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## Comments from the Chair

Andy McCue

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Again, our main work for the past quarter has focused on **The Baseball Index (TBI)**. Daniel Levine and the folks at DMLCo have made a lot of progress with the database. Ted Hathaway and I have been working with some early versions and the bugs are being exterminated. I would hope that by April I can report availability (you'll hear sooner if you're on SABR-L.)

I'd like to welcome several new members to the Committee:

Renato Leonelli (56 Home Ave., Providence, RI 02908-4134);  
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John A. Heer (2412 Demington Drive, Cleveland Heights, OH 44106); jheer@walterhav.com

Jim Lannen (2755 Ember Way, Ann Arbor, MI, 48104);  
jimlannen@mediaone.net. Jim has been an especially valuable and quick contributor: he's managed to scan the Committee's *Research Guides* 2 and 4 into digital form. We hope to get these posted on SABR's Web site when it's redesign is a little farther along. Jim also made a financial contribution to the TBI project.

One project I would like to propose is to get in electronic form *The Index to The Sporting News Baseball Registers (1940-1995)* prepared by Frank Phelps. This is an immensely useful pamphlet that Frank researched and the Committee published in 1996. Everybody who's ever had his record printed in a *TSN Register* is listed there. The guide allows one to locate quickly someone's last appearance and get full information about minor-league records and post-majors coaching that doesn't appear in the encyclopedias. This task is somewhat complicated because it needs not just a text document, but a database file. Once this is done, we could then post that material to the SABR Web site and update it annually. This is a fairly large project requiring time, a good scanner, the ability to convert a text file to a database format, and willingness to update the database with six additional years of appearances. One person doesn't have to have all these skills or do it all. Anyone interested, please contact me.

Bruce Roth has produced two more excellent indexes, using Skip McAfee's guidelines for indexing baseball books: *Strikeout Story* by Bob Feller (1947) and *Primitive Baseball* by Harvey Frommer (1988). This raises to 69 the number of indexes produced by Committee members. Again, volunteers much appreciated.

I hope your holidays went well and that the season begins smoothly despite the best efforts of owners and players.

"There are superb books about golf, very good books about baseball, not many good books about football and very few good books about basketball. There are no books about beachball." (George Plimpton, concerning the inverse correlation between the size of the ball and the quality of writing about the sport in which the ball is used, quoted in *Sports Illustrated*, May 10, 1982, p.30.)

## The Baseball Index (TBI) 4th Quarter 2001 Report

Ted Hathaway

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Work on putting **The Baseball Index** up on the World Wide Web has begun and is moving along well. Although we have nothing to show yet, Andy McCue and I have used a preliminary version of it and are happy with DMLCo's progress. While DMLCo's work will be a big factor in the functionality of the database—how easy it is to use and how fast it works—they can't do much about the data itself. If the data aren't accurate, TBI won't do what it's supposed to do: lead people to the information sources they need for their research.

As some of you know, I recently started a small sports research business of my own and have had several occasions to use **The Baseball Index** for my work. I have also used TBI for locating information for some of my own research, such as my Cobb presentation at the 2001 SABR national convention. This has meant using TBI to find copies of hundreds of articles, books, and book sections. I have been delighted to find that the TBI data have never steered me wrong; I have consistently found that TBI data accurately describe the location of articles and book sections in their respective magazines and books. I have also been pleased at the usefulness of the Named Person(s) and Topic(s) information in describing the nature of the content.

**The Baseball Index** has been the work of numerous volunteers over the years. While Andy and I have done much to correct errors in the database, reduce the number of duplications, and smooth over the inconsistencies, we usually can't double-check the work of the volunteers. There isn't the time and we often don't have access to the sources our volunteers index. We depend on volunteers to be accurate in recording the information about each source that they index. Finding out just how accurate they all have been has been wonderful. This is a real credit to everyone who has worked on TBI. Andy and I thank you for doing such a fine job.

## Periodical Review

Skip McAfee

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### BASEBALL HISTORY BULLETIN

Chuck Kimberly, publisher/editor, P.O. Box 151510, Alexandria, VA 22315. \$17.50 one year (8 issues)

I received the first issue of this new periodical, read all 16 pages, and found it enjoyable. Each issue of the bulletin will be devoted to one season in one league. The effort is essentially a one-man operation with respect to writing and editing.

