

Chapter 1 : Longest Home Run Ever Hit by Baseball Almanac

Like all the titles in the Kinetic City series, this book sneaks some real science into a fun story line. This particular book, "Home Run Has-Been," is especially timely, because the Super Crew kids try to help a Mark McGuire-type slugger break out of a slump.

Types of home runs[edit] Out of the park[edit] If a batted ball hits the foul pole orange pole on the right , the ball is fair and a home run is awarded to the batter In modern times a home run is most often scored when the ball is hit over the outfield wall between the foul poles in fair territory before it touches the ground in flight , and without being caught or deflected back onto the field by a fielder. A batted ball is also a home run if it touches either foul pole or its attached screen before touching the ground, as the foul poles are by definition in fair territory. Additionally, many major-league ballparks have ground rules stating that a batted ball in flight that strikes a specified location or fixed object is a home run; this usually applies to objects that are beyond the outfield wall but are located such that it may be difficult for an umpire to judge. In professional baseball, a batted ball that goes over the outfield wall after touching the ground i. This is colloquially referred to as a " ground rule double " because the rule is not strictly written into the rules of baseball, but is rather a rule of the field or "grounds" being used. A fielder is allowed to reach over the wall to attempt to catch the ball as long as his feet are on or over the field during the attempt, and if the fielder successfully catches the ball while it is in flight the batter is out, even if the ball had already passed the vertical plane of the wall. However, since the fielder is not part of the field, a ball that bounces off a fielder including his glove and over the wall without touching the ground is still a home run. The ball is dead, even if it rebounds back onto the field e. This stipulation is in Approved Ruling 2 of Rule 7. Inside-the-park home run An inside-the-park home run occurs when a batter hits the ball into play and is able to circle the bases before the fielders can put him out. Unlike with an outside-the-park home run, the batter-runner and all preceding runners are liable to be put out by the defensive team at any time while running the bases. This can only happen if the ball does not leave the ballfield. In the early days of baseball, outfielders were relatively much more spacious, reducing the likelihood of an over-the-fence home run, while increasing the likelihood of an inside-the-park home run, as a ball getting past an outfielder had more distance that it could roll before a fielder could track it down. They usually occur when a fast runner hits the ball deep into the outfield and the ball bounces in an unexpected direction away from the nearest outfielder e. The speed of the runner is crucial as even triples are relatively rare in most modern ballparks. If any defensive play on an inside-the-park home run is labeled an error by the official scorer, a home run is not scored; instead, it is scored as a single , double , or triple , and the batter-runner and any applicable preceding runners are said to have taken all additional bases on error. All runs scored on such a play, however, still count. Ichiro Suzuki of the American League team hit a fly ball that caromed off the right-center field wall in the opposite direction from where National League right fielder Ken Griffey, Jr. By the time the ball was relayed, Ichiro had already crossed the plate standing up. Number of runs batted in[edit] Home runs are often characterized by the number of runners on base at the time. A home run hit with the bases empty is seldom called a "one-run homer", but rather a solo home run, solo homer, or "solo shot". With one runner on base, two runs are scored the baserunner and the batter and thus the home run is often called a two-run homer or two-run shot. Similarly, a home runs with two runners on base is a three-run homer or three-run shot. The term "four-run homer" is seldom used; instead, it is nearly always called a "grand slam". Grand slam baseball A grand slam occurs when the bases are "loaded" that is, there are base runners standing at first, second, and third base and the batter hits a home run. According to The Dickson Baseball Dictionary, the term originated in the card game of contract bridge. An inside-the-park grand slam is a grand slam that is also an inside-the-park home run , a home run without the ball leaving the field, and it is very rare, due to the relative rarity of loading the bases along with the significant rarity nowadays of inside-the-park home runs. On July 29, against the Texas Rangers, Bill Mueller of the Boston Red Sox became the only player in major league history to hit two grand slams in one game from opposite sides of the plate. In fact, he hit three home runs in that game, and his two grand slams were in consecutive at-bats. The Yankees eventually went on to

win the game 22–9, after trailing 7–1. Specific situation home runs[edit] These types of home runs are characterized by the specific game situation in which they occur, and can theoretically occur on either an outside-the-park or inside-the-park home run. Walk-off home run[edit] Main article: Walk-off home run A walk-off home run is a home run hit by the home team in the bottom of the ninth inning, any extra inning , or other scheduled final inning, which gives the home team the lead and thereby ends the game. The term is attributed to Hall of Fame relief pitcher Dennis Eckersley , [4] so named because after the run is scored, the losing team has to "walk off" the field. Two World Series have ended via the "walk-off" home run. Such a home run can also be called a " sudden death " or "sudden victory" home run. That usage has lessened as "walk-off home run" has gained favor. Normally if the home team is tied or behind in the ninth or extra innings the game ends as soon as the home team scores enough runs to achieve a lead. If the home team has two outs in the inning, and the game is tied, the game will officially end either the moment the batter successfully reaches 1st base or the moment the runner touches home plate—whichever happens last. However, this is superseded by the "ground rule", which provides automatic doubles when a ball-in-play hits the ground first then leaves the playing field and home runs when a ball-in-play leaves the playing field without ever touching the ground. In the latter case, all base runners including the batter are allowed to cross the plate. Lead-off home run[edit] A lead-off home run is a home run hit by the first batter of a team, the leadoff hitter of the first inning of the game. Back-to-back[edit] This section has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August This section may contain indiscriminate , excessive , or irrelevant examples. Please improve the article by adding more descriptive text and removing less pertinent examples. August Learn how and when to remove this template message When two consecutive batters each hit a home run, this is described as back-to-back home runs. It is still considered back-to-back even if both batters hit their home runs off different pitchers. A third batter hitting a home run is commonly referred to as back-to-back-to-back. Four home runs in a row by consecutive batters has only occurred eight times in the history of Major League Baseball. Following convention, this is called back-to-back-to-back-to-back. The next batter, veteran backstop Toby Hall, tried aimlessly to hit the ball as far as possible, but his effort resulted in a strike out. Drew , Mike Lowell and Jason Varitek hit back-to-back-to-back-to-back home runs to put them up 4–3. They eventually went on to win the game 7–6 after a three-run home run by Mike Lowell in the bottom of the 7th inning. After giving up a run in the top of the 10th, the Dodgers won the game in the bottom of the 10th, on a walk-off two run home run by Nomar Garciaparra. Drew has been part of two different sets of back-to-back-to-back-to-back home runs. In both occurrences, his homer was the second of the four. New York went on to win 8–6. This was the first occurrence of three home runs in a row ever in postseason play. Twice in MLB history have two brothers hit back-to-back home runs. On April 23, , brothers Melvin Upton, Jr. Upton and Justin Upton hit back-to-back home runs. If a pitcher gives up a homer, he might have his concentration broken and might alter his normal approach in an attempt to "make up for it" by striking out the next batter with some fastballs. Sometimes the next batter will be expecting that and will capitalize on it. He delivered just one more pitch, which Lou Gehrig drilled out of the park for a back-to-back shot, after which Root was removed from the game. The Series-winning run was scored later in the inning. Another notable pair of back-to-back home runs occurred on September 14, , when Ken Griffey, Sr. The Mariners batted around in the inning, and Boone and Cameron came up to bat against reliever Jim Parque with two outs, again hitting back-to-back home runs and becoming the only pair of teammates to hit back-to-back home runs twice in the same inning. The Royals went on to win the game The Astros went on to win the game On April 3, , the St. Then in the bottom of the ninth, with two outs and the Cardinals leading , Christian Yelich homered to tie the game; and Ryan Braun hit the next pitch for a walk-off homer. This is the only major league game to begin and end with back-to-back homers. Consecutive home runs by one batter[edit] The record for consecutive home runs by a batter under any circumstances is four. Of the sixteen players through who have hit four in one game, six have hit them consecutively. Twenty-eight other batters have hit four consecutive across two games. Bases on balls do not count as at-bats, and Ted Williams holds the record for consecutive home runs across the

most games, four in four games played, during September 17th, 1992, for the Red Sox. All in all, he had four walks interspersed among his four homers. But those three were a part of a much more impressive feat. He walked on four pitches in the second inning of game 6. Then he hit his three home runs on the first pitch of his next three at bats, off of three different pitchers 4th inning- Hooten, 5th inning- Sosa, 8th inning- Hough. He had also hit one in his last at bat of the previous game, giving him four home runs on four consecutive swings. His home run in game 5 was also hit on the first pitch, although this did not add to any significant streak. The four in a row set the record for consecutive homers across two Series games. Nomar Garciaparra holds the record for consecutive home runs in the shortest time in terms of innings: Home run cycle[edit] Main article: Hitting for the cycle An offshoot of hitting for the cycle , a "home run cycle" is where a player hits a solo, 2-run, 3-run, and grand slam all in one game. This is an extremely rare feat, as it requires the batter to not only hit four home runs in a game which itself has only occurred 18 times in the Major Leagues [13] , but also to hit those home runs with the specific number of runners already on base. Another variant of the home run cycle would be the "natural home run cycle", which would require a batter to hit a solo, 2-run, 3-run, and grand slam in that order. Though multiple home run cycles have been recorded in collegiate baseball, [14] [15] the only home run cycle in a professional baseball game belongs to Tyrone Horne , who stroked four long balls for the minor league , Double-A Arkansas Travelers in a game against the San Antonio Missions on July 27, April 2, , Tino Martinez of the New York Yankees , was a grand slam away from accomplishing this feat against his former team, the Seattle Mariners. He hit a 3-run home run in the first inning, a 2-run home run in the third inning and a solo shot in the fifth inning; all off starting pitcher Scott Sanders. Rodriguez hit a 3-run home run, 2-run home run, and a grand slam in the first, third, and fourth innings, respectively. Werth hit a 3-run home run, a grand slam, and a solo home run in the second, third, and fifth innings, respectively. Choo hit a 2-run homer in the fourth inning, a Grand Slam in the sixth inning and a solo home run in the eighth inning. He had an opportunity for a 3-run home run in the 1st inning, which resulted in a RBI single.

Chapter 2 : Video: Matt Carpenter has six-game home run streak “ HardballTalk

Home Run Has-Been is a delight with all the bases covered for fun. The Kinetic City Super Crew are six cool kids and a fast-talking computer who travel the world on their high-tech super train to solve tough cases and have fun.

