

Outside the Lines

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SABR Business of Baseball Committee Newsletter

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Committee News -- Survey Coming!

In early January, all Committee members with an E-mail address will receive the Committee's second annual survey. The Winter 1996 issue contained four pages of members' opinions on issues related to interleague play. Any suggestions for this year's main topic? I'll also be asking what members want from the newsletter -- more numbers? Historical articles? Opinion pieces? Your contributions are always welcome.

If you're not sure I have your E-mail address, drop me a note at one of the addresses above. If you don't have E-mail but would like to participate, send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope by January 10. And don't forget to renew your SABR membership for 1997: \$35 for one year, \$99 for three, payable by check, MasterCard, VISA or Discover. Send payments to the SABR office, P.O. Box 93183, Cleveland, OH 44101.

The State of the Game - 1996

Attendance: 26,889/game, up 6.4% from 1995's average of 25,260 but down 13.9% from 1994's pre-strike 31,212. The strike set MLB back five years at the gate; average 1991 attendance was 27,002.

Finances: Owners estimate their 1996 losses at \$150 million. They claim to have lost \$305 million in 1995, though *Financial World's* estimates they earned a collective \$58.6 million profit last year.

Popularity: Sales of licensed merchandise rebounded from \$1.5 billion in 1995 to \$2 billion in 1996, but among teenagers, baseball's popularity has fallen well behind basketball and football.

Salaries: Average salary: \$1,099,875, up less than 0.1% from 1995's \$1,094,440 and 4.7% below 1994's \$1,154,486. Median salary: \$300,000, compared to \$275,000 in 1995 and \$400,000 in 1994.

Television: ESPN's ratings fell about 6% from 1995. Fox's Saturday Game of the Week was down 29% from 1993, the last year with a similar regular-season network contract. The World Series earned a 17.4 rating -- down from 1995's 19.5 and the third lowest ever, behind 1989's "earthquake series" and 1993's Toronto-Philadelphia -- but Fox was quite satisfied. The Series brought Fox its highest-ever ratings; with Games 3-6 finishing 1-4 for the week, Fox averaged a 15.8 rating and 26 share, far ahead of second-place NBC's 9.6/16. The World Series still outdrew the NBA finals; the Michael Jordan showcase earned a 16.7 on NBC.

But the Peacock Network seems happier with the NBA -- it may sue to void its half of MLB's 1996-2000 network TV deal. With the top-rated prime-time schedule, NBC doesn't need baseball as much as Fox does; its West Coast head, Don Ohlmeyer, was quoted as saying, "If there's a way to get out, we should get out." NBC's relations with MLB were soured when Acting Commissioner for Life Selig promised to move the October 5 Yankees-Rangers playoff game into NBC's prime-time slot, only to back down when ESPN objected. Instead NBC aired the less desirable Padres-Cardinals game.

Team News

Milwaukee: The Brewers broke ground for their new Miller Park on November 9. The new 42,500-seat stadium will feature 75 luxury boxes, which the Brewers hope to rent for \$75,000-\$100,000/year.

Minnesota: Local officials have selected five potential downtown sites for a \$300 million retractable-roofed stadium to house the Twins, who can exercise an escape clause in their lease after the 1998 season.

Seattle: The Kingdome's replacement is over budget and behind schedule. The original estimate of

\$320 million has ballooned to \$365 million, and the retractable roof won't be ready by the Opening Day 1999 deadline. Tom Gibbs of the Public Facilities Board explained, "This isn't an overrun. This is just part of the design process."

Arizona: Surprise! The Diamondbacks' new stadium, Bank One Ballpark, is *also* experiencing massive cost overruns. From an original estimate of \$279 million, the park is now expected to cost \$347.8 million, with the club is responsible for all costs over \$253 million.

Tampa Bay: The Devil Rays announced a 30-year agreement to name their stadium Tropicana Field. Better than the Thunderdome, anyhow...

Atlanta: Time Warner, new owner of the Braves, has announced that the team's new park will be named for Ted Turner. Of more concern to fans, Time Warner may convert WTBS from a superstation, which subsists on advertising revenue alone, into a cable channel, which charges local cable networks a fee. The plan would also reduce Braves' telecasts from 125 to 75 games/year. WTBS's Braves games averaged a 1.8 rating in 1996, more than 25% higher than ESPN's Game of the Week ratings.

