Reports of Pitchers hit by batted balls in N.E. 1998

8 in Div III

DIV					
III	U. Mass Dart Ma	Head	1 -	Fall game vs Harv	
		Head	1 -	Spring trip game in Calif	
III	Fitchburg St. Ma	Head	1 -	vs Suffolk Univ	4-27-98
III	Westfield St Ma	Head	1 -	vs Williams College	4-27-98
III	Wentworth Instit Ma	Ribs	-		4-30-98
IV	Ashland Univ.	Fractured forearm -		vs Wm Patterson	3-7-98
IV	Wm Patterson NJ	- Badly bruised bicep		vs ?	4-21-98
III	Endicott College Ma	- Ribs		vs ?	4-30-98
II	Merrimack College	- Ribs		vs	4-26-98

1997 - Regional

Harvard 1st baseman hit in face with line drive.

Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball Injury Survey

Reporting Institution Westfield State Division 3 Date of Injury 4/27/98

Your Name [redacted] Institutional Position Assistant AD
(e.g., athletic trainer, coach)

Contact Phone Number 413-572-5433

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:

A. Practice
1. Batting Practice
2. Scrimmage
3. Pregame batting practice

B. Game
1. Day game
2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:

A. An aluminum bat
B. A wood bat
C. A composite bat
D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:

A. Direct line drive
B. One-hop ground ball
C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):

A. No time loss
B. Left game or practice
C. Missed next practice
D. Missed next start or game
E. Other _____

V. Severity (medical attention):

A. No medical attention
B. Medical attention (athletic trainer)
C. Medical attention (physician)
D. Hospitalization
E. Surgery
F. Other _____

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:

A. Face or head (specific area) nasal bones middle of forehead
B. Neck
C. Upper extremity (specific area) _____
D. Torso (specific area) _____
E. Lower extremity (specific area) _____
F. Other _____

VII. Type of injury:

A. Fracture
B. Concussion
C. Contusion
D. Laceration
E. Dislocation
F. Other abrasion

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

Mr. Randy Dick, Assistant Director of Sports Sciences
NCAA
6201 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422
(913) 339-1906

Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball Injury Survey

Reporting Institution WENTWORTH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY Division III Date of Injury 4/30/98

Name [redacted] Institutional Position COACH (e.g., athletic trainer, coach)

Contact Phone Number (617) 491-6569

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:

A. Practice
1. Batting Practice
2. Scrimmage
3. Pregame batting practice

B. Game
(1.) Day game
2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:

(A.) An aluminum bat
B. A wood bat
C. A composite bat
D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:

(A.) Direct line drive
B. One-hop ground ball
C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):

(A.) No time loss
B. Left game or practice
C. Missed next practice
D. Missed next start or game
E. Other _____

V. Severity (medical attention):

(A.) No medical attention
B. Medical attention (athletic trainer)
C. Medical attention (physician)
D. Hospitalization
E. Surgery
F. Other _____

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:

A. Face or head (specific area) _____
B. Neck
C. Upper extremity (specific area) _____
D. Torso (specific area) RIBS
E. Lower extremity (specific area) _____
F. Other _____

VII. Type of Injury:

A. Fracture
B. Concussion
C. Contusion
D. Laceration
E. Dislocation
F. Other NONE

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

Mr. Randy Dick, Assistant Director of Sports Sciences
NCAA
6201 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422
(913) 339-1906

Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball Injury Survey

Reporting Institution William Paterson Univ Division III Date of Injury 3/7/97

Name Jeff Albies Institutional Position Asst AD / Baseball Coach (e.g., athletic trainer, coach)

Contact Phone Number 973-720-2210 VS Ashland Univ. Ashland Pitcher hit

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:

A. Practice
1. Batting Practice
2. Scrimmage
3. Pregame batting practice

B. Game
(1.) Day game
2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:

(A.) An aluminum bat
B. A wood bat
C. A composite bat
D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:

(A.) Direct line drive
B. One-hop ground ball
C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):

A. No time loss
B. Left game or practice
C. Missed next practice
D. Missed next start or game ?
E. Other _____

V. Severity (medical attention):

A. No medical attention
(B.) Medical attention (athletic trainer)
(C.) Medical attention (physician)
(D.) Hospitalization
E. Surgery
F. Other Possibly

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:

A. Face or head (specific area) _____
B. Neck
(C.) Upper extremity (specific area) Right Arm-Below Elbo...
D. Torso (specific area) _____
E. Lower extremity (specific area) _____
F. Other _____

VII. Type of Injury:

(A.) Fracture
B. Concussion
C. Contusion
D. Laceration
E. Dislocation
F. Other _____

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

Mr. ~~Randy Dick~~, Assistant Director of Sports Sciences T.D.
NCAA
6201 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422
(913) 339-1906

Bill Hamilton

Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball Injury Survey

Reporting Institution William Paterson Univ. Division III Date of Injury 4-21-98

Injured Player Name: Jeff Albies Institutional Position Asst AD / Baseball Coach (e.g., athletic trainer, coach)

Contact Phone Number 973-720-2210

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:

A. Practice
1. Batting Practice
2. Scrimmage
3. Pregame batting practice

B. Game
(1.) Day game
2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:

(A.) An aluminum bat
B. A wood bat
C. A composite bat
D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:

(A.) Direct line drive
B. One-hop ground ball
C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):

A. No time loss
(B.) Left game or practice
(C.) Missed next practice
(D.) Missed next start or game
E. Other Missed 2 Starts in 10 days Bruised Fr. Arm.

V. Severity (medical attention):

A. No medical attention
(B.) Medical attention (athletic trainer)
C. Medical attention (physician)
D. Hospitalization
E. Surgery
F. Other Bad Bruise - Ice

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:

A. Face or head (specific area) _____
B. Neck
C. Upper extremity (specific area) Fr. Arm Biceps
D. Torso (specific area) _____
E. Lower extremity (specific area) _____
F. Other _____

VII. Type of Injury:

A. Fracture
B. Concussion
(C.) Contusion
D. Laceration
E. Dislocation
F. Other _____

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

~~Mr. Randy Dick, Assistant Director of Sports Sciences~~
~~NCAA~~
~~6201 College Blvd.~~
~~Overland Park, KS 66211-2422~~
~~(913) 339-1906~~

To Bill

Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball Injury Survey

Reporting Institution Fitchburg State College Division 3 Date of Injury 4/27/95

Your Name John McGuirk Institutional Position Head Coach
(e.g., athletic trainer, coach)

Contact Phone Number 978-665-4681

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:

A. Practice
1. Batting Practice
2. Scrimmage
3. Pregame batting practice

B. Game
1. Day game
2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:

A. An aluminum bat
B. A wood bat
C. A composite bat
D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:

A. Direct line drive
B. One-hop ground ball
C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):

A. No time loss
B. Left game or practice
C. Missed next practice
D. Missed next start or game
E. Other _____

V. Severity (medical attention):

A. No medical attention
B. Medical attention (athletic trainer)
C. Medical attention (physician)
D. Hospitalization
E. Surgery
F. Other _____

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:

A. Face or head (specific area) Top of head
B. Neck
C. Upper extremity (specific area) _____
D. Torso (specific area) _____
E. Lower extremity (specific area) _____
F. Other _____

VII. Type of injury:

A. Fracture
B. Concussion
C. Contusion
D. Laceration
E. Dislocation
F. Other _____

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

Mr. Randy Dick, Assistant Director of Sports Sciences
NCAA
6201 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422
(913) 339-1906

Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball Injury Survey

Reporting Institution Endicott College Division III Date of Injury 4/25/98

Jur Name: Larry Hiser Institutional Position Coach & A.D.
(e.g. athletic trainer, coach)

Contact Phone Number (978)232-2304

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:
- A. Practice
  - 1. Batting Practice
  - 2. Scrimmage
  - 3. Pregame batting practice
- (B.) Game
  - (1.) Day game — rainy conditions
  - 2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:
- (A.) An aluminum bat
- B. A wood bat
- C. A composite bat
- D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:
- (A.) Direct line drive
- B. One-hop ground ball
- C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):
- A. No time loss
- (B.) Left game or practice
- C. Missed next practice
- D. Missed next start or game
- E. Other _____

V. Severity (medical attention):
- A. No medical attention
- (B.) Medical attention (athletic trainer)
- C. Medical attention (physician)
- D. Hospitalization
- E. Surgery
- F. Other _____

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:
- A. Face or head (specific area) _____
- B. Neck
- C. Upper extremity (specific area) _____
- (D.) Torso (specific area) upper rib cage, under right arm
- E. Lower extremity (specific area) _____
- F. Other _____

VII. Type of injury:
- A. Fracture
- B. Concussion
- (C.) Contusion
- D. Laceration
- E. Dislocation
- F. Other _____

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

Mr. Randy Dick, Assistant Director of Sports Sciences
NCAA
6201 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422
(913) 339-1906

Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball Injury Survey

Reporting Institution SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY Division 3 Date of Injury 4-27-98

Name CARY McConnell Institutional Position COACH, ASSOC DIR.
(e.g. athletic trainer, coach)

Contact Phone Number (617) 573-8379 Vs Fitchburg (Their Pitcher)

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:

A. Practice
1. Batting Practice
2. Scrimmage
3. Pregame batting practice
(B) Game
(1) Day game
2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:
(A) An aluminum bat
B. A wood bat
C. A composite bat
D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:
(A) Direct line drive
B. One-hop ground ball
C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):
(A) No time loss
B. Left game or practice
C. Missed next practice
D. Missed next start or game
E. Other _____

* LINE DRIVE off The Top of Pitchers HEAD, THAT BOUNCED INTO Right-CENTER FOR A DOUBLE.

V. Severity (medical attention):
A. No medical attention
(B) Medical attention (athletic trainer)
C. Medical attention (physician)
D. Hospitalization
E. Surgery
F. Other _____

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:
(A) Face or head (specific area) Top of Head
B. Neck
C. Upper extremity (specific area) _____
D. Torso (specific area) _____
E. Lower extremity (specific area) _____
F. Other _____

VII. Type of injury:
A. Fracture
(B) Concussion
C. Contusion
D. Laceration
E. Dislocation
F. Other _____

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

Mr. Randy Dick, Assistant Director of Sports Sciences
NCAA
6201 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422
(913) 339-1906

Coach Bruce Wheeler
Ho 508-997-6466
Off 508-999-8721

U. M. Dartmouth

① P hit in head by line drive on the Spring Trip to Colo — mid March. Required immediate medical attn at hospital

② Fall — 1997 — Fall Season opener vs Harvard P hit in head with a line drive

Amherst College Baseball

Coach Bill Thurston
Office Tel. 413-542-2284
Home Tel. 413-665-4026
Office Fax. 413-542-2026

Athletic Dept.
Amherst College
Amherst, Mass. 01002

May 4, 1998

Dear Coach -

I am enclosing a copy of our injury surveillance form that is being used by the Division I Trainer's Association for the first time in 1998.

I have had calls from a number of coaches in New England about pitchers being struck by batted balls. The NCAA Baseball Rules Committee is concerned about the number of players , particularly pitchers, being hit by batted balls off the new high performance bats.

It would be very helpful to the Baseball Rules Committee if you would complete and return the enclosed form to me by May 22nd. If you have witnessed more than one injury, please photo copy the urvey form and report each incident separately.

Please report any injury that occurred during the:

(1) 1997 Spring Season
(2) During the 1997 Fall Season
(3) During the 1998 Spring Season

(4) Report each incident you have witnessed to your own, or your opponent's pitcher.

Since the NCAA survey is only for Division I programs this spring, please return your report to me:

Coach Bill Thurston
Amherst College - Box 2230
P.O. Box 5000
Amherst, MA 01002-5000

Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Bill Thurston

Bill Thurston
NCAA Baseball Rules Editor

Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball Injury Survey

Reporting Institution MERRIMACK COLLEGE Division II Date of Injury 4/26/98

ur Name BARRY ROSEN Institutional Position COACH
(e.g., athletic trainer, coach)

Contact Phone Number (978) 837 5000 X4214

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:

A. Practice
1. Batting Practice
2. Scrimmage
3. Pregame batting practice

B. Game
(1.) Day game
2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:

(A.) An aluminum bat
B. A wood bat
C. A composite bat
D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:

(A.) Direct line drive
B. One-hop ground ball
C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):

A. No time loss
B. Left game or practice
C. Missed next practice
D. Missed next start or game
E. Other RELIEVER - UNAVAILABLE 4 GAMES (5 DAYS)

V. Severity (medical attention):

A. No medical attention
B. Medical attention (athletic trainer)
(C.) Medical attention (physician)
D. Hospitalization
E. Surgery
F. Other _____

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:

A. Face or head (specific area) _____
B. Neck
C. Upper extremity (specific area) _____
(D.) Torso (specific area) LEFT RIB CAGE
E. Lower extremity (specific area) _____
F. Other _____

VII. Type of Injury:

A. Fracture
B. Concussion
(C.) Contusion
D. Laceration
E. Dislocation
F. Other _____

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

Mr. Randy Dick, Assistant Director of Sports Sciences
NCAA
6201 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422
(913) 339-1906

Injuries

1-4-96 – Ariz. St. vs Loyola Marymount

– Pitcher hit in the face with a line drive – broken jaw – out 6-8 weeks.

2-4-96 Univ. of Ariz. vs – back of the neck

Pitcher hit in the ~~top of the head~~ – ball hits CF – ~~pitcher stayed in the game~~ Pitcher had to leave the game.