Where was it hit? And, how far did it go? Few people like the response given because, unlike other baseball stats, it is the farthest thing from perfect as illustrated by this superb article called Long Distance Home Runs written by William J. Jenkinson This article appeared in The Home Run Encyclopedia and is sole property of the author. As long as baseball has been played, observers and participants alike have been fascinated with those rare individuals who have been capable of batting balls farther than others of their time. As long ago as opening day , there is information describing the excitement generated by Hall of Famer Roger Connor , who struck an unusually long home run at the original Polo Grounds in New York. This feat was accomplished at a time before home runs were hit with enough frequency to be considered a regular part of the game. And yet, everyone in attendance was apparently moved to awe and admiration by this single event, which resulted in the scoring of the lone run. By looking back, we can confirm the preoccupation with long-distance hitting in the early stages of baseball history. It is even easier to consider modern history to help us understand that nothing has changed in the intervening years in our fascination with long home runs. Almost predictably, it is not the winners of the formal contest who receive the greatest admiration. Almost every year, it is the man who strikes the ball the farthest during the competition who receives the highest plaudits. Juan Gonzalez and Ken Griffey, Jr. Griffey shared center stage the following year in Pittsburgh with Frank Thomas , as the two men took turns bombarding the upper decks at Three Rivers Stadium. Their displays of pure power were greeted with passionate enthusiasm, though they did not occur in an actual game. Is there a logical explanation for that behavior? Americans, along with people everywhere, are fascinated with power. It is for that reason that home run hitters have always been and always will be the most popular players. From a functional standpoint, it makes no difference by what margin a ball clears a set home run barrier. Whether it skips across the top of the railing into the first row of bleachers, or completely passes out of the stadium, the batter is awarded four bases - no more, no less. Why then would anyone care how far they go? We naturally like to quantify any phenomenon that interest us. What is the highest mountain in the world? How old is the oldest person on the planet? How long will it take the next Olympic champion to run the meter sprint? The rules of baseball were made and refined by men; they have limitations. The founding fathers decided to reward a powerfully hit ball by allowing the batter to circle the bases for an automatic run. They did not or could not find a way to further reward the batter who hit a ball significantly farther than the established home run distance. They have always liked them, and always will. Along with Roger Connor , the longest hitters in the early days of the major leagues during the 19th century included such men as Harry Stovey , Buck Ewing , Jocko Milligan , and Ed Delahanty. Perhaps the mightiest of all the early sluggers was Big Dan Brouthers , who played for several National League teams before the turn of the century. His longest drive was probably struck on May 4, , at old Union Park in Baltimore. Brouthers rocketed a rising line drive that cleared the fence in distant right-center field, and reportedly rolled another two blocks. The distance traveled through the air has been obscured with the passage of time and herein lies an interesting aspect of this subject. Despite many unsubstantiated claims, none of the early sluggers recorded drives of such length that they could compare with those of the modern era. Years after the fact, Brouthers was credited with a foot home run on the aforementioned date, but it seems highly unlikely that the ball traveled nearly that far. The great Honus Wagner is said to have hit a drive of comparable length at the Polo Grounds, and Sam Crawford was credited with a foot home run in Detroit. These were men of great skill and power, and they unquestionable set the distance standards for their times. A careful analysis indicates, however, that accounts of to foot home runs in those days are almost certainly apocryphal. It was not until Babe Ruth came upon the scene that we can find confirmed accounts of batted balls that can favorably compare with any hit during subsequent generations. The ball cleared the wide breadth of Grand Boulevard and landed on the sidewalk approximately feet from home plate. In order to fully understand and appreciate long-distance hitting, a frame of reference should be

established. Any drive over feet is noteworthy. A blow of feet shows exceptional power, as the majority of major league players are unable to hit a ball that far. Anything in the foot range is genuinely historic. For perspective, consider the computerized measuring system implemented by IBM in most major league cities in By , the sponsorship had changed, but the program had been expanded to include every big league ballpark. During those years, only one drive of feet was confirmed by this system. Such renowned sluggers and extraordinary physical specimens as Jose Canseco and Juan Gonzalez have never come genuinely close to the foot threshold. It should be noted that those regular references over the years to and foot home runs were born out of scientific ignorance, misinformation, or even deliberate exaggeration. The most common cause for overstatement has been the basic misconception about the flight of a batted ball once it has reached its apex. Seeing great drives land atop distant upper-deck roof, sportswriters observing the occurrence from a press box would resort to their limited skills in mathematics without any regard for the laws of physics. Perhaps the ball had already flown over feet, whereupon it was interrupted in midflight at a height of 70 feet above field level. Awed by such a demonstration of power, the writers would then describe the event for posterity as a and-some-foot home run. With the guidance of our scientific brethren, we know that once a batted ball has reached its highest point and lost most of its velocity, it falls in a rapidly declining trajectory. The aforementioned fictional home run could have been reported at feet in a prominent newspaper, and re-created at that length by historians for years thereafter, when in fact it traveled about feet less. Hyperbole has always been part of the phenomenon of long-distance home runs, and this factor must also be considered. Not surprisingly, all of the great true distance hitters have also been the source of the greatest exaggerations. Despite his extraordinary accomplishments, Babe Ruth is not immune. His tremendous blow to right-center field in Detroit on June 8, , has often been reported as traveling over feet. Certainly, this drive was propelled somewhere around feet in the air, which makes it legitimately historic, but proof that it traveled feet cannot be found. When Mickey Mantle cleared the left-center-field bleachers at Clark Griffith Stadium in Washington on April 17, , the entire baseball world was lead to believe the ball had traveled feet from home plate to the point where it landed. In truth, that figure derived from the distance from home plate to the place where a neighborhood child retrieved the ball. Since this home run was the only one that ever cleared those bleachers during decades of major league and Negro League competition, it is genuinely deserving of recognition. However, the actual distance in the air was probably about feet. The same process was at work for Mantle on September 10, , in Detroit, where his right-center-field rooftoper was reported to have traveled more than feet. From interviews with the surviving source of the original data, it is readily apparent once again that the all had bounced several times before it reached the estimated distance. In the case of Nicholson , who was a powerful man, as was Kingman , the figure of feet was provided by "White Sox mathematicians. When Kingman launched his wind-aided blow in Chicago, The New York Times somehow concluded that it had flown feet. It has been confirmed that the ball struck against the third house beyond Waveland Avenue, which is situated about feet from home plate. Yet again, we have an example of a genuinely epic home run that has been grievously overstated. One other aspect of misrepresentation should be explored. Again, the vast talents of Herculean Mickey Mantle have been comprised by individuals who have unwittingly perpetrated a hoax. He was an honest, sometimes even self-effacing individual, who was never known to overstate his accomplishments. It is due to his immense popularity and constant involvement in the tape measure process that he is often thrust into the muddle of misrepresentation. By his own account he hit the longest home run of his career on May 22, at Yankee Stadium. The ball struck the facade on the right-field roof approximately feet from home plate and feet above field level. Almost everyone in attendance believed that the ball was still rising when it was interrupted in midflight by the roof structure. Based upon that belief, this drive has commonly been estimated at about feet if left unimpeded. However, the reality is that the ball was already on its way down, and those reporting the trajectory were victimized by a common optical illusion. It is a scientific fact that if Mantle , or anyone else, had sufficient strength to hit a ball that was still traveling upward when it met the towering facade, he would also have enough strength to clear that same facade by a distance of at least feet. In order for the ball to be rising at roof level, it would have to have been traveling at a lower angle than that which produces maximum distance. If Mantle had provided the same power or velocity, but had launched