The "one man" is Chuck Kimberly, who describes himself as "a fairly well-educated man ... who has been a life-long baseball fan". Like other retired SABR members, he began visiting libraries and

reading *The Sporting News* and the sports pages of several daily newspapers, and thus eventually became more than passably interested in and knowledgeable about the history of baseball.

Volume 1, issue 1 (no publication date is given) is devoted to the 1901 American League season. There are 8 articles: Lajoie (the "MVP"); Cy Young (the "Cy Young Award" winner); "the game in 1901" (place hitting, bunting, primitive gloves, prevalence of errors, strategy, speed); Cy Young adding a new pitch (slow ball, or changeup); AL's best in 1901, by position (with brief discussion of some of the players); AL's first champions (the Chicago White Stockings), with short descriptions of each player and his stats; Roy Patterson, Chicago pitcher; and the AL pennant race, including summaries of each team, with lineups and stats. There are 4 photos (Young, Patterson, Lajoie, and Matty McIntyre).

Sources of seasonal statistical data were the Bill James Electronic Baseball Encyclopedia and *Total Baseball*. In-season statistics were compiled from newspaper box scores, and therefore are unofficial.

The typeface is clean, devoid of typos, tho it occasionally changes in size within an article. What I found most annoying was that five of the articles jump from page to page (one article jumped three times), without headings to locate the reader on the new page. I would prefer that each article start and end without a break (it can be done!). The layout needs improvement.

For baseball history buffs, there is little new information here. Much of the discussion of players includes their pre- and post-1901 experiences. There is no discussion of the foundation of the American League or its new status as a major league.

I would recommend that future issues carry less statistical information (readily available in many reference sources) and more details of the actual pennant race, including personal information about players. Also interesting would be liberal quoting from primary sources, such as daily newspapers, to get a flavor for the baseball scene at the time.

Some quibbles: the article on Lajoie does not mention the team he played for; McGinnity's ERA is listed as 3.51 on page 4 and 3.56 on page 5; Boileryard Clarke's name is misspelled on page 10, and in the list of catchers on the same page, he is mistakenly listed as playing for Baltimore; and on page 2 is the statement that the circular catcher's mitt of 1901 "resembled the mitt catchers wear today" (I don't think so).

Would I subscribe to *Baseball History Bulletin* (8 issues for \$17.50)? Probably not. The main reason? Kimberly does not plan to publish succeeding issues chronologically. The second issue will cover the 1901 National League season, but then he'll jump to cover seasons in the 1920s and the 1970s. If he stuck to the Dead Ball Era, he might obtain more readers.

## Book Review

Eric Enders

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### THE NEW BILL JAMES HISTORICAL BASEBALL ABSTRACT

Bill James. New York: The Free Press (a division of Simon & Schuster), 2001. 998p. ISBN: 0-684-80697-5. \$45

I can't think of a way to say this nicely, so I'll just say it: *The New Bill James Historical Baseball Abstract* makes me want to vomit.

Just so you know where I'm coming from, I loved James' 1997 book on baseball managers. I also think his 1988 edition of the *Historical Abstract* is one of the best baseball books ever published. So perhaps I'm holding him to unfairly high standards. I guess it's like the Bob Dylan song "High Water": "As great as you are, man, you'll never be greater than yourself." Still, expectations or no expectations, this book is a huge disappointment.

Where to begin? Well, let's start with the book's look. It's missing. If you recall, the original edition had some eye-pleasing graphic

design, with pleasant little line drawings by James' wife. No more. Removed to make room for more words, I suppose. That's fine, but the book's decade-by-decade sections, one of the greatest pleasures of the original edition, have been cut down to almost nothing. Many of the more amusing anecdotes have been removed, but relatively few new ones have been added. The new 1980s and 1990s sections are skimpy at best; blink and you'll miss 'em. James clearly places so little importance on this section of the book that one wonders why he included it at all.

Bill James is also crankier than he used to be. Some of his witty comments, once hysterically funny, now seem merely bitter. And the constant right-wing social commentary, having nothing to do with baseball, gets old after a while. And some of James' political babble is completely fabricated, like his assertion (p.263) that "in 1964 [Jackie] Robinson worked for Barry Goldwater". This is patently false. In fact, Robinson despised Goldwater and thought he was "the devil incarnate", according to Arnold Rampersad's superb *Jackie Robinson: A Biography* (1997). "In my opinion he is a bigot, an advocate of white supremacy, and more dangerous than Governor Wallace," Robinson said of Goldwater. If James can be dead wrong on this, what else is he completely clueless about?

In the player-ratings section of the book James pens fascinating, in-depth comments about some players, while saying next to nothing about others. It's hard to believe that after decades of studying baseball, James has literally only one word to say about Jeff Bagwell: "Pass". His comment on Monte Irvin isn't much better: it's two sentences long, and begins with "I'm not going to try to rate Monte Irvin." The basis on which he is rating the players, of course, is a new system called "win shares". I will leave it for others to argue over whether win shares is a valid system for rating players. I have no idea whether the system is any good or not, in part because James doesn't bother to explain it adequately, even though it's the basis for the entire book.

The pitcher-ratings section is terrible. James was obviously completely disinterested in writing about the pitchers, and did it only because he felt obligated to. At other positions he ranks the top 100 players, all the way down to the likes of Ivan DeJesus and Rafael Ramirez. But he also cuts off the pitching section at 100 players, meaning guys like Rollie Fingers get left out of the book. At one point, James even admits that he was going to rank another 100 pitchers, but he blew it off because "the computer that had that list crashed yesterday". Two of the pitchers on James' 1970s all-star team are "Steve Carlson" and "Garylord Perry". In fact, Carlson even has his own entry in the index, right next to Steve Carlton. Grover Cleveland Alexander and Pete Alexander (his brother?) also have separate entries in the index, as do Mordecai Brown and Three Finger Brown.

There is one final, and most serious, problem with the book. It's the most poorly edited book—baseball or otherwise—I've ever seen. There are literally thousands of errors, both factual and typographical. The book's editor, Bill Rosen of The Free Press, is probably a perfectly nice man, so I hope he won't get too upset if I suggest that he should pursue a new line of work—gardening, perhaps, or maybe playing the guitar. Anything but editing books. The *Historical Abstract* has all the earmarks of a work that was rushed to the press with no consideration whatsoever for putting out a quality product. The title of one of the player-ratings chapters, "Last Minute Notes", would have been an appropriate title for the book as a whole. It would be easy to blame the editor for this. Too easy, in fact. In the end, all those errors are James' responsibility. Does he really care so little about his own work that he can't be bothered to spell people's names right and write sentences that make sense?

When I first opined that the book contained "literally thousands of errors", I was questioned by a few people. After all, in a 1000-page book, "thousands of errors" would be at least one per page. Well, I didn't keep track of each specific mistake I noticed because I have other things to do, like sleep and eat. Also, the last thing I want to do is become another Keith Olbermann, the pompous sportscaster who made a list of all the "errors" in Ken Burns' documentary and then handed it down from Mount Sinai. But I really believe there are

thousands of errors in this book. I've noticed somewhere between one and two mistakes per page, which works out to between 1000 and 2000 mistakes. And those are only the ones I've NOTICED—Lord knows how many more there are. OK, let's take a look at a typical page I randomly opened to: 178. After a cursory look at this page, I've found five errors, maybe six:

1) On the Gold Glove team, Cristobal Torriente's name is misspelled.

2) Under "Drinking Men", Torriente's name is misspelled again.

3) It's arguable whether this qualified as a mistake, but under "Drinking Men", James refers to Oliver Marcelle as Ollie Marcelle. I've never seen any reference to anyone ever calling him "Ollie". This is the equivalent of calling Frank Thomas "Frankie Thomas"

4) James identified the "Best Defensive Team" as the 1910 Chicago American Giants. The only problem is, the Chicago American Giants did not exist in 1910. The team he's trying to refer to is the 1910 Leland Giants. Lest you think it's a typo, James repeats this mistake elsewhere in the book.

