

DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION
AND OPERATION OF A BASEBALL CAMP

by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Baseball camps are considered by many authorities in the baseball world as a means of developing and discovering interested youth that may become prospective players for professional baseball teams. They are owned and operated by former professional baseball players or scouts that have as their main goal, financial gain from the operation of the camp. There is also the possibility of recognizing an individual with exceptional baseball talents, who might be signed to a major league contract for a lucrative bonus.

The number of these types of camps are rather few and far between. In researching the literature for information on the subject very little was to be discovered.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this report was to collect and write up pertinent information regarding the designing, construction, and operation of a baseball camp so that information would be available to those individuals interested in developing a Baseball Camp for boys. The main objective was to provide available information for expanding

this type of facility in order to broaden the opportunities for parents interested in providing wholesome outdoor activity and living; along with the idea of developing better individuals as well as baseball players.

Method of Study

In collecting materials for this report materials in the libraries at Kansas State University and Oklahoma University were investigated. Literature on baseball camps, the designing, constructing of them, and conducting the program was very limited. A few sources, as listed in the bibliography, were discovered that related to different aspects of baseball camp development.

A major portion of the resource material for this report was based upon correspondence with experts, who were knowledgeable in the field of baseball camps. Interviews were conducted with people who were authorities in the design and construction of baseball athletic facilities. And, finally, a considerable amount of factual material resulted from actual experience, work, and observation while being employed in a professional Boys Baseball Camp, located in Arkansas.

CHAPTER II

CAMP DESCRIPTION

Results of the Study.

From the available literature, interviews with specialists, and other authorities in the field, recommendations and material included in this report are based upon the information gleaned from the above, and the actual personal experience of working in one of the most successful Boys Baseball Camps in the United States.

Location.

Locating an area in the United States in which to construct the baseball camp must be done with care and knowledge. Consideration of what will draw people to the camp is essential.

Parents who will send their son to a baseball camp are generally on a vacation; therefore, to have a successful camp it must be located in a area that is classified as a tourist attraction. In a tourist or resort area, the family can enjoy the vacation while the boy is at camp.

States that may be considered on the basis of their attractiveness to tourists are: California, Colorado, Texas, Missouri,

Florida, and upper New York State. Each of the preceding states have certain drawing factors in common: climate, nearness to population centers, and geographical outlay that provides recreational areas where both the camper and the family are able to get away from the city and enjoy outdoor living.

Another factor, which is strictly "business" in nature, will be the competitive camp situation. In other words, the proximity of similar sports camps or other outdoor recreational camps within the area.

Size of the camp.

Determining the size or acres needed for the camp will come from two important facts: (1) enough acres to provide outdoor opportunities and services to meet the goals and objectives as determined by administrative staff, (2) evaluation of existing facilities, present and future needs, and trends for the camp. With these two ideas in mind the area, structures, and facilities for the camp should fit the goals of the camp as well as accomodate its specific objectives and program.

Permanent facilities.

Living quarters for the campers will be provided by three separate dormitories. The campers will be based according to groups and corresponding playing leagues. Hence, the three dormitories are designated little league, pony league and big league.

The dorm must be large enough to sleep forty boys using the army style bunk beds. There must also be a shower room and restroom area capable of accomodating forty campers. In order to make the living quarters restful for the camper good ventilation is necessary. Consequently, two large exhaust fans should be installed in each end of the dormitories.

The expense in construction of these buildings must be taken into consideration. The expense of building dorm facilities and maintaining them constitutes the size and what kind of building material will be employed in the sleeping quarters. A material which will best suit the needs of fire proofing, weather proofing and beauty design will be the sixteen inch masonry cement blocks. This material can easily be painted and has a insulation that can be installed into each block.

The resulting buildings will not be glamorous in appearance but they will be constructed at a reasonably low cost. The approximate size of the building will be seventy feet by twenty-four feet wide.

Lodge.

A building housing the kitchen, cafeteria and office facilities will be located adjacent to the three dormitories. The lodge dimensions will be eighty feet by forty feet wide. This building will be composed of sixteen inch masonry blocks to prevent fire and weather damage.

Kitchen.

The kitchen will be fourteen feet long and forty feet wide. This space will adequately contain a stove, three deep freezes, an automatic dishwasher and a cafeteria serving bar, which will divide the kitchen area and the dining hall.

All meals are prepared in the kitchen and subsequently served in the dining hall. Table and chair space will be provided to serve eighty campers during each meal setting.

Office.

An office space of twelve feet by fifteen feet will adequately serve the purpose of all business transactions that are conducted at the camp. Installed within the office will be: filing cabinets, adding machines, a telephone and a reception counter.

Swimming pool.

A thirty by sixty swimming pool, three to ten feet deep, enables the camp boys to cool off and relax tired muscles under careful competent supervision of counselors and coaches. The pool will be enclosed by a chain link fence four foot high with a regulated entrance at one end for a safety factor.

Water circulation for the pool will be provided by two large sand filters. Each day the pool must be chemically tested and analyzed to insure the health safety of the swimmers. The use of chemicals in the pool will depend upon the number of campers using

the pool each day and the bacteria count within the water. The hot weather, in which a summer camp must operate, makes it necessary to use a larger quantity of chemicals to maintain standard water health safety.

The magnitude of these large quantities of chemicals can be exemplified by examining an average summer purchasing breakdown.

40-1 pound cans of chlorine

2-cases of algae myosin

18-gallons of hydrochloric acid

1-case of water stabilizer.

Living quarters for coaches.

The coaches quarters will be constructed of sixteen inch concrete blocks with the dimensions of twenty-four by forty-eight feet. This building will be divided equally into two main segments. One segment will provide space for sleeping quarters and the other will be a dressing room equipped with lockers, showers and rest-room facilities.

OFF HOUR FACILITIES

Library.

One corner of the dining hall will be equipped with bookshelves where a broadly diversified collection of baseball books and periodicals are available for all age groups.

Recreation room.

An "open-air" recreation room will be constructed adjoining the coaches' living quarters. The room will be furnished with two ping-pong tables and a piano for use by the campers in off-hour activities.

Pool.

The swimming pool will also be classified as an off-hour facility. The pool will be equipped with a diving board four feet above the water level. Located at the center edge of the pool will be a water slide which will give hours of enjoyment to campers.

INDIRECT FACILITIES

Tourist area.

The camp should be located within a fifteen to twenty mile radius of an area classified as a tourist attraction. This attraction will be a source of entertainment for the entire family. It will allow the family the opportunity to plan a vacation trip to correspond with the boy's stay, at camp.

Cities and towns.

Camp location should be within accessibility of a large city or town. The large city will be a source from which the camp might purchase grocery commodities and supplies. The city or town will also be a source of professional people who have special skills that the camp can depend upon. For example, an illness that requires

hospitalization or treatment beyond the capabilities of the camp nurse, can be cared for by these "large town" professionals.

Accessibility.

Good roads and highway facilities with directional information are mandatory if the camp is going to be readily accessible. Parents will not want to bring their child, if the camp has poor roads and is not distinctly marked as to direction and approximate mileage to the camp.

An airport that handles commercial and private planes should also be located within reasonable distance from the camp facilities. Many campers from the larger cities will travel commercially to the baseball camp. Therefore, a centrally located airport will be beneficial for arrival and departure of the campers.

CHAPTER III

CAMP PROGRAM

Number of boys in camp.

The program will be aimed at fulfillment of the mental and physical abilities of each camper. A program structure of this type will allow equal opportunity for each camper to receive individual instruction. Consequently, a better learning atmosphere is achieved. The degree of instructional complexity will be determined by the age group in camp.

Camp capacity will be restricted to one hundred and twenty campers per two week session. This way the age grouping of the campers can be divided evenly allowing an equal number to participate on each field. The number of boys per coach will be fewer thereby creating a better learning experience.

The ratio of coaches per camper of the lower age group will be lower due to the mental maturity level. Campers at the lower age grouping are not ready to receive the complex instructional program or the long hours of field practice. Coach and player ratio of the older campers will be higher due to the instructional program-

ming and the number of campers. Breaking the ratio down in this manner enables each instructor to properly instruct and supervise games and game situations.

Overall age grouping for the camp will range between the ages of eight and eighteen. School age is eight to eighteen and the baseball camp will follow the same educational age groupings.

A better idea of how a camp program achieves its daily objectives can be obtained by analyzing the daily schedule below.

