

# Society for American Baseball Research

## BIBLIOGRAPHY COMMITTEE

### NEWSLETTER

January 1999 (99-1)

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## Comments from the Chair

Andy McCue

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Welcome to 1999, the year after the year of the home run. And the year after the year of the multiple Sammy Sosa bilingual biographies, an even rarer event than 70 or 66 home runs.

Please welcome Clifton Parker (719 Second St., #9, Davis, CA 95616) to the Committee. He hopes to do book reviews for the Committee newsletter.

For baseball fiction collectors, such as myself, there's an interesting new development on the Chip Hilton front. Broadman & Holman of Nashville, Tenn. has begun issuing updated versions of the series. Clair Bee's daughter and her husband have updated the slang, added references to contemporary technology, and made sure an Italian kid isn't the most ethnically diverse character in the story. The books were produced in four-book cycles: football, basketball, school baseball, and summer baseball. Broadman & Holman re-released in paperback the first four books (including *Strike Three!* and *Clutch Hitter*) in Fall 1998. The next four (including *Pitcher's Duel* and *Dugout Jinx*) are due out in April 1999, with the rest planned but somewhat dependent on sales. Paul Mikos, the marketing manager for the series, told me that a previously unpublished 24th volume (sport unclear) may also be published (timing unclear). These books are available in the regular chains.

We've had several new book indexes added to our store. Roger Erickson finished indexes to Mel Allen & Ed Fitzgerald's *You Can't Beat the Hours* (1965) and Hank Aaron's *I Had a Hammer* (1991). Newsletter editor Skip McAfee produced indexes to Ira L. Smith & H. Allen Smith's *Low and Inside* (1949), James T. Farrell's *My Baseball Diary* (1957), and Ty Cobb's *My Life in Baseball* (1961). Brad Sullivan completed an index to Bob Feller's *Strikeout Story* (1947).

These three indexers aren't stopping. Roger plans to index Jim Brosnan's *Pennant Race* (1963), Bob Broeg's *SuperStars of Baseball* (1971), and Bob Broeg's *Memories of a Hall of Fame Sports-writer* (1995). Skip will tackle J. Roy Stockton's *The Gashouse Gang* (1945) and Jackie Robinson's *Baseball Has Done It* (1964). Brad will work on Martin Appel's *Yesterday's Heroes* (1988).

At Skip's suggestion, I also talked to the editors of two baseball reprint series who might be able to use our indexes and they both expressed interest. Dan Ross oversees the Bison Press reprints for the Univ. of Nebraska Press and Richard (Pete) Peterson does the same for the baseball line at Southern Illinois Univ. (SIU) Press.

Nebraska's books for Spring 1999 are already locked in and the books targeted for Spring 2000 haven't been chosen yet; but Dan promises that when they are selected, he will contact me about those that lack indexes. Pete says SIU Press aims to produce Alfred H. Spink's *The National Game* (2nd enlarged & revised edition, 1911), an extremely hard to find volume and one that lacks an

index. Pete also is planning to reprint the Putnam team histories and hopes to include our already completed indexes for these.

The Spink book illustrates how our preparing indexes for these presses would be different. Whoever volunteers would have to produce on a deadline, probably from a photocopied version of the book. It would probably have to be done within a relatively small time frame (two to three months). However, the effort would also have its rewards. You (and the Committee) would be given credit for producing the index and you would receive at least one complimentary copy of the reprint. Other rewards may be possible.

Anyone interested in these projects should contact me. Since this newsletter is produced quarterly, it may be necessary to move on these projects before or after a newsletter is due and I will need to know who is willing.

Remember, pitchers and catchers will be reporting within a couple of weeks of when you receive this issue of the newsletter.

## Research in Baseball Index (RBI)

Ted Hathaway

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RBI has now increased to 96,157 records and will soon reach six figures. Another 4714 records were added to the Articles database. Brad Sullivan once again topped the list of Articles contributors with 2660 entries, followed by Terry Sloope with 112, Bob Boynton with 95, and John McMurray with 30. Notable publications worked on were:

*American Boy* (1900-1906, 1913): 86 records  
*American Legion* (1920-1932): 85 records  
*Baseball Magazine* (1911-1912): 109 records  
*Boston Baseball* (1995-1996): 72 records  
*Coach & Athletic Director [Scholastic Coach]* (1989-1997):  
201 records (Brad Sullivan)  
*Collier's* (1898-1910): 60 records  
*Dodgers Dugout* (1998): 61 records  
*Ebony* (1946-1953): 40 records (Brad Sullivan)  
*Life* (1954-1958): 92 records  
*New York Times* (1997): 266 records  
*Nine* (1998): 53 records  
*Spirit of the Times* (1870-1871): 135 records  
*Sport* (1968, 1978-1992): 1167 records (Brad Sullivan & Terry Sloope)  
*Sports Illustrated* (1983, 1998): 95 records (Bob Boynton)  
*The Sporting News* (1960): 815 records (Brad Sullivan)  
*Wall Street Journal* (1997-1998): 48 records (Brad Sullivan)  
*Time* (1926-1951): 469 records (Brad Sullivan)  
*Youth's Companion* (1882-1929): 409 records

Bob Boynton continues to catalog current issues of *Sports Illustrated*, along with issues from the early 1980s (he has completed 1981-1983 thus far). Brad Sullivan has worked on several different publications (see list above) and has recently begun work on *The Sporting News* from the 1960s (Brad has cataloged all of TSN from 1977 thru 1985 thus far). Thanks to everyone who has contributed to RBI.

Editor:

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## RBI Statistics

<u>Level</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% change over last year</u>
<i>Books</i>		
5	3,950	19.1%
4	1,885	28.1%
<u>Other</u>	<u>9,873</u>	<u>-7.8%</u>
Total	15,708	1.4%
<i>Book Sections</i>		
5	8,250	12.2%
4	2,686	50.7%
<u>Other</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>221.1%</u>
Total	11,119	20.9%
<i>Magazine/newspaper articles</i>		
5	60,619	43.7%
4	1,276	-1.4%
<u>Other</u>	<u>7,435</u>	<u>12.2%</u>
Total	69,330	38.4%
<i>Total</i>		
5	72,819	37.8%
4	5,847	28.6%
<u>Other</u>	<u>17,491</u>	<u>0.6%</u>
Total	96,157	28.6%

## Book Review

**Ted Hathaway**

5645 Fremont Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55419

### FIELD OF SCHEMES: How the Great Stadium Swindle Turns Public Money into Private Profit

Joanna Cagan and Neil DeMause. Monroe (Maine): Common Courage Press, 1998. 226p. ISBN 1-56751-139-2. \$22.95

The officials of Hartford, Conn. recently opened the public till for the benefit of the owners of the New England Patriots in exchange for the "pride and presence of a professional football team" (1) for exactly eight days every year (perhaps one or two more, if they're lucky enough to get into the playoffs). Among other perks, the city is spending \$350 million to build the Patriots a new stadium with the usual expectation that this will somehow turn the city around, both in terms of civic pride and the local economy.

Extensive research by Baade and others have repeatedly demonstrated that the "economic benefits" story is a canard. The sports industry in this country may be "big business" but compared with the economy as a whole it represents little more than a blip in the gross domestic product. The jobs created for the most part are either short-term (construction) or low-wage (stadium service and team administrative employees), and are relatively few in number. On the other hand, the burden on local governments is considerable, especially in this time of anti-tax sentiments. Pressure on governments to reduce spending and services is increased by such stadium deals since they commonly contain provisions allowing for huge tax reductions (or outright elimination) for the teams piled on the new debt burden of building the new stadium. With nothing to fall back on, other government services lose out.

More than anything else, Cagan and DeMause's book impressed on me what a powerful influence professional sports have on a large segment of the population. Why are governments so willing to hand over the dough to pro teams (sometimes against public opinion, even referenda results)? The authors quote Arthur Rolnick, vice-president of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank:

"In some sense, they come out of it a hero. The businesses that are involved with these things, they love this deal, they're getting big benefits, and you can bet that they're going to support this guy's campaign. For the public, they're against it, maybe, but it's one of many issues, and when it comes time to vote, there's a million other issues, and this thing's probably already been done, and so they move on. So it looks like, the way the political aspects of it work, there isn't much downside for these guys [i.e., the politicians]."

Another factor is that powerful motivator for local politicians: Pride in Place. Many people go into politics out of strong identification with their local surroundings. The celebrity cache of attracting or maintaining a major-league team for one's hometown is a big deal for many politicians. During Minnesota's last "stadium debate" in the mid-1970s, a local figure declared that without major-league teams, the Twin Cities would be just a "cold Omaha" (2).