2-24-96

San Jose State vs S.D. State

S.J.S. Pitcher hit in head by a line drive

Feb. 96

Tex. A+M vs U. of Houston

Hou – P hit in mouth, – 60 stitches.

~~Pitcher hit in~~

Spoke with Billy Best and Ann — 5-26-98

North Carolina St. — pitcher
Hit by line drive in head.
ESPN has copy of the video

In late April, playing UNC in Durham.
NC State ahead by one run - bottom of 9th
NC has tying run at 2nd base

Line shot off pitchers head - above right eye - on forehead - tasked his pitching hand first.

The ball caromed off his head directly to the 3rd baseman for out #2, 5-4 to double up the runner at 2nd to end the game.

The N.C. St. staff supports any changes necessary to bring bats back in line with wood. They believe the bats are unsafe and the game is definitely out of balance.

U. of Miami broke their all-time HR record and played approx 20 fewer games.

Fax 903-572-1690

Amherst College Baseball

Coach Bill Thurston
Office Tel. 413-542-2284
Home Tel. 413-665-4026
Office Fax. 413-542-2026

Athletic Dept.
Amherst College
Amherst, Mass. 01002

4-18-00

To: Jack MacKay

Enclosed is a list of Div I baseball teams that participated in the Patton-Impact survey for 1998, and how many pitchers were listed per school. This is for Div I only which is about ½ of all NCAA baseball. I will send you other information regarding injuries in Div II + III in New England only during the 1998 season.

Hope this helps you a little bit.

Bill

1998 Division I Baseball List

(273 Teams)

~~Air Force~~
Akron
~~Alabama~~ -1
UAB
Alabama St.
Alcorn St.
~~Appalachian St.~~ -2
Arizona
Arizona St.
Arkansas -2
Ark.-Little Rock
Arkansas St.
~~Army~~ -2
Auburn
Austin Peay

~~Ball St.~~
Baylor
Bethune-Cookman -7
Boston College
Bowling Green
Bradley
Brigham Young
~~Brown~~
Bucknell
~~Butler~~

California -7
UC Santa Barb.
Cal Poly SLO
Cal St. Fullerton
~~Cal St. Northridge~~ -2
~~Cal St. Sacramento~~
Campbell -1
~~Canisius~~
Centenary (La.) -2
Central Conn. St. -2
Central Fla.
~~Central Mich.~~
~~Col. of Charleston~~
~~Charleston So.~~
Chicago St.
~~Cincinnati~~ -2
Citadel
~~Clemson~~
~~Cleveland St.~~
Coastal Caro.
Columbia
Connecticut -1
~~Coppin St.~~
~~Cornell~~
Creighton -1

~~Dartmouth~~
Davidson
~~Dayton~~
~~Delaware~~
Delaware St.
Detroit -2
~~Drexel~~
~~Duke~~
Duquesne

~~East Caro.~~
East Tenn. St. -3
Eastern Ill.
Eastern Ky.
~~Eastern Mich.~~ -1
Evansville

Fairfield
Fairleigh Dickinson
Florida
Florida A&M
~~Fla. Atlantic~~
Florida Int'l
Florida St.
Fordham
~~Fresno St.~~
~~Furman~~ -1

George Mason
~~Geo. Washington~~
~~Georgetown~~ -2
Georgia
~~Ga. Southern~~
Georgia St.
~~Georgia Tech~~
~~Gonzaga~~
~~Grambling~~
Grand Canyon

Hartford
Harvard
~~Hawaii~~
~~Hawaii-Hilo~~
Hofstra
~~Holy Cross~~
~~Houston~~
Howard

~~Illinois~~
~~Ill.-Chicago~~
~~Illinois St.~~
~~Indiana~~
~~Indiana St.~~ 4
~~Iona~~
Iowa
~~Iowa St.~~

Jackson St.
Jacksonville 4
~~Jacksonville St.~~
James Madison

Kansas -1
Kansas St.
~~Kent~~ -3
Kentucky

~~La Salle~~ -1
Lafayette
~~Lamar~~
~~Le Moyne~~ -1
Lehigh
Liberty
Long Beach St.
~~LIU-Brooklyn~~
~~LIU-C.W. Post~~
LSU
Louisiana Tech
Louisville
Loyola Marymount

~~Maine~~ -3
~~Manhattan~~
Marist
~~Marshall~~ -1
Maryland
UMBC -1
Md.-East. Shore 2
Massachusetts
~~McNeese St.~~
Memphis 4
~~Mercer~~ 4
Miami (Fla.)
~~Miami (Ohio)~~
~~Michigan~~
Michigan St.
~~Middle Tenn. St.~~
Minnesota -7
Mississippi -5
Mississippi St. -1
Mississippi Val.
~~Missouri~~
~~Monmouth (N.J.)~~
Morehead St. -2
Mt. St. Mary's (Md.)
~~Murray St.~~

~~Navy~~
~~Nebraska~~ 4
~~Nevada~~
~~UNLV~~
New Mexico
New Mexico St.
New Orleans -1
New York Tech
~~Niagara~~ 0
~~Nicholls St.~~
*Norfolk St. -1
North Caro.
~~N.C.-Asheville~~
N.C.-Charlotte -1
~~N.C.-Greensboro~~ -1
~~N.C.-Wilmington~~
North Caro. A&T
North Caro. St.
Northeast La.
~~Northeastern~~
Northeastern Ill.
~~Northern Ill.~~ -1
~~Northern Iowa~~
Northwestern
~~Northwestern St.~~
Notre Dame -1

Ohio
Ohio St. -2
Oklahoma -2
Oklahoma St.
~~Old Dominion~~
Oral Roberts
Oregon St.

~~Pace~~
~~Pacific (Cal.)~~ -1
~~Pennsylvania~~ -1
Penn St.
Pepperdine 7
Pittsburgh
Portland
Portland St.
Prairie View
Princeton
~~Providence~~
Purdue

~~Radford~~
Rhode Island
Rice
Richmond
Rider
Rutgers

St. Bonaventure -1
~~St. Francis (N.Y.)~~ -1
St. John's (N.Y.)
~~St. Joseph's~~ -2
St. Louis
St. Mary's (Cal.)
~~St. Peter's~~ -3
Sam Houston St.
Samford -7
~~San Diego~~
~~San Diego St.~~
San Francisco -3
San Jose St. -3
Santa Clara
~~Seton Hall~~
Siena
South Ala. 7
~~South Caro.~~
South Fla.
Southeast Mo. St.
Southeastern La.
Southern Cal
~~Southern Ill.~~ -4
Southern Miss. 5
~~Southern U.~~
Southern Utah
~~Southwest Mo. St.~~
Southwest Tex. St. -3
Southwestern La. -1

Stanford
~~Stetson~~

Temple
~~Tennessee~~
Tenn.-Martin
~~Tennessee Tech~~
~~Texas~~
~~Texas-Arlington~~
~~Texas-Pan American~~
Texas-San Antonio 3
Texas A&M -2
~~Texas Christian~~
Texas Southern
Texas Tech
Toledo
~~Towson~~ -1
~~Troy St.~~ -2
Tulane -1

UCLA
Utah

Valparaiso -2
~~Vanderbilt~~
~~Vermont~~
Villanova
~~Virginia~~
Va. Commonwealth
VMI
Virginia Tech

Wagner 4
~~Wake Forest~~
~~Washington~~
~~Washington St.~~ -1
~~West Va.~~
~~Western Caro.~~
~~Western Ill.~~
~~Western Ky.~~
~~Western Mich.~~
Wichita St.
~~William & Mary~~ -2
~~Winthrop~~
Wis.-Milwaukee
Wofford 4
Wright St.

Xavier

~~Yale~~ -7
~~Youngstown St.~~

*New for 1998 (1)

Deleted for 1998 (1)
New Hampshire (drop'd)

11/12/97: jdp/ric

#508 -2

P2

Reporting discrepancies - P3 both by batter last 1998 season

U. of Delaware	1
U of Ark.	3
U of Army.	6
Villanova	2
Northeastern	2
Cal.	2
Col Southridge	2
Campbell	1
Canisius	2
Central Mich.	7
Central Conn.	2
Citadel	1
U. Cincinnati	2
Creighton	1
U. of Detroit	2
Eastern Carolina	7
Eastern Michigan	1
Fast-Texas St.	3
Furman	1
Georgetown	2
Georgia	4
Georgia St.	4
Jacksonville	4
James Madison	7
Kansas	1
Kent St.	3
La Salle	2
Lehigh	1
Loyola Chicago	1
U. Maine	3
Mary B C	1
U. M. E. S.	2
Marshall	2
U. of Memphis	4
U. of Miami	2

F3

U. of Texas	5
Texas St.	1
St. Thomas	4
Tuskegee St.	2
U. Nebraska	4
UNC-Charlotte	1
UNC Pembroke	1
U. Pac. Orleans	1
Valdosta St.	1
Valle Dame	1
Vanderbilt St.	1
U. Wake	3
U. Virginia	1
U. Penn	1
Pepperdine	4
U. Pitt	1
St. Bonn.	1
St. Joseph's	2
St. Peter	3
Syracuse	2
Seton Hall St.	3
U South Car.	3
Southern Ill	3
Southeast. La	1
Southern Miss.	5
Southwest Tx St.	3
Tex. A+M	2
Tex San Ant.	3
Towson St.	1
Troy St.	2
Tulane	1
Valparaiso	2
Villanova	4
Wash St.	1
West Va.	2
Wichita	2

Other (508) - 3

Fax 903-572-1690

Amherst College Baseball

Coach Bill Thurston
Office Tel. 413-542-2284
Home Tel. 413-665-4026
Office Fax. 413-542-2026

Athletic Dept.
Amherst College
Amherst, Mass. 01002

4-18-00

To: Jack MacKay

Enclosed is a list of Div I institutions who participated in the Pitcher exposed scrotum for 1998, and how many pitchers were hit per school. This is for Div I only which is about 1/3 of all NCAA institutions that play baseball.

I will send you some other information regarding injuries in Div II + III in New England only during the 1998 season.

Hope this helps you a little bit.

Bill

1999 DIVISION I BASEBALL INJURY SURVEY
PITCHER'S STRUCK BY A BATTED BALL
(DIVISION I ONLY)

INSTITUTION REPORTING	# OF PITCHER'S HIT	# OF FRACTURES OR CONCUSSIONS
U. of Arkon	3	
Ala – Birmingham	6	
Appalachian State	7	
U. of Arizona	3	
Arizona State Univ.	3	
U. of Arkansas	6	
Austin Peay	4	
Bethune-Cookman	3	1 hand
Bowling Green Univ.	1	
Butler Univ.	3	
U. of Calif Santa Barbara	2	1 toe
Cal. Fullerton	1	
Cal. Northridge	2	1 head
Campbell	1	
Central Conn. St. Univ.	3	
Central Florida	3	
U. of Cincinnati	2	
Citadel	1	
U. of Connecticut	2	
Duke	3	
East Carolina	5	
Eastern Kentucky	3	1 hand
Eastern Michigan	1	
Fairfield Univ.	2	–
Furman Univ.	3	
George Mason Univ.	2	
U. of Georgia	2	
Georgia State Univ.	2	
U. of Hartford	1	
U. of Hawaii	1	
U. of Illinois	3	
Illinois State	4	
Iowa State	3	
James Madison	3	
U. of Kansas	1	
Lafayette	1	
Lamar	5	2 face 1 BP 1 Scrim.
LaSalle	3	
Long Beach St.	1	
LSU	2	
Marist College	2	1 ribs
U. of Maryland	1	1 face
U. of Md. Balt. County	3	
Mercer Univ.	1	
Michigan State	2	

1999 Division I Injury Survey (continued) -2-

Middle Tennessee State	2	
U. of Minnesota	2	
Monmouth Univ.	2	
Murray State	1	
U. of Nebraska	1	
UNLV	1	
New Mexico State Univ.	2	
U. of New Orleans	1	
New York Tech.	1	
Nichols State	8	
U. North Carolina-Wilmington	2	
Northeastern	1	
Northern Illinois	1	
Ohio Univ.	2	
Oklahoma State Univ.	4	
Old Dominion	6	
Penn State Univ.	3	
Pepperdine	4	
Radford Univ.	1	
U. of Richmond	1	
Rider Univ.	1	
Sam Houston State	1	
San Diego State Univ.	1	
San Jose State	2	
Santa Clara Univ.	1	
Siena College	1	
South Carolina	6	
South Florida	2	
Southern Illinois U.	3	
Southern Mississippi	1	
Southwest Missouri State	7	
Southwest Texas State	1	
St. John's Univ.	6	
St. Mary's Coll. (Calif.)	1	
Stanford Univ.	3	
Stetson Univ.	1	
Tenn. Knoxville	1	
Tenn. Tech	1	
Texas A & M	3	
Texas Tech	3	
U. of Texas – Arlington	1	Concussion
U. of Texas – Austin	1	
U. of Texas – San Antonio	6	
Texas Christian Univ.	2	
Towson Univ.	2	
Troy State	1	
Tulane	1	1 leg

1999 Division I Baseball Injury Survey (continued)

UCLA	9	1 face, 1 jaw
Valparaiso	4	
Vanderbilt Univ.	1	
U. of Vermont	3	
Virginia Commonwealth	6	
Wagner College	2	
Wake Forest	5	
Washington State Univ.	3	
Western Carolina	2	
Western Kentucky	2	
Wichita State	7	
U. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	5	1 wrist
Youngtown State	2	

106 of 274 Division I Institutions participated in this 1999 study = 39% participation

- There were a total of 274 injuires to pitchers, with 14 injuries during practice situations (one was a facial fracture).

- There were 260 pitchers struck by batted balls in a game or scrimmage situation for an average of 2.45 pitchers struck per reporting institution.

98% of the injuries from a batted ball were hit off an aluminum bat.

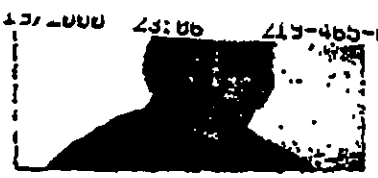
# of fractures or concussions

Face	3, plus one in batting practice
Head	2, plus one concussion
Hand	2
Wrist	1
Ribs	1
Leg	1
Toe	1
	11, plus 1 concussion, 1 fracture in batting practice

Only 11 of the top 25 ranked programs participated in this survey.

BY REPORTING INSTITUTION – NUMBER OF PITCHERS STRUCK BY BATTED BALLS

Number of Strikes	Number Institution Reporting	Total #
0	0	0
1	38	38
2	25	50
3	22	66
4	5	20
5	4	20
6	7	42
7	3	21
8	1	8
9	1	9
	106	274



Error of his ways suddenly dawns on aluminum bat king

In the Book of Sins, J.W. MacKay Jr. deserves two mentions.

One paragraph about his crime. And a full chapter about his redemption.

The man from Mt. Pleasant, Texas, is not a killer or con man. I don't know his politics or if he returns library books on time.

MacKay was a design consultant for Hillerich & Bradsby. That's where his sin started.

If you've ever been a kid in America, you know that Hillerich & Bradsby are the people who make Louisville Slugger baseball bats.

When many of us were kids, baseball bats were made of a strange material. When you hit the ball on the sweet spot, there was a thrilling combination of leather, muscle and a piece of milled vegetation known as wood.

Yes, bats used by kids were made of wood.

And the sound it made, well, jeez, you know the sound it made. You didn't have to pay major-league ticket prices to hear it.

But thanks to MacKay and people like him, the sound of wood on baseball has been replaced by an ugly post-modern ping.

MacKay designed baseball bats. The metal kind. The evil kind.

In "The Natural," Roy Hobbs used a wood-burning kit to sear the name "Wonderboy" into the bat made from a tree that had been split by lightning on the farm.

But when Wonderboy was replaced by THX-1138, baseball began to curdle. It's about losing the magic.

And metal bats forgive hitters' mistakes. With metal giving hitters an edge, pitchers refused to pitch over the inside part of the plate—it was self preservation.

With metal bats, it often means a line drive back near a young pitcher's face. And pitchers know it. So they flinch.

Colleges, high schools and neighborhood Little Leagues took to the metal bats because they didn't break as easily, and over a season the cost was lower.

It comes down to money, always. But the cost to the game was hideously expensive.

In 1997, MacKay quit his job with Hillerich & Bradsby in protest over what the metal bats had done to baseball.

On Wednesday, I read a heart-warming story out of the Daily Tribune of Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

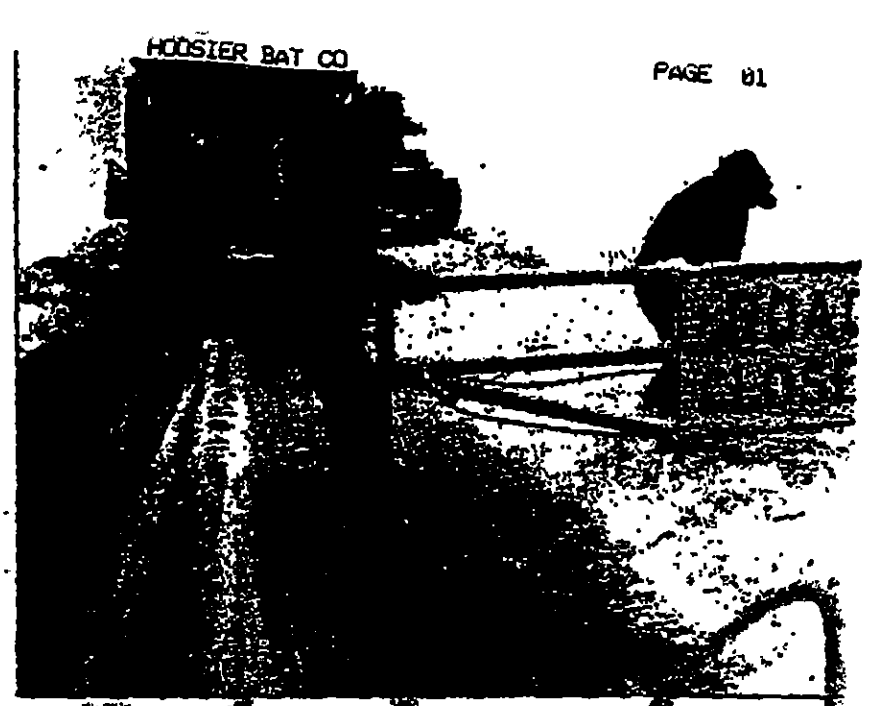
"MacKay Asks Government to Recall Metal Bats."

It seems MacKay has petitioned the federal Consumer Product Safety Commission to reduce the power of metal bats and to:

"Issue a rule requiring the wood-like performance of all non-wood baseball bats due to the unreasonable danger and risk of injury to consumers and recall all non-wood baseball bats that exceed the performance of wood baseball bats."

MacKay offered a list of injury statistics, including that 274 college players were hit by batted balls, up from 173 who were hit in 1998.

Metal bat manufacturers did the usual. They —— that their bats are safe and [illegible]



Return to winter: City workers in Spearfish, S.D., clear Interstate High[illegible] up to 16 inches of snow. A 60-mile stretch of I-90 was closed between Rap[illegible]

Teenage hacker

Experts say attack on Ebay, Amazon 'very, very simple'

By Jon Van
and James Coates
TRIBUNE STAFF WRITERS

The hacker who shut down CNN, Yahoo, Ebay, Amazon and other big-name Internet sites earlier this year was evidently a 15-year-old Canadian boy with big ambitions but moderate skills, authorities said Wednesday.

The boy has been charged with two counts of mischief for his part in the February attacks that crippled some of the world's most popular Web sites with a barrage of bogus messages.

Inspector Yves Roussel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police said in Montreal that police got a warrant over the weekend and searched the home of the 15-year-old, who calls himself "Mafiaboy."

Authorities apparently found the suspect with the help of adult hackers who were unhappy with Mafiaboy.

The suspect's alias was mentioned last month in an article that appeared in Maclean's Online magazine on the Web that quoted a veteran hacker, Rachelle Magliolo, as saying the boy had bombarded her Web site using the same tactics he employed against Yahoo and the others.

"I've known Mafiaboy on-line for a couple of years," said Magliolo, 34, the mother of a [illegible] "[illegible] a [illegible] cious little kid."

Among the hacker elite, Magliolo [illegible] Maclean's, the boy isn't taken serio[illegible] as a hacker but is thought of "more li[illegible] vandal."

She added: "Anybody could h[illegible] made those attacks. With the right [illegible] ware tools, it's very, very simple."

When police raided Mafiaboy's h[illegible] they confiscated computers and [illegible] ware equipment, Roussel said. The [illegible] has appeared in a Canadian youth c[illegible] and was released on an undisclosed [illegible]

The court ordered that the boy [illegible] computer only for schoolwork whil[illegible] der close supervision and mann[illegible] that he not visit any store dealin[illegible] computer equipment, Roussel said.

The joint investigation by Can[illegible] authorities and the U.S. Departm[illegible] Justice and Federal Bureau of Inve[illegible] tion is continuing, Roussel said [illegible] more arrests may be made.

"Wherever they are," Roussel [illegible] "hackers will be investigated and [illegible] ed."

The hacking attack, called den[illegible] service, involves enlisting lots of c[illegible] computers to bombard target site[illegible] messages and queries. When com[illegible] servers get so much traffic at onc[illegible] overload and crash so that leg[illegible] visitors are unable to use the We[illegible]

Dozens and perhaps hundreds [illegible] puters were enlisted in the attacl[illegible] [illegible] the knowledge of their own[illegible] thorities said.

Denial of service attacks ar[illegible] popular with Internet vandals, w[illegible] ens of free software programs t[illegible] them available on-line.

The main thing about the Feb[illegible] tacks was that they targeted

ceed the performance of wood baseball bats."

MacKay offered a list of injury statistics, including that 274 college players were hit by batted balls, up from 173 who were hit in 1996.

Metal bat manufacturers did the usual. They say that their bats are safe, and recommended by doctors.

Soon they'll say their bats are non-habit forming, refreshing, and great with a cup of coffee in the morning.

So we asked a real baseball expert. His name is Dave Mariner.

He's president of the Brookfield National Little League and he's been with the league for 15 years.

While many suburbs have been conquered by the rigidly imposed egalitarianism of youth soccer, at least the kids of Brookfield play great baseball. Unfortunately they use aluminum bats, like all the other youth leagues.

"It's all about cost. They last longer; that's all the parents will buy. I understand the economics, but they hurt the game, and they're totally unsafe," Mariner said.

"The balls jump off the bat too fast. And in fields where there are no lights, the people push the envelope and play later than they should. They say they'll call the game when the batters can't see.

"But the real problem is that the pitcher can't react to the ball when it's hit back, because it goes much faster," Mariner said. "They've got to do something."

One answer is MacKay's—to force the manufacturers to make bats that react like wood bats. But a friend of mine, George, has a better idea.

George figures that Major League Baseball—the greedy owners, the greedy selfish players, and the greedy TV and radio networks—should dig into their pockets.

They're always whining that American kids don't love baseball as much as we did. Now they can do something about it.

They can make sure kids in leagues, and high school and college use wooden bats, by paying the difference between metal and wood.

If it costs baseball a few million—about the price of a handful of .250 hitters with substance-abuse issues—it would make up for American families having to take out a second mortgage just to see a few major-league games each year.

Baseball types often talk about the importance of giving back to the game.

Here's their chance.

Jskass@tribune.com

Corrections and clarifications

■ An obituary Wednesday had incorrect information about the daughter Verches died and the wrong address for his memorial service. A corrected version of the story appears in today's paper.

■ In today's preprinted Tempo section, the name of one person who is converting to Catholicism is misspelled. He is Doug Cassidy.

■ A story in the Metro section of some editions Wednesday used an incorrect first name for Joseph Salita, a Chicago man charged with firing shots at a suburban newspaper publisher.

The Tribune regrets the errors.

barded her Web site using the same tactics he employed against Yahoo and the others.

"I've known Mafiaboy on-line for a couple of years," said Magliolo, 34, the mother of a teenage son. "He's a [illegible]

Denial of service attac popular with Internet vand ens of free software progra them available on-line.

The main thing about the tacks was that they tary

Research credits no-fault insurance with lessening pain

ASSOCIATED PRESS

No gain, no pain? People hurt in traffic accidents actually recover better when they can't collect money for their pain and suffering, researchers say.

The Canadian researchers say policymakers should consider no-fault insurance as a prescription for treating whiplash.

The study, which analyzed whiplash claims when the province of Saskatchewan switched to a no-fault system, supplies a strong medical argument for such a system, the researchers said in their report, published in Thursday's issue of The New England Journal of Medicine.

Thirteen U.S. states have adopted no-fault auto insurance laws, which generally let policyholders recover benefits regardless of fault and restrict the right to sue. Massachusetts was the first to adopt such a system, in 1971.

Dr. Richard Deyo, who does cost-benefit analyses at the University of Washington, wrote in a journal editorial that there may be several reasons people report fewer symptoms under no-fault. He said some people fraudulently exaggerate whiplash when they can win awards for pain and suffering.

Conversely, under no-fault, some may feel—consciously or not—that it's not worth fussing about pain with no financial return, and they suffer in silence.

But Deyo said many also seem to feel better. "It seems axiomatic that if you have to prove you are ill, you can't get well," he said.

The University of Alberta researchers studied 7,462 whiplash claims for six months before and one year after Saskatchewan dropped its pain-and-suffering awards. Under no-fault, people could instead collect more money for medical costs and lost work.

The frequency of claims under no-fault slipped 28 percent within six months, and the average time to settle claims plunged 54 percent.

The researchers asked people with claims to fill out follow-up health questionnaires, and learned that as people settled claims, they reported less neck pain, better functioning and fewer other symptoms.

"When benefits are tied to the amount of pain you have, then you tend to focus more on your pain—and you feel more pain," said J. David Cassidy, an epidemiologist who was lead author of the study. He said no-fault takes away financial incentive to delay recovery.

Officials in the U.S. insurance industry said the study builds on other research with similar findings.

Loretta Worters, a spokeswoman for the Insurance Information Institute, said a 4.5 percent drop in U.S. auto premiums last year is credited partly to no-fault insurance. Since tension can aggravate neck pain, some people may actually feel better with a quicker and easier claims process that is "eliminating some of the stress of not knowing if the claim is settled."

THE METAL AGES

The aluminum bat debate

■ The Air Attack 2 (Model BB 12 (-5)) bat, made by Louisville Slugger, is legal in high school baseball, but not in college. The NCAA has set -3 as the limit. The -5 bat is deemed illegal in high school beginning in 2001.

■ Jack MacKay, inventor of the Air Attack 2 and former employee of Louisville Slugger, said bat speed is the most important factor.

■ "When you hit with an aluminum bat, the ball doesn't deform. The ball's caught like it's on a trampoline, rocket and propelled off," MacKay said.

■ The average player swings 6 mph faster with an aluminum bat than a wood bat, according to a Cape Cod League Study. The exit speed of the ball off the bat is 10 mph faster.

■ The same study found that college players using aluminum hit 107 points higher than with wood. Home runs were up 67 percent. Runs were up 300 percent.

Enid pitcher [redacted] told the type of bat used when he was hit in the head with a baseball

Aluminum bats behind the times, says a family that learned the hard way

By Andrew Gilman
Staff Writer

ENID — The ball came off the bat hot.

That's how baseball players say it. Hot like, fast. Fast like, oh my gosh.

A line drive up the middle hit Enid High School p[illegible] hard hit coach thought Jeremy was [illegible]. Jeremy said he remembers his body [illegible] vibrating. That's it.

"I only know what they told me," he said.

There was nothing Jeremy could do.

A cell phone was in [illegible] hand as the car sped into the April night a year ago.

She needed the phone to call for directions to Midwest City, where her son had been playing against Oklahoma Christian. Her checkbook was in the other hand.

She was ready to pay any ticket she might get from any cop who dared to stop her.

Jeremy was taken to the hospital. She was told he had been hit in the head with a baseball. Hit hard.

There was nothing she could do.

David Brett's phone rang that night. On business in Mexico, what seemed like a million miles away, David heard everything. Your son has been hit in the head during a baseball game; he's in the hospital; he's gone through surgery; we don't know what's going to happen.

"That was the hardest thing," David said. "I couldn't be there. I never got to see him."

There was nothing David Brett could [illegible]

A year and nine days later, back in [illegible]

See BAT, Page 7-D

Bat Aluminum [illegible] fuels controversy

[illegible]

A battle in some ways more difficult and frustrating than seeing their own son hurt.

High-performance bats like the Air Attack 2 that hit the ball that nearly killed Jeremy are still [illegible] by Enid and other teams across the state. Area [illegible] Jeremy first pitched, wear a protective [illegible]

That's partly the reason the Bretts have filed suit in federal court against Louisville Slugger. They are trying to force change because nothing else seems to be [illegible]

Jeremy has lost some vision. He is back with the team but plays sparingly. His life has been shaken, and Louisville Slugger, according to the [illegible] and their lawsuit, knew it could happen.

"It wasn't a freak accident," David Brett said. "As a parent, if I had known then what I know now and did nothing about it, then it would be my fault as a parent. The information is there.

"Yeah, it bothers me nothing has happened. If any of these kids get hurt, it will destroy me. I have tried and tried to let people know what happened."

The thing is, these Enid teammates do know. So do their parents. This injury didn't happen in New York or Florida or California. It happened to one of their own, just like Jack MacKay said it would.

MacKay invented the technology for the Air Attack 2. He knew what it could do.

"I invented the Atom bomb and didn't re[illegible]

Slugger. "Lots of kids are being hurt, and lots of it is being hidden," he [illegible] technology loose.

MacKay, the father of former Oklahoma State baseball player Trent MacKay, said he warned the company what was going on. He said he warned them for five years. Still nothing.

STAFF PHOTO BY PAUL HELLSTERN

[illegible] father [illegible] watches an Enid game.

Metal bats mean performance. Performance means sales, and until someone decides there is a danger to lining up against what MacKay calls "the monster," bat companies will continue to manufacture them.

"No one will do anything until you start talking money," David Brett [illegible]

Strike 1

[illegible] Memorial Park. [illegible] I can see that every time I hear that, I look [illegible] if someone got hit. [illegible] No one did. Not this time, anyway, but still Terry Brett wants to scream.

"I hate that sound," she said.

Jeremy Brett is still scared.

"When the ball hits the bat like that, I still flinch," he said.

A high-performance aluminum bat nearly took [illegible] life. His teammates saw it happen.

Five metal plates, 75 staples and 12 screws in the head later, Jeremy's injury came home to Enid.

Little has changed.

And there's nothing the Bretts can do about it.

MacKay agrees. He called the [redacted] after he heard of the injury. He said it was his fault.

"The technology that I opened up just allowed further and further increases in performance," MacKay said. "That's what sells bats."

Strike 2

[redacted] is exhausted. Tired of fighting but never tired of talking.

He talks to anyone who will listen. He's talked to Fox Sports. He's been interviewed by countless newspapers. He's not out of [redacted]. He [redacted] High athletic director [redacted] for the team with [redacted] pitcher's special helmet [redacted] wearing [redacted] protecting [redacted] wouldn't [redacted] something [redacted] Midwest City Jenks [redacted] coach Mickey [redacted] Gerkink said. "How can you make a kid [redacted] part. You could be taking away a scholarship or a chance for a kid to get drafted. I wouldn't force a kid (pitcher) to wear a helmet if they want to, fine. That's something that's up to them."

There's no way players will stop using metal bats and start wearing protective helmets until the issue is forced on them.

Not Jeremy's injury, not a special on FOX Sports, nothing will change the minds of teen-agers. Certainly the facts don't mean much.

"The ball is harder more frequently," said Amherst College coach Bill Thurston, a member on the NCAA rules committee. "It's like a shooting gallery out there. There's still a major difference between the performance of aluminum and wood. There's going to have to be an across-the-board ruling, and we're a long way from that now."

That means more injuries, said Thurston, who has been involved in several studies of the dangers of metal bats, including a 1998 study that projected more than 375 pitchers would get hurt from batted balls.

MacKay said the NCAA had an agreement with metal-bat makers that they would not manufacture bats to exceed the performance of a 1986 Easton Bb Black Magic. But he claims the industry didn't adhere to the agreement. MacKay's opinion, which he stated in an affidavit for the Bretts' lawsuit, is that the Air Attack 2 performed at a dangerous level. Dangerous to such an extent that the "ball jumps off the surface on impact with the bat analogous to a tennis ball off a tennis racket."

MacKay said Louisville Slugger knows that and does nothing about it.

Louisville Slugger failed to return calls to *The Oklahoman*.

Strike [redacted]

[redacted] this story [redacted] it's got to [redacted] ending," he said. "I still play baseball and this injury didn't stop me. It would have me playing baseball and doing something that I love to do [redacted] But that's just a fantasy for now. The reality of it goes like this [redacted] I want to go to court and kick their (Louisville Slugger) asses," Jeremy said. "They know these bats are dangerous, and they keep selling it. That's what makes me mad."

And it makes Jeremy's parents mad, too. Maybe a settlement in their favor, a big settlement, big enough to take away the money in a garbage bag, would make them happier.

But maybe not.

Likely, until high school federations intervene, players will continue to swing with heavy metal and the Bretts will keep flinching and trying to get others to understand the severity of staring down a silver bullet launched from 60 feet, 6 inches away.

Beginning next season, the particular Air Attack brand that struck the ball that hit Brett will be illegal under national

and the Bretts say that's little consolation; that most metal bats remain dangerous and legal.

"I'm frustrated," Terry said. "There's a few parents that I want to shake and say, 'Don't you know what these bats can do?' But I can't make them do anything."

Jeremy has thrown less than 15 innings this season. He warmed up Monday but didn't play. His coach said others have moved ahead of him in the rotation.

Gerkink said he's not scared to put Jeremy into games. He also said Jeremy isn't the same pitcher he was a season ago.

"When I see him at home and how sad he is that he didn't get to play, that hurts me more," Terry said.

What hurts even more is that the Bretts are helpless. Jeremy can wear his special helmet and use a less dangerous bat. That means he'll be safer. But what about everyone else?

[redacted] felt like that night when Terry called me from the hospital," David Brett said. "There's not a lot I can do. But I'm not going to quit trying."

STAFF WRITER RANDY ELLIS CONTRIBUTED TO THIS REPORT

2000 Division I Baseball Injury Survey
Pitcher Hit By a Batted Ball

PURPOSE: To quantify the number of Division I pitchers struck by hard-hit batted balls. Every Division I baseball program has been asked to participate in this study, which has been recommended by the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and endorsed by the College/University Athletic Trainers Committee.

DIRECTIONS: Please complete this form each time your pitcher is struck by a batted ball. There is no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher is unable to react to the ball and is hit, the incident should be reported. Please:

- Fill out a separate report for each occurrence.
- Circle the single best answer for each question.

Do not report batted balls that:

- Are deflected by the pitcher's glove and do not contact the body.
- Contact the body as a result of a bad hop vs. an inability to react.

I. Injury occurred during:

A. Practice
1. Batting Practice
2. Scrimmage
3. Pregame batting practice

B. Game
1. Day game
2. Night game

II. Pitcher was hit by a ball off:

A. An aluminum bat
B. A wood bat
C. A composite bat
D. Other _____

III. Pitcher was hit by a:

A. Direct line drive
B. One-hop ground ball
C. Other _____

IV. Severity (time loss):

A. No time loss
B. Left game or practice
C. Missed next practice
D. Missed next start or game
E. Other _____

V. Severity (medical attention):

A. No medical attention
B. Medical attention (athletic trainer)
C. Medical attention (physician)
D. Hospitalization
E. Surgery
F. Other _____

VI. Body area injured as a result of ball impact:

A. Face or head (specific area) _____
B. Neck
C. Upper extremity (specific area) _____
D. Torso (specific area) _____
E. Lower extremity (specific area) Shin
F. Other _____

VII. Type of injury:

A. Fracture
B. Concussion
C. Contusion
D. Laceration
E. Dislocation
F. Other _____

Thank you for your cooperation. Please return all forms and forward any questions to:

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Participation in sports requires an acceptance of risk. One critical piece of information concerns the time a pitcher has to react to a ball that is hit with a bat. Following release of the ball and follow through, a collegiate baseball pitcher is approximately 54 feet from the impact point where bat meets ball. Research indicates that the average time to react to a ball hit from that distance is approximately 0.4 seconds. The ball-exit velocity that matches this reaction time is 93 miles per hour. Ball-exit velocities from metal bats currently in use in collegiate play have been measured from 103 to 113 miles per hour, translating to a reaction time of 0.357 to 0.315 seconds at a distance of 54 feet. Therefore, there is a window of time during which a collegiate baseball pitcher could be vulnerable to being struck by a batted ball.

To be weighed against that analysis is information that, statistically, baseball has a low practice and game injury rate relative to the other 14 regular-season sports currently monitored by the NCAA. Additionally, from 1993 to 1998, the NCAA Injury Surveillance System (ISS), which samples 15-20% of schools sponsoring a sport, has shown that game injuries to pitchers impacted with a batted ball remained steady at 3 percent of reported injuries *requiring medical attention and restricting participation or performance for at least one day.*

Recent data collected over the 1997-98 season in Division I, however, show that the frequency of pitchers impacted with a batted ball is greater than might be expected from the ISS data. Surveys were distributed to athletic trainers at each Division I institution sponsoring baseball (273 schools) in January 1998 in an attempt to quantify the frequency of pitchers impacted by a batted ball. There were no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher was unable to react to the ball and was hit, the incident was to be reported. Batted balls that were deflected by the pitcher's glove and did not contact the body were not recorded. Following analysis of the data from 88 schools that initially reported and from a follow-up sample of 30 schools that did not initially report, it was projected that approximately 375 incidents of pitchers impacted with a batted ball occurred this past season in Division I baseball games alone.

While a majority of these impacts involved minimal injury, 30% required some missed time, and 11 percent required a physician's medical attention. The frequency of such occurrences was greater than might have been anticipated in the ISS data but was explainable by the window of vulnerability that appears to exist in the current college game.

At its June 1998 meeting, the NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports continued its review of this issue and issued the following statement: *The NCAA Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports is very concerned about the potential of serious injury from batted balls in the sport and supports research in this area. We are very pleased to see the bat manufacturers and administrative bodies coming together to address this issue in an objective and expedient manner. It is our hope that this combined endeavor will promote increased safety for the student-athlete.*

SUMMARY

Research indicates the existence a window of vulnerability of approximately 0.04 seconds to a baseball pitcher reacting to a batted ball. The risk for serious injury during this time is difficult to quantify; however, it has happened, and there is a potential for it to continue to occur (an estimated 375 pitchers struck in games this past year). NCAA umpires have responded to the reaction time issue by modifying their positions in a three-person umpire crew. Collegiate women's softball has eliminated use of the titanium bats because of similar concerns. The Executive Committee changes are consistent with these concerns as well as reestablishing a competitive balance between offense and defense.

CALCULATIONS

273 DI schools

88 schools –182 reports

30 initial non-responders: 15 schools actually had reports (30 total)

103 schools with reports / 212 actual reports = 2.06 reports / team

273 –88 = 185 initial non-responders / 2 = 93 schools

(93 projected responders + 88 actual responders) x 2.06 = 373 incidents

NCAA Injury Surveillance System (ISS) Baseball Injury Analysis

1. ISS Introduction.

a. Reportable injury:

- Occurs in organized intercollegiate practice or game
- Requires medical attention by athletics trainer or physician
- Restricts athletics participation or performance for one or more days beyond day of injury

b. Injury due to impact with batted ball added to survey for 1992-93 season.

c. Sampling: From 1993-1998, an average of 94 schools sampled out of average 789 schools sponsoring baseball **12% SAMPLE**

2. ISS Injury Analysis (All Divisions).

a.

Year	% Game Injuries due to Pitcher Impacted with a Batted Ball
1993	3%
1994	4%
1995	2%
1996	3%
1997	3%
1998	3%

b. From 1993-1998, 45 injuries to pitchers due to impact with a batted ball were reported that met NCAA ISS injury definition.

