The 1999 Baltimore Orioles? Cuban national baseball team exhibition series consisted of two exhibition games played between the Baltimore Orioles of Major League Baseball (MLB) and the Cuban national baseball team on March 28 and May 3, 1999. The first game took place in Havana, while the second was held in Baltimore. This series marked the first time that the Cuban national team had faced a squad composed solely of major league players and the first time an MLB team played in Cuba since 1959.

Fidel Castro overthrew American ally Fulgencio Batista in the Cuban Revolution and established a Communist government in 1959. Castro broke off diplomatic relations with the United States. The United States instituted an embargo against Cuba in an attempt to weaken Castro 's regime. MLB stopped holding exhibitions in Cuba.

In the 1990s, Orioles 'owner Peter Angelos lobbied the United States Government to gain permission to hold this series for three years. Various politicians, including members of the United States House of Representatives, opposed the idea and attempted to block the series. Eventually, Angelos secured the approval in 1999, after a change in United States foreign policy to Cuba under President Bill Clinton, which eased travel restrictions and increased cultural exchange.

The Orioles won the first game , which was held in Havana , by a score of 3 ? 2 in extra innings . The Cuban national team defeated the Orioles 12 ? 6 in the second game , which was held in Baltimore . The series introduced José Contreras to the American baseball audience ; Contreras defected from Cuba in 2002 to pitch in MLB . The United States and Cuba now compete with each other and other nations in the World Baseball Classic .

= = Background = =

The Cuban Revolution led to the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista , an ally of the United States , in 1959 . Fidel Castro severed Cuba 's formerly strong ties with the United States . The United States soon instituted a embargo against Cuba , which has made it illegal for United States corporations to enter into business with Cuba . The Baltimore Orioles , who were slated to hold an 1960 exhibition series against the Cincinnati Reds in Havana , moved the games to Miami , Florida .

No Major League Baseball (MLB) team had played in Cuba since March 21, 1959. Castro made attempts to lure American baseball teams back to Cuba to no avail. In the 1970s, George McGovern, a United States Senator, pushed the idea of an exchange of MLB and college basketball teams as a way to bridge the impasse between the two governments, similar to the ping @-@ pong diplomacy that aided US @-@ China relations; however, this was blocked by the United States Department of State.

In the 1980s , Scott Armstrong attempted to convince Edward Bennett Williams , then the owner of the Baltimore Orioles , to play a game of Cuban All @-@ Stars against his Orioles . Williams declined , as he had a position on an advisory board in the Reagan Administration , which opposed having any business with Cuba . Armstrong discussed the idea with MLB Commissioner Bart Giamatti and MLB Players Association (MLBPA) chair Donald Fehr . Though Giamatti was interested , he died before he could pursue the idea . Fehr visited Cuba during the 1994 @-@ 95 MLB strike , but could not secure an antitrust exemption .

In 1996, Peter Angelos, the new owner of the Orioles, met with Armstrong and Saul Landau, who convinced him to pursue an exhibition series between his Orioles and the Cuban national baseball team. Angelos petitioned the United States Government to permit a series. United States Representative Ileana Ros @-@ Lehtinen wrote to the State Department, asking that the series be prevented. The United States Department of the Treasury denied Angelos' request on the grounds that American money may not be spent in Cuba under the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917.

In January 1999, President Bill Clinton eased travel restrictions and increased cultural exchange between the United States and Cuba, leading Angelos to again seek permission to play an exhibition game in Cuba. Angelos met with Sandy Berger, Clinton 's National Security Advisor, to discuss a potential exhibition. Bud Selig, the MLB Commissioner, allowed for the exploration of the

series , though it still required the approval of MLB owners and the MLBPA . The MLBPA insisted on a second game to be held in the United States . A contingent of United States Representatives , including Ros @-@ Lehtinen , Robert Menendez , Dan Burton , Lincoln Diaz @-@ Balart , and Rick Lazio , lobbied Fehr to try to block the series .

Ongoing negotiations through March yielded an agreement on March 7, 1999, over the objections of the State Department. The proceeds of the series were a major sticking point in negotiations, as it violated the United States embargo against Cuba. Instead of going to the Cuban Government, it was agreed that proceeds would fund baseball programs in Cuba.

The series created a good deal of criticism, especially among the Cuban American community. MLB umpire Rich Garcia, who is of Cuban descent, opposed the series. MLB umpires filed a grievance against MLB attempting to block them from being sent to umpire the game in Cuba, and refused to officiate the game in Baltimore. Rafael Palmeiro, an Oriole player of Cuban descent, also opposed the series and did not make the trip to Cuba. The Cuban American National Foundation protested the series.