5) James says "the only park I know of built specifically for Negro Leaguers was White Sox Park in Los Angeles". In fact, this park was not built specifically for Negro Leaguers; it was built for the California Winter League, an integrated league featuring both black and white players.

6) There are several parks that James is apparently unaware of which WERE built specifically for Negro Leaguers, most notably Greenlee Field in Pittsburgh and Stars Park in St. Louis.

Okay, that's six mistakes on one randomly selected page, just off the top of my head. If I cracked the books I wouldn't be surprised to find one or two more. I know all of us, including me, make mistakes, but we usually don't make this many.

And now that I've gotten all the bad stuff out of the way, let me say that, in general, I enjoyed the book. I don't think it's a good book, and it's so shoddily researched and written that I would never cite it as a source for anything. But as something frivolous and entertaining to read on a Sunday morning, I like it. James has interesting comments on so many position players—not the greats, but guys like Mike Scioscia and Jim Gilliam—that the book can grab you and not let go for hours. There are also a few fascinating snippets of sabermetric number crunching, as when James discusses the respective defensive abilities of Nap Lajoie and Jackie Robinson (Jackie's better than everybody thinks, while Lajoie's been overrated by sabermetricians).

All in all, one feels that James was going through the motions with this book, that he wrote it not because he wanted to, but because people expected him to. His heart is elsewhere, and it shows. Bill James in 2001 is a little like Babe Ruth in 1934. He was once a ground-breaker and a revolutionary, but the heady days of stardom are gone. Many others have passed him by. The crowd still loves him so much that they'll overlook the fact that he's not very good anymore. They still like watching him play.

Just watch out for 1935, Bill.

## Book Review

Ron Kaplan

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### IMAGINING BASEBALL: America's Pastime and Popular Culture

David McGimpsey. Bloomington: Indiana Univ. Press, 2000. 194p. \$29.95

*Imagining Baseball* is an academic but nevertheless entertaining analysis of how the game has been presented through the written word and film. Perhaps because of its leisurely pace, baseball, more than any other sport, lends itself to thoughtful prose. Unfortunately, according to many film critics, this unhurried philosophy seldom carries over well to that medium.

Regardless of the variations, most of the themes seem to lead back to memories of youth, playing in sun-filled pastoral settings. Think of the grand speeches in such movies as "The Natural", "Field of Dreams", and "Bull Durham". All contain sentimental thoughts on the meaning of the game. As McGimpsey puts it: "That [baseball] pasture leads to many pleasant images of a lost America, of places yet unspoiled by pollution or crime or free agency."

A constant theme is that, despite its shortcomings, ultimately baseball is the most democratic of sports. Anyone can play, immaterial of size, strength, economics, or social standing, *if he really puts his mind to it* (my emphasis). McGimpsey is quick to point out, however, that these attitudes make it difficult, though not impossible, for women and minorities, especially African-Americans, to partake in the national game.

But in fiction, at least, right usually prevails. In discussing a popular TV show, he writes: "The arc of the plot works like any sports fiction quickie: a team is challenged by 'bad' outsiders, and while they experience early difficulties in meeting this challenge, by sticking to the true spirit of (American) play, they are able to vanquish their corrupt foes."

McGimpsey, a teacher at Concordia Univ. in Montreal, parses baseball in film and literature into distinct categories, including gambling, the treatment of minorities, the generation gap, and the cultural gap (urban vs. rural).

In his chapter, "In the Big Inning: Baseball Fixes," he offers the most notorious example of sports treachery—the 1919 World Series, the "Black Sox" written of so eloquently, first by Eliot Asinof in his watershed *Eight Men Out* (1963) and subsequently by others. Novels such as W.P. Kinsella's *Shoeless Joe* (1982) and Brendan Boyd's *Blue Ruin* (1991) key on the betrayal of baseball fans; several non-fiction titles hark on the "relative" innocence of Shoeless Joe Jackson and Buck Weaver. Bernard Malamud's *The Natural* (1952) also contains an element of game-fixing, as Roy Hobbs wrestles with the prospect of taking money and tanking his performance.