Extrapolating the 12% sample to all schools sponsoring baseball, this projects to:

- 375 injuries for all schools in games over the six year period (45 x 8.3)
- 63 injuries annually for all schools (375 / 6 yrs.)
- Approximately 22 injuries annually in Division I. (35% of all sponsoring schools)

3. 1997-98 Division I Batted Ball Survey.

a. Purpose: Quantify the frequency of pitchers impacted by a batted ball regardless of injury.

b. Methods:

- Sample: Division I institutions sponsoring baseball (273 schools).
- Injury definition: There were no minimum injury criteria; if the pitcher was unable to react to the ball and was hit, the incident was to be reported. Batted balls that were deflected by the pitcher's glove and did not contact the body were not recorded.

c. Results:

- Actual reports: 88 schools reported 182 incidents of pitchers hit with batted ball.
- Random telephone sample of initial non-responders: 30 schools sampled; 15 reported 30 incidents of pitchers hit with batted ball.
- Estimated reports / team: 103 (88 + 15) schools with reports / 212 (182 + 30) actual reports = 2.06 reports / team.
- Estimated number of non-responding schools that actually had pitchers hit with batted ball: 273 – 88 = 185 initial non-responders / 2 = 93 schools.
- Estimated number of D I pitchers impacted with a batted ball during games in 1997-98 season: 181 responders (93 projected + 88 actual) x 2.06 = 373

While a majority of these impacts involved minimal injury, 30% required some missed time, and 11 percent required a physician's medical attention.

4. Questions.

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1998 game

Frequencies

Statistics

		Injury occurred during	Pitcher was hit by ball off	Pitcher was hit by a	Severity (time loss)	Severity (medical attention)	Body area injured	Type of injury
N	Valid	176	175	172	175	175	176	176
	Missing	0	1	4	1	1	0	0

Frequency Table

Injury occurred during

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Day Game	141	80.1	80.1	80.1
	Night Game	35	19.9	19.9	100.0
	Total	176	100.0	100.0	

Pitcher was hit by ball off

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Aluminum Bat	170	96.6	97.1	97.1
	Composite Bat	5	2.8	2.9	100.0
	Total	175	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.6		
Total		176	100.0		

Pitcher was hit by a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Direct Line Drive	130	73.9	75.6	75.6
	One-hop Ground Ball	39	22.2	22.7	98.3
	Other	3	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	172	97.7	100.0	
Missing	System	4	2.3		
Total		176	100.0		

Severity (time loss)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No time loss	125	71.0	71.4	71.4
	Left game or practice	28	15.9	16.0	87.4
	Missed next practice	8	4.5	4.6	92.0
	Missed next start or game	6	3.4	3.4	95.4
	Other	2	1.1	1.1	96.6
	Missed next 2 pratices/games	4	2.3	2.3	98.9
	Season ending	2	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	175	99.4	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.6		
Total		176	100.0		

Severity (medical attention)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No medical attention	46	26.1	26.3	26.3
	Medical attention (athletic trainer)	109	61.9	62.3	88.6
	Medical attention (physican)	16	9.1	9.1	97.7
	Hospitalization	2	1.1	1.1	98 9
	Surgery	1	.6	.6	99.4
	Other	1	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	175	99.4	100 0	
Missing	System	1	.6		
Total		176	100.0		

Body area injured

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Face or head	11	6.3	6.3	6.3
	Neck	3	1.7	1.7	8.0
	Upper extrmity	36	20.5	20.5	28.4
	Torso	12	6.8	6 8	35.2
	Lower extremity	112	63.6	63 6	98.9
	Other	2	1.1	1.1	-100.0
	Total	176	100.0	100.0	

Type of injury

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Fracture	2	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Concussion	7	4.0	4.0	5.1
	Contusion	160	90.9	90.9	96.0
	Dislocation	2	1.1	1.1	97.2
	Other	5	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	176	100.0	100.0	

Frequencies

1998 (OVERALL)

Statistics

		Injury occurred during	Injury occurred during	Pitcher was hit by ball off	Pitcher was hit by a	Severity (time loss)	Severity (medical attention)
N	Valid	176	35	208	205	208	208
	Missing	35	176	3	6	3	3

Statistics

		Body area injured	Type of injury
N	Valid	209	209
	Missing	2	2

Frequency Table

Injury occurred during

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Day Game	141	66.8	80.1	80.1
	Night Game	35	16.6	19.9	100.0
	Total	176	83.4	100.0	
Missing	System	35	16.6		
Total		211	100 0		

Injury occurred during

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Batting Practice	17	8.1	48 6	48.6
	Scrimmage	18	8.5	51.4	100.0
	Total	35	16.6	100.0	
Missing	System	176	83.4		
Total		211	100 0		

Pitcher was hit by ball off

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Aluminum Bat	200	94.8	96.2	96.2
	Wood Bat	2	.9	1.0	97.1
	Composite Bat	6	2.8	2.9	100.0
	Total	208	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	3	1.4		
Total		211	100 0		

Pitcher was hit by a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Direct Line Drive	154	73.0	75.1	75.1
	One-hop Ground Ball	47	22.3	22.9	98.0
	Other	4	1.9	2.0	100 0
	Total	205	97.2	100.0	
Missing	System	6	2.8		
Total		211	100 0		

Severity (time loss)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulatve Percent
Valid	No time loss	143	67.8	68.8	68.8
	Left game or practice	36	17.1	17.3	86.1
	Missed next practice	12	5.7	5.8	91.8
	Missed next start or game	7	3.3	3.4	95.2
	Other	3	1.4	1.4	96.6
	Missed next 2 pratices/games	5	2.4	2.4	99.0
	Season ending	2	.9	1.0	100.0
	Total	208	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	3	1 4		
Total		211	100 0		

Pitcher was hit by ball off

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Aluminum Bat	200	94.8	96.2	96.2
	Wood Bat	2	.9	1.0	97.1
	Composite Bat	6	2.8	2.9	100.0
	Total	208	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	3	1.4		
Total		211	100.0		

Pitcher was hit by a

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Direct Line Drive	154	73.0	75.1	75.1
	One-hop Ground Ball	47	22.3	22.9	98.0
	Other	4	1.9	2.0	100.0
	Total	205	97.2	100.0	
Missing	System	6	2.8		
Total		211	100.0		

Severity (time loss)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No time loss	143	67.8	68.8	68.8
	Left game or practice	36	17.1	17.3	86.1
	Missed next practice	12	5.7	5.8	91.8
	Missed next start or game	7	3.3	3.4	95.2
	Other	3	1.4	1.4	96 6
	Missed next 2 pratices/games	5	2.4	2.4	99.0
	Season ending	2	.9	1.0	100.0
	Total	208	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	3	1.4		
Total		211	100.0		

Severity (medical attention)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No medical attention	53	25.1	25.5	25.5
	Medical attention (athletic trainer)	129	61.1	62.0	87.5
	Medical attention (physican)	21	10.0	10.1	97.6
	Hospitalization	2	.9	1.0	98.6
	Surgery	2	.9	1.0	99.5
	Other	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	208	98.6	100.0	
Missing	System	3	1.4		
Total		211	100 0		

Body area injured

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Face or head	15	7.1	7.2	7.2
	Neck	5	2.4	2.4	9.6
	Upper extrmity	42	19.9	20.1	29.7
	Torso	17	8.1	8.1	37.8
	Lower extremity	127	60.2	60 8	98.6
	Other	3	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	209	99 1	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.9		
Total		211	100 0		

Type of Injury

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Fracture	3	1.4	1.4	1.4
	Concussion	8	3 8	3 8	5.3
	Contusion	188	89.1	90.0	95.2
	Laceration	1	.5	.5	95.7
	Dislocation	2	.9	1.0	96.7
	Other	7	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	209	99.1	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.9		
Total		211	100 0		

1999 GAME INJURIES 2/11

Frequencies

Statistics

		Q1B	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q6AREA
N	Valid	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		Q7	Q7OTHER
N	Valid	221	221
	Missing	0	0

Frequency Table

Q1B

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	171	77.4	77.4	77.4
	2	50	22.6	22.6	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

Q2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	.5	.5	.5
	a	216	97.7	97.7	98.2
	c	4	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

Q3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	.5	.5	.5
	a	149	67.4	67.4	67.9
	b	69	31.2	31.2	99.1
	c	2	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

Q4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a	161	72.9	72.9	72.9
	b	36	16.3	16.3	89.1
	c	9	4.1	4.1	93.2
	d	6	2.7	2.7	95.9
	e	9	4.1	4.1	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

Q5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a	62	28.1	28.1	28.1
	b	143	64.7	64.7	92.8
	c	12	5.4	5.4	98.2
	d	1	.5	.5	98.6
	f	3	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

Q6

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a	7	3.2	3.2	3.2
	c	57	25.8	25.8	29.0
	d	21	9.5	9.5	38.5
	e	136	61.5	61.5	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

Q6AREA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		3	1.4	1.4	1.4
	1" above medial mall	1	.5	.5	1.8
	1st finger/1st meta	1	.5	.5	2.3
	1st metcarpal	1	.5	.5	2.7
	4th PIP joint	1	.5	.5	3.2
	abdomen	1	.5	.5	3.6
	above elbow	1	.5	.5	4.1
	ankle	9	4.1	4.1	8.1
	ankle (L)	2	.9	.9	9.0
	ankle (R)	1	.5	.5	9.5
	ant tibia	1	.5	.5	10.0
	ant. shoulder	1	.5	.5	10.4
	anterior leg	1	.5	.5	10.9
	arm	1	.5	.5	11.3
	back of head	1	.5	.5	11.8
	back of shoulder	1	.5	.5	12.2
	back rib area	1	.5	.5	12.7
	ball of foot	1	.5	.5	13.1

Q6AREA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	biceps-non throwing	1	.5	.5	13.6
	biceps area	1	.5	.5	14.0
	buttocks	1	.5	.5	14.5
	calf	8	3.6	3.6	18.1
	calf (R)	1	.5	.5	18.6
	calf/shin	1	.5	.5	19.0
	chest	2	.9	.9	19.9
	chest/chin	1	.5	.5	20.4
	clariole	1	.5	.5	20.8
	clavicle	1	.5	.5	21.3
	elbow	2	.9	.9	22.2
	elbow, lateral aspec	1	.5	.5	22.6
	extensor carpiulnari	2	.9	.9	23.5
	extreme lower abdome	1	.5	.5	24.0
	femoral region	1	.5	.5	24.4
	fibula head	1	.5	.5	24.9
	finger (index)	1	.5	.5	25.3
	first toe	1	.5	.5	25.8
	foot	8	3.6	3.6	29.4
	foot (L)	4	1.8	1.8	31.2
	foot (R)	3	1.4	1.4	32.6
	forearm	5	2.3	2.3	34.8
	forearm (L)	1	.5	.5	35.3
	forearm/wrist	1	.5	.5	35.7
	frontal bone	1	.5	.5	36.2
	gastrix	1	.5	.5	36.7
	gastroc	1	.5	.5	37.1
	gastrol	1	.5	.5	37.6
	gastronemius muscle	1	.5	.5	38.0
	great toe	1	.5	.5	38.5
	groin	1	.5	.5	38.9
	hamstring	4	1.8	1.8	40.7
	hamtstrong	1	.5	.5	41.2
	hand	7	3.2	3.2	44.3
	hand (L)	1	.5	.5	44.8
	hand (little finger)	1	.5	.5	45.2
	hand (R)	2	.9	.9	46.2
	head (R) temp side	1	.5	.5	46.6
	heel	1	.5	.5	47.1
	hip	2	.9	.9	48.0
	hip (front)	1	.5	.5	48.4
	hip (L)	1	.5	.5	48.9
	hip (R)	2	.9	.9	49.8
	inner thigh	2	.9	.9	50.7
	inside of right knee	1	.5	.5	51.1
	jaw (L)	1	.5	.5	51.6
	knee	6	2.7	2.7	54.3
	knee (L)	1	.5	.5	54.8
	knee (R)	1	.5	.5	55.2
	knee cap (patella)	1	.5	.5	55.7
	lat malleolus	2	.9	.9	56.6

Q6AREA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	lateral calconeous	1	.5	.5	57.0
	lateral glut (R)	1	.5	.5	57.5
	lateral malleous (R)	1	.5	.5	57.9
	lateral shin	1	.5	.5	58.4
	lateral thigh	1	.5	.5	58.8
	lateral upper quad	1	.5	.5	59.3
	latissimus dorsi	1	.5	.5	59.7
	left calf	1	.5	.5	60.2
	left foot	2	.9	.9	61.1
	left knee	1	.5	.5	61.5
	left lower leg	1	.5	.5	62.0
	left quad	1	.5	.5	62.4
	left shin	1	.5	.5	62.9
	left wrist	1	.5	.5	63.3
	leg (lower)	1	.5	.5	63.8
	low back	1	.5	.5	64.3
	lower buttock	1	.5	.5	64.7
	lower leg	1	.5	.5	65.2
	lower leg (tibia)	1	.5	.5	65.6
	lower shin/ankle	1	.5	.5	66.1
	medial biceps femons	1	.5	.5	66.5
	medial instep	1	.5	.5	67.0
	mid back	1	.5	.5	67.4
	outer thigh	1	.5	.5	67.9
	patella	1	.5	.5	68.3
	pitching hand	1	.5	.5	68.8
	pitching hand (R)	1	.5	.5	69.2
	posst iliac crest	1	.5	.5	69.7
	post rot cuff	1	.5	.5	70.1
	post. deltoid	1	.5	.5	70.6
	quad	2	.9	.9	71.5
	quad (L)	1	.5	.5	71.9
	quad (R)	2	.9	.9	72.9
	quadricep (R)	1	.5	.5	73.3
	quads	1	.5	.5	73.8
	rectus femoris (L)	1	.5	.5	74.2
	rib cage	1	.5	.5	74.7
	ribcage 9-10	1	.5	.5	75.1
	ribs	1	.5	.5	75.6
	right ankle	1	.5	.5	76.0
	right elbow	1	.5	.5	76.5
	right forearm	2	.9	.9	77.4
	right lateral ankle	1	.5	.5	77.8
	right lower leg	1	.5	.5	78.3
	right midback	1	.5	.5	78.7
	right orbit	1	.5	.5	79.2
	right shoulder	1	.5	.5	79.6
	right thigh	1	.5	.5	80.1
	right wrist	1	.5	.5	80.5
	shin	4	1.8	1.8	82.4
	shin (L)	3	1.4	1.4	83.7