the ball at a higher and more efficient angle, it would have passed out of Yankee Stadium at a height of over feet! Mantle hit the facade on two or perhaps three occasions, but never cleared it. By his own admission, during his year career at Yankee Stadium, which included thousands of swing variables, he hit several balls to right field in an optimum manner. If he had the power to clear the roof by over feet, he surely would have cleared it marginally on many occasions. It may be appropriate to cite another example of this same optical illusion. On July 6, , he powered a torrid drive that crashed against the roof facade in deep left-center field at Tiger Stadium. This memorable blow was knocked down at a linear distance of approximately feet and an altitude of 85 feet. Almost all of the players on the field, and everyone in the home-plate area, including the press box, swore that the ball was still ascending when it hit the roof. And, as was the case with Mantle , Allen was one of the few men in the entire history of the game who possessed legitimate foot-plus power. His blast certainly traveled over feet, but just as certainly it was not rising when it was forced to as sudden stop. Such a batted ball would require literally superhuman velocity, which would render the batsman capable of authoring foot home runs. In returning the discussion to Babe Ruth , it can be said that he defies rational analysis. Not only did he set distance records in every major league ballpark including National League stadiums where he played only infrequently , he also set similar standards in hundreds of other fields, where he made exhibition and barnstorming appearances. Amazingly, many of those records remain unequaled, which is to say that Ruth is a true athletic anachronism. In virtually every other field of endeavor in which physical performance can be measured, there are no Ruthian equivalents. There should be no doubt about the authentication of these conclusions. Despite the scarcity of film on Ruth , we can still make definitive evaluations of the approximate landing points of all of his career home runs.

Check out this comprehensive MLB home run leaderboard featuring sluggers from each division and their most recent statistics.