Cincinnati: The Reds have resumed paying their rent. Perhaps in retaliation for Marge Schott's two years of withholding that rent, Hamilton County officials accepted \$6 million from the local electric company to rename Riverfront Stadium Cinergy Field.

Florida: The former Joe Robbie Stadium is now Pro Player Stadium -- named for Fruit of the Loom's athletic-wear division, not the University of Miami football team. Marlins' owner Wayne Huizenga has hired HOK Sports Facilities Group to consider whether to renovate the stadium or build a new baseball-only park.

Houston: By a 51-49 margin, Houston taxpayers approved a referendum which will lead to the construction of a new 42,000-seat stadium for the Astros. The stadium will be funded by \$180 million of public money (a rental car tax, parking assessment, ticket tax and special sales and mix-beverage tax surcharge in and around the stadium), \$37 million from the Astros, \$15 million from personal seat licenses, and \$33 million from local businesses.

Philadelphia: President/CEO Bill Giles finished second in Wendy's nationwide contest to find the man most resembling its founder, Dave Thomas. Maybe the two could switch jobs? Dave Thomas knows how to handle unskilled labor, and free clubhouse burgers might lure John Kruk out of retirement...

Pittsburgh: Two of managing partner Kevin McClatchy's investors have withdrawn \$10 million from the ownership group. Frank Fuhrer's \$5 million stake was acquired by several other owners, while Kenneth Pollock's \$5 million must be bought out by February. Meanwhile, a gubernatorial task force recommended that Pennsylvania raise about \$70 million toward the cost of a new Pirates stadium by selling its state liquor stores.

San Diego: City officials approved concessions in the Padres' lease on Jack Murphy Stadium, which runs through 1999, and established a commission to study a possible new downtown stadium. The new agreement reduces the Padres' rent from 10% of ticket sales to 5% of the first \$10 million, 8% of the next \$7.5 million and 10% of any additional ticket revenue -- a saving of up to \$650,000/year.

San Francisco: Chase Securities, Inc., a division of Chase Manhattan Corp., will finance \$140 million of the projected \$255 million cost of Pacific Bell Park in downtown San Francisco. The remainder will come from \$100 million in naming, sponsorship and concession rights and charter seat sales, plus a pledge of expected revenues from future Giants games.

Oops...

Major league rules require teams to tender contracts to their draft picks within 15 days after selecting them. Giants' executive Bob Quinn told *Baseball Weekly* that only one team out of 30 followed the rules -- and as a result, four of the top 12 amateur players in the country became free agents. When agent Scott Boras called the White Sox' attention to their omission, they renounced rights to #12 pick Bobby Seay. Subsequently the Executive Council made free agents of #2 pick Travis Lee (drafted by Minnesota), #5 John Patterson (Montreal) and #7 Matt White (San Francisco). The Arizona Diamondbacks, who have yet to play their first game, signed both Lee and Patterson. Patterson received \$6 million; Lee, a four-year, \$10 million contract worth five times what #1 pick Kris Benson received from Pittsburgh. Not to be outdone, fellow expansion team

Tampa Bay signed Bobby Seay for \$3 million.

The Legal Docket

In a case with broad implications for fans who follow out-of-town games via the Internet or other electronic media, federal judge Loretta Preska enjoined STATS, Inc. and Motorola from providing real-time updates of NBA games through Motorola's SportsTrax pager. The decision has been appealed.

The case, National Basketball Assn. v. Sports Team Analysis and Tracking Systems, 931 F. Supp. 1124 (S.D.N.Y. 1996), involves a pager which regularly updates the score, time and other information from all ongoing NBA games, running a minute or two behind the live action. This information is collected by STATS, Inc. reporters following the game on TV or radio. STATS provides similar, minute-by-minute updates of baseball games to its own America Online site as well as other sites on the World Wide Web.

Judge Preska rejected the NBA's copyright claims, holding that the games themselves aren't copyrightable and that STATS didn't take any copyrightable element of the broadcasts. But she found for the NBA on a theory of "commercial misappropriation" under common law, relying on a line of cases which have enjoined third parties from reproducing the action of ongoing sporting events in competition with the official, licensed broadcast. In the closest factual analogue, National Exhibition Co. v. Fass, 143 N.Y.S.2d 767 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. Co. 1955), a teletype operator was enjoined from sending play-by-play information from Giants' broadcasts to competing radio stations for immediate rebroadcast. Many media interests, including America Online and The New York Times, have filed friend-of-the-court briefs in the Second Circuit supporting STATS; they argue that the bare-bones facts provided through these updates is no substitute for, or commercial threat to, actual live coverage of the games.