The prestige argument has been one wielded for a long time by local governments and businesses. While major-league teams add to a community's entertainment opportunities, it can be easily argued that there are now so many forms of entertainment (particularly in large metropolitan areas) that adding one more is of dubious benefit. The authors quote Paul Jadin, the mayor of Green Bay: "Without the Packers, we'd be just another town of 100,000." While it is certainly true that the Packers have given Green Bay recognition it is doubtful that it has done much more than that. I have been to Green Bay and it has little to recommend it. Towns of similar size (Duluth, Iowa City, even Fargo) are more interesting and attractive. Look at the other end of the spectrum: I seriously doubt that the loss of the Rams had any measurable impact on Los Angeles' status as a great city.

Then there is the "fan" factor. Many politicians are good old-fashioned fans. Minnesota's outgoing governor, Arne Carlson, has long declared himself to be "Minnesota's Number 1 Fan" (3). When the current stadium debate first started up a couple of years ago, he immediately stepped into the fray before the issue had even been defined, chastising the mayor of Minneapolis (Sharon Sayles-Belton, a career politician with no personal interest in sports, far more interested in addressing social and economic issues) for not taking a more proactive stance. Despite the popular governor's badgering and bargaining, the issue went dormant last winter when the state legislature rejected all proposals for public funding. The hoax of the Twins moving to North Carolina was revealed and Carl Pohlad's chances for a new stadium were virtually nil.

But wait! The Vikings are then bought by a Texas businessman (Red McCombs) and take off on their greatest season in more than 20 years. Sure enough, the stadium issue has begun again, this time centering on new digs for the Vikings and the dismal Univ. of Minnesota football Gophers. Why the Gophers, too? Well, Carlson is also an alumnus of the university. Like a small boy desperately trying to come up with reasons to persuade his mother to buy him a coveted toy, this politician is aggressively seeking to satisfy what is for him an emotional need, a personal attachment, irrespective of its bearing on wider public affairs, not to mention public expenditures. He is doing this openly and unabashedly. No one seems to recognize this outrageous conflict of interest.

Despite the emphasis I've placed on Minnesota examples, much the same applies to the many other examples the authors cite. Particularly distressing are the cases of Tiger Stadium and Comiskey Park, where public wishes were clearly ignored and genuine efforts to achieve solutions that would cost less, attain many of the owner's stated objectives, play well for baseball, and have minimal effect on the surrounding community, were repeatedly dismissed. Not only do owners expect the public to pay for their stadiums, but they demand full authority over its location and design. Owners know they will find many eager pigeons in government and the business community. The authors show that there are several persons for hire whose job it is to mislead and manipulate reluctant legislators and negative public opinion to guarantee the maximum welfare check for their owner clients. The constant theme is that owners know governments will pony up the bucks; the only issue is how much.

Sports are a highly emotional endeavor, but especially so for spectators. Player and fan alike can enjoy "the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat". But players in the midst of the game can act in ways that have a direct bearing on its outcome, while the fan can scarcely claim this ability, and is left to watch, cheer, and hope. Sports spectatorship is much like many other passive viewing activities, be it television, a play, or a movie. The difference with sports, however, is that fans like to claim *ownership* of their teams: "We live in Minneapolis. The Twins are *our* team. Kirby Puckett is *my* favorite player. Etc." The owners play off this sentiment for all it's worth, even though events all through the game's history demonstrate that this sentiment is false. "Well, baseball *is* a business, after all ..." goes the long standard line; and yet the game continues to enjoy a legal status based on the charade that it is a game and *not* a business. Are we so desperate to maintain this illusion that we will pay any price? Is it reasonable to divert funds from social services—services that affect people's lives—to support an amusement? In demanding public funding for new stadiums to keep "our" team in "our" town, I wonder if owners and baseball's executives are little more than pimps beckoning to us with promises of love, when we should know that all bets are off once the money changes hands.

The controversial nature of this topic and the scandal-sheet title suggests a mudraking polemic, but Cagan and DeMause's writing is generally direct and matter-of-fact. Despite their considerable research and the ocean of footnotes, this book is actually fairly brief and contains little extraneous or unnecessary material. Before I read this book, I was generally opposed to public financing of sports stadiums. Now, however, I find myself rabidly opposed. In fact, along with whiny, overpaid players, grasping, equivocating owners, interleague play, realignment, the 1994–1995 strike, domes, stadium noise, and a variety of other factors, I find this book's message to be yet another blow to the wedge being driven between me and the contemporary major-league game.