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= = Games = =
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= = = Game one = = =

Game one took place at Estadio Latinoamericano in Havana, Cuba, on March 28, 1999. Tickets were distributed by invitation only. Angelos, Selig, and Castro sat together in box seats. One hundred schoolchildren from the Baltimore and Washington, D.C. area also traveled to Cuba on a plane chartered by Angelos. Before the game, players and coaches on both teams engated in a flag ceremony. Castro greeted the Orioles on the field, and gave his Cuban team a pep talk. Cuban baseball legend Conrado Marrero threw out the first pitch.

Orioles ' starting pitcher Scott Erickson allowed one run on five hits in seven innings pitched . Cuban starter José Ibar allowed a home run to Charles Johnson and was relieved in the third inning by José Contreras . Contreras pitched eight innings without allowing a run . Orioles ' manager Dave Miller brought in his closer , Mike Timlin , in the eighth inning . This backfired , as Omar Linares tied the game for Cuba with a run batted in single .

Tied after nine innings , the game went into extra innings . Cuba had two runners on base in the 10th inning , but Mike Fetters retired Cuba without allowing a run . The Orioles won the game when Harold Baines hit a single off of Pedro Luis Lazo that scored Will Clark with the go @-@ ahead run in the top of the 11th inning . Jesse Orosco recorded the final three outs in the bottom of the 11th , as the Orioles won by a score of 3 ? 2 .

Line score Box score

= = = Game two = = =

The second game was held at Oriole Park at Camden Yards in Baltimore on May 3, 1999, in front of 47 @,@ 940 fans. By May 3, the Orioles had a 7? 17 win @-@ loss record in the 1999 MLB season. The Cuban national team, meanwhile, was stronger than during the first game, as the 1998? 99 Cuban National Series had concluded and players who were not available for the first game of the exhibition joined the Cuban team. A 300 @-@ person delegation accompanied the Cuban team, including members of the Cuban media, students, and retired players. MLB requested the Federal Aviation Administration clear the airspace above Camden Yards for the game

, in response to an attempt by a Miami @-@ based pilot and veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion , to drop anti @-@ Castro leaflets over Estadio Latinoamericano during the first game . The start of the game was delayed by rain for 56 minutes . The game was further interrupted by

protesters, one of whom ran onto the field during the fifth inning and had to be thrown to the ground by César Valdez, a Cuban umpire. Contreras started the game for Cuba, and he allowed a two

@-@ run double by Baines in the first inning . Orioles ' starting pitcher Scott Kamieniecki , who was on the MLB disabled list at the time , allowed four runs in the second inning to give Cuba the lead .

Norge Luis Vera entered the game for Cuba in the third inning and pitched 6 2 ? 3 innings in relief without allowing a hit , retiring 20 of the first 22 batters he faced . His hitless streak ended when he allowed a home run to Delino DeShields in the ninth inning . Gabe Molina , who had made his MLB debut on May 1 , allowed Cuba to score five runs in the ninth inning , including a three @-@ run home run hit by Andy Morales . The Cuban national team defeated the Orioles 12 ? 6 .

Danel Castro batted 4 @-@ for @-@ 5 for Cuba, including a two run batted in (RBI) triple, and scored four runs. Calvin Pickering, a rookie first baseman for the Orioles who had been promoted from the minor leagues the day prior, committed three errors.

Linescore

Box score

= = Aftermath = =

Rigoberto Herrera, a member of the Cuban national team who had retired and accompanied the team from Cuba as a guest, defected to the United States during the visit. Though six retired players overslept the day after the game in Baltimore and missed their flight back to Cuba, no other members of the delegation defected.

To discourage defections during the exhibition in Baltimore , Cuba maintained strict security around their young players , not allowing sports agents to speak with them . Though no active Cuban players defected during the trip to Baltimore , members of the Cuban national team did defect in the years following the series . Andy Morales defected in 2000 . Contreras , who was considered Cuba 's best pitcher , gained international fame after the series and defected from Cuba in 2002 . Nelson Díaz , a Cuban umpire who officiated the game in Baltimore , defected from Cuba to the United States in 2009 .

MLB and the Major League Umpires Association engaged in a dispute regarding the amount of pay owed to umpires for officiating the game that took place in Baltimore. This was one factor that led to the mass resignation of MLB umpires that took place on September 2, 1999.

In 2000, Syd Thrift, the Orioles' general manager, told The Washington Times that the team had a practice of not signing players who had defected from Cuba, which he attributed to Angelos' desire to avoid doing "anything that could be interpreted as being disrespectful or ... encouraging players to defect ". Investigations by Major League Baseball and the United States Department of Justice did not find evidence that the absence of Cuban players on the Orioles' roster or in its minor league system was due to discrimination.

The Cuban national team next played in the United States during the 2006 World Baseball Classic (WBC). President George W. Bush attempted to prevent the Cuban team from participating in the tournament, but other nations promised to withdraw if Cuba was barred. The next American team to travel to Cuba were the Tampa Bay Rays, who will play an exhibition against the Cuban national team in March 2016.