A federal judge in Erie, PA dismissed 1950 NL Rookie of the Year Sam Jethroe's suit for pension benefits. Jethroe claimed that racial discrimination prevented him from reaching the four years of major-league service necessary for him to receive pension and medical benefits, but U.S. District Judge Sean McLaughlin ruled that the suit was barred by the statute of limitations.

A group calling itself the Eternal Vigilance Society has sued the New York Yankees, seeking to enjoin the club from taking its name, logo or other symbols it moves to a stadium outside The Bronx. When this nuisance suit is inevitably dismissed, the Society's organizers may turn to Plan B: crying and stamping their feet really, really hard.

The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld a publisher's right to issue a series of parody baseball cards without the players' permission. The Players' Association had sued Cardtoons, the Oklahoma company which issued the cards, claiming that its caricatures and humorous commentary (written by noted baseball author Mike Sowell) unfairly competed with licensed cards, but the court held that First Amendment concerns outweighed the players' right of publicity.

Meltdown, Part II

On October 25, baseball fans rejoiced as MLBPA head Donald Fehr and owners' negotiator Randy Levine shook hands on a deal which would assure labor peace into the next century. Two weeks later the owners repudiated their own negotiator, forcing a *third* off-season under terms less favorable to the owners than than the players' proposal had been.

Key terms of the rejected agreement included:

- Duration: 1996 through 2000; player option to extend the deal through 2001. If the players exercise this option, they lose \$24 million in postseason revenues and the minimum salary won't be adjusted for inflation in 2000 or 2001.
- Luxury tax: 1997: 35% on amounts over \$51 million. 1998: 35% tax on amounts over

over \$55 million. 1998: 34% tax on amounts over \$58.9 million. No tax in 2000, nor in 2001 if the deal's extended. No more than five teams liable for the tax, even if more are over the tax threshold.

- Special player tax: Players pay a tax equal to 2.5% of their salaries in 1996 and 1997, with most of the money to come from licensing income.
- Minimum salary: \$150,000 in 1997, \$170,000 in 1998, \$200,000 in 1999, with COLA in 2000 if the players don't exercise their option to extend the deal to 2001.
- Free agency: Eliminates restriction against players filing for free agency twice within five years.
- Service time: Players credited with service time for the 75 days of the strike. If any of the 11 players who become free agents as a result of this credit changes teams, his former club gets an extra pick between the first and second rounds of the draft.
- Revenue sharing: Owners' plan phased in: 60% in 1997, 80% in 1998, 85% in 1999, 100% in 2000. According to a September 21 AP analysis, in 1996 11 teams would receive more than \$2 million each: Pittsburgh (\$4.7 million), Kansas City (\$4.5 million), Montreal (\$4.5 million), Detroit (\$4.4 million), Minnesota (\$4 million), Milwaukee (\$3.7 million), Oakland (\$3.2 million), Cincinnati (\$3 million), California (\$2.7 million), San Diego (\$2.7 million) and Houston (\$2.5 million). Nine would pay more than \$1 million: Yankees (\$5.5 million), Cleveland (\$5 million), Baltimore (\$5 million), Atlanta (\$4 million), Los Angeles (\$3.4 million), Texas (\$2.8 million), Boston (\$2.7 million), White Sox (\$2.4 million) and Toronto (\$1.2 million).
- Postseason player pool: Players' share from first three games of Division Series cut from 80% to 60%.
- Expansion: Owners may add two more teams, to be chosen by 1999 to begin play by 2002.
- Travel: All players receive single rooms on road trips.
- Legal: Union drops all strike-related grievances and litigation, and releases owners from any damage claims. Owners join players in asking Congress to repeal baseball's antitrust exemption for labor matters -- would allow players to file antitrust suits if the union decertified.
- Arbitration: No change in eligibility. Three-man arbitration panels in half the 1997 hearings, 3/4 of the 1998 hearings, all hearings in 1999-2000.
- Computation of team payrolls: New formula:
 - (1) Includes everyone on the 40-man roster, not just the 25-man major league roster plus the DL.
 - (2) For multiyear contracts, uses the average annual value of the contract rather than the current system's yearly salary plus pro-rated share of a signing bonus -- designed to prevent teams from back-loading salaries into the untaxed year(s).
 - (3) Salary of players traded in midyear will be apportioned between the teams, not, as under the current system, assigned entirely to the team holding rights on August 31.
 - (4) Cost of player benefits (about \$5 million/team) will be added to payroll figures.