McGimpsey's observations are refreshing and light-handed when he discusses "Green Fields, Young Berries and Piney Woods: The Pastoral Connection." For most of the first half of the century, the game was played by strapping lads from small towns in the heartland of America. But even big-city boys are naifs when it comes to the big-league life. In *The Natural*, Hobbs' future is undone when he falls for the seductive charms of a mysterious stranger. When he finally makes it to the majors, he maintains some of that "rube-ness," although he is no longer so trusting. More often than not, however, the simple country boy overcomes the city slickers, such as Gary Cooper's Lou Gehrig in "Pride of the Yankees" (even though Gehrig grew up in New York City, he was still more of a rube than, say, a wise guy from Brooklyn could have been portrayed), Joe E. Brown's portrayal of Ring Lardner's "Alibi Ike," or Dan Dailey as Dizzy Dean in "The Pride of St. Louis".

"Everybody Can Play (Except You): Baseball Fiction and Difference" focuses on exclusion. Native Americans, mascots chosen on the basis of a physical abnormality, blacks, women, and homosexuals are members of groups that are looked on as less than ideal when it comes to the posing for posters. Indeed, baseball's "founding fathers" were men of substance, of strong Yankee stock, and set up rules for their clubs to keep riffraff, foreign and domestic, from defiling the purity of their sport.

Baseball fiction invariably plays on these inequities but usually manages an "all's well that ends well", deus ex machina conclusion, allowing those unfortunate enough not to be born male and white to enjoy their rightful places.

Seeking fatherly approval is another staple of baseball writing. McGimpsey offers several examples in a chapter called "Is That Good Enough For You, Pop? The Generational Question". Much has been written about "fathers playing catch with sons" (almost never with daughters) and how this rite of passage is passed from one generation to the next. Fathers often live vicariously through their progeny, which is the source of constant friction. In the movie version of *Fear Strikes Out*, Tony Perkins, ridiculously cast as Jimmy Piersall, is constantly browbeaten by Karl Malden as the driving dad. *Shoeless Joe* / "Field of Dreams" begins with the narrator's (Ray) recollection of friction with his father stemming from a disagreement over appro-

priate heroes; they end with Ray asking John, his ghostly dad, in a voice cracking with emotion, "You wanna have a catch?" The reconciled father and son toss the horsehide in the gathering dusk, as the headlights of curiosity seekers heading for this magical field extend for miles. Who's "pain" has Ray eased? Joe Jackson's or John's?

McGimpsey's thought-provoking writing makes this book more than simple reportage. It makes an ostensibly scholarly book palatable to all readers. Teachers of courses on baseball literature would do well to include *Imagining Baseball* on their required reading list.

## Book Reviews

Leverett T. (Terry) Smith

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### THE VERACRUZ BLUES

Mark Winegardner. New York: Viking Penguin, 1996.

### WHEN THE BOYS CAME BACK: Baseball and 1946

Frederick Turner. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1996. 290p.

### THE KID COMES BACK

John R. Tunis. New York: William Morrow & Co., 1946. 245p.

All three of these books have to do with baseball in 1946. The first two were published 50 years after the fact; the Tunis book was reprinted most recently in 1989, the centennial year of his birth. Together, they suggest why William Marshall called the years after World War II "baseball's pivotal era".

Because *The Veracruz Blues* is a novel and because many of its characters have the names of actual people, it is important to emphasize that it pretends to be a journalistic memoir. In an "author's note", Winegardner stresses that his intent is not documentary: "While many of the characters here are based on actual people ... what follows is merely my personal interpretation of who these people were, how they worked, played, thought, and talked. ... My 'real' characters aren't real." Nevertheless, I found it difficult to believe he wasn't hearing the actual voices of Danny Gardella, Sal Maglie, and Ray Dandridge, to name a few. One of the principal joys of Winegardner's novel is listening to the distinctive voices he creates.