1. Art Modell said this in a *Cleveland Magazine* interview a couple of years ago. The full quote is: "The pride and presence of a professional football team is far more important than 30 libraries."
2. This is often attributed to Hubert Humphrey in this context. Humphrey *did* coin the phrase, but used it to stress the importance of the Twin Cities as a single metropolitan area, saying, "Each [city] without the other would be a cold Omaha." A local business/political figure, Harvey MacKay, applied this phrase to the stadium situation.
3. Carlson recently completed his second four-year term, choosing to retire than run for a third term.

## Book Reviews

**Ron Kaplan**

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### YANKEES '98: Best Ever

*New York Daily News*. Champaign (Ill.): Sports Publishing, 1998. 156p. illus. \$19.95

### UNBEATABLE!: The Historic Season of the 1998 World Champion New York Yankees

George King. New York: Harper Paperbacks, 1998. 246p. illus. \$6.50

### CHAMPIONS: The 1998 New York Yankees

*New York Times*. New York: Bishop Books, 1998. 112p. illus. \$14.95

The problem faced by the publishing houses as they try to take advantage of a hot topic, such as the recent home run derby or the amazing season the New York Yankees enjoyed, is that invariably

things aren't as neat and tidy as they could be. In the case of McGwire and Sosa, some of the books were packed off to the stores in such a hurry that they are devoid of the final information about the record-shattering blasts.

The last-minute spate of books about the Yankees is a victim of the same problems. While the local newspapers have jumped on the bandwagon with publications from the *New York Post*, *The New York Times*, and the *New York Daily News*, they lack the perspective that comes with time (certainly more than a few weeks).

No one denies the team had a fantastic season, winning more games than any team in history (of course, they also *played* more games than any team in history, but let's not quibble), running roughshod over their opponents, with a minimum of off-the-field antics to detract from their run to glory. The fact that the talent was so widespread rather than two or three "big guns" just made their year a bit more heart-warming.

*Yankees '98* includes the writings of such *New York Daily News* staffers as Mike Lupica, Bill Madden, and Peter Botte, and is the most complete and attractive package (although they all have problems of one sort or another as will be seen), filled with glossy photos and profiles. It takes the reader through the season, featuring the *News*' choice for the best game of each week as well as other highlights and human interest stories. The Division Series against Texas is given short shrift but the games against Cleveland in the American League Championship Series and San Diego in the World Series receive their proper due.

There are a few glaring mistakes, though, which is a problem faced when you're in such a hurry. One featured "game of the week" involved the Yankees' 17-inning loss to the Tigers in the first game of a twinbill; yet on the recap of the rest of the week's scores, the doubleheader is credited as a Yankees sweep. Another example is the famed brawl in May between the Bombers and the Orioles in which Baltimore pitcher Armando Benitez harpooned Tino Martinez in the back following a long home run by Bernie Williams. In the accompanying box score, Benitez' name isn't even listed. Perhaps that's because it belongs to the game played the *following* day. When I see mistakes of this nature, I have to wonder what others were there that I *didn't* catch.

*Champions* is another "scrapbook" compilation, this one by the staff of the *Times*. It concentrates on the postseason, reviewing the rest of the year on a monthly basis. Again, the photos are quite good and there are numerous player profiles.

*Unbeatable!* is the only book attributed to a lone author and is more narrative than the other two, but the season is a blur as King rushes over time like a raft on whitewater. If there's a story to tell, tell it; if not, what's the point of the book? The photos are fewer and less evocative and the statistical layouts, while appreciated, are not very attractive.

All three books describe the members of the Yankees in the most glowing of terms. Who can read about Darryl Strawberry's battle against cancer or El Duque's float to freedom and not be moved? But maybe the authors/compiler should take a step back, put things in context, before putting their laptops into overdrive. The season is fresh in the minds of anyone who follows the Yankees closely and non-Yankee fans probably wouldn't be reading these volumes anyway, so for whom are they writing?

Overall, these books simply give the impression that the newspapers are looking for a way to make a quick buck by recycling their work. Not that there's anything wrong with that, as New Yorker Jerry Seinfeld would say. Seinfeld, by the way, is a Mets fan.