The Players Association had previously authorized Donald Fehr to close the deal on their behalf -- but, ominously, Acting Commissioner for Life Selig refused to schedule an immediate vote on the deal. Hard-line owners wasted no time blasting the tentative agreement. Some went further, lambasting their own negotiator in anonymous comments to friendly reporters. One NL owner told Jerome Holtzman of the anti-deal Chicago *Tribune*, "What we should do is put Randy against the wall, blindfold him and shoot him for treason." Another unnamed member of the executive committee told Holtzman that Levine owed his job to family connections: "What Randy has done is horrendous. Bud is bleeding and very hurt, but there isn't much he can do" because his wife was best friends with Levine's mother-in-law. Showing an optimism which

an optimism which revealed him as a newcomer to the baseball wars, Arizona Diamondbacks owner Jerry Colangelo said in support of the deal, "If you look at chaos today and chaos five years from now, I would vote for chaos five years from now because you've got four years to develop a relationship to avoid it."

The owners rejected the tentative agreement on November 6. Although the official vote was 18-12 against the deal, the New York *Times* reported that in addition to the recorded Yes votes (Colorado, Los Angeles, New York Mets, New York Yankees, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, Texas, Toronto and expansion teams Arizona and Tampa Bay), Baltimore, Cincinnati, Oakland and St. Louis actually backed the deal but voted No in response to Selig's plea to present a more unified front for future negotiations. Most press coverage blamed White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf for the deal's demise. Reinsdorf claimed with a straight face, "I hope the fans understand that what we are doing is meant to be to their benefit. We're attempting to control the spiraling of salaries," and said "I have never campaigned against this deal. I have never called a single person." Jerome Holtzman's Chicago *Tribune* coverage was the major exception, though he turned Orwellian in describing the deal struck by the owners' negotiator as a "player proposal."

The owners voted to let their Executive Committee conduct further talks with the MLBPA. The Committee is evenly divided between staunch opponents of the current deal (Selig, Jerry Reinsdorf of the White Sox, Montreal's Claude Brochu, and John Harrington of the Red Sox), supporters of the pact (Jerry McMorris of Colorado, Fred Wilpon of the Mets, George Steinbrenner of the Yankees and Bill Giles of Philadelphia), and moderates or enigmas (AL president Gene Budig, NL president Leonard Coleman, Atlanta's Bill Bartholomay and Minnesota's Carl Pohlad). The owners demanded that the tentative agreement be rewritten to eliminate the option year and the five-team limit on the luxury tax. The MLBPA summarily rejected any attempt to reopen the deal, claiming that Selig had repeatedly assured them he stood behind Levine.

The owners also rejected sponsorship contracts negotiated by their new marketing chief with Nike and Reebok. These deals would have given Nike and Reebok the rights to outfit all major league teams, but would have netted each team only \$250,000 cash/year plus the uniforms. The companies would also have spent \$20 million/year on national advertising, but MLB wants more cash and less advertising.

"70 Nights in a Ball Park"

No, not a SABRite's dream vacation, but the National Association's guide to promoting minor-league teams, published in 1958. Its marketing strategies can be summarized under several themes:

- *Involve the community*: special nights for students, residents of a particular town, members of a fraternal order and the like.
- *Involve local merchants*: sell them tickets and advertising space, use them to attract fans with prize giveaways, and recruit them to sell discounted tickets to otherwise-slow nights .
- *Involve the fans*: treat them to more than just a baseball game through contests, giveaways, pregame entertainment, postgame fireworks, etc.
- *Integrate the team with the community*: send speakers to business luncheons and players to autograph sessions; work with the local Little League and other youth baseball organizations.

