



"Baseball: A History of America's Game"
Benjamin G. Rader

- Baseball's Great Experiment pg. 155-170

"Game of Shadows" Mark Fainaru-Wada
and Lance Williams

- Prologue (8 pages)
- Appendix One pg. 287-291

Part 1

Baseball

Baseball Greats





History

- 1903 First World Series
 - American Leagues Boston Americans vs National Leagues Pittsburgh Pirates
 - Best of 9 series, which Boston won 5 games to 3, winning the last 4
 - Famous players: Cy Young and Honus Wagner
- 1919 Black Sox Scandal
 - 8 members of the Chicago White Sox were banned for life from baseball for intentionally losing games. The most famous player being "Shoeless" Joe Jackson.
 - The 1963 book entitled Eight Men Out and the movie released in 1988 based on the book were based on this scandal
- Boston Red Sox Sell babe Ruth
 - In 1920 the Boston Red Sox traded Babe Ruth to the New York Yankees, forever changing the history of both teams
 - The curse of the Bambino
 - Ended in 2004, when Boston beat the St. Louis Cardinals
 - Yankees paid \$125,000 for Ruth. Chicago offered \$60,000 and "Shoeless" Joe Jackson

- Joe DiMaggio Hits in 56 Straight Games
 - Known as one of the unbreakable records
 - 1941 DiMaggio went on a 56-game hit streak which lasted from May 15 to June 16
 - Pete Rose came the closest with a 44 game hit streak in 1978
- 1963 Hall of Fame Inaugural Class
 - Ty Cobb
 - Babe Ruth
 - Honus Wagner
 - Christy Mathewson
 - Walter Johnson
- Hank Aaron's 715
 - Passed Babe Ruth at the start of the season in 1974
 - Got the HR off of Al Downing of the Dodgers
- Cal Ripken Passes Lou Gehrig
 - Lou Gehrig's record of 2,130 consecutive games was thought of as untouchable.
 - September 6 1995 Ripken passed him
 - 22 minute standing ovation took place once the game was made official
 - Ended in 1998 at 2,632 consecutive games

Baseball's Great Experiment

- "Baseball: A History of America's Game" B. G. Rader
- "Baseball's Great Experiment" pg. 155-170
- Jim Crow
 - Segregation laws that were enforced in the United States from the 1880s into the 1960s
 - No interracial marriages, separate seats for blacks and whites on buses, etc.
 -
- Racial Segregation
 - Separation of humans into racial groups in daily life
 - "the act by which a (natural or legal) person separates other persons on the basis of one of the enumerated grounds without an objective and reasonable justification, in conformity with the proposed definition of discrimination."



Pre-Jackie Robinson

- Blacks had to carve out their own separate world of baseball.
- The game revolved around barnstorming – teams travel to small towns to play in exhibition matches
- Successful barnstorming included skill, flamboyance, and humor that perpetuated negative black stereotypes (p.158)
- Teams included the Tennessee Rats, Zulu Cannibals, and Ethiopian Clowns

- In 1920 Andrew "Rube" Foster formed the Negro National League (NNL) modeled after the white major leagues.
- The NNL always operated on the edge of extinction due to lack of attendance of blacks and almost no attendance of whites.
- In 1931 the NNL disbanded and in 1937 the Negro American League was formed.

- Nothing summed up the uniqueness of black baseball more than its sheer speed.
- Team speed often confounded white opponents.
- "James 'Cool Papa' Bell was so fast he could flip the switch and get into bed before the room went dark."
- Dozens of individual black players were equal or superior to the white big-leaguers, including Josh Gibson and Buck Leonard.



Leroy "Satchel" Paige

Born July 7, 1906

- Died June 8, 1982
- Had a playing career that spanned 40 years
- Began his professional career in 1926 with the Chattanooga White Sox in the Negro Southern League

- Played where ever he could, crisscrossing the United States, as well as playing in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and Mexico
- Played in an exhibition game against Joe DiMaggio, who called him "the best and fastest pitcher I've ever faced"
- Made his Major League debut on his 42nd birthday with the Cleveland Indians
- Also played with the St. Louis Browns and Kansas City Athletics
- Ended his career on September 25, 1965, at the age of 59
- Inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1971
- There are many embellished stories about Paige
 - One claims that he pretended to throw three Long Tom's (fastballs), with the catcher slapping his hand in his mitt after each while the umpire yelled, "strike one," "strike two," and "strike three." The batter then walked back to the dugout muttering, "Ole Satch is so fast today you can hardly see 'em leave his hand!" (pg. 163)

The dawn of a new era

- Who?
 - Jackie Robinson
 - Branch Rickey
 - Brooklyn Dodgers



Jackie Robinson

- Born January 31, 1919
- Died October 24, 1972 (heart attack , 53 years old)
- Attended UCLA
 - Lettered in four sports (football, baseball, track, basketball)
- April 15, 1947, played his first game in the majors at Ebbets Field
- Was voted Rookie of the Year
- 1949 he was awarded the league MVP
- Won the World Series in 1955
- Retired in 1956 at the age of 37
- Lifetime .311 hitter
- 197 stolen bases
- Was a first black Hall of Famer in 1962



Branch Rickey

- Born December 20, 1881
- Died December 09, 1965
- 1942 became the general manager and president of the Brooklyn Dodgers
- Retired in 1955
- Continued on as a Civil Rights Activist
- Inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1967



Brooklyn Dodgers

- 1884 – 1957
- The name Dodgers came from the reputation of Brooklyn residents for evading the city's trolley street cars
- Began playing at the historic Ebbets Field in 1913
- Won only one World Series Championship in 1955
- Moