

THE WHITE CITY STADIUM  
LONDON

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BASEBALL

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Sunday, 18th August, 1935  
at 3 p.m.

L O N D O N

*versus*

SCOTLAND

(Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities).

An Inter-League Challenge Match arranged by the  
National Baseball Association  
(Under the Patronage of John Moores, Esq.)

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Programme - - One Penny

# LONDON

POSITION	No.	NAME										Runs
Centre Field	8	M. JOUBERT ...										
3rd Base ...	6	H. YEANDLE ...										
Short Stop	5	H. STEWART ...										
1st Base ...	3	G. SHAW ... ..										
2nd Base ...	4	W. IRVINE ... ..										
Left Field	7	T. HALFORD ...										
Catcher ...	2	H. REDMUND ...										
Right Field	9	B. SHAW ...										
Pitcher ...	1	D. GEE ... ..										
		TOTALS ...										7

Umpire : ROGER EVANS.

Substitutes :—

- 10 T. DIRLING. 11 J. DURRANT. 12 G. R. S. OWEN. 13 W. WOODLAND.  
14 W. H. CUTLER.

# SCOTLAND

POSITION	No.	NAME										Runs
Centre Field	8	C. FINDER ... ..										
Short Stop ...	5	J. WASHINGTON ...										
2nd Base ...	4	D. LIEDERFIEND										
Catcher ...	2	V. BELLAFFIORE ...										
Pitcher ...	1	L. FRED ... ..										
3rd Base ...	6	Z. ALPERT ... ..										
1st Base ...	3	J. HELLER ... ..										
Left Field ...	7	J. OGILVIE ...										
Right Field	9	I. DOLSIE ... ..										
		TOTALS ...										5

Substitutes :—

- LENGE. RESNICK. GOLBURN. MARGOLIS. WINTER.



# BASEBALL

(AMERICAN RULES)

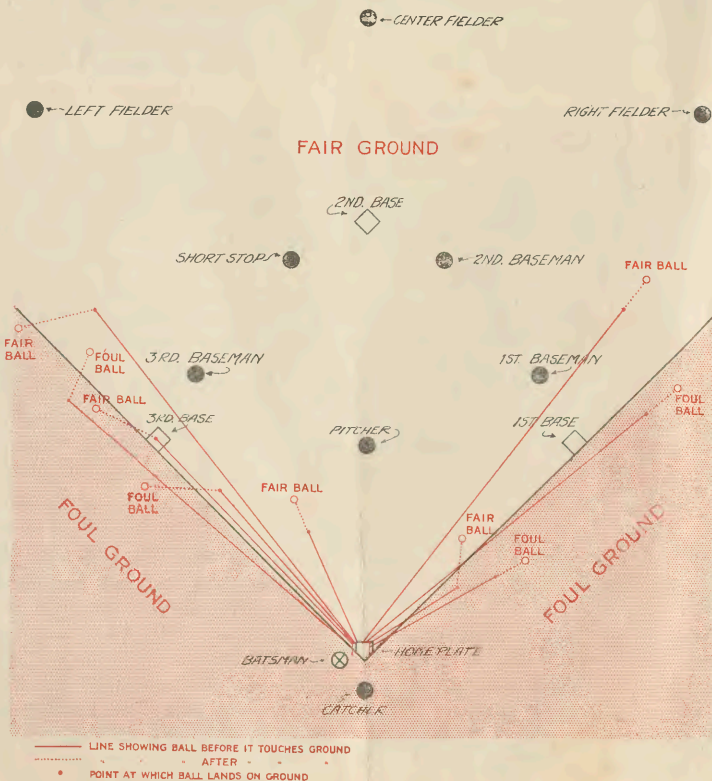
To follow the game read large print only. The smaller print covers technical points for players.

The number of innings in Baseball ranges from 7 to 9, but 5 innings can constitute a game. Each side is allowed three outs to an inning. Players must bat in consecutive order throughout the game. Although three outs puts the side out for one inning, this does not mean that the batsmen have been put out in consecutive order.

There are four Bases, the fourth Base near which batsman stands being known as "Home Plate." The batsman tries to hit the ball thrown by the Pitcher, and if he does, he runs to 1st Base, thence if possible to 2nd Base, etc., in an effort to complete the circuit around the four Bases. If he is able during the inning to ultimately arrive at "Home Plate," he has scored a run. The fielders try to prevent him from advancing from Base to Base. The batsman becomes known as a "Baserunner" or "Runner" as soon as he is eligible to go to 1st Base. A Baserunner may stay on any Base he has attained (unless forced off base by a succeeding baserunner), but, as his advanced position is of value for the inning only, he tries to score at Home Plate before three outs have been declared against his side. The team scoring the most runs wins the game.

## FAIR AND FOUL BALLS.

A batted ball is either "fair" or "foul" (except a "foul-tip"). A batsman cannot run on a foul ball. A "fly" batted beyond 1st or 3rd Base is fair if it lands on fair ground and foul if it lands on foul ground. Between Home Plate and either 1st or 3rd Bases, a fair or foul ball is determined by the ground into which it rolls. A ball landing on or bounding over 1st or 3rd Bases is a fair ball.



Left fielder, centre fielder and right fielder are known as "outfielders." The others are known as "infielders."

Bases are 90 feet apart.

Diagram showing position of Bases, names and positions of Fielders, and Foul Lines.

There are many ways to put the batting side out. The more common "outs" are, as follows:—

**STRIKING OUT.** Three strikes puts the batsman out (unless catcher drops the third strike under certain conditions, whereupon the batsman becomes a baserunner). There are various kinds of strikes.

**Strikes.** It counts a strike if batsman hits an uncaught foul ball (see diagram). A foul is applicable to the first and second strikes only. After two strikes, uncaught fouls count neither for nor against the batsman. (Note: An attempt to "bunt" after two strikes, which results in a foul is a strike, and batter is out). An uncaught foul puts ball out of play and batsman and baserunners cannot advance. Ball is not considered in play again until it is held by the pitcher standing in his position and the umpire calls "Play."

It counts a strike if a pitched ball goes over the Home Plate at a height between the batsman's knees and shoulder, even though the batsman does not strike at it.

It counts a strike if batsman strikes at a pitched ball and does not touch it with his bat, whether the ball goes over Home Plate or not.

It counts a strike if batsman makes a "foul-tip." A foul-tip is a pitched ball at which batsman strikes; his bat touches it, but not sufficient to deflect it much, if any, from its course; and the catcher catches it. It goes *sharp* and *direct* into catcher's hands. It is the only batted ball, caught by a fielder, that does not put a man out, unless it acts as his third strike, when he is considered struck out. A foul-tip can act as the first, second or third strike.

**Balls.** If a pitched ball does not result in a strike, a foul, or a fair hit, it is called a "ball." If four "balls" are registered for the batsman before three strikes are registered against him, or before he makes a hit, he acquires the right to occupy 1st Base. Should a pitched ball strike the batsman while in his batting position, he likewise acquires the right to occupy 1st Base (unless he has struck at the ball, and in this case he would be out if it were his third strike and could not become a baserunner if catcher failed to catch ball). Should a runner be occupying 1st Base at these times of free bases, this runner moves on to 2nd Base without liability of being put out in doing so.

**BASERUNNER OUT AT 1st BASE.** After hitting an uncaught fair ball, the batsman (now called baserunner) runs to 1st Base. If he arrives there before the ball, he is "safe" and entitled to occupy that Base. But if the ball arrives before the runner, the runner is out. The fielder must have the ball firmly in his hand and some part of his person in contact with the base to effect this out. The runner may over-run 1st Base after touching it.

**FORCED OUT.** If a baserunner is occupying 1st Base at the time an uncaught fair ball is hit, he is no longer entitled to occupy that Base. He must vacate it for the baserunner who made the hit. If he fails to arrive at 2nd Base before the ball he is out. Likewise, if there are runners on 1st and 2nd Bases and this hit is made, the runner from 2nd Base can be forced out at 3rd Base. If the three Bases are occupied at time of hit, the runner from 3rd Base can be forced out at Home Plate. In the latter instance a fielder could have effected an out on any of the four Bases. The fielder must have the ball firmly in his hand and some part of his person in contact with the base to effect this out. The runners may *not* over-run 2nd and 3rd Bases.

**DOUBLE-FORCED OUTS.** Two or even three outs may be effected by a forced play. If a runner is occupying 1st Base at the time an uncaught fair ball is hit, he can be forced out at 2nd Base, as described above; if the 2nd baseman can then throw the ball to 1st Base to beat the runner who made the hit, there would be another out. If the first act of the fielders was to put the runner out who made the hit (by a throw to 1st Base) the runner coming from 1st Base to 2nd Base cannot be forced out, as 1st Base is no longer occupied. But he can be "touched out." Similarly, if 1st and 2nd Bases are occupied when a hit is made, three outs may be effected by a throw to 3rd Base; thence to 2nd Base, and thence to 1st Base, each throw beating the runners to their legal bases. The ball travelling backwards around the Bases.

**CAUGHT OUT.** A batsman is out if he makes a foul that is caught. A baserunner is out if, while batsman, his fair hit ball is caught.

**DOUBLE-PLAY ON CAUGHT BALL.** If a fair or foul hit ball is caught and there is a runner occupying a Base at the time, the runner must touch his Base *after* the ball is caught before he tries to advance to the next Base. If, in returning to touch his Base, he does not touch it before the Ball gets to that Base, he is out. If he touches his Base after the ball is caught, he may advance immediately whether the ball be caught on fair or foul ground. If any fielder touch runner with ball while returning to touch his Base and runner is not in contact with his Base, runner is out. This rule does not apply to a foul tip; that is, runner may advance as on any other strike (except foul strike).

**TOUCHED OUT.** Any fielder having the ball firmly in his hand may put out a baserunner by touching him with the ball at any time the runner is not in contact with his Base. This is not applicable to baserunners who are allowed free bases as in the case of "walks" and "balks" until they have reached the free base, nor is it applicable when the ball is out of play.

There are several other ways outs are made, such as interference with fielder or ball, batter stepping out of his box, etc.—mostly of a disciplinary nature.

**IF CATCHER DROPS THIRD STRIKE,** *the batsman becomes a baserunner provided 1st Base is not already occupied.* The catcher picks up the ball and either tries to touch out the runner or throws to 1st Base to beat the runner. If 1st Base was allowed to be occupied, the catcher would throw to 2nd Base forcing out man coming from 1st. The ball could then be thrown to 1st in time to make the two outs, which would encourage the catcher to play bad baseball, that is, drop the ball. *If there are already two outs, however, 1st Base may be occupied.* The catcher would naturally throw to 1st Base as the distance is shorter than to 2nd Base, thus acquiring the third out.

**"INFIELD FLY" RULE.** This is the hardest rule in baseball to understand, and an attempt is made here to make it easier to remember. At first glance the rule seems unnecessary, but examine a situation on the Bases:— 1st and 2nd Bases are occupied and the batsman hits an easy fly into 3rd baseman's hands. The fly would perhaps travel slow enough so that the 3rd baseman could see out of the corner of his eye whether baserunners are advancing or not. Supposing the rule did not exist. The fielding side would be practically certain of two or even three outs, either on a double-force play or a double-play on a caught ball. If the runners advanced in an effort to avoid being forced out, the 3rd baseman could decide to catch the ball (retiring the man who made the hit); he could then get the ball to 2nd Base before the advanced runner from that base could get back, and no doubt the 2nd baseman could get it to 1st before the runner from that base could get back. If, on the other hand, the runners held their bases, the 3rd baseman could feint to catch the ball, drop it, pick it up, touch 3rd Base, throw it to 2nd Base, and the 2nd baseman could then perhaps get it to 1st before the man who made the hit reached 1st—thus making 3 outs by an exhibition of bad catching, while no amount of skill on the part of the runners would be able to extricate them from their perilous position.