70 Nights also offers a glimpse of minor-league economics circa 1958. At that time 90% of minor-league teams sold advertising on their fences; average revenues from fence advertising ranged from \$4,800 in Class D to \$19,200 in AAA. Concession revenues rose from 25 cents/game in Class D to 45 cents in AAA. For teams seeking pregame entertainment, Jackie Price, an acrobatic competitor of Al Schacht and Max Patkin, charged \$300/game in the PCL, \$200 in Class A and \$125 in Class D. By comparison, 30 years later "Captain Dynamite" blew himself up for \$1,000 in the majors, \$600 in the low minors. (Do any readers have more current information on the minors?)

And of course, *70 Nights* contains its share of anachronisms. How about ballpark bowling alleys, tiered outfield parking lots for drive-in-style viewing, or rooftop driving ranges? Or a May 1 "I Am An American Night" promotion to counter the Red Menace? (Once "the rallying occasion for the Communists and left

wingers,” with “parades that featured attacks on government, capitalism, even organized labor,” May Day now encourages “a public service institution like baseball where the very symbol of the game is a flag or a pennant” to “demonstrate to your community that you’re for better citizenship and a re-dedication of civic spirit.”) Many men of the Eisenhower era were apparently surprised to learn that women fans “are genuinely interested, buoyed on by the novelty factor and the chance, at last, to be able to share with their husbands something that once was beyond their comprehension. Astounded-friend hubby may argue, but delightedly, at the sudden knowledge of his lifelong companion.”

1996 Farm System Results

Which teams have invested the most wisely in their farm systems? The following table presents each organization’s minor-league winning percentage in two forms: overall, and a weighted winning percentage which emphasizes the performance of AAA and AA teams as a measure of likely near-term support from the farms. The Indians, Yankees, Mets and Athletics are loaded; the White Sox’ low minors are a disaster; and the Braves’ cupboard may finally be empty...

	<i>Overall</i>		<i>Weighted</i>			<i>Overall</i>		<i>Weighted</i>	
Baltimore	.503	.473	Atlanta	.465	.439				
Boston	.503	.552	Chicago	.498	.460				
California	.483	.469	Cincinnati	.485	.536				
Chicago	.430	.508	Colorado	.478	.446				
Cleveland	.542	.549	Florida	.464	.488				
Detroit	.501	.509	Houston	.493	.492				
Kansas City	.521	.528	Los Angeles	.494	.483				
Milwaukee	.517	.478	Montreal	.539	.483				
Minnesota	.520	.505	New York	.574	.567				
New York	.525	.552	Philadelphia	.493	.486				
Oakland	.536	.543	Pittsburgh	.486	.506				
Seattle	.487	.463	St. Louis	.501	.457				
Texas	.501	.517	San Diego	.530	.541				
Toronto	.487	.494	San Francisco	.527	.506				

Bibliography of Owner/Executive Biographies

This is a first draft of a list of all biographies of baseball owners and top executives included in *Research in Baseball Index*, the Bibliography Committee's database of baseball books and other research material. If you know of any other book-length biographies, please contact committee member Andy McCue, 4025 Beechwood Pl., Riverside, CA 92506, (909) 787-4954 or agmccue@pe.net. If you have any other ideas for similar lists related to the Business of Baseball Committee, please contact him and they will be printed in future editions of this newsletter.

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New Book

Diamond Communications has just published **Richard G. Sheehan's** *Keeping Score: The Economics of Big-Time Sports.* Professor Sheehan examines the finances of each of the Big Four professional team sports (subtitled his baseball chapter "Yes Virginia, There Are Owners Dumber Than Hockey's"), then discusses issues common to all -- competitive balance, revenue sharing, salary caps, free agency and expansion -- before expanding the analysis to include major-college athletic programs. The 337-page book can be ordered for \$18.95 (paperback) from Diamond Communications, P.O. Box 88, South Bend, IN 46624-0088, 1-800-480-3717; a hardcover edition is also available.

For the Archives

Gene Carney and **Neal Traven** both sent on "Playing For Keeps," a twelve-page special report on the Pirates' ownership saga published by the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* on September 1, 1996. The report, filling an

entire section of the newspaper, details the negotiations which led to Kevin McClatchy becoming managing general partner of the franchise, and subsequent developments which have led two other general partners to withdraw. Copies of the report are available for \$5 postpaid directly from the newspaper: Back Copies, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 34 Blvd. of the Allies, Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

Larry Gerlach forwarded the September 15, 1996 Houston *Chronicle* coverage of the Astros' tentative agreement with the City of Houston for a new \$265 million, retractable-roof baseball-only stadium downtown.