8:00-8:45	-----	Breakfast
8:45-9:00	-----	Clean up and inspection
9:15-11:30	-----	Baseball instruction (major emphasis on individual instruction)
11:30-12:00	-----	Showers and swim period
12:30-12:45	-----	Lunch
12:45-1:30	-----	Rest and relaxation period
1:30-4:30	-----	Group baseball instruction and/or games
5:00-6:00	-----	Dinner.
6:00-8:30	-----	Outside game competition in each age group
8:30-10:00	-----	Recreation period (swimming, baseball movies, games, lectures and various group activities)
10:10	-----	Lights out

Camp Objectives.

The characteristic of a good camp program is to organize and implement the camp's objectives. Camp objectives will be structured into general objectives. General camp objectives might include:

1. To provide opportunities for living and sport practice in a democratic environment.
2. To develop a sense of responsibility, qualities, of leadership, and an awareness of the capacities of all people.
3. To provide a sense of accomplishment in a group living environment.

CHAPTER IV

THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

The overall camp program is based on the instructional program which is divided into six major categories: pitching, catching, infield play, baserunning, hitting, bunting and outfield play with the basic fundamentals of each being stressed.

Each boy will be able to attend any of the instructional classes that are taught during a session. The instructional sessions will be held in the mornings to develop motor techniques and thereby creating a better learning atmosphere. The afternoon and evening sessions will be used to reinforce neuro-muscular patterns that were taught in the morning instructional sessions. Four teaching methods will be used to insure motor learning and development: lectures, field participation, individual instruction, and group instruction.

Employing these teaching methods within the instructional program format will enable the players to assimilate knowledge and fundamentals of the various baseball positions. Consequently the camper will have a wider perspective of overall game knowledge and fundamentals.

In the instructional program, it must be emphasized that the degree to which each process is taught and developed will be determined by age grouping of the individuals and by each individuals mental and physical capacity for learning. See instructional program format.

Recreational program.

The recreation program will be directed to fulfill each campers interests during the off hour time. Off-hour recreation time will be scheduled each day for the camper between the afternoon and evening sessions.

Trail hiking will be provided for the camper who is interested in exploring the environment surrounding the camp. Leadership will be provided by the camp staff.

Evening recreation will consist of swimming pool activities such as: water polo, competitive diving, competitive racing and water basketball. The pool recreation session must be divided among age groups for safety protection and adequate supervision.

One day during the two week session all the campers will be taken to the nearest city or town for leisure time recreation.

This outside trip gives the campers a chance to buy personal items and to become mentally refreshed for the next week at camp.

By presenting a varied amount of recreational activities in the camp program, motivation and self-realization can be achieved.

TABLE I
INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM FORMAT

I. <u>PITCHING:</u>	(Catching - continued)
Grips	b. basic fundamentals
Wind-up:	c. shifting
receiving signals	d. movements
pump	e. blocking
layback	f. pitchouts
delivery	Throwing:
follow-thru	a. basic fundamentals
Stretch:	b. to first
receiving signals	III. INFIELD PLAY:
stretch	Basic Work:
layback	Throwing
delivery	Catching
follow-thru	Defensive stances:
Concentration and relaxation	a. readiness
Holding runners on	b. set
Control	Lateral movements
Throwing to bases	Backward movements
Understanding hitting	Charging
weaknesses	Angles
Pitchout work	Pop-up work
Steal reactions	Sun work
Fielding position	Wind work
bunts	Ground ball work
covering first base	"Jumps"
Temperament work	Judgment
Keeping hitters off timing	Voice work
II. <u>CATCHING:</u>	Reactions to play
Basic stances:	Tag work
a. signal giving	Relay and cut-off work
b. receiving	Basic infield knowledge
Giving signals	FIRST BASE
Working with pitchers	Basic fielding
Understanding hitter's weaknesses	Basic throwing
Basic hitting knowledge	Positional throwing
Basic pitching knowledge	Basic first base knowledge
Receiving:	Receiving
a. basic stances	

Table I (continued)

(First Base - continued)

Feeding pitchers
 Double-play work
 Run-down work
 Playing bunts
 Cut-off work
 Tag work
 Situational work

SECOND BASE:

Basic fielding
 Basic throwing
 Positional throwing
 Basic second base knowledge
 Basic shortstop knowledge
 Covering first base
 Run-down work
 Relay work
 Tag work
 Double-play work
 a. lead play work
 b. middle play work
 Situational work

SHORTSTOP:

Basic fielding
 Basic throwing
 Positional throwing
 Basic shortstop knowledge
 Basic second base knowledge
 Run-down work
 Cut-off work
 Relay work
 Tag work
 Double-play work:
 a. lead play work
 b. middle-man work
 Situational work

THIRD BASE:

Basic fielding
 Basic throwing
 Positional throwing
 Basic third base knowledge
 Run-down work
 Cut-off work
 Relay work
 Tag work
 Double play work
 Situational work

IV. BASERUNNING:

Basic running
 Baserunning:
 a. to first
 b. to second
 c. to third
 d. around bases
 Breaks and leads
 a. at first
 b. at second
 c. at third
 Returns
 Receiving signals
 Tagging-up-work
 Aggressiveness
 Sliding
 a. basic "bent leg" slide
 b. "5" slides off basic slide
 1. pop-up
 2. snap
 3. hook
 4. lay-outs
 5. break-ups

V. HITTING AND BUNTING:

Stance
 Swing (basic fundamentals)
 Follow through

Table I (continued)

(Hitting and Bunting - continued)

- Knowledge of the strike zone
- Knowledge of pitching and pitches
- Basic fundamentals
- Timing
- Aggressiveness in hitting
- Bat selection
- Opposite field hitting
- Understandment of hitting duties
- Adjustments in hitting
- Off-season work
- Sacrifice bunting
- Drag and push bunting
- Getting away from the plate
- Anticipation in hitting

VI. OUTFIELD PLAY:

- Basic throwing
- Basic catching
- Defensive stances
- Movement work
- Angles
- Fly ball work
- Ground ball work
- "Jumps"
- Judgments
- Backing up
- Wind work
- Sun work
- Situational work

This program will help fulfill the camp objectives for each individual camper.

COACHING STAFF

The Professional Staff.

The camp program will only be as good as the coaching staff that implements it. It is necessary to maintain a staff that has played baseball, that enjoys working with young ball players and that possesses good fundamental coaching knowledge.

There should be one head instructor who sets up the instructional program, coordinates all games, and supervises coaching procedures of the field coaches. In the assigning of field coaches, the high school coach is generally placed in charge of the lower age group boys (little league or pony league). The college or university coach works better with the older group of boys (big league group). By diversifying the coaching responsibilities, there will be a better line of communication between players and coach. The coach with professional playing experience is necessary to complete the coaching staff. In selecting the professional, it is best to hire a man who has been a professional instructor or had coaching experience in a baseball camp in addition to playing professionally.

The staff has been chosen to fulfill the purpose of the instructional program and to satisfy each boy's needs. Accordingly,

each member of the staff is a college trained person with professional playing, scouting or coaching experience.¹

It is the concern to keep the ratio of boys per coach to a minimum with long hours devoted to individual instruction. In addition to these instructional routines, each member of the staff carefully supervises and observes all games and game conditions. In this way, individual instruction is planned and executed for each boy.

NON-COACHING STAFF

Administrator.

The administrator is in full charge of all camp operations. This individual must have an outstanding personality and must be able to handle staff personnel. In addition, the administrator must be capable of handling a variety of camp difficulties in a democratic, efficient manner. An administrator will assume the responsibilities for: hiring and firing of personnel, buying and replacing equipment, budgeting of operations and money, establishing public relations, scheduling all games and instructional sessions, advising coaches, counseling with students, and placing students in housing facilities.

Secretarial help.

One full-time secretary will be necessary to answer all cor-

¹Statement by Bob Brasher, personal interview, July 20, 1972.

respondence, take administrative dictation, hand out literature to visitors, and sign up campers on registration day.

Cooks.

Four cooks will be needed to prepare meals at the camp. Three of the cooks will be on duty full-time with the fourth cook exchanging hours with the other three. This exchanging will provide daily relief and also supplement kitchen staff in emergency situations. There will be one head cook who will assume the responsibility of buying food commodities and preparing a daily basic menu. The menu will have a sound dietary basis for its development.

There are no state and federal laws governing who may or may not be hired as cooks. The only regulation is that the food servers must have a food handlers licenses. This is a national and state health department rule. The best source for cooks will be cooks from a local high school, students seeking summer employment and housewives wishing to help the family income.

