

key is the number of strike-out numbers allotted to the player card:

- HR: 2 No strikeouts appear next to K rate on card
HR: 1 One or two strikeout numbers next to K rate on card
HR: 0 Everyone else

Classification BD: This relates to getting runs with men on and measures home run ability. Note that when a player is rated BD-2, you must deduct one Home Run number from his regular card rating. BD-1 and BD-0 have no change next to HR number on card.

- BD: 2 Hits 30 or more home runs in season
BD: 1 Hits between 25 and 29 home runs per season
BD: 0 Everyone else

Classification CD: This measures a man's ability to turn double play. Study each position and rate those who made a lot of double plays per games played:

- CD: 2 High double play involvement
CD: 1 Good double play involvement
CD: 0 Everyone else

There is no limit on how many players may get either a BD or a CD rating. The first is quantitative and the second, usually qualitative.

Classification SAC: This is based on actual number of sacrifices in a season. Sliding scale adjustment needed for those with few times at bat, but not necessary for most players.

- SAC: AA Eight or more sacrifices in season
SAC: BB Five to seven sacrifices
SAC: CC Two to four sacrifices
SAC: DD None or one sacrifice

Classification INJ: This relates to how the man was used and his ability to stay in lineup. We call them injuries although games missed probably were not for that reason.

- INJ: 0 Played in every game
INJ: 1 Played in all but one game
INJ: 2 Missed only a few games
INJ: 3 Missed four or five games
INJ: 4 Missed six to ten games
INJ: 5 Missed eleven to 20 games
INJ: 6 Missed 21 to 30 games
INJ: 7 Missed about half the season
INJ: 8 Did not appear very often

Classification Cht: This rates a batter for his hitting power. As noted previously, batters rated "P" have power, and batters rated "N" are normal, while pitchers have their own category. The first initial (L, R or S) merely informs you whether the batter is right-handed, lefthanded, or a switch hitter.

Cht: P All batters who have at least 4 home run numbers (Ex: 27-30) or who hit at least 15 home runs in the season. It is possible for this rating to be somewhat subjective, so if

the batter is a borderline case use your own judgement.

NUMERICAL SEQUENCE

Our range of 64 numbers is base 8, 11 to 18, 21 to 28, etc. When allotting numbers to cards for hits, rotate according to how a hitter swings. If a left handed batter has seven singles, allot two to left, two to center and remainder to right field. This is a common sense valuation.

CREATING THE BATTING CARDS

Add the number of walks and times hit by pitched ball to the actual number of at bats. Take this sum and divide by 128 to get the evaluation factor. This FACTORING number is used constantly when figuring the data for this batter.

As an example, if a hitter was at bat 450 times, walked 37 times and was hit by three pitched balls, he would have a total of 450 + 37 + 3 or 490. To get his factor, divide 490 by 128 and the result is 3.8. This means that each of the 128 numbers that come into play when he bats is worth 3.8.

Say our hitter had 100 singles, 12 doubles, one triple and three home runs. You divide each by 3.8 and his basic card is:

- 100 Singles divided by 3.8 = 26.3
12 Doubles divided by 3.8 = 3.1
1 Triple divided by 3.8 = 0.26
3 Home Runs divided by 3.8 = 0.78

NOW FOR PLACEMENT ON THE ACTUAL CARD. Our evaluation method in pitching takes into consideration the inability of singles to produce an instant run and, therefore, we use singles as a pitching variant to show more realistically the value of good pitching. To all batters, to fit our standard pitching charts, you must deduct the following:

SINGLES ON BATTER CARDS:
Deduct 11.0 (Our man does not get 26 singles, but 15)

REMEMBER . . . Deduct 11 Singles from all batter cards once the factoring has been completed.

Therefore, our hitter would have 15 singles on his card, three doubles, no triples (0.26 is not a value of 1.0) and one home run. Using our numerical scale of 11 to 88, our hitter would have singles from 11 to 27, doubles 28-32, no triples and a home run number of 33.

To get the number of walks and strikeouts and times hit by pitched ball, repeat the same as above, dividing each by the constant factor. Then, to fit the pitching charts, deduct as follows:

- WALKS:** Deduct 7 from the batter
STRIKEOUTS: Deduct 11 from the batter

FIGURING THE PITCHER CARDS

PB MEASUREMENT: This is a pitcher's ability to control a game and ratings vary from a low of 2-5 to a high of 2-9. The PB is measured through ERA and a standard model has been created for ease in figuring the cards. Take all the pitchers to be rated and rank them according to ERA and then allot the rankings to the various classes through the following model:

- 2-9: FIVE PER CENT OF PITCHERS FALL INTO THIS CLASSIFICATION
2-8: TEN PER CENT OF PITCHERS FALL INTO THIS CLASSIFICATION
2-7: THIRTY PER CENT OF PITCHERS FALL INTO THIS CLASSIFICATION
2-6: FORTY PER CENT OF PITCHERS FALL INTO THIS CLASSIFICATION
2-5: FIFTEEN PER CENT OF PITCHERS FALL INTO THIS CLASSIFICATION

If you have 100 pitchers to be included in your season, five would be 2-9, ten would be 2-8, etc.

NOW . . . A WARNING. There are some variables that change a pitcher classification and watch for these situations.

- 2-5 PITCHERS: If the pitcher has won 12 games, up grade to 2-6
2-6 PITCHERS: If the pitcher has won 20 games, up grade to 2-7
2-7 PITCHERS: If the pitcher has lost 20 games, down grade to 2-6
2-8 PITCHERS: If the pitcher has lost 10 games, down grade to 2-7

SR MEASUREMENT: This measures his ability to finish a game and can be computed with ease. Simply, multiply the ERA by 1.75. Retain this sum. Secondly, add walks and hits and divide by games played. Add both sums and you get the proper SR rating.

RR MEASUREMENT: This is the relief rating. Common sense is important and usually you can divide the SR by 2 and get a good rating. Here are the guidelines to follow:

- 2-5 Pitchers: Starters, divide SR by 2
2-6 Pitchers: Starters, divide SR by 2
2-7 Pitchers: Starters, divide SR by 2
2-8 Pitchers: Starters, divide SR by 2

- Relief only: Use 8 as a standard
Relief only: Use 7 as a standard
Relief only: Use 4 as a standard
Relief only: Use 2 or 3 as a standard; 2 if on pennant contender, 3 if not

WILD PITCHES, BALKS, PASSED BALLS: This rating is simple to use:

Wild Pitches: If had 1 to 5, give one rating on card? Right. If 6 or more, give two numbers to card.

- Balks: The same as wild pitches
Passed Balls: Based on walks on card:
1-3 walk numbers = 0 wild passed balls on card