He played on the junior varsity team during his freshman year and the remainder of his high school career on the varsity team. He was a Sporting News All-American selection that year. He also stole 52 bases, which were third in the league, to become a first-time member of the 30–30 club. Pirates manager Jim Leyland opposed the trade vehemently, and the proposal was rescinded. Following the loss, Bonds and star teammate Doug Drabek were expected to command salaries too high for Pittsburgh to again sign them. The deal was at that time the largest in baseball history, in terms of both total value and average annual salary. As good as the Giants were winning games, the Atlanta Braves won in what some call the last great pennant race because the wild card was instituted shortly thereafter. He hit 40 home runs for the second straight year and drove in runs, leading the league in walks again with Nap Lajoie, Del Bissonette and Bill Nicholson were three others in the 20th century who received that rare honor. The first to receive one was Abner Dalrymple in 1879. On August 23, Bonds hit his 30th career home run. By doing so, he became the first player ever to enter the 30–30 club by having career totals of home runs and stolen bases; he is still the only player to have achieved this feat. The milestone home run came off Kirt Ojala, who, like Burkett, was pitching for the Marlins. Bonds started off the season hitting well by batting .300. But on April 18 he was placed on the day disabled list for only the 2nd time in his career up to that point. Bonds had suffered a torn tendon in his bicep as well as bone spurs in his elbow, both of which required surgery and cost him the rest of April and all of May. A series of nagging injuries including elbow pain, knee inflammation and groin issues hampered his play. Bill James ranked Bonds as the best player of the s. Griffey has always been more popular, but Bonds has been a far, far greater player. He also drew a league-leading 132 walks. Bonds added his 73rd off Dennis Springer on October 7. He won the NL batting title with a career-high .329. Bonds also hit his 30th home run, less than a year and a half after hitting his 20th. He hit 45 home runs in just 100 at-bats, along with a .329 batting average. Bonds scored the game-winning run later that inning. Bonds passed Mays on the career home run list by hitting his 30th off of Ben Ford on April 13, [80] [81] He then hit his 31st off of Jake Peavy on September 1. Bonds would win his fourth consecutive MVP award and his seventh overall. In addition, no other player from either league has been awarded the MVP four times in a row. He felt recognition and respect for the award was something to be determined by the fans. Aaron expressed that he felt drug and steroid use to boost athletic performance was inappropriate. Aaron was frustrated that the media could not focus on events that occurred in the field of play and wished drugs or gambling allegations such as those associated with Pete Rose could be emphasized less. He was activated on September 12 and started in left field. In his return against the San Diego Padres, he nearly hit a home run in his first at-bat. Bonds finished the night 1-for-3. This game stretch was his longest home run slump since the season. On May 20, Bonds tied Ruth, hitting his 30th career home run to deep right field to lead off the top of the 2nd inning. Since this was an interleague game at an American League stadium, Bonds was batting as the designated hitter in the lineup for the Giants. Then it rolled off the platform where Andrew Morbitzer, a year-old San Francisco resident, caught the ball while he was in line at a concession stand. But the televised version, called by Giants broadcaster Duane Kuiper, was not affected. The home run came in the top of the 6th inning of a high-scoring game against the Milwaukee Brewers, at Miller Park in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The achievement was notable for its occurrence in the very city where Aaron began with the Milwaukee Braves and concluded with the Brewers, then in the American League his career. The Brewers eventually won the game, 13–12, though Bonds went 3 for 5, with 2 doubles, the record-tying home run, and 6 runs batted in. Hit in Milwaukee like the previous one, this was a solo home run off Chris Capuano of the Brewers. In 2001, Bonds recorded his lowest slugging percentage a statistic that he has historically ranked among league leaders season after season since with the Pittsburgh Pirates. Bonds resumed his march to the all-time record early in the season. After an opening game in which all he had was a first-inning single past third base against a right-shifted infield immediately followed by a stolen base and then a base-running misjudgment that got him thrown out at home