Grounds crew.

One full-time groundskeeper will be needed at the camp to keep all the fields in top playing condition. After each practice session the groundskeeper will drag the infields, rake the pitching mounds and home plate areas, water the fields, and lime the fields in order that they will be ready to play on the next scheduled session. During the practice session, or while fields are in use the grounds-

keeper will be able to do certain miscellaneous maintenance jobs at the camp. Such jobs may consist of basic plumbing and carpentry work.

Counselors.

Four boys of college age should be selected as counselors for the camp. Each counselor must have a good baseball background, camp experience and a Red Cross Life Saving Certificate. One of the four boys will be given the title "head counselor". His job will be to direct the other three counselors as to specific daily duties they are to perform. The duties of the counselors are: supervising and maintaining their own specific dormitory, keeping campers from developing homesickness, helping demonstrate in the instructional program, transporting campers to church on Sunday mornings, supervising the swimming pool area, umpiring outside games and showing visitors the camp on registration day. The counselors should also have the responsibility of setting the sample image that the camp wishes to convey.

Medical personnel.

A registered nurse should be on duty at the camp at all times. Provision for a doctor to be on call should be made, as well as, having hospital facilities readily available in case of emergency accidents or illnesses. Every conceivable effort is made to protect the campers health and safety through continued training of staff and constant inspection of equipment and periodic examination of campers.

CHAPTER V

BUILDING AND MAINTENANCE OF FIELDS

Building.

The baseball fields are the facilities that must be of the highest quality in that better baseball is played on the better fields. Subsequently producing more enjoyment to the campers, coaches and spectators. Consequently, the camp should strive to develop and maintain the best general playing conditions and appearance in its fields.

As a general "rule of thumb", the diamond should be oriented so that the low rays of the sun intersect the long axis (which is a line drawn from home plate through the pitcher's box and second base into center field) at right angles at the time of the day when those rays are most hazardous. Therefore, generally speaking, it is best for home plate to vary from southwest to 30° south of southwest and north northeast to farther north by 20° . In the deep south it would be best to have home plate west of south by possibly 10° to 15° . Farther north it would be advantageous to swing home plate slightly farther to the west by 20° to 30° , and if home plate is in the north,

to swing it 20° to 30° farther toward the east. There will also be variations within time zones.²

Earth work.

It will probably be necessary to plan for excavation, filling, tiling for installation of a water system. This also would require the removing of top soil and stockpiling it for later use.

The necessity and extensiveness of tiling depends upon the nature of the subsoil and money available. Tiling plans should be drawn from information gathered from surveyor's elevation measurements, the natural drainage and watershed, and existing surface tiles to dispense water. There are several general plans:

1. The parallel system with herringbone laterals.
 - (a) This system runs through the diamond.
2. Circular system with herringbone laterals.
 - (a) This system runs around the diamond just in back of the skinned portion.
3. Square system with herringbone laterals.
 - (a) This is a very extensive type used only in major league parks.³

See drawings on tiling.

²Based on personal correspondence between Jim Grimes, Vice-President of the Osburn Engineering Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the writer, June 20, 1972.

³Ibid.

Installation of water system.

The pipe line must be dug below the frost line with average minimum frost depth of about three feet.

Copper water tubing 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter may be used for the water lines. But it must be taken into consideration that the type of soils in different areas set up an adverse chemical reaction with copper, thereby causing an early deterioration reaction on the copper tubing.

Cast iron lines give the best service, but it is also the most expensive.

Outlets should be conveniently placed behind first, second, third, and home. Also, there should be outlets for public fountains and dugout fountains. The subsurface outlets should be equipped with stop and waste valves. These valves are self-draining and provide good protection against frost damage.

Fill soil.

If rough fill is required to bring subsoil up to desired level, coarse gravel and coarse cinders should be used for a base.

The top soil to be used in the grassed areas of the infield or outfield should be a fertile, friable soil of a loamy nature. Friable soil will crumble with finger pressure. Friable soil has a good granular structure, is well aerated, and has high infiltration qualities of porosity and permeability allowing for easy drain-

age.⁴

Mounds should be built of soils having a high clay content, especially the area immediately in front of the pitching rubber where the pitcher takes his stride. In this area (for more compaction) "burnt" brick clay with a sandy loam should be used. See mound and batter's box samples.

The top portion should be flat from twelve inches behind the rubber to thirty inches in front of the rubber and eighteen inches on either side. From there to the edge of the nine foot radius it is a gradual slope.

Grading.

Grading should be done so as to have a graduated slope from the edge of the mound to a point fifteen to twenty feet beyond the baseline. Surfaces should be graded towards catch basins leaving no water-retaining pockets in the infield and outfield areas.

Rototill.

From all the dirt handling and grading equipment excessive compaction will result. Rototill is utilized after grading to loosen dirt before final hand raking in seeding preparation of soil.

Acid Alkalinity Test.

Soils of the graded area of the infield and the outfield should

⁴Danny Litwhiler, and Jack Coombs. Baseball, 4th Edition, (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967), p. 284.

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TABLE 2

MOUND AND BATTER'S BOX SAMPLES - MECHANICAL AGGREGATE ANALYSIS

Sample from	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay	Textural Classification	Comments
<u>College</u>					
Yale U.	75.12	14.00	10.88	Sandy Loam	Obviously too much sand - no binding qualities. Needs conditioner for binding.
Mississippi U.	49.12	24.00	26.88	Sandy, clay, loam	Gray clay (Kaolinite) low plasticity. Does not shrink or swell on wetting-drains quite well. Will chalk up unless dampened.
Fresno State	41.28	30.72	28.00	Adobe clay loam	Fine wind blown particles (adobe). Compacts easily. Greasy when wet-like concrete when dry. Water regularly-allow plenty of time before use.
Illinois U.	44.20	31.78	24.02	Almost loamy clay	Burnt moulders sand added-granular-many inert particles. Will keep heavy soil from binding too much.
Iowa State	45.30	28.20	26.50	Sandy clay loam	Burnt brick clay added and mixed-wetted and tamped in front of rubber, stride position & batter's box.
<u>Professional</u>					
Cleveland Indians	65.88	11.00	23.32	Sandy clay loam	Light gray clay-low plasticity. We believe too much sand for good binding quality.
Detroit Tigers	30.20	39.08	30.72	Clay loam	Heavy-hard plastic clay-will compact easily. Need plenty of water so as not to get too hard. Cut in some crushed, screened limestone or sand.
Cincinnati Reds	45.68	19.00	35.32	Clay loam	Many granular & sand particles-helps drainage & wouldn't pack too hard.
Chicago Cubs	45.68	19.00	35.32	Clay loam	Clay a very heavy, plastic type. Would get very hard on drying. Cut in some crushed screened limestone or sharp sand such as burn moulders sand.

be chemically analyzed.

Some grasses like the Kentucky Blue Grass and Marion Blue Grass that are extensively used have a very narrow tolerance to soil acidity i.e., P.H. value 6.6 to 7.0. Bermuda Grass, which is widely used throughout the southern portion of the United States has more tolerance to soil acidity. It will grow rapidly and maintain a P.H. value of 6.1 to 6.8.⁵ Therefore, the Bermuda Grass will be the best to employ at the baseball camp.

Seeding.

Fertilizer should be applied to the entire field and then apply seed mixture to the soil. The seed shall be sown in two applications, one-half with the seeder going in one direction and one-half with the seeder going at right angles to the first application. After seeding the entire area, rake it, and then use a light roller for compaction. After this procedure, the area should be thoroughly soaked.

The kinds of seed and the amount to be used in a given area should be dictated by their compatibility to specific geographical location.

Sodding vs. Seeding.

Most authorities prefer seeding to sodding because of the smooth, even surface that will result with seeding. It usually takes

⁵Based on personal correspondence between B.S. Taylor of Iowa State University, former president of the American Groundskeepers Association, and the writer, July 1, 1972.

two years to smooth the wrinkles out of the sod.⁶

If sodding is done, have soil prepared as was suggested for seeding. Then select the sod that is weed-free and cut as thin as possible. After adding fertilizer, the sod should be rolled lightly, and then thoroughly watered.

Mowing Grass.

Never cut Kentucky Blue Grass or Marion Blue Grass shorter than one inch. This does not apply to Bermuda Grass, which may be cut to a lower heights.

Watering Grass.