The rule therefore states that sometimes the batter is out immediately a fly is hit that can be handled by an infielder, whether the fly is caught or not, thus allowing the runners already on Bases to hold their Bases. It is a concession to the batting side when 1st and 2nd Bases, or 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bases are occupied, but as a concession to the fielding side, the rule does not apply when 1st Base only is occupied.

As the official rule requires remembering too much at once, it is perhaps easier to take it in two lessons.

The first lesson is this: *The rule does not apply to line-drives nor to bunted hits.*

The second lesson can be memorised, as follows: *If there are no outs or only one out and 1st and 2nd Bases are occupied, the batter becomes out if he hits an infield fly.*

**A run does not count** if it is made on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching 1st Base.

## NOTES OF INTEREST

**PLAYERS CLOTHES.** These are designed mainly to keep the player warm. A warm, sweating arm is able to throw the ball hard, fast, and often, without soreness and injury. The knickerbockers are worn to protect the players' legs when "sliding" into a base. "Sliding" makes a baserunner a difficult target for the fielder to "touch out" and sliding also prevents the baserunner from over-running the base.

**WHY GLOVES ARE WORN.** Accurate and hard throwing is one of the most important elements of fielding, and during practice a great deal of time is devoted to this. Even when gloves are worn, the catching hand develops severe bruises on the palm, not because of the speed of one or two throws, but because of the continual shocks of many hard thrown balls. Practice also consists of stopping a succession of "hot" grounders and line-drives off the bat. The consequence of the training practice is that a player finds it awkward to catch a ball without his glove, much the same as a cricketer finds it awkward to catch a ball with a baseball glove.

**THE BAT** must be round and not more than  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Most bats are from  $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. to  $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, as too weighty a bat hinders the batsman striking in time to hit the ball. The bat is of one-piece hardwood.

**THE PITCHER** may pitch a ball straight or he may cause it to "break" and change its direction of flight whilst in the air. This is called a "curve," and the purpose is to deceive the batsman. A "curve" may break upwards, downwards or sideways. A pitcher may take one step only when pitching.

**GOOD FIELDERS** cannot be made of slow thinkers. It is not sufficient for a fielder to be able to throw and catch the ball. The play is constantly changing; he must know instantly on receiving the ball the best play to make.

American rules are played in the National Baseball Association Leagues, which differentiates it from the well-established game of English and Welsh Baseball. American Baseball is a development from Rounders and Cricket. It is the summer game of the U.S.A., Canada and Japan, and is played extensively in the Latin-American countries, Australia and South Africa. The teams in England are eligible to play for the National Cup and their City Cup. All players of the N.B.A. are eligible to play in the Inter-City Games. Coaches in England are mainly Canadian or Englishmen of Canadian experience. In the United States and Canada, games do not end in draws; more innings are played until one side wins. In England the games end with the predetermined innings, and league tables follow the Football system; that is, two points for a win and one for a draw. Formed late in the year 1933, the National Baseball Association have sixty-seven Clubs affiliated all over the country. They control Leagues in Liverpool, Manchester and District, Birmingham, Chipping Norton (Oxfordshire), and London. Other teams, such as Oxford, Glasgow, and Edinburgh Universities are also affiliated.

Time permitting, the umpire will answer any questions on baseball.  
Any persons wishing to obtain further information on Baseball matters are advised to write the—

National Baseball Association's London Representative,

H. HOLLAND, Esq.,

"Crescent Court," West Cromwell Road, London, S.W.5.

'Phone: Flaxman 3149.

# HOW TO FOLLOW THE GAME

**NEXT  
WEEK**

**London**  
v.  
**Manchester**  
at  
**3 p.m.**  
**N.**  
**B.**  
**A.**

**SEPT. 2nd.**

**London**  
v.  
**Liverpool**  
at  
**3 p.m.**  
**N.**  
**B.**  
**A.**

A match consists of nine innings for each team. An innings terminates when three men of the side are out. When the team bat the following innings the batting order begins from the man who would have batted next in the previous innings.

A batsman is allowed three good balls or four bad ones. If he receives four bad ones before the three good ones he claims No. 1 base.

For every good ball he receives the umpire calls one strike, and for the bad ball, one ball.

A fairly delivered ball is one which is either pitched or thrown by the pitcher and which passes over the home plate, before touching the ground, between the batsman's knees and his shoulder.

A fair hit is one which settles on fair ground, that is, inside the foul lines.

A game can count if called off by the umpire owing to bad light, rain, etc., providing five or more equal innings have been played.

If the game is a tie at the end of nine innings for each team, the match counts as a draw.

## STRIKES.

A Strike is:—

- A pitched ball over plate between knee and shoulder of batter.
- A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.
- A fair ball legally delivered at which batsman does not strike.
- A foul hit not caught unless batsman has had two strikes.

## BALLS.

A Ball is—

- A pitched ball which does not comply with above rules.
- If three strikes are called on batter he is out. **STRUCK OUT.**
- If four balls are called he walks to 1st Base. **BASE ON BALLS.**

## RUNS.

One run is scored every time a base runner after legally touching the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are out.

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# THE NATIONAL BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

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To-day's game is the second of the Inter-City Championship Series, and the third to be played at the White City. In previous games, London lost to Scotland 4—3, and last week beat Oxford by 12—0. We are glad to entertain Scotland again this week, and hope to have our revenge. May we mention that the U.S.A Empire State beat Scotland at Glasgow, and then came to London to be heavily defeated by our boys. So we have hopes of turning the tables.

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The National Baseball Association was formed late in 1933, with the object of popularising this great game. The success achieved in the North was phenomenal, and at the beginning of this year a start was made with London. This has also been a very big success, and plans are being made for big developments and extensions of activities in the London area during 1936.

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There are organised Leagues in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Oxfordshire, East and West London, with affiliated Clubs in Glasgow and Edinburgh.

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The National Baseball Association is the *only* organisation which arranges Baseball in England under proper rules and supervision. All players are registered, and strict watch is kept upon any attempted breach of regulations.

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The Championship of West London is still undecided with Streatham and New London locked at the head of the table. Watch for the announcement of the play-off for the game will be worth going a long way to see.

\* \* \* \* \*

An now about yourselves. We want your opinions of our brand of Baseball . . . suggestions . . . advice . . . we want to hear from you. Will you drop me a line and mention if you want to be advised about other games.

THE NATIONAL BASEBALL ASSOCIATION,

H. HOLLAND, Esq.,

"Crescent Court," West Cromwell Road,

London, S.W.5.

FLAxman 3149.

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Finally, let me endeavour to dispel rumours. The National Baseball Association has not as its object, the promotion of Baseball, but the development of the game and the instruction of new players. That is why our position is unique, and that is the reason why we are able to look back upon the rapid progress which has been made, and what is even better, to look back and feel satisfied.

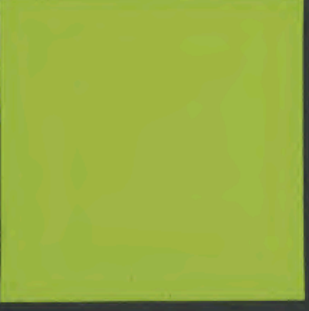
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Watch the Press for further details, or let me have a line. And if any of you feel like playing . . . well, you're welcome.

H. HOLLAND.



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