The organizing voice of the book is that of Frank Bullinger, Jr., a sportswriter looking back at the events of 1946, in which he participated, from the perspective of the 1990s. For instance, Bullinger refers to George Steinbrenner as "that penny-ante version of Mr. Pasquel" (p.128). In fact, Bullinger seems a time-traveler from the 1990s, his 1946 column seeming of that decade, rather than the forties (p.96-97). In fact, the book presents the Mexican League in 1946 as originating issues—on-the-field integration, a powerful players' union, the "cockamamie" reserve clause—which have become central to Major League Baseball. In addition, the book is also about baseball in another country. Bullinger cites Jorge Pasquel's brother Alfonso as saying: "My brother's legacy is not one of ambitious failure. It was a Mexican success."

Turner is a veteran journalist, with books about the American Southwest, literature and ecology, and jazz—good preparation for a book about baseball. His book is a good narrative history of 1946, written primarily from interviews, with a three-page bibliography, an index, and a text enhanced with a good many photos and newspaper cartoons. Turner's main focus is the game on the field, as suggested by his division of the book into three sections: spring training; the race (the longest section by far); and the World Series. There is also much for those interested in the politics of the game and the game's place in American society.

Turner sets his story in the context of America's return to a peacetime economy and its attendant dislocations and relocations: "The

baseball world was subject to many of these trends and tensions" (p.52). On the subject of racial integration, he suggests that baseball, despite the signing of Jackie Robinson, lagged behind the rest of the nation (p.44-49).

There is plenty for those interested in the politics of the game, including the Mexican League, unionization, beginning of the pension plan, baseball as a business, and the courts. Most memorable, for me, were Turner's portraits of various players. I'll just mention a few. There is Bob Feller, "a grimly determined professional" (p.28). Rudy York is described as "despite his reputation as a drinker, ... a sound and very astute baseball man" (p.67). Murry Dickson sometimes "lost sight of his main objective, getting batters out, and appeared to focus on inventing novel ways to pitch" (p.175). Phil Marchildon and Lou Brissie, variously injured by the war, are portrayed sympathetically. There is a nice discussion (p.250) of the decisive play of the 1946 World Series, involving Enos Slaughter and Johnny Pesky, in which Turner emphasizes the part played by Dom DiMaggio's absence and the fact that his substitute, Leon Culberson, was unable to play Harry Walker's hit as well as DiMaggio would have.

Turner refers to Tunis twice in his narrative, once specifically to *The Kid Comes Back*, and so it seemed a good time to reread that book. Tunis' strong point, in this and his other baseball books, is not his knowledge of baseball, but his concern to make the game an embodiment of a democratic way of life. The best parts of this book address themselves to the uncertainties of post-World War II America. When the war is over, Roy Tucker returns home, but this is only the most obvious way he "comes back". Questions of the politics of baseball do not otherwise concern Tunis. We hear nothing of the Mexican League, unionization, or the reserve clause.

What concerns Tunis is the psychology of the individual coming back from the war. Tucker looks forward to "home, and the things we know" (p.76). But he finds that "problems arose in civilian life as well, only here he must settle them" (p.116). He has changed, conditions have changed, he must adjust. Roy's problem is first physical, then mental. Because of a war injury he has, in effect, "to learn to walk all over again" (p.133). Then there is the problem of restoring self-confidence. Perhaps appropriately, Tunis refers to "the battle Roy Tucker was fighting with himself" (p.224). By the book's end, the Kid has come back, recognizing that both the world and his place in it are new.

Together, these three books provide a coherent view of post-World War II baseball in America. Tunis examines the psyche of the returning veteran, and Winegardner's novel of the Mexican League illustrates one aspect of Turner's more general treatment of the period.

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"Written in 1888, Ernest Thayer's poem 'Casey at the Bat' is probably the most popular American poem ever written. Yet, the poem is rarely included in the kinds of literary anthologies (like the *Norton Anthology of American Literature*) which are usually assigned to college freshmen to detail the literary history of the United States. That the poem is any worse than Longfellow's perennially anthologized 'Seaweed' is debatable, but it is undeniable that the fame 'Casey' has accrued over the years has pushed the poem into the territory of Disney-like kitsch. The exclusion of 'Casey' from literary anthologies is certainly no aesthetic crime; if such anthologies had a duty to the popular we might also be stuck with parsing the sonnets of Rod McKuen and the lyrics to 'Making Love Out of Nothing at All'. But to include the poem would somehow challenge the loose but operative definitions between Hi and Lo culture. 'Casey's' unior-high lit. class familiarity may also be an embarrassment to the purveyors of baseball literature who want their passion to look more 'respectable'. Alas, I too have felt taken aback when, after explaining an interest in baseball culture, some colleagues have ventured that that must mean I must know 'Casey at the Bat' by heart."