Water infrequently, i. e. not very often, (just before wilt) but when water is applied soak to a depth of six to eight inches. If the field is watered frequently or not enough, the growth of crab grasses and other weeds is encouraged.

Chemicals.

Weed control chemicals should be used at the camp to prevent weed growth in the infield and outfield grasses. Suggested chemicals to control weeds are:

1. Dandelions, use 2-4D Ammene.
2. Knot Weed, use 2-4D Ammene.
3. Planton, use 2-4D Ammene.
4. Crab Grass, use Phenol-Mercuric-Acetate.

⁶Ibid.

PROVISIONS FOR OTHER ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

Backstop.

The backstop should be sixty feet behind home plate as the rule book suggests. On the two smaller fields the dimensions will be smaller with the distance being thirty feet to the backstops. It is recommended that it be eighteen feet high, forty feet wide with extension wings running part way toward and parallel to the first and third base lines. The frame work should be constructed with three inch steel pipe securely anchored in a concrete "slab" that has been formed in the ground. The frame should be tied together at the top with a 1 1/2 inch pipe. The entire surface should be covered with two inch by two inch, fourteen guage mesh screen of the non-climable type. This will preferably be fastened to a two inch plank at the bottom to protect against rust and corrosion. The screen and posts should be first painted with aluminum paint and then covered with a dark green paint.

Fencing.

The outfields of the camp should be enclosed conveying a major league appearance. Naturally, a permanent board fence would be the most desirable. However a permanent board fence would shut out any breeze that might blow across the field on a warm day. Another factor to consider when using the board fence would be the

cost in painting and replacing rotted and broken boards. Consequently, the best solution would be to construct a permanent fence made of wire which will also present the major league appearance and in addition, be less expensive to maintain in the future.

The size of the fields and distances to the fences of the camp will be determined by the age group of boys participating on that particular field. See the recommended field dimensions.

TABLE 3
RECOMMENDED FIELD DIMENSIONS

Classification	Base Distance	Pitcher's Distance	LF-RF Line	Center Field
Pee Wee League	50 ft.	40 ft.	100 ft.	140 ft.
Little League	60 ft.	46 ft.	180 ft.	200 ft.
Pony League	75 ft.	54 ft.	250 ft.	300 ft.
Big League	90 ft.	60 ft. 6'	300 ft.	335 ft.

Dugouts.

Many baseball schools do not have dugouts, but they are a necessity for instructional work on the fields. In addition, it gives the appropriate baseball image to each field.

See reproduction of blue print of an inexpensive dugout used at the University of Oklahoma in appendix.

Scoreboard.

Scoreboards should indicate score by innings. If possible, have one part of the board showing balls, strikes, and outs.

Line Markers.

The line markers should be constructed of ten foot high, three-quarter inch diameter pipe painted white. The camp flag with the camp insignia should be attached near the top. A white, two-inch strip should be painted on the fence as an extension of the foul line.

Distance Markers.

These should be attached to the fence along the lines, in right and left center and in dead center field. They should also be painted black with twenty inch white numbers to show distance.

Stands.

Permanent stands should be constructed for each field and painted dark green with porch and deck enamel. Seats should be made of douglas fir with dimensions of two inch by six inches. They should also be seventeen to eighteen inches high and pitched slightly back. Allowing a minimum of eighteen inches per seated person.

CHAPTER VI

OPERATING BUDGET

Food Service.

The reason for a good camp diet is the fact that it is necessary for the development and maintenance of the campers health.

The importance of the health and safety objective cannot be overlooked when planning camp life; nor can it be overlooked to the obvious implementation of this objective through meals properly planned, cooked and served.

A balanced diet plays a vital role in the daily life of each camper. The camper has the benefits of good food and good food supplements that are essential to maintain top physical condition. It is recommended that three meals a day be served. Between meal eating should be restricted in order that the physical activity of camper will not be impaired. The meals will be planned so that the campers will not have exactly the same daily diet combinations during their two weeks at camp. See appendix for camp menu.

Food Management.

When purchasing canned goods, most items should be ordered

in size 10 cans, unless they are items that will not be used up immediately.

Camps often purchase halves or quarters of beef and other meats as economy measures. In considering the cost of preparation time and the waste factor, it is now considered more economical to purchase pre-cut, boned, and pre-packaged meat.

Milk must be purchased and served according to state regulations. It is recommended that only pasteurized milk be served to campers.

Campowners Insurance.

A campowners policy, may be purchased that will cover fire, wind and all of the commonly known hazards: falling trees, vandalism, ice and snow collapse, glass breakage, water damage, landslide, electrical currents artificially generated, transportation, theft, camp fees, extra expenses, off-premise losses, and comprehensive liability.⁷ Such a insurance is available at Higham, Neilson, Whitridge and Reid, Inc.

This insurance is a saving in dollars to the camp since all of the insurance is in one policy and has one expiration date. Many of the items covered by this insurance can only be found in a package policy. A package policy is extremely expensive because of the visit

⁷Phyllis M. Ford and Lynn S. Rodney. Camp Administration, New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1971, p. 290.

that must be included for inspection and evaluation each year.

Camper Insurance.

Each camper should be fully covered by insurance from the time he arrives at camp until his departure home. This is a very low cost insurance considering the total financial coverage on each camper. The insurance can be paid from a portion of the registration fee.

General Maintenance.

Repairs must be made each year during the off-season. The major cost of repair will go toward repainting camp facilities, repairing screen doors, and repair of the pitching machines. Every other year a new coat of blue aqua sealer must be distributed throughout the pool to prevent leaking and to preserve the color texture.

Replacement and Improvements.

The largest annual expense will be replacement of used, depreciated equipment. A list of equipment that might be replaced would include: baseballs, fungo bats, catching equipment, screens for the backstops, bases, pitching rubbers, flags for the foul poles, grass or sod for the infield turf, chat for dugouts and on-deck areas, mattress and mattress covers, beds, kitchen equipment, recreational equipment and lawn furniture for the pool.

Capital Funds.

Capital funds will be used for new equipment that must be

bought in order to keep the camp in efficient operating condition. Equipment for the kitchen must be bought to reduce the time spent in preparing and serving meals. This is particularly true and necessary as the camp grows in absolute enrollment size. Dugouts should be reconditioned and painted to maintain the professional image of the fields. Seeding and resodding of the infield to improve the playing surface of the fields must be continually done each year. In the dormitories, new lockers can be built to store the campers' personal items.

By improving the camp facilities each year the camp will maintain the superior rating in facilities and programming that is so essential to remain competitive and profitable.

UTILITIES

The utilities that will be needed to keep the camp operating functionally will be: gas, electricity, telephone and water.

Gas.

Propane gas is recommended for camp use to heat the stoves and ovens in the camp kitchen. This type of heating has been proven to be the most reliable in a camp situation. With gas heating, there is no concern about cooking meals if the electricity should fail or a fuse problem develops in the camp's electrical system.

Telephone.

The telephone is a vital necessity for the camp. Incoming calls will have to be taken by the camp director for camp enrollment. Time schedules for buses and planes must be checked by use of the phone. The camp nurse may have to consult with a doctor concerning an injury to one of the campers over the telephone. Without the use of the telephone the camp functions would cease to be operative.

Three phones should be installed within the camp boundary. One phone should be placed in the office, a second in the kitchen and the third in the living quarters of the camp administrator.

Water.

To a baseball camp full of young baseball players, plenty of fresh water is needed. Water may be furnished from a community water line or the camp site might be located geographically for two or three wells to be drilled to furnish the water for the camp. Proximity and future accessibility of the water supply are determining factors in the selection of a "water" source.

In planning for water there should be a water pump with enough pressure power to support an irrigation system capable of watering the four baseball fields at once. Irrigating will be a necessity during the months of July and August to keep the fields green and to prevent top soil from blowing away.

CAMP PROMOTIONS

Public Relations.

Being of people oriented concern, organized camping can make optimum use of the human element in camp relations. Probably the best tool of public relations is the campers themselves. Part of this camper created relations arises after the camp season when the campers relate their experiences to friends, relatives, and neighbors.

Another phase of public relations occurs during the camping season as people visit the camp and see and hear the campers, and also other camper contacts when on trips away from the camp.

In addition to campers being responsible for directing opinions, members of the camp staff themselves play a major role in public relations. During pre-camp training sessions the staff should be ingrained with the realization that during the term of their employment they represent the camp, and in all of their contacts they should govern themselves accordingly. A staff uniform worn on a day off announces the name of the camp and conduct of the staff proclaims the quality of the camp.

Advertisement.

During the off season the camps printed material will be assembled and sent to prospective campers for the upcoming year. This type of advertisement will sell the idea of a baseball camp to more people than any other type advertisement.

The type of printed material generally depends upon cost, quantity desired and frequency of printing. Publicity through the printed medium is one of the strongest tools of promotions and belongs in the hands of the expert. Anyone can take pictures and lay out a pamphlet, only a professional can do the polished job needed to produce a truly effective piece of publicity.

Therefore it is essential to follow a set of basic guidelines to obtain good quality brochures.

1. Quality printing projects a quality camp.
2. Professional help should be employed in both photography and writing.
3. Photographs should be screened carefully for details relative to safety, cleanliness, care of equipment, and proper execution of skills.
4. Many carefully selected photographs should be used.
5. Camp printed material should be geared for a dual role as it must appeal to both children and adults.
6. The size and shape of the printed material should be in keeping with standard size envelopes.⁸

Within the publicity brochures there should be a personal letter from the camp director to each camper; the outlay of the instructional program, pictures of camp coaches and their backgrounds,

⁸Phyllis M. Fore and Lynn S. Rodney, op. cit., p. 301.

the campers health certificate and application for enrollment. See application and health certificate for enrollment in Appendix A.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY

Building and operating a baseball camp that will be successful not only financially but in developing players, takes many hours of dedicated planning and work by the camp director and his staff.

The purpose in writing this paper was to present information on building and operating a boys summer baseball camp. Each area in building and operating camps has been fully researched and studied to present the most exact solution in building and operation.

It is also known that through a concentrated and systematic program of instruction, any boy can be helped towards achieving his "goals", whether they are to make the little league or pony league team, the high school or collegiate squad, or eventually become a professional baseball player. This will be the main objective of the camp.

In researching material for this paper it was discovered that there has been no written material printed concerning organizing and structure of a baseball camp.

Research material for this paper came from interviews with experienced camp managers, and correspondence with people who were

experts in the field of landscaping. The additional information covered in the paper came from actual work and observation within the camp operation.

The baseball camp should be centrally located in an area where there is an interest in baseball and the weather is best for outdoor activities. Many parts of the United States have these two descriptions but there must be a third ingredient in order to have a successful camp operation, "a recreational area or playground that will draw people into the area during the summer months".

Playing baseball six hours a day, takes a lot of energy from the campers. So the sleeping facilities at the camp should be designed to provide the best possible sleeping comfort. Each of the three age groups should have their own private dormitories. In each dorm the camper should be provided with his own bed and a locker to store his baseball and personal equipment. The dorms should have a head counselor who is college age and has a background in recreational camps. The counselor should also assist each camper with personal problems and maintain a desirable camp atmosphere.

A thirty by sixty foot swimming pool is recommended in order to provide hours of recreational enjoyment for the campers. The pool should be equipped with a diving board and a slide that will provide a greater use of the pool facility. The camper should be scheduled to swim after coming from the fields in the mornings, afternoons and

evenings. For protection of the campers a certified lifeguard should be on duty.

There will be four fields constructed at the camp: one for pee-wee leagues, one for the little league, one for the pony league and one for the big leaguers. Each field will be built according to major league specifications with grass infields and full size dugouts. Providing the best available facilities in which to play baseball and to be instructed makes it more enjoyable to the players, coaches and spectators attending the camp.

Camp operation should be directed by the camp administrator. The administrator provides the leadership that improves the operation of the entire camp system. In doing this the administrator must be able to see overall relationships, forecast future needs, develop creative plans and implement them with the consent of his staff and other employees at the camp.

The most important area of concern is the advertisement procedures. Good advertisement will sell the camp idea to the public. Hence, it is necessary to produce the best possible sources of advertisement for the camp. The major cost for advertisements will result from printing and sending out promotional literature to future campers. In the promotional material the public should be presented with a true picture of the camp and its facilities. Devising and assembling advertisements that will motivate people is a job for a professional

advertising agency. The use of radio and television has not been fully accepted as a source of advertisement for baseball camps due to the cost of air time.

In conclusion the baseball camp must be directed to give young baseball players a chance to learn and experiment with the different techniques of baseball; on the best available playing facilities. It utilizes the resources of the natural surroundings to contribute significantly to mental, physical, social, and spiritual growth of each individual under supervision of trained leadership.

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Massachusetts. Lakeville: Lakeville Baseball Camp, Inc.

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Missouri. Branson: Sho-Me Baseball School. Miller: Sports Stars of Tomorrow, Mickey Owen Baseball School.

New York. Maryland: June's Athletic Camp. Pauling: Hall of Fame Baseball Schools and Camps.

Oklahoma. Chandler: Chandler Baseball School. Oklahoma City: Eddie Fisher's Southwest Baseball Camp. Shawnee: Reynold's All Sports Camp, Inc.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

TABLE 4

INFIELD SAMPLES (SKINNED AREA) - MECHANICAL AGGREGATE ANALYSIS BOUYOCOS HYDROMETER METHOD DEVELOPED AT MICH. STATE

Sample from	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay	Textural Classification*	Comment
College					
Yale U.	80.76	12.00	7.24	Loamy sand	Well granulated, well drained-not enough clay to bind very well for good footing. Probably blows a lot when not watered.
Mississippi U.	55.12	30.00	14.88	Sandy loam	Soil contains Kaolinite clay which does not swell or get sticky when wet. Lots of free iron oxide (red color). Would need water to keep it from chalking. Sand % low but would be O.K. with kind of clay. River sand topping accounts for high silt %.
Minnesota U.	77.12	14.00	8.88	Sandy loam	Seemed artificial with much sharp sand mixed in. Would drain well, but be loose footing & blowy when dry.
Fresno State	62.50	24.72	12.72	Very fine sand loam	Wind blown adobe soil-good mixture, however very fine particles-may compact easily-need spiker often.
Illinois U.	38.20	46.08	15.72	Silty loam almost clay loam	This one stumps me. Very heavy soil which should compact easily, yet Lee Eilbracht says they never need to use spiker. Only logical answer is their wonderful drainage. It has coarse aggregate fill underneath coupled with a circular drainage system and a diamond is considerably higher than outfield.
Iowa State	65.44	20.68	13.88	Sandy loam	Surface soil from alluvial terrace-containing considerable coarse sand which was screened and ground.
Professional					
Cleveland Indians	82.40	13.44	4.16	Loamy sand	Very fine sand-low organic matter-would drain well. Believe needs more clay for binding quality-blowy when dry.

ILLEGIBLE

**THE FOLLOWING
DOCUMENT (S) IS
ILLEGIBLE DUE
TO THE
PRINTING ON
THE ORIGINAL
BEING CUT OFF**

ILLEGIBLE

TABLE 4 (continued)

Sample from	% Sand	% Silt	% Clay	Textural Classification*	Comment
Professional (continued)					
Detroit Tigers	78.20	12.08	9.72	Sand loam	Fine particles-flocks of lime-loose, blow when dry. Believe rolling for compaction-will take water readily.
Cincinnati Reds	62.20	23.08	14.72	Sandy loam	Very good mixture-added fine slag-inert material as a conditioner. Drains well-will not compact too much.
Chicago Cubs	75.68	10.00	14.32	Sandy loam	Coarse sand, medium organic matter, Krilium added as a conditioner. 10 lbs. per 100 sq. feet. Roto-tilled to depth of 1½ inches.
St. Louis Cardinals St. Pauli Millers	80.20	11.08	8.72	Loamy sand	Very loose-blowy-will not compact. Needs extra clay for binding.