and a deep out to left field late in the game, [] Bonds returned the next day, April 4, with another mission. Bonds did not homer again until April 13, when he hit two and in a 3 for 3 night that included 4 RBI against the Pittsburgh Pirates. It was his first home run off his former Pittsburgh Pirate teammate, who became the st different pitcher to surrender a four-bagger to Bonds. The th career home run, hit on June 29, also came off a former teammate: On July 19, after a 21 at-bat hitless streak, Bonds hit 2 home runs, numbers and , against the Chicago Cubs. He went 3â€”3 with 2 home runs, 6 RBIs, and a walk on that day. Bonds was then walked his next 4 at-bats in the game, but a 2-run shot helped the Giants win the game 12â€” It marked the first time since he had hit that Bonds had homered in a game the Giants won. Bonds greeted his teammates and then his wife, Liz Watson, and daughter Aisha Lynn behind the backstop. Hensley was the th different pitcher to give up a home run to Bonds. On August 23, , Michael J. Bacsik held Aaron to a single and a fly out to right field. The younger Bacsik commented later, "If my dad had been gracious enough to let Hank Aaron hit a home run, we both would have given up The fan who ended up with the ball, year-old Matt Murphy from Queens , New York and a Mets fan , was promptly protected and escorted away from the mayhem by a group of San Francisco police officers. Selig called Bonds later that night to congratulate him on breaking the record. Bush also called Bonds the next day to congratulate him. At the age of 43, he led both leagues in walks with His agent Jeff Borris said: He would have needed 69 more runs scored to move past Rickey Henderson as the all-time runs champion, and 37 extra base hits to move past Hank Aaron as the all-time extra base hits champion. Bonds said that it was not the time to retire, but he noted that he was not in shape to play immediately if an interested club called him. District Judge Susan Illston then delayed the sentence pending an appeal. However, in one interview with Terence Moore in , he acknowledged regret over the persona which he had created. He attributed it to a response to the pressure he felt to perform as a young player with the Pirates. The problem was, when I tried to give in a little bit, it never got better. I knew I was in the midst of that image, and I determined at that point that I was never going to get out of it. Shortly thereafter, Bonds says, in the midst of a slump, the same group of teammates pleaded that he revert, having seemingly lost his competitive edge, and causing the team lose more. In spite of his protest that they would not appreciate the results, his teammates insisted. Bonds says he complied, maintaining that familiar standoffish edge the rest of his playing career. BALCO marketed tetrahydrogestrinone "the Clear" , a performance-enhancing anabolic steroid that was undetectable by doping tests. He was under investigation by a federal grand jury regarding his testimony in the BALCO case, and was indicted on perjury and obstruction of justice charges on November 15, This led to speculation that Bonds had used performance-enhancing drugs during a time when there was no mandatory testing in Major League Baseball. Bonds declared his innocence, attributing his changed physique and increased power to a strict regimen of bodybuilding, diet, and legitimate supplements.

Chapter 4 : Home run - Wikipedia

Last year for the bank â€” which changed its name from Home Savings and Loan Association of Youngstown to simply Home Savings Bank last January alongside the conversion of its charter â€” was its best year yet under Gary Small, who took over as president and CEO in April

Chapter 5 : Top 15 Longest Home Runs in MLB History | TheSportster

Get this from a library! Home run has-been: the case of the sluggish slugger. [Emily Lloyd] -- The kids from the Kinetic City Super Crew are called in to help when Boomer Baxter, the star hitter for the Kinetic City Rockets, goes into a slump and people begin to wonder if he is deliberately.

Chapter 6 : Home Savings has been on home-run streak

After a handful of history-making performances against the Cubs this weekend, Carpenter is creeping up on the all-time record for most consecutive games with a home run.

Chapter 7 : New York Yankees: The single season home run record set by the 97 Mariners has been tied

Award Winner. Our young startup has won numerous awards and has been recognized globally, including the Wired and Forbes Magazines, Deloitte, Endeavor International and was invited to GES by President Barack Obama.

Chapter 8 : MLB Baseball Home Runs - Leaders - Major League Baseball - ESPN

Bryce Harper hopes to put on a show in the Home Run Derby. Gene J. Puskar/Associated Press It has been a rough first half of the season for Bryce Harper, as the superstar from the Washington.

Chapter 9 : Chicago Tribune - We are currently unavailable in your region

"Yet again, we have an example of a genuinely epic home run that has been grievously overstated." Richard Keiber, a collector who obtained Kingman's moonshot outside of Wrigley Field.