(David McGimpsey, 2000, *Imagining Baseball*, p.25)

## Book Indexing Project

Here is the status of the Bibliography Committee's project to prepare indexes for books which were published without them (an asterisk \* indicates a book in the Putnam series). Copies of these indexes are available from the SABR Research Library: contact Len Levin, 282 Doyle Ave., Providence, RI 02906-3355 (phone 401/351-3278; e-mail: lenlevin5@hotmail.com), who will quote postage and photocopying costs. Suggestions of other books that require indexing—as well as volunteers willing to index—are welcome; contact Skip McAfee, 5533 Coltsfoot Ct., Columbia, MD 21045 (phone 410/730-5847; e-mail: xerxes7@gateway.net).

### Books that have been Indexed

<u>Author</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Indexer</u>
Aaron, Hank, w. Lonnie Wheeler	1991	I Had a Hammer: The Hank Aaron Story	Roger Erickson
Allen, Lee	1948	The Cincinnati Reds(*)	Bill Hugo
Allen, Lee	1950	100 Years of Baseball: The Intimate and Dramatic Story	Tom Shieber
Allen, Mel, & Fitzgerald, Ed	1965	You Can't Beat the Hours	Roger Erickson
Anson, Adrian C. (Cap)	1900	A Ball Player's Career	Tom Shieber
Axelson, Gustav W.	1919	"Commy": The Life of Charles A. Comiskey	Dick Miller
Bartlett, Arthur	1951	Baseball and Mr. Spalding	Dick Miller
Boudreau, Lou, with R. Schneider	1993	Lou Boudreau: Covering All the Bases	Bruce Roth
Bouton, Jim	1975	Ball Four: My Life and Hard Times (Dell paperback)	Tom Hetrick
Brosnan, Jim	1960	The Long Season	Dick Miller
Brosnan, Jim	1962	Pennant Race	Roger Erickson
Brown, Warren	1946	The Chicago Cubs(*)	Joe Murphy
Brown, Warren	1952	The Chicago White Sox(*)	Bob McConnell
Carmichael, J.P., as told to	1945	My Greatest Day in Baseball	Dick Miller
Cobb, Ty, with Al Stump	1961	My Life in Baseball: The True Record	Skip McAfee
DiMaggio, Joe	1946	Lucky to be a Yankee	Roger Erickson
Durocher, Leo	1948	The Dodgers and Me	Joe Murphy
Farrell, James T.	1957	My Baseball Diary	Skip McAfee
Feller, Bob	1947	Strikeout Story	Bruce Roth
Fimrite, Ron, ed.	1993	Birth of a Fan	Skip McAfee
Flood, Curt, with Richard Carter	1971	The Way It Is	Joe Murphy
Frommer, Harvey	1988	Primitive Baseball	Bruce Roth
Gallico, Paul	1938	Farewell to Sport [baseball names only]	Joe Murphy
Garagiola, Joe	1960	Baseball is a Funny Game	Joe Murphy
Graham, Frank	1948	The Brooklyn Dodgers; an Informal History(*)	Rick Johnson
Graham, Frank	1944	McGraw of the Giants; an Informal Biography(*)	Terry Smith
Graham, Frank	1952	The New York Giants; an Informal History(*)	Terry Smith
Graham, Frank	1948	The New York Yankees; an Informal History(*)	Bob McConnell
Grayson, Harry	1944	They Played the Game: The Story of Baseball Greats	Joe Murphy
Grobani, Anton, ed.	1975	Guide to Baseball Literature (author index)	Frank Phelps
Hornsby, Rogers	1953	My Kind of Baseball	Dick Miller
Kaese, Harold	1948	The Boston Braves(*)	Bob Bailey
Kaese, Harold, & Lynch, Russell G.	1954	The Milwaukee Braves(*)	Brad Sullivan
Kahn, Roger	1972	The Boys of Summer	Bob Boynton
Kahn, Roger	1985	Good Enough to Dream	Roger Erickson
Kahn, Roger	1977	A Season in the Sun	Skip McAfee
Kerrane, Kevin	1984	Dollar Sign on the Muscle	Dick Miller
Kieran, John	1941	The American Sporting Scene [baseball names only]	Joe Murphy
Lane, Ferdinand C(ole)	1925	Batting: One Thousand Expert Opinions ...	Terry Smith
Langford, Walter M.	1987	Legends of Baseball; an Oral History of the Game's Golden Age	Joe Murphy
Lewis, Franklin	1949	The Cleveland Indians(*)	Bob Boynton
Lieb, Frederick G.	1955	The Baltimore Orioles; the History of a Colorful Team(*)	John Spalding
Lieb, Frederick G.	1947	The Boston Red Sox(*)	Jack Carlson
Lieb, Frederick G.	1945	Connie Mack: Grand Old Man of Baseball(*)	Bob Boynton
Lieb, Frederick G.	1946	The Detroit Tigers(*)	Bob Bailey
Lieb, Frederick G.	1948	The Pittsburgh Pirates(*)	Jack Carlson
Lieb, Frederick G.	1947	The St. Louis Cardinals; the Story of a Great Baseball Club(*)	Bob Boynton
Lieb, Fred. G., & Baumgartner, Stan	1953	The Philadelphia Phillies(*)	Howard Pollack
Mathewson, Christy	1912	Pitching in a Pinch, or Baseball from the Inside	Tom Shieber
Meany, Tom	1953	Baseball's Greatest Players	Joe Murphy