### YOGI BERRA: An American Original

Champaign (Ill.): Sports Publishing, 1998. 218p. illus. (A Daily News Legend Series) \$29.95

Now take a look at another example of "scrapbook journalism". *Yogi Berra* is comprised of articles and illustrations from the *New York Daily News* over more than 50 years. But this is obviously a

work of love, rather than a moneymaker. Using this half century of perspective, the volume covers the life of one of America's famous characters from his days as a St. Louis youth signing his first contract to his retirement days. Appreciative columns by contemporary *News* writers are combined with pieces culled during his "Hall of Fame" career. There are plenty of anecdotes about Berra. And what testimonial to him would not be complete without a healthy helping of "Yogiisms"?

Taking this book into consideration, it would be interesting to see what writers will have to say about the 1998 Yankees on the golden anniversary of "the greatest team ever". That is, assuming that books as we know them will still be around by that time.

## Book Review

**Leverett T. (Terry) Smith**

*North Carolina Wesleyan College, Rocky Mount, NC 27804*

### THE NEW YORK GIANTS BASE BALL CLUB: The Growth of a Team and a Sport, 1870 to 1900

James D. Hardy, Jr. Jefferson City (N.C.): McFarland & Co., 1996. 241p. ISBN 0-7864-0231-8. \$28.50

As a New York Giants fan, I found this book quite wonderful: I enjoyed reading every sentence, every word. It focuses on a comparatively neglected period of the team's history, one given just three chapters in Frank Graham's *The New York Giants: An Informal History* (1952) and a hundred or so pages in Noel Hynd's *The Giants of the Polo Grounds* (1988), books which I do not remember appearing in Hardy's notes.

Actually, Hardy's book is a very different sort of book from those by Graham and Hynd. It is an academic rather than a popular history, complete with 35 pages of end notes and an index. Hardy recommends (p.199) that the reader consult Harold Seymour's 1956 Cornell Univ. doctoral dissertation on baseball, the basis for his *Baseball: The Early Years* (1960): "This thesis is of great use to the serious historian, largely because of Seymour's meticulous and exhaustive research, which is recorded in thousands of footnotes. These have, alas, been omitted from the published book." Hardy's book omits no footnotes and is not designed to appeal to a popular audience.

Hardy's brief preface is a kind of dirge, mourning the loss of a relationship between baseball and America. The first words of the book are not about the New York Giants Base Ball Club but about an abstraction—"baseball", which Hardy notes (p.1) "is no longer essential to the life of the nation" because "the game no longer exemplifies the moral characteristics we, as a people, use to define ourselves". Hardy believes (p.2) that between 1900 and 1950 "the game was good and the players were great, the Black Sox and institutionalized racism notwithstanding". A curious beginning to a book about 19th century baseball; we must assume Hardy believes that during the first half of the 20th century baseball was essential to America's psychic life. He calls (p.3) baseball "the only functioning remnant of Victorian America left to us". Hardy's thesis is that the New York Giants are an integral part of developing urban America. His book is "also about the city of New York as it grew from a large and essentially unmanageable Victorian city into a huge and essentially unmanageable modern metropolis" (p.3).

The book really focuses on the years between 1882, when John B. Day transferred his team from Troy to New York City, and 1902, when John McGraw was named to manage the team, now named the Giants. Hardy always considers the Giants as an integral part of New York City, a context he describes in some detail in the first third of the book. Hardy presents John Montgomery Ward (p.11) as a "model for upward mobility" and notes (p.46): "He entered Columbia law school. He made his personal friends among the stock-brokers, lawyers, and businessmen of New York. He was part of the process by which the Giants became fashionable." And

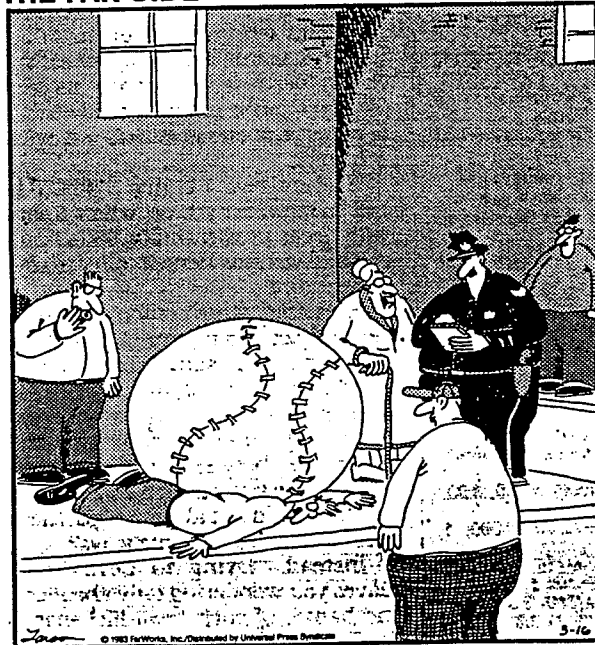
the Giants, Hardy asserts (p.59), "were simply part of a new style in urban entertainment". (I wish Hardy talked a bit more about this "new style") The team's popularity grew both with the New York stage community and with the brokers on the stock exchange (p.64). Major-league teams routinely attended the theater after games, the most famous occasion being De Wolf Hopper's initial reciting of "Casey at the Bat" (p.77).

