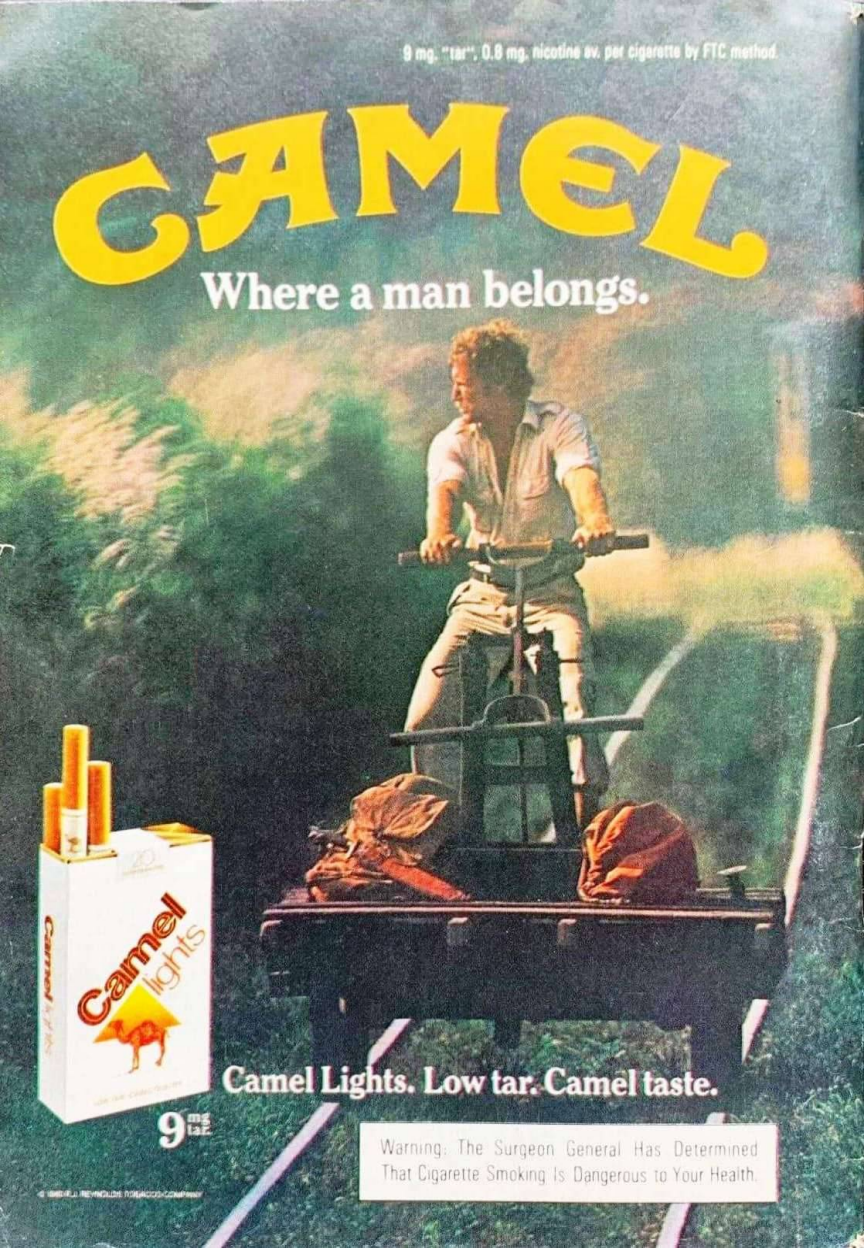

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