APPENDIX

SUGGESTED MENUS

	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
M O N D A Y	Orange Juice Pancakes Sausage Cereal Milk	Grilled Cheese Sandwich Potato Chips Noodle Soup Chocolate Cake Tea or Kool Aid	Beef Roast Mashed Potatoes and gravy Corn Tossed Salad Butter scotch pudding Meat Loaf Corn Browned Potatoes Green Jello and Pears Banana Pie Rolls Milk
T U E S D A Y	Juice Scrambled Eggs Bacon Toast Cocoa Cereal Milk	Hot Dogs Baked Beans Sliced Peaches Brownies Tea or Kool Aid	Fried Chicken Peas Mashed Potatoes and gravy Green Jello and Pears Orange Cake Fried Chicken Green Beans Cherry Jello and fruit cocktail Blackberry Cobbler Rolls Milk
W E D N E S D A Y	Juice Pancakes Sausage Cereal Cocoa Milk	Sloppy Joes French Fries Fruit Cocktail Chocolate Pudding Tea or Kool Aid	Pork Chops Mashed Potatoes and gravy Mixed Vegetables Carrot and Pineapple in Lemon Jello Beef Stew Rice or mashed potatoes Oranges in Orange Jello Banana Cake Tossed Salad Biscuits and Honey butter Milk Rolls Milk
T H U R S D A Y	Juice French Toast Bacon Cereal Milk	Cold Plate 1. Bologna 2. Sliced Cheese Hard Boiled Eggs Peanut Butter Cookies Tomato Soup Tea or Kool Aid	Salisbury Steak Browned Potatoes Corn Cherry Cobbler Turkey Noodle Cassarole Peas Tossed Salad Yellow Cake with Chocolate Icing Rolls Milk Rolls Milk
F R I D A Y	Juice Fried Eggs Bacon Toast Cereal Milk	Hamburgers Potato Chips Peaches Brownies with Icing Tea or Kool Aid	Fish Sticks Cole Slaw Green Beans French Fries Salmon loag Cole Slaw Green Beans Cheese Potatoes Chocolate Brownies Ice Cream Milk Rolls Milk
S A T U R D A Y	Juice French Toast Bacon Cereal Milk	Hot Dogs Potato Chips Applesauce Cake Tea or Kool Aid	Spaghetti and Meat Sauce Tossed Salad French Bread Apple Crisp Milk No Meal - Change of Sessions

S U N D A Y	Orange Juice	Hamburgers	Ham	Rolls
	Sweet Rolls	French Fries	Potato Salad	Milk
	Cereal	Sliced Peaches	Fruit Cocktail in Cherry Jello	
	Hot Cocoa	Vanilla Wafers or Chocolate Chip Cookies	Green Beans Lemon Pie	
	Milk	Tea or Kool Aid	Pork Roast	Rolls
			Green Beans	Milk
			Mashed Potatoes and gravy	
			Applesauce Lemon Pie	

Name of Home Town or Local Newspaper _____

Date _____

DOCTOR'S HEALTH CERTIFICATE

Boy's Name _____ Date of Birth _____

Address _____
Street City

Age _____ Weight _____ Height _____

History:

1. History of Rheumatic Fever or Heart Murmur? _____
2. History of Drug or Food Allergies? _____
 - a. Has penicillin been tolerated in the past? _____
3. History of serious illness or recent surgery? _____
4. History of extreme reaction to insect bite or sting? _____

Examination: Check () if normal; (0) if abnormal. Describe abnormalities under remarks.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. HE ENT _____ | 4. Heart _____ | 6. Extremities _____ |
| 2. Neck _____ | 5. Abdomen _____ | 7. Genitalia _____ |
| 3. Chest _____ | | |

Date of last tetanus booster? _____

May camper take aspirin for headache? grains - _____

Does camper take any medication on a regular or prn basis? _____

Remarks: _____

Physician's Signature _____ Address _____
Street

City State Telephone Date

CAMP BUDGET

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1972-73

ESTIMATED

Fees - 500 boys at \$225. for 6 two sessions	\$112,500.00
Canteen Sales	224.00
Investment Interest	176.00
Contributions	450.00
TOTAL	<u>\$113,350.00</u>

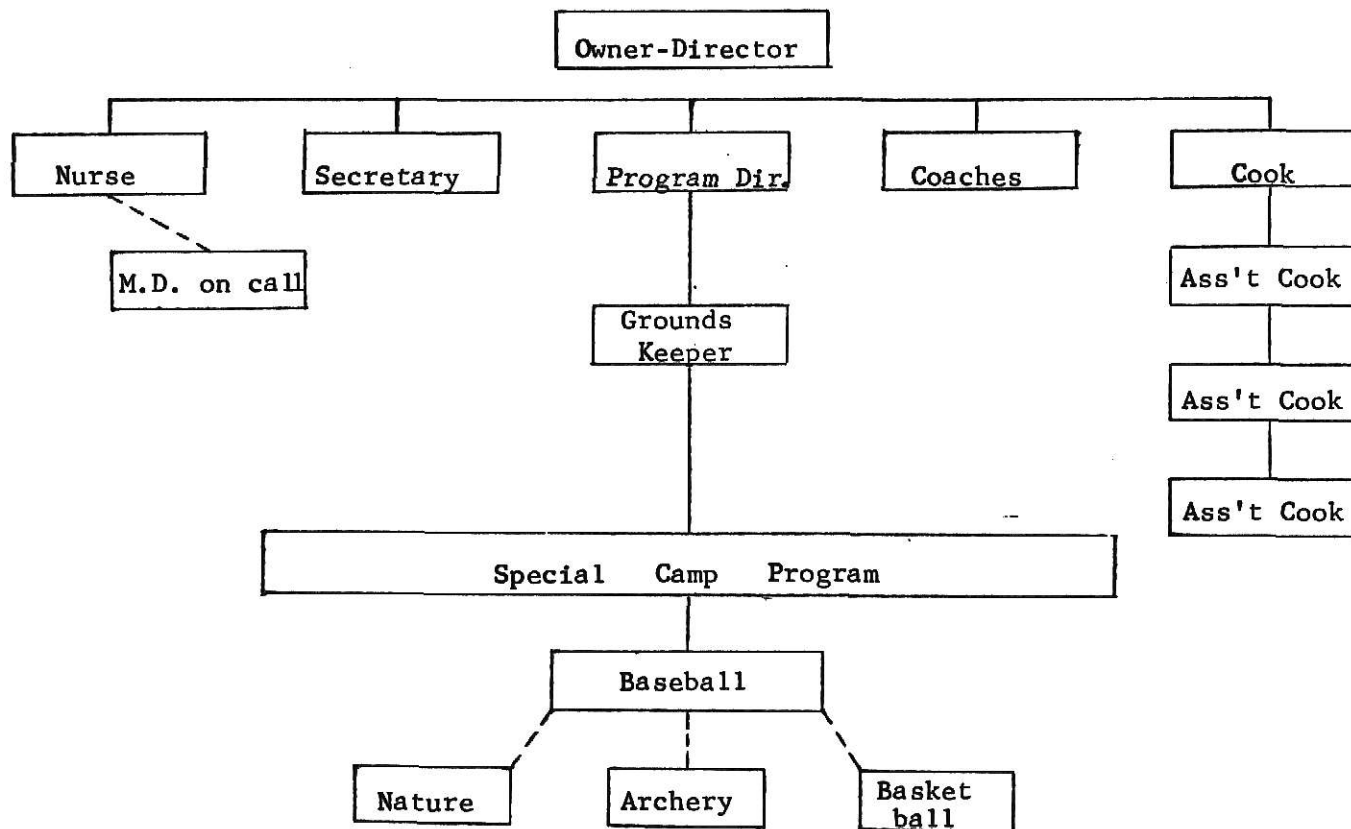
EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR 1972-73

100	110	Director	\$7,500.00	TOTALS
Administrative	111	Social Security	300.00	
	112	Maintenance	2,000.00	
	113	Instructional	2,100.00	
	114	Miscellaneous	225.00	
	115	Salaries	<u>10,000.00</u>	
				\$23,199.00
200	210	Telephone	475.00	
Services	211	Travel Allowance	600.00	
	212	Advertising	1,800.00	
	213	Printing	750.00	
	214	Audit	200.00	
	215	Petty Cash	<u>400.00</u>	
				\$ 4,225.00
300	310	Office Supplies	1,500.00	
Commodities	311	First Aid	100.00	
	312	Maintenance	1,800.00	
	313	Food	<u>55,000.00</u>	
				\$57,400.00
400	410	Insurance	650.00	
Current	411	Subscriptions	150.00	
Charges &	412	Awards	100.00	
Obligations	413	Equipment	<u>4,500.00</u>	
				\$ 5,400.00
500	510	Rec. Equipment	500.00	
Properties	511	Maintenance	350.00	
	512	Capital Improvements	<u>2,000.00</u>	
				\$ 2,850.00

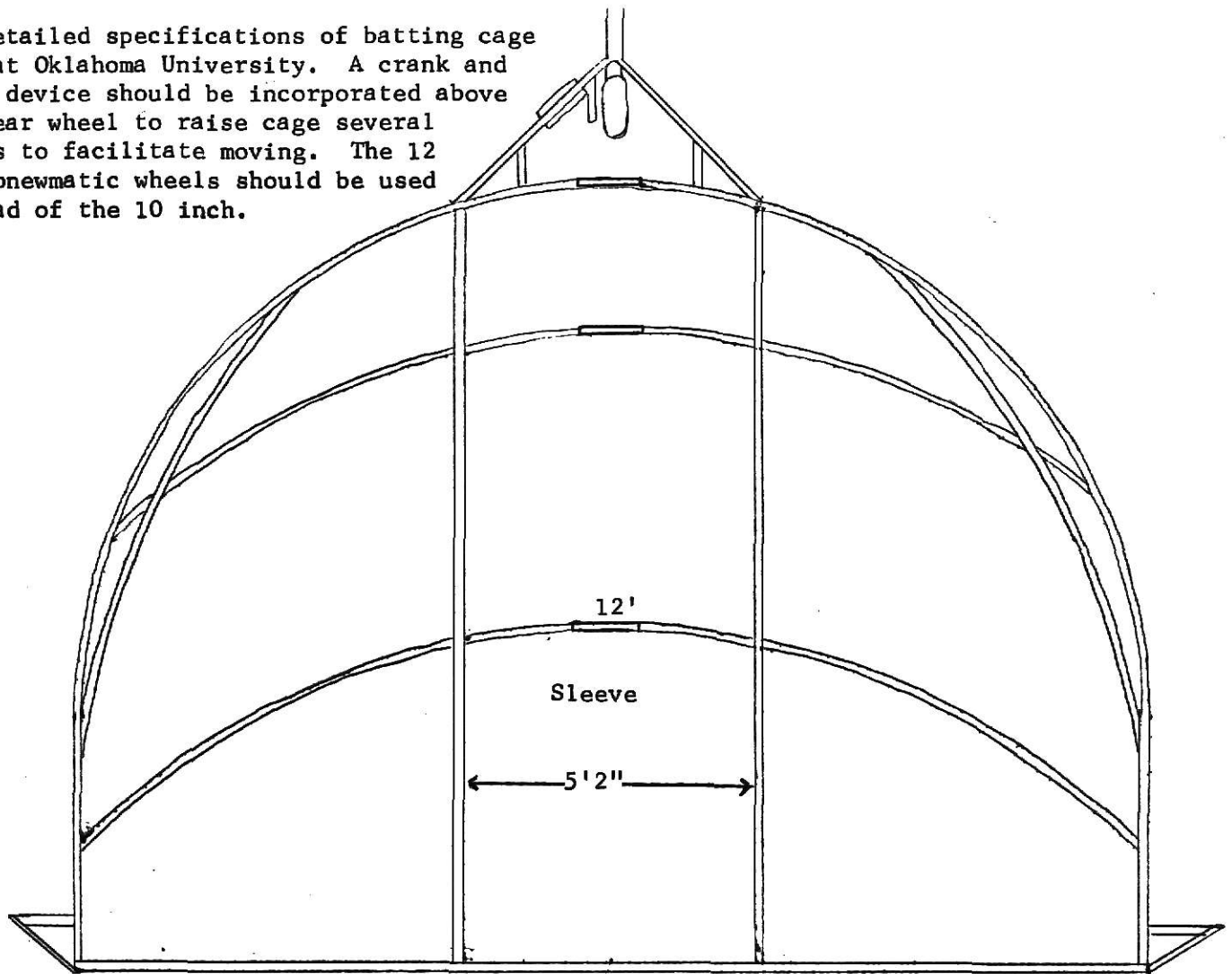
ESTIMATED INCOME \$113,350.00

ESTIMATED EXPENSE \$ 93,074.00

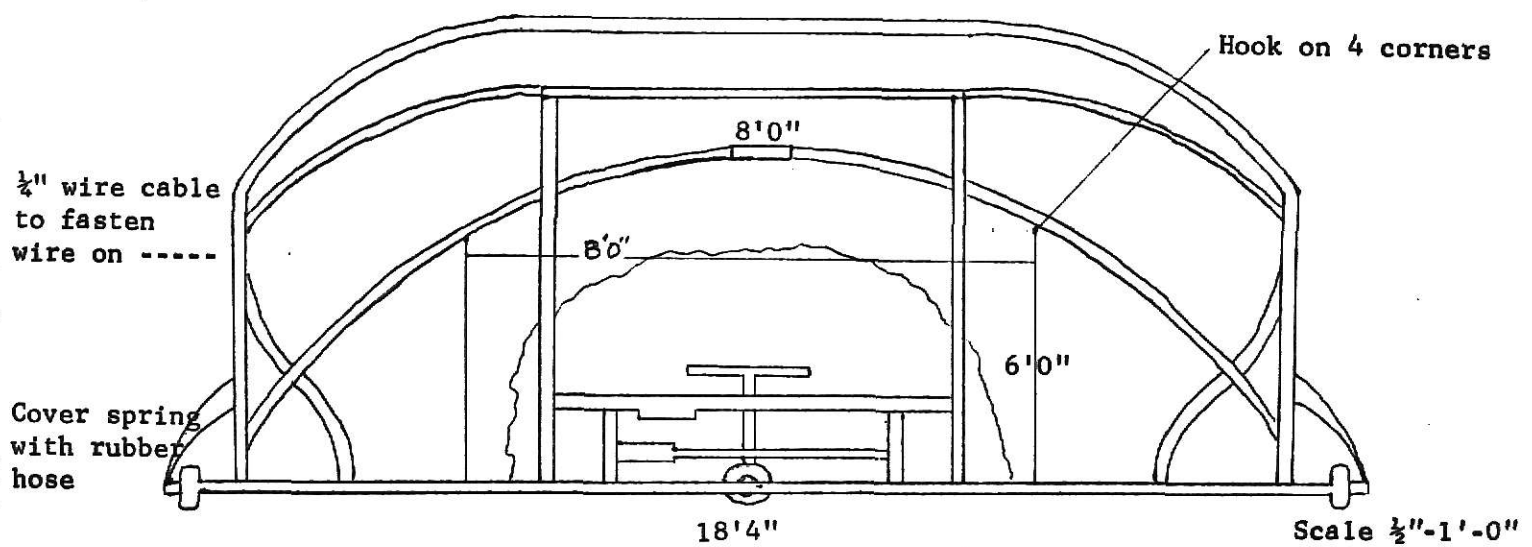
Organization Chart for Owner-Director Private Camp-Program for 115-125 campers



Detailed specifications of batting cage used at Oklahoma University. A crank and screw device should be incorporated above the rear wheel to raise cage several inches to facilitate moving. The 12 inch pneumatic wheels should be used instead of the 10 inch.



Top View O.U. Tunnel Batting Cage

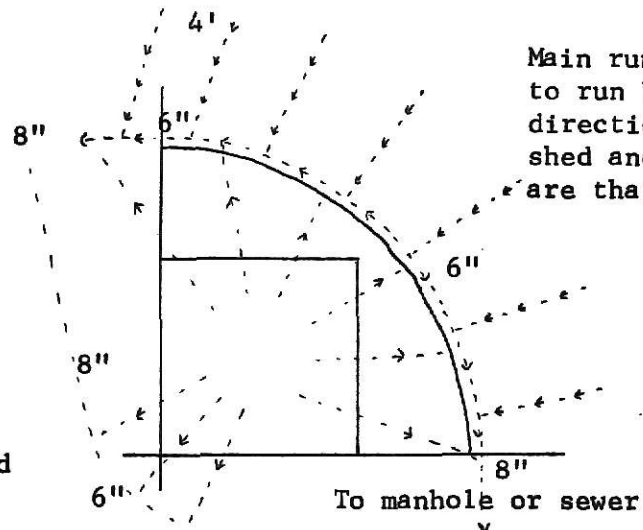


Front View O.U. Tunnel Batting Cage

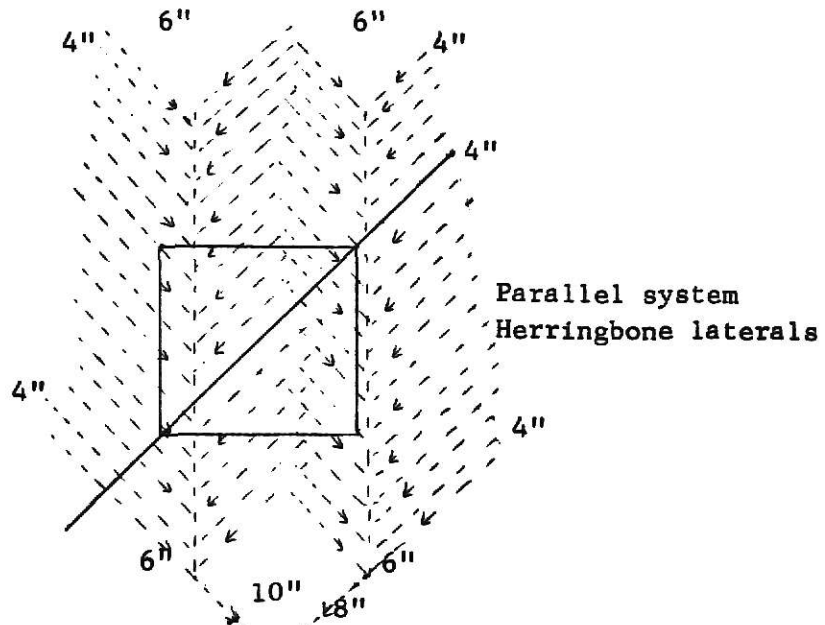
Three Systems of Diamond Tiling

To manhole or sewer

Circular system;
herringbone laterals;
no. of laterals needed
will depend upon soil
conditions.

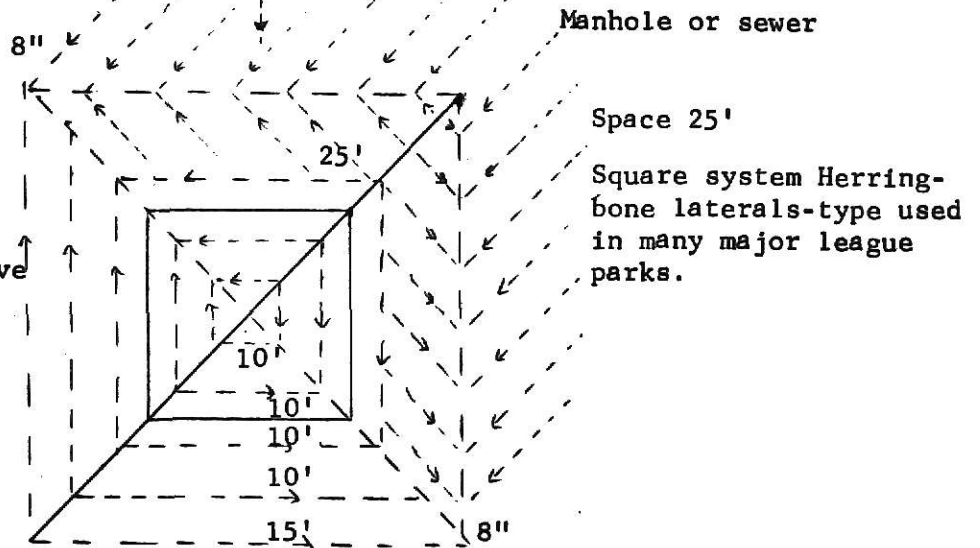


Most economical



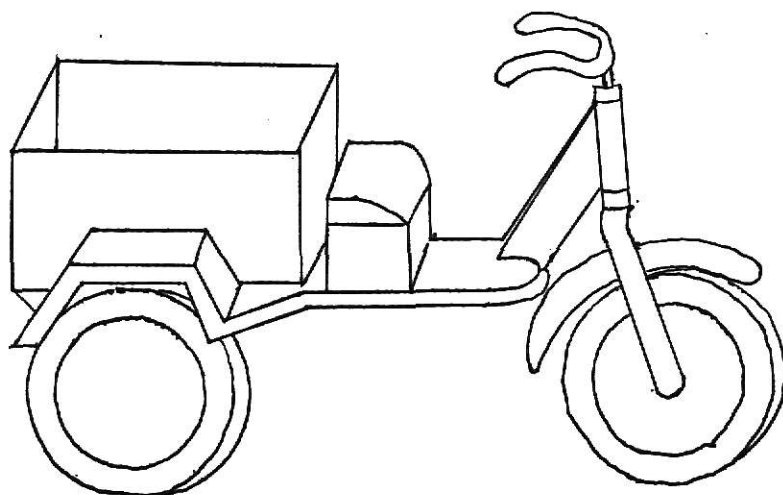
Manhole or sewer

Parallel and square
systems are more expensive

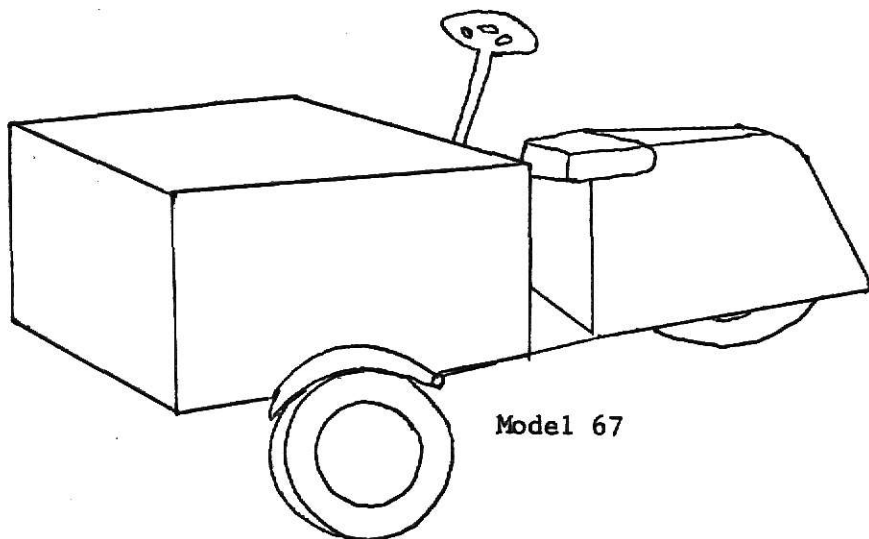


Scale 1" = 90'

Diagrammatic drawing of Cushman truckster used for diamond maintenance.



Model 781



Model 67

Type used by Chicago Cubs

Put out by Cushman Motor Works, Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska.

DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION
AND OPERATION OF A BASEBALL CAMP

by

BILL GLYNN HICKEY

B.S. Kansas State University

AN ABSTRACT OF A MASTER'S REPORT

submitted in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the degree

MASTER OF SCIENCE

Department of Physical Education

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Manhattan, Kansas

1973

The purpose in writing this report was to present information on building and operating a baseball camp.

In researching the material for this paper, interviews and correspondence were obtained from experts in the field of camping and designing athletic facilities, as well as other limited written material which could be found in the available literature. Other additional information came from actual personal work experience and observation within the camp operation.

It was found that there were five major areas in building and operating a summer baseball camp.

The first major area was classified as camp description which included such items as the exact geographic location, the area and size to be considered when building the camp. In the area selected, permanent facilities must be designed for sleeping facilities, administrative business and recreational use. There is also concern in locating the camp for easy accessibility by roads and air.

The second area included the camp program, and was aimed at fulfilling the mental and physical abilities of each camper. The enrollment at the camp was planned to accomodate one hundred and twenty campers, per two week session. In this way the campers can

be divided, which allows for an equal number of participants on each field. The success of a camp program can not be successful unless objectives are written out and understood by all working personnel and paying campers, with each person involved striving to accomplish these objectives.

The third specific area is the instructional program which includes the various types of fundamental skills that will be taught during a session at camp. The teaching methods to be used insure motor learning development. The success of a good program is dependent upon the selection of qualified coaching staff which will satisfy each boy's personal needs. It is recommended that each member of the staff should be a college-trained individual. The non-coaching staff includes the personnel that does the administrative work, cooking and maintenance work at the camp.

The fourth area of consideration is the building and maintenance of high quality. This provides for the best type of physical environment for teaching as well as playing baseball. Care must be taken so the best possible installation of earth, water systems, and seeding are done to insure the beauty and safety of the playing facilities.

The operating budget is the last major consideration and probably the most important is the food service, insurance for the camp, replacement and improvement of facilities, utilities and camp

promotion are dependent upon this area. This will be a factor in successfully attracting and fulfilling the camper quota for each session.

The best source of public relations for the camp will come from the campers themselves. This will occur after the camp season, when the campers relate their experiences to friends, relatives, and neighbors. The second phase of public relations is the advertisement the camp uses for the upcoming year. This is done by sending out brochures, and showing camp movies to interested individuals.