John McMurray provided "A Matter of Pride," a four-page article on public financing of stadia from the February 20, 1989 issue of *Sports, Inc.* Author Richard Korman notes, "Because a city's pride is tied up in its sports teams, team owners can usually count on public support, even if the numbers don't add up."

I've unfortunately lost the attribution for a few more submissions. My apologies if your contributions were overlooked -- I *will* get a real filing cabinet before the next issue!

Proposed Revision to the DH Rule

Joseph M. Wayman's *Grandstand Baseball Annual* (published since 1985; all issues available for \$7.95/each, postpaid, from P.O. Box 4203, Downey, CA 90241-1203) suggests an interesting revision to the DH rule. Wayman proposes treating the pitcher and the DH as the same player for purposes of substitution. Every pitching change would thus require a new DH -- a change which would prevent the late innings of games managed by Tony LaRussa from resembling the final two minutes of an NBA game.

Fifty Years Before His Time

~~Pick Kerr, "Should There Be Forced Arbitration of Salary Disputes?", *Baseball Magazine*, January 1926: "There ought to be some way of arbitrating disagreements like mine. . . . Under the present scheme of management if an owner and a player simply won't agree on terms, there's nothing for the player to do but to get out. That's wrong, in my opinion. Wrong for both the player and owner, for both of them suffer. The owner suffers a substantial loss in property, for if the player is any good, he's worth quite a few thousand dollars to the owner merely as an investment. Kerr proposes a three-man Board of Arbitration, with one representative picked by the player, one by the owner, and an impartial arbiter. They say that players on some clubs can get a good deal more money than on others. I don't think that ought to be so. If a man is a .300 hitting shortstop who's known to be a good fielder, he's worth a sum that could be approximated on any club. If the club he happens to be with isn't winning, that's not his fault.~~

Glimpses of the 1930s

Resolution formally adopted at the 1931 winter meetings, in the days before anticollusion provisions: "Resolved, that by reason of prevailing conditions and decreased attendance at our games, it becomes necessary that the general operating expenses, including the salary cost of ball players of clubs in both leagues be substantially reduced."

8/27/36 *TSN*: "Establishing what Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, has declared might become a 'bad precedent,' the Cleveland Indians have announced that the club's share of the proceeds from an exhibition game with the Pittsburgh Pirates on September 21, the first day of the American Legion convention in Cleveland, will be divided among the players.

"Usually, exhibition games are considered part of a player's chores, although Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals has repeatedly voiced different sentiments, and the clubs take all the gate receipts. The players, being under contract for the season, are expected to take the extra games as a matter of course and do not share in the money end, because they are under contract to participate in all contests scheduled for them."

July 29, 1938: In a pregame radio interview, Yankees outfielder Jake Powell tells Bob Elson of WGN how he spends the offseason as a policeman in Dayton, Ohio: "I crack niggers on the head." Judge Landis suspends Powell for 10 days. *The Sporting News* editorializes, "Without thought, he made some contemporaneous remarks considered derogatory by the colored race. . . . Powell was on the spot and was the victim of circumstances, which should not be held against him by the fans. Other players, in other instances, might offend other groups. The remedy, as we see it, is to relieve the players of such assignments" by banning pregame on-field interviews.

Chicago *Daily News* columnist Westbrook Pegler isn't satisfied, accusing Landis of trying to "placate the colored clientele of a business which trades under the name of the national game, but has always treated the Negroes as Adolf Hitler treats the Jews." On August 20, Powell visits the New York office of the Chicago *Defender* to apologize: "Honest, you can believe me when I say I regret the slur as I had no intention to hurt anyone, or their feelings. Members of the Negro race have helped to earn my bread and butter and no one knows that better than I do. . . . I have two members of your race taking care of my home while myself and wife are away and I think they are two of the finest people in the world. I do hundreds of favors for them daily." (The reactions of the black and white press to Powell's statements are contrasted in Richard Crepeau, "The Jake Powell Incident and the Press: A Study in Black and White," *Baseball History* 1:2 (Summer 1986), p. 32.)

Changes to the Committee Roster

New members:

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