Meany, Tom	1952	The Magnificent Yankees	Joe Murphy
Mehl, Ernest	1956	The Kansas City Athletics	Roger Erickson
Mosedale, John	1974	The Greatest of All: The 1927 New York Yankees	Joe Murphy
Mungo, Raymond	1983	Confessions from Left Field: A Baseball Pilgrimage	Skip McAfee
Pearson, Daniel M.	1993	Baseball in 1889: Players vs. Owners	Tom Hetrick
Pinelli, Babe, & King, Joe	1953	Mr. Ump	Joe Murphy
Povich, Shirley	1954	The Washington Senators(*)	Jim O'Donnell
Powers, James J. (Jimmy)	1949	Baseball Personalities	Joe Murphy
Puckett, Kirby	1993	I Love This Game!	Alain Usereau
Raymond, Claude, w. M. Gaudette	?	La Troisieme Retrait	Alain Usereau
Rowan, Carl T., w. Jackie Robinson	1960	Wait Till Next Year	Joe Murphy
Schacht, Al	1955	My Own Particular Screwball	Alain Usereau
Seidel, Michael	1988	Streak: Joe DiMaggio and the Summer of '41	Skip McAfee
Sheed, Wilfrid	1993	My Life as a Fan	Skip McAfee
Smith, Ira L., & Smith, H. Allen	1949	Low and Inside	Skip McAfee
Spink, Alfred H.	1911	The National Game (2nd enlarged & revised edition)	Skip McAfee
Stockton, J. Roy	1945	The Gashouse Gang and a Couple of Other Guys	Skip McAfee
Thornley, Stew	1988	On to Nicollet	Ted Hathaway
Veeck, Bill, with Ed Linn	1962	Veeck ... as in Wreck; the Autobiography of Bill Veeck	Bob Boynton

### Books in the Process of being Indexed

<u>Author</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Indexer</u>
Appel, Martin	1988	Yesterday's Heroes: Revisiting the Old-Time Baseball Stars	Brad Sullivan
Barber, Red	1982	1947: When All Hell Broke Loose in Baseball	Terry Sloope
Breslin, Jimmy	1963	Can't Anybody Here Play This Game?	Ted Hathaway
Broeg, Bob	1995	Memories of a Hall of Fame Sportswriter	Roger Erickson
Broeg, Bob	1971	SuperStars of Baseball	Roger Erickson
Morse, Jacob	1888	Sphere and Ash	Bob McConnell
Ruth, Babe	1928	Babe Ruth's Own Book of Baseball	Tom Shieber