In addition to setting the Giants in the context of the life of the city, Hardy draws extended portraits of owners John B. Day and Andrew Freedman who, he suggests, are representative of the owners of the 1880s and 1890s. Day was a player's owner, proud to know and associate with his players. During the Brotherhood War, the players tried hard to bring Day to their side because "he was popular with the players and paid the highest salaries in the league" (p.100). Freedman gets even more extensive treatment than Day, being the subject of two of the book's nine chapters. He was exemplary of a new sort of owner. In the 1890s, "players no longer referred to an owner as 'our good friend', which was Gil Hatfield's term for John B. Day ... Buck Ewing, John Ward, Roger Connor, and Smiling Mickey Welch were heroes to Day, but their successors were only hired hands to the New York magnates of the nineties" (p.136). Freedman became one of the league's most powerful owners and was at the center of plans for syndicate baseball in the 1890s, which Hardy treats in the context of trusts and trust busting. And right at the center of Hardy's story (the longest chapter) is the Brotherhood War with the Players League, "a watershed for Organized Baseball" (p.134):

"It separated a period of growing prosperity from one of persistent poverty. It divided an era of sustained and successful improvement of the rules from a time of general professional conservatism. The Brotherhood struggle also changed the management structure of baseball, and abruptly halted the rise in players' salaries. Finally, it shifted the focus of power within baseball from the players to the owners, where it remained until 1975."

One doesn't have to agree with all these generalizations to acknowledge the importance of the Brotherhood War in baseball history. And, as Hardy indicates (p.110), New York was "the center of the brotherhood movement". Thus, Hardy's book is not just for New York Giants fans; it focuses squarely on the major issues of the sport during the 1880s and 1890s.

### THE FAR SIDE GARY LARSON



"And then wham! This thing just came right out of left field."

## 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: lilevin@uriacc.uri.edu), 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 Colts Foot Court, Columbia, MD 21045 (phone 410/730-5847).

### 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
Bouton, Jim	1970	Ball Four: My Life and Hard Times	Tom Hetrick
Brosnan, Jim	1960	The Long Season	Dick Miller
Brown, Warren	1946	The Chicago Cubs(*)	Joe Murphy
Brown, Warren	1952	The Chicago White Sox(*)	Bob McConnell
Cobb, Ty, with Al Stump	1961	My Life in Baseball: The True Record	Skip McAfee
Farrell, James T.	1957	My Baseball Diary	Skip McAfee
Feller, Bob	1947	Strikeout Story	Brad Sullivan
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
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
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.	1944	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
Povich, Shirley	1954	The Washington Senators(*)	Jim O'Donnell
Powers, James J. (Jimmy)	1949	Baseball Personalities	Joe Murphy
Smith, Ira L., & Smith, H. Allen	1949	Low and Inside	Skip McAfee
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
Axelsson, Gustav W.	1919	"Commy": The Life of Charles A. Comiskey	Dick Miller
Barber, Red	1982	1947: When All Hell Broke Loose in Baseball	Terry Sloope
Broeg, Bob	1995	Memories of a Hall of Fame Sportswriter	Roger Erickson
Broeg, Bob	1971	SuperStars of Baseball	Roger Erickson
Brosnan, Jim	1963	Pennant Race	Roger Erickson
Flood, Curt, with Richard Carter	1971	The Way It Is	Ron Kaplan
Robinson, Jackie	1964	Baseball Has Done It	Skip McAfee
Ruth, Babe	1928	Babe Ruth's Own Book of Baseball	Tom Shieber
Stockton, J. Roy	1945	The Gashouse Gang and a Couple of Other Guys	Skip McAfee