Q6AREA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	shin (R)	5	2.3	2.3	86.0
	shin/ankle	1	.5	.5	86.4
	shoulder	1	.5	.5	86.9
	shoulder (L)	1	.5	.5	87.3
	shoulder/deltoid	1	.5	.5	87.8
	sternum	1	.5	.5	88.2
	stomach	2	.9	.9	89.1
	supra-iliac region	1	.5	.5	89.6
	thigh	2	.9	.9	90.5
	thigh (L)	1	.5	.5	91.0
	thoracic-back	1	.5	.5	91.4
	throwing hand	1	.5	.5	91.9
	tibia	2	.9	.9	92.8
	tibia (L)	1	.5	.5	93.2
	tibia (R)	1	.5	.5	93.7
	tibia (right)	1	.5	.5	94.1
	toes	1	.5	.5	94.6
	upper arm	1	.5	.5	95.0
	upper cheek (R)	1	.5	.5	95.5
	upper hamstring	2	.9	.9	96.4
	upper leg	1	.5	.5	96.8
	upper quadrant	1	.5	.5	97.3
	vatus intermedius	1	.5	.5	97.7
	wrist	1	.5	.5	98.2
	wrist (L)	1	.5	.5	98.6
	wrist of glove hand	1	.5	.5	99.1
	wrist/glove hand	2	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

Q7

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a	6	2.7	2.7	2.7
	b	4	1.8	1.8	4.5
	c	194	87.8	87.8	92.3
	d	3	1.4	1.4	93.7
	f	14	6.3	6.3	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

Q7OTHER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		206	93.2	93.2	93.2
	bruise	1	.5	.5	93.7
	contusion/concussion	1	.5	.5	94.1
	minor abrasion	1	.5	.5	94.6
	never complained	1	.5	.5	95.0
	no attention needed	1	.5	.5	95.5
	no extensive injury	1	.5	.5	95.9
	no injury	3	1.4	1.4	97.3
	none	4	1.8	1.8	99.1
	None	1	.5	.5	99.5
	questionable	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	221	100.0	100.0	

PRACTICE INJURIES P. 8/11

Frequencies

Statistics

		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q6AREA	Q7
N	Valid	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statistics

		Q7OTHER	Q1A
N	Valid	36	36
	Missing	0	0

Frequency Table

Q2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a	34	94.4	94.4	94.4
	b	1	2.8	2.8	97.2
	c	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Q3

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	2.8	2.8	2.8
	a	25	69.4	69.4	72.2
	b	9	25.0	25.0	97.2
	c	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Q4

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	2.8	2.8	2.8
	a	18	50.0	50.0	52.8
	b	9	25.0	25.0	77.8
	c	2	5.6	5.6	83.3
	d	2	5.6	5.6	88.9
	e	4	11.1	11.1	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Q5

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a	9	25.0	25.0	25.0
	b	21	58.3	58.3	83.3
	c	4	11.1	11.1	94.4
	e	2	5.6	5.6	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Q6

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a	2	5.6	5.6	5.6
	c	11	30.6	30.6	36.1
	d	4	11.1	11.1	47.2
	e	18	50.0	50.0	97.2
	f	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Q6AREA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		1	2.8	2.8	2.8
	ankle	1	2.8	2.8	5.6
	ankle (R)	1	2.8	2.8	8.3
	calf.	1	2.8	2.8	11.1
	chest-sup to (R)nipp	1	2.8	2.8	13.9
	clarlole	1	2.8	2.8	16.7
	elbow (L)	1	2.8	2.8	19.4
	extensor carpiulnari	1	2.8	2.8	22.2
	foot	3	8.3	8.3	30.6
	forearm	1	2.8	2.8	33.3
	heel (R)	1	2.8	2.8	36.1
	knee (R)	1	2.8	2.8	38.9
	lateral maleolus	1	2.8	2.8	41.7
	latissimus dorsi	1	2.8	2.8	44.4
	left, first 3 digits	1	2.8	2.8	47.2
	mandible	2	5.6	5.6	52.8
	medial knee	1	2.8	2.8	55.6
	mid latisimus dors	1	2.8	2.8	58.3
	pectoralis muscle	1	2.8	2.8	61.1
	posterior thigh	1	2.8	2.8	63.9
	right thigh	1	2.8	2.8	66.7
	rt shoulder	1	2.8	2.8	69.4
	shin	1	2.8	2.8	72.2
	shin (L)	1	2.8	2.8	75.0
	testicles.	1	2.8	2.8	77.8
	thumb-dip joint	1	2.8	2.8	80.6
	thumb	1	2.8	2.8	83.3
	tibia (R)	3	8.3	8.3	91.7
	tricep (L)	1	2.8	2.8	94.4
	tricep (R)	1	2.8	2.8	97.2
	wrist (L)	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Q7

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	a	3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	b	2	5.6	5.6	13.9
	c	30	83.3	83.3	97.2
	f	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Q7OTHER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		35	97.2	97.2	97.2
	sprain/contusion	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Q1A

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	16	44.4	44.4	44.4
	2	20	55.6	55.6	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

J. W. MACKAY

Route 9, Box 185, Highway 49 East
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Mobile: (903) 577-2225
FAX: (903) 572-1575

MAY 12, 2000

DR. SUE KYLE
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE
U. S. C. P. S. C.
4330 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD 20814

SENT VIA FAX

DEAR DR. KYLE,

IN REFERENCE TO OUR PHONE CONVERSATION OF 5-12-00, I APPRECIATE YOUR CALLING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE POWERS THAT BE THE FOLLOWING:

1. N. C. A. A. NEWS ARTICLE WHERE N. C. A. A. STATES THEY HAVE NO OBJECTION TO THE C. P. S. C. REVIEWING THE BAT ISSUE.
2. PAGE 49-54 OF THE PETITION WHICH MAKES IT CLEAR THAT TODD PETR, OF N. C. A. A. HAS STATED THAT WOOD PERFORMANCE IS THE PERFORMANCE STANDARD N. C. A. A. IS TRYING TO GET TO. ADDITIONALLY, THE LETTERS FROM JIM SHERWOOD, THE CHIEF COMPLIANCE TESTER FOR THE N. C. A. A., SHOWING THAT THE TEST NOW IN PLACE DOESN'T GET METAL BATS TO WOOD PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND HAS A LOOPHOLE THAT ALLOWS CERTAIN BATS TO BE LETHAL. SHERWOOD ALSO STATES HE HAS ENOUGH INFORMATION TO CHANGE THE TEST PROTOCOL NOW.

IT APPEARS THIS PETITION IS RECEIVING AN UNUSUAL AMOUNT OF SCRUTINY AND THAT I REALLY WELCOME. IF C. P. S. C. GIVES THE PETITION A FAIR HEARING, I WILL BE COMPLETELY SATISFIED.

PERSONAL REGARDS,

J. W. MACKAY

CC: MR. JAY DEMARCO

■ Association-wide

Former bat designer requests government intervention

BY KAY HAWES
STAFF WRITER

Jack MacKay Jr., a former baseball bat designer for Louisville Slugger, has petitioned the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), asking that it issue a rule requiring the wood-like performance of all nonwood baseball bats and recall all nonwood baseball bats that exceed the performance of wood baseball bats.

In a 75-page petition sent to the independent federal regulatory agency, MacKay details his perspective of the debate over metal and nonwood bats and also asks the CPSC to levy penalties against bat manufacturers that he asserts have violated federal law by failing to report information to the CPSC about serious injuries sustained by people injured by their products.

From 1987 to 1997, MacKay designed bats — including aluminum bats — for Hillerich & Bradsby, the manufacturers of Louisville Slugger bats.

"Little did I know when I designed those bats, we would end up with something that was just lethal," MacKay told the Associated Press of his years as a bat designer. "Bats now act like tennis rackets."

In the petition, MacKay alleges improprieties on the part of many different aluminum bat manufacturers. He also alleges that the aluminum bats currently in use include those that pose a significant threat to players' safety.

"The aluminum bat manufacturers have fraudulently represented to the public, and various rule-making and governing bodies, that the aluminum bats they produce perform like wood bats," MacKay wrote. "They purposely have withheld critical testing information regarding bat performance from the NCAA because they do not want to reveal the truth about the performance of aluminum bats."

MacKay does not oppose the use of aluminum bats in baseball, but he believes they should perform like wood.

"I think there's a great place for aluminum," MacKay said during the "All Things Considered" program on National Public Radio.

"I think it can be very cost-effective. I think that aluminum has to be tailored so that it performs like wood."

In the petition, MacKay asserted that wood is representative of the widely acceptable level of risk in the game of baseball.

"Although there is a certain level of risk involved in playing the sport of baseball, the level of risk associated with wood bats has generally been accepted by all associated with the game as the 'reasonable level of risk.' Therefore, any greater level of risk than that presented by traditional wood bats is unreasonable. After extensive testing and research, there is simply no question that the aluminum bats today substantially outperform traditional wood bats, and that the risk of serious injury to pitchers and infielders has become more prevalent," MacKay wrote.

The NCAA does not object to the CPSC reviewing the issue, but the Association does not agree with all of the statements MacKay makes in the petition document.

"While the NCAA would welcome input from the CPSC with regard to nonwood bats, we take exception to some of the assertions MacKay makes in his petition about the safety of the bats being used this spring and about alleged negotiations between the Association and metal bat manufacturers on the testing protocol," said Elsa Kircher Cole, NCAA general counsel.

"The NCAA made no changes to its proposed bat testing protocol to settle a lawsuit that Easton had brought against the Association. The NCAA would not compromise its concerns about bat performance in that way. Additionally, we had every confidence in our legal position and eventual success at trial."

Midseason trends point to decline in offensive performance

Now that the midseason baseball statistics are available, it is possible to back up hunches with concrete numbers: This season's baseball bats are not as hot as last year's bats, according to Don Kessinger, chair of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and [illegible] athletics director and [illegible] baseball coach at the [illegible] of Mississippi.

[illegible]

the Association a few weeks ago show batting averages, home-run averages and pitchers' earned-run averages all are lower than last season in Division I. Also notable is a comparison between this season's trends and those from the 1998 season.

Batting averages went from .303 in 1999 and .306 in 1998 (an all-time high) to .294 at the middle of the season this year. Home runs per game stand at 0.77 this season, compared to 0.85 in 1999 and [illegible] another all-time high [illegible] Earned run averag[illegible]

from a 1998 high of 6.12 to 5.94 in 1999 and 5.49 by midseason this year.

The decline in offense can be attributed to changes in the NCAA's bat protocol, said Ty Halpin, NCAA publications editor and liaison to the Baseball Rules Committee. "Declines like these are what the committee was trying to achieve," Halpin said. "I [illegible] perhaps [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

their diameter to 2 ¾ inches and specified that they could be no more than 3 ounces lighter than their weight in inches. This year's bats must meet a three-prong standard that added a batted-ball exit speed of no more than 97 miles per hour in the laboratory.

"It's absolutely a better game than it was two years ago," Kessinger said. "I [illegible] to the point that the bats were too hot. This year, the [illegible] are hitting home [illegible] ones who [illegible]

guys hitting opposite-field home runs. You don't see that as much right now."

Halpin also noted that the NCAA Baseball Research Panel will continue to monitor the bats used this season, and the group also is planning to explore the possibility of adding a balance-point requirement to the standard, an issue that has received a great deal of attention lately.

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the last [illegible]," Halpin said. "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sherwood e-mailed Petsenberger back discussing the balance point issue and other changes he thought must be made. Sherwood sent a copy of this e-mail to NCAA on 2-6-00. Ty Halpin at NCAA immediately e-mailed Sherwood the following message on 2-7-00:

> "Jim, I think we should keep this sort of correspondence to a minimum. There is no reason to get people riled up when there is a very good possibility that we won't make any changes to the protocol. I've talked with Todd and Elsa about this...we really don't have a compelling reason for a change at this point, at least not until we see a pretty big change on the field. That's not to say it's not a possibility, just not probable. Let's try and keep these discussions internal (Todd, Elsa, Scott B., etc.) Let me know if you have any questions." Ty (Exhibit 11-U)

Sherwood immediately sent a memo to NCAA, (Ty, Todd, Elsa), via e-mail on 2-7-00, that stated in part:

> "In September, I thought the NCAA had a reasonable bat rule and a acceptable backup clause should change be warranted. The clause where this rule can change as of 01 Aug 2000 is the only reason I agreed to a compromised protocol for the first year. I understood the urgency to end the Easton case and cooperated in resolving that matter. However, the resolution of the Easton case may have been traded for a far worse scenario."
>
> "Now that I have tested (and certified) the NCAA 2000-season bats, I am genuinely concerned that someone is going to get seriously hurt and potentially killed—and most likely with an H&B bat. The H&B bats have a relatively low (balance point) MOI compared to the competitions' bats. The players are going to be able to swing these H&B bats faster than bats in the past."
>
> "length/weight/model combinations in the protocol was OK, until these guys saw the loophole. The loophole was to move the balance point in so far that the bat

would pass the BHM test, but still be lethal in the field. The lethal part comes from the fact that the bat can be swung faster in the field than what we swing it on the BHM in the lab. I can assure you that the H&B 34-in bat will significantly outhit its 34-in wood counterpart in the field."

"Furthermore, the H&B bats barely made it through the certification process. I recommend pulling some from the field and/or shelves for immediate compliance testing."

"The NFHS is moving toward a standard similar to the NCAA with two additions: (1) specifying a minimum MOI and (2) a sliding scale for swing speed based on length. The bat companies do not like it. And why don't they like it? Because it will force the nonwood bats to hit like wood and swing like wood."

"I would appreciate receiving a letter from the NCAA saying that the NCAA will protect my lab and me from any responsibility of what harm may come from these bats. I was simply a certification center for processing NCAA protocol bats. There is a strong potential for a lawsuit arising from these bats, and it scares me."

"I also suggest that this letter be shared with the members of the Blue Ribbon Panel and that a meeting of the panel be called soon after they receive this correspondence."

Sherwood didn't hear anything from NCAA and he asked Petitioner what he should do? Petitioner recommended writing NCAA again so Sherwood did on February 25, 2000. He stated in part:

"In my e-mail of 07 February 2000, I informed you of my concern that the lack of a criterion for a minimum MOI (could also be referred to as a balance-point range) has left a hole in the NCAA bat certification protocol, which is being

exploited by some of the bat manufacturers to make bats that will outperform their wood counterparts in the field."

"In September 1999, I thought the NCAA had a reasonable bat rule and an acceptable backup clause should change be warranted. I think it is time to exercise the clause to change the protocol as of 01 August 2000. Furthermore, I think that it is unfair to let the bat companies operate under the impression that nothing is going to change in the protocol when conditions warrant that there should be a change in it for future seasons."

"The best thing the NCAA can do is to address the issue head-on and now. The bat companies claim that they need much more lead-time to design, test and make bats for the upcoming season than they were given for 2000. The final year-2000 protocol was not developed until the end of September 1999. We have data from the certification testing of the NCAA 2000-season bats to substantiate a change in protocol now."

"At least one company is making bats that have a balance point, which is markedly different from wood. The players are going to be able to swing these bats faster than bats in the past."

The NCAA never responded to either letter but instead initiated a field testing protocol to go pull bats from the colleges and test these bats to see if they passed the test. This makes no sense as the bats in the field are already compromised by the change in the testing protocol. This new testing of field bats will only prove that the compromised bats are still compromised. This is just another delay and smoke and mirrors test. The NCAA announced a three-year moratorium on changes in the Easton lawsuit settlement so they are between a rock and a hard place. (Exhibit 11-V) (Exhibit 11-N) (Exhibit 23-B)

In February 2000, Jim Sherwood posted his conclusions to studying the existing compromised protocol test and posted his conclusion on his web site:

CONCLUSIONS

-NCAA rule based on "safety"-not wood-like performance.

-Present rule can be "circumvented".

-Data is now in place to support a rule that follows the spirit of the bat regulation.

-NCAA needs to take action and close the loop. (Exhibit 11-X)

On April 2, 2000, FOX Sports, "Goin Deep" program aired a report on this series of events. (Exhibit 27)

Sports Illustrated ran an article titled "Killer Bats" in its February issue that quoted Bill Thurston as saying:

"The injuries started popping up when the C405 aluminum alloy came out as the bat standard in 1996-brain damage, broken jaws, teeth knocked out," says Bill Thurston, rules editor of the NCAA baseball rules committee for the last 15 years. "We really became concerned that pitchers couldn't defend themselves against the rockets being hit off these bats." "Our original concern was to get the game back in balance and make the game safer for the pitcher," Thurston says. "With the change in protocol, neither goal has been accomplished."

Steve Baum of Baum Research was quoted as saying:

"The protocol was specifically altered to cover up the metal bats trampoline and center-of-gravity effects, because the 1999 metal bats would not have passed," says Baum, a maker of wood-composite bats who's suing the NCAA and three aluminum-bat makers. He cites 19 alterations, ranging from setting the benchmark exit speed at 97 mph to lowering the pitch and bat speeds enough to

dampen the trampoline effects. Davis insists that these changes were made so that Easton bats would pass muster." (Exhibit 11-X)

ESPN magazine wrote a related article and quoted Bill Thurston as saying:

"The testing protocol was changed to standards we meant to be illegal." The thing that is shocking to me is the NCAA took the Rules Committee completely out of it."

George Manning of Louisville Slugger was quoted as saying in this same article:

"We became aware of how they were going to test, and our goal was to satisfy what players wanted and still pass the test." (Exhibit 11-X)

On April 10, 2000 the NCAA published two articles in their News and Features Section. The first article entitled, "Baseball bat standards return to the examination table." This article has NCAA denying that the protocol was changed to accommodate the settlement of the Easton lawsuit and explanation of NCAA actions. NCAA Director Of Research, Todd A. Petr, is quoted as saying:

"The standard is and has always been wood," Petr said. "Any changes in the protocol were run past the scientists on the panel. If we felt a compromise wasn't appropriate, we didn't do it."

The whole purpose of all the testing was to get back to wood like performance. It simply has not been done. Anything higher performing than wood presents unreasonable danger to the consumer.

The second NCAA article of April 10, 2000, is titled: "NCAA Baseball Research Panel sought wood-like standard to start". NCAA Director of Research, Petr is again quoted as saying:

> "Our goal here was to make an aluminum bat hit like a wood bat under the same conditions." (Exhibit 11-Z)

There is not question that all associations, bat manufacturers and scientist understood there is a safety issue involved with high performance aluminum bats. The manufacturers have been able to quiet the associations who make the rules because Little League, Dixie Youth Baseball, Pony League, Babe Ruth League, Colt League, American Softball Association and many others are paid royalties so the association name is put on the bat used in that particular league. This amounts to substantial sums of money the associations don't want to lose. The NCAA has 200 coaches being paid by the manufacturers and ABCA receives over $100,000.00, annually for ABCA National Trophy, etc., and its association. Manufacturers sponsor clinics, trade shows, and many other activities, which the associations don't want to lose. The manufacturers get advertising and tremendous sales are generated from these endeavors so its very easy to see why associations have the off again-on again approach to regulations. CPSC is the only entity that is independent and can set the performance standards so they will be followed. Any performance over wood bats exposes the consumers to unnecessary risks of injury.

Description of Risk

Nature and Severity of the Risk of Injury

The game of baseball has been played professionally for over 125 years with wood bats. Only in the past 27 years have amateur players used nonwood bats in Little League, High School and College Competition. In 1974, the first year that aluminum bats were allowed in intercollegiate competition, the aluminum bat was a cost-effective alternative to wood bats. However, in the past 15 years, innovative design principles have fueled a performance race by bat manufacturers in an attempt to gain more and

FAX # 301-504-0081

Amherst College Baseball

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Athletic Dept.
Amherst College
Amherst, Mass. 01002

5-11-00

To: Dr. Kyle

From: Bill Thurston

The original Letter was MAILED

To you Today.

Bill Thurston

Amherst College Baseball

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May 11, 2000

Dr. Sue B. Kyle, Ph.d.
U.S. Consumer Protection Safety Commission
4330 East-West Hi-way
Bethesda, MD 20814

Dear Dr. Kyle,

I am writing to offer my support of the petition submitted by Mr. Jack MacKay concerning high performance non-wood baseball bats. As the Rules Editor for the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee for the past 15 years I have been deeply involved with the non-wood bat performance and the player safety issue.

First, let me give you a little background on my baseball playing and coaching experience so you can see how much I have been involved in college and amateur baseball:

- Played baseball (P + OF) at the University of Michigan
- Played professionally in the Detroit Tiger Organization for three seasons.
- Head Coach at Amherst College for 35 years, winning 70% of all games coached.
- Inducted into the American Baseball Coaches Association's Hall of Fame, January 1997.
- Pitching consultant for Dr. James Andrews, American Sport Medicine Institute, Birmingham, AL.
- Coached National teams or conducted baseball clinics in Australia, Canada, China, Holland, Italy, Panama, and Romania.
- Pitching Coach for Team USA.
- Produced pitching videos, books, and various articles on baseball. Speaker at close to 200 baseball coaching clinics.
- Baseball Rules Editor for the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee 1985 – Present.

As the long term Rules Editor, my work and experience in the bat issue is more extensive than that of any other member of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee or NCAA staff personnel. I have observed and been involved in testing baseballs and baseball bats. I developed the "Pitchers Hit by Batted Ball Study" for the NCAA and NATA as well as completing a number of statistical studies comparing wood to non-wood bat performance. (You have records of many of the studies along with the petition.) I have had my records and files subpoenaed by Louisville Bat Company, and in 1999 I gave a total of 3 days of deposition involving the bat issue! Needless to say, I've been more involved than I wanted to be!

It is my personal belief that the present non-wood high performance bats not only clearly out perform wood bats, but are much more dangerous to defensive players, particularly pitchers. A player can swing a lighter, better-balanced aluminum bat faster than a normal wood bat. Not only is the batted ball exit speed greater (10-12 mph) but the ball is hit harder more frequently. (According to Dr. Crisco's study, 12 times more frequent than off a wood bat.) The reason the aluminum bat out performs wood is because of the trampoline effect, increased swing speed, and gives a hitter better bat control.

Bat manufacturers like to state that major league pitchers are hit by batted balls off wood bats. That's true, and these pitchers have more experience than college or high school pitchers who have to defend themselves against line drives which are hit faster and faster more often. Believe me, if pro pitchers faced pro hitters using aluminum bats, the number of pitchers being hit by batted balls would increase dramatically. The pro game could not be played safely with aluminum bats.

A good example of professional baseball's concern about safety is that they do not allow aluminum bats to be used in Olympic baseball competition! The major reason for this is their concern about injury to their pro prospects.

Much of the information I have learned about the performance on non-wood bats comes from men such as Jack MacKay, Dr. Trey Crisco, Prof. Sherwood, Dr. Glenn Fleisig, and Steve Baum. Jack MacKay is the only one of these men who has worked in the aluminum bat industry and clearly understood what bat manufacturers were doing to increase bat performance each year.

By 1996, Jack came to believe that the bat manufacturers had gone too far in elevating bat performance. Not only was the game out of balance, but he was troubled by the increased number of serious injuries from batted balls. Jack MacKay tried to get his company (Louisville) to detune bats, and even talked with representatives of Easton Bat Co. about doing the same. When these attempts proved fruitless, Jack started cooperating with me, as the Rules Editor, and the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee. I want to make it very clear, that without the work and help from Jack MacKay, the NCAA would not have had knowledge of the actions and lack of cooperation from various bat manufacturers. Their strategy was to confuse the issue and continue business as usual.

I personally appreciate, trust and respect what Jack MacKay has done in trying to get aluminum bat performance back to a safer wood like level. I hope we don't have to wait until some pitchers are killed by a batted ball as has happen in Japan three times in the past two years.

If I can be of further help, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Bill Thurston

Bill Thurston
Amherst College
NCA Baseball Rules Editor

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Gary Demarco

FROM: [signature]

DATE: 5-9-00

FAX #: 301-504-0081

OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

MESSAGE:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
ATTORNEY CLIENT PRIVILEGE
JACK AND KAYE MacKay
ROUTE 9, BOX 185, HIGHWAY 49
MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS 75455

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Former bat designer requests government intervention

BY KAY HAWES
STAFF WRITER

Jack MacKay Jr., a former baseball bat designer for Louisville Slugger, has petitioned the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), asking that it issue a rule requiring the wood-like performance of all nonwood baseball bats and recall all nonwood baseball bats that exceed the performance of wood baseball bats.

In a 75-page petition sent to the independent federal regulatory agency, MacKay details his perspective of the debate over metal and nonwood bats and also asks the CPSC to levy penalties against bat manufacturers that he asserts have violated federal law by failing to report information to the CPSC about serious injuries sustained by people injured by their products.

From 1987 to 1997, MacKay designed bats — including aluminum bats — for Hillerich & Bradsby, the manufacturers of Louisville Slugger bats.

"Little did I know when I designed those bats, we would end up with something that was just lethal," MacKay told the Associated Press of his years as a bat designer. "Bats now act like tennis rackets."

In the petition, MacKay alleges improprieties on the part of many different aluminum bat manufacturers. He also alleges that the aluminum bats currently in use include those that pose a significant threat to players' safety.

"The aluminum bat manufacturers have fraudulently represented to the public, and various rule-making and governing bodies, that the aluminum bats they produce perform like wood bats," MacKay wrote. "They purposely have withheld critical testing information regarding bat performance from the NCAA because they do not want to reveal the truth about the performance of aluminum bats."

MacKay does not oppose the use of aluminum bats in baseball, but he believes they should perform like wood.

"I think there's a great place for aluminum," MacKay said during the "All Things Considered" program on National Public Radio.

"I think it can be very cost-effective. I think that aluminum has to be tailored so that it performs like wood."

In the petition, MacKay asserted that wood is representative of the widely acceptable level of risk in the game of baseball.

"Although there is a certain level of risk involved in playing the sport of baseball, the level of risk associated with wood bats has generally been accepted by all associated with the game as the 'reasonable level of risk.' Therefore, any greater level of risk than that presented by traditional wood bats is unreasonable. After extensive testing and research, there is simply no question that the aluminum bats today substantially outperform traditional wood bats, and that the risk of serious injury to pitchers and infielders has become more prevalent," MacKay wrote.

The NCAA does not object to the CPSC reviewing the issue, but the Association does not agree with all of the statements MacKay makes in the petition document.

"While the NCAA would welcome input from the CPSC with regard to nonwood bats, we take exception to some of the assertions MacKay makes in his petition about the safety of the bats being used this spring and about alleged negotiations between the Association and metal bat manufacturers on the testing protocol," said Elsa Kircher Cole, NCAA general counsel.

"The NCAA made no changes to its proposed bat testing protocol to settle a lawsuit that Easton had brought against the Association. The NCAA would not compromise its concerns about bat performance in that way. Additionally, we had every confidence in our legal position and eventual success at trial."

Midseason trends point to decline in offensive performance

Now that the midseason baseball statistics are available, it is possible to back up hunches with concrete numbers: This season's baseball bats are not as hot as last year's bats, according to Don Kessinger, chair of the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and [illegible] athletics director and [illegible] baseball coach at the [illegible] of Mississippi.

[illegible] games," he said. [illegible] coming back into the [illegible]

[illegible] the Association a few weeks ago show batting averages, home-run averages and pitchers' earned-run averages all are lower than last season in Division I. Also notable is a comparison between this season's trends and those from the 1998 season.

Batting averages went from .303 in 1999 and .306 in 1998 (an all-time high) to .291 at the middle of the season this year. Home runs per game stand at 0.77 this season compared to 0.95 in 1999 and 1.06 (another all-time high) in 1998. Earned-run average [illegible] from a 1998 high of 6.12 to 5.94 in 1999 and 5.49 by midseason this year.

The decline in offense can be attributed to changes in the NCAA's bat protocol, said Ty Halpin, NCAA publications editor and liaison to the Baseball Rules Committee. "Declines like these are what the committee was trying to achieve," Halpin said. "I think perhaps the most telling [illegible] is that [illegible] [illegible]."

[illegible] their diameter to 2 [illegible] inches and specified that they could be no more than 3 ounces lighter than their weight in inches. This year's bats must meet a three-prong standard that added a batted-ball exit speed of no more than 97 miles per hour in the laboratory.

"It's absolutely a better game than it was two years ago," Kessinger said. "Then, we'd gotten to the point that the bats were too hot. This year, the [illegible] who are hitting home runs are the ones who [illegible] guys hitting opposite-field home runs. You don't see that as much right now."

Halpin also noted that the NCAA Baseball Research Panel will continue to monitor the bats used this season, and the group also is planning to explore the possibility of adding a balance-point requirement to the standard, an issue that has received a great deal of attention lately.

"They [illegible] the bat standard," Halpin said. "There [illegible]"

Light and Thomas observe that "the Clinton administration brought much of the current delay on itself through early stumbles and later scandals," but said the underlying causes will not be removed "merely because the Clinton administration leaves office."

A major complaint is the time it takes to fill out the financial disclosure and other background information forms. "It is a very cumbersome, drawn-out process of just filling out paperwork, answering the same questions in different ways and in different order" for the FBI, the White House personnel office and the Senate committee holding confirmation hearings, one Clinton administration official said.

Light and his partners in the project, funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts, plan a second survey this autumn of state and local elected officials, corporate executives, university presidents and heads of large nonprofit organizations, asking whether their view of the appointment process has had any impact on their willingness to serve in government. Light told me he thinks it will show "we're on the verge of losing a lot of people from the pool of talent we'd like to have to staff the top rungs of government."

An earlier survey he did showed that top college graduates who choose public service careers now prefer to work in the nonprofit or private sector rather than for the federal government.

Later, Light's group will try to make practical suggestions to the president-elect on ways to rationalize this process and make it less of an ordeal. But any change will require both the Senate and the White House to recognize, as Morton said, that "the purpose of politics is to establish government."

"They have to realize," Light said, "that they are in a talent war, and the people they want to enlist have many other options."

When the appointment process becomes an endless obstacle course, this country is the loser.

ing, Gates likes view here Thursday. His comments seemed driven in part by Microsoft's broader public-relations effort to recover from its recent legal disasters, in which a federal judge ruled the company had violated the antitrust laws, and the Justice Department urged that it be broken in two.

But his remarks were also shaped by some fundamental changes taking place in the computer market—especially a movement away from Microsoft's closed "Windows" architecture and toward openness and connectivity—to which the company must adapt quickly or risk losing its dominant position.

he will need to examine policy decisions, training and cultural aspects that need changing."

One sign of Ballmer's thinking was his frank assessment of his predecessor, Gates, who he said had been "an incredible friend" for 26 years and who remains Microsoft's chairman.

"Bill's focus in life is on the right answer, the truth, the correct path. It's almost moralizing, sometimes. If he thinks he sees the right path and the right answer and someone else doesn't, he'll be very vociferous. . . . He has been over-the-top passionate, and I know that he can appear rude, sometimes." He noted later that be-

tion Windows Services."

The idea, he said, is to transform the company's existing line of packaged software into services that will be available on the Internet—"to take Windows and Office and transform them so they fundamentally embrace the Web."

Ballmer hopes to build Microsoft's new identity partly around a computing language known as XML. Invented several years ago by two Microsoft technologists, it allows easy exchange of information among different devices, across the Internet.

"Our focus has been on packaged applications that enable things for

the Gates years: the Justice Department antitrust suit.

"We want to get this thing behind us," he said, and repeated the phrase twice more, for emphasis. Past settlement efforts had failed, he said, because of Microsoft's insistence ("maybe overstated, maybe not pragmatic enough") that it retain its freedom to add new features to Windows. "This is about the future of our company," he said.

Asked if there's still a chance to settle the case, Ballmer said: "There's no active discussion right now, but if anyone wanted to have one, we'd be the first guys to reengage."

Wash. Post Sunday, May 7, 2000, B7

George F. Will

Home-Run Glut

"Too much of a good thing is *wonderful*."
—Mae West

Not necessarily, as Major League Baseball is learning from its current glut of home runs. Baseball lightning is becoming as common, and about as exciting, as lightning bugs. And this time the glut cannot be explained by the Happy Haitians Theory.

In 1987, when home runs were unusually frequent, Tony Kubek, a former player turned broadcaster, probably was kidding (with baseball people, you never know) when he said: The baseballs are made in Haiti, and Haitians, exuberant about the downfall of the Duvalier regime, are winding the yarn inside the balls extra tight, and pulling the laces on the balls' covers so tight the laces are almost flush with the surface, making it difficult for pitchers to get a good grip, and causing balls to have less wind resistance and pitches less movement.

But baseballs have been manufactured by placid Costa Ricans for more than 10 years. So we need another explanation of this:

More home runs (931) were hit in April than in any other April in baseball history. And more in one day (57) and week (262) than ever before. For the first time ever, both teams in a game hit three *consecutive* home runs. At today's pace, there would be 6,254 home runs this season, breaking the record of 5,528 set last season. In April, 22 players hit eight or more, putting them on a pace to hit 48 or more this season. (Only twice, 1998 and 1996, have even five hit 48 or more.) Between 1960 and 1989, only four players hit 50 or more home runs. Between 1990 and 1999, 10 did. Through Wednesday's games, players have hit two or more in 66 games, including three players who have hit three. At this pace, there will be 397 multiple home-run games this season. The season record is 362, set last year. In 1991 only one team topped 200 home runs; in 1999, 10 did.

Writing in ESPN The Magazine, Steve Hirdt of the Elias Sports Bureau, official keeper of Major League Baseball's statistics, says, "Like a father of triplets thinking back to that romantic cruise along the Riviera, we can easily identify the moment of conception: Opening Day 1994 at Wrigley Field." Tuffy Rhodes, who then had five homers in his career, hit three. Thus began the first of six consecutive seasons in which the home-run rate exceeded two per game. Before 1994, there had been only one.

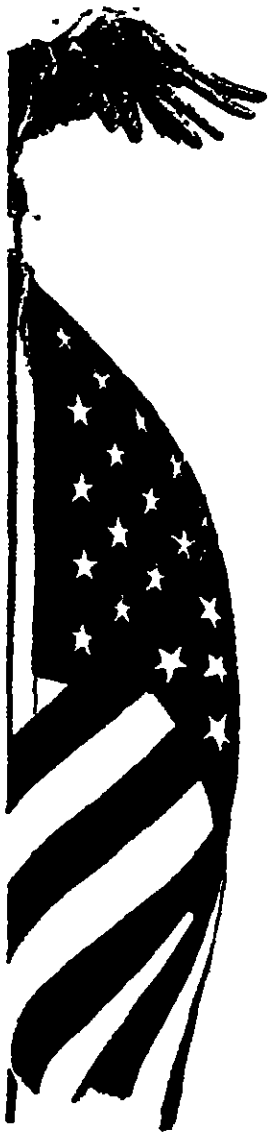
Although Rawlings, the manufacturer, denies changing the ball, some people suspect conspiracy. But there are other explanations. In the intimate new ballparks, outfield fences are closer. And foul territory is smaller, so more batters get to keep swinging after hitting a pop foul. Players are bigger. (What is your collar size? Fifteen inches? Sixteen? Mark McGwire's forearms are 17½ inches around.) Expansion has diluted pitching. (Every time two teams are added—10 have been added since 1969—at least 22 major league arms must be found.) And one of the many curses of the designated hitter rule is that many fine athletes do not want to be pitchers because they want to bat.

No umpire, not one, consistently calls the strike zone as the rule book defines it. De jure, the top of the zone is "the midpoint between the top of the shoulders and the top of the uniform pants", de facto, it is at the belt. Many batters wear armor on the arm closest to the pitcher so they can crowd the plate, taking the outside corner away from the pitcher. And if the pitcher throws inside to drive the batter back, the batter, being a modern man, sensitive and vulnerable and all that, throws a tantrum.

Today's ballparks will not get bigger, but position players will. Batters bulk up all year round; pitchers, with entirely different bodily stresses and skills, cannot. So what is to be done?

Raise the pitcher's mound from 10 inches back to the 15 it was until 1969. Do not punish pitchers who hit batters when just trying to drive them back. And if veteran players can tell—and some say they can—by squeezing, a 1990 ball from a 2000 ball, soften it a bit. And fire the next umpire who speaks of "my strike zone."

Otherwise baseball, so rich in subtleties, may become just a game of batters swinging from their heels. Long ago, the owner of Washington's hapless Senators, Clark Griffith, said: "Fans like home runs, and we have assembled a pitching staff to please our fans." Home runs are good things, but too much of a good thing (except perhaps of what Mae West probably had in mind) is boring.



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MAY 23, 2000

DR. SUE KYLE
U. S. C. P. S. C.
OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE
4330 EAST WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20814

DEAR DR. KYLE,

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND A STUDY OF STATS THAT WERE GATHERED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE. THIS SUMMARY CLEARLY SHOWS THAT IN 1998 WITH THE –5 ALUMINUM BAT THE AVERAGES WERE .315. IN 1999, THE CONFERENCES WENT TO WOOD BATS AND AVERAGES FELL TO .273. IN 2000, THE NEW NCAA 3 PRONG BAT WAS USED AND THE AVERAGES WENT TO .311.

THIS ALREADY SHOWS WE ARE NOT ANYWHERE NEAR WOOD PERFORMANCE.

THANKS FOR YOUR TIME.

SINCERELY,

J. W. MacKay

ENCLOSURE

Pennsylvania State Athletic Conference

LOCK HAVEN UNIVERSITY • LOCK HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA 17745 • (570) 893-2512 • FAX (570) 893-2206

May 11, 2000

Mr. Don Kessinger
Associate Athletic Director
Athletic Department
University of Mississippi
Oxford, MS 38677

Dear Don:

It has been with a great deal of interest that I have followed the continuing saga of the aluminum bat over the last year or so. Having played and coached in college, the issue is of some personal interest to me as well.

I would like to pass along to you some statistics from the past three years from our conference. During 1999, the PSAC adopted the use of only those bats that met the "three-prong" standards, essentially wooden bats. This rule was in effect for all games involving conference teams and for the most part was adopted for about half of the non-conference games. The statistics are not surprising over the last three seasons:

	GP	H	(Ave)	HR	(AVE)	BA	RUNS	(AVE)	ERA
1998	575	5346	(9.30)	479	(0.83)	.315	3757	(6.53)	5.72
1999	575	4391	(7.60)	186	(0.32)	.273	2717	(4.73)	3.85
2000	612	5486	(8.96)	366	(0.60)	.311	3795	(6.20)	5.42

It will be left to others as to the safety issue involving the current standards of bats, however, my concern is the quality of the game being played. If "wood-like" performance is the goal of the new standards, it is clear from the statistics above that the goal *is not* being met.

I hope that as the NCAA Baseball Rules Committee and the NCAA Baseball Research Panel continue to examine this issue that attempts to bring the game back to a realistic, and more traditional, style of play will be reached.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Steve Murray
Commissioner

SM/tms

Cc: Bill Thurston, Amherst College
NCAA Baseball Rules Editor
Roger Maisner, Mansfield University of PA
Member, NCAA Baseball Rules Committee
Ty Halpin, NCAA
Dr. Milton Gordon, California State University, Fullerton
Chair, NCAA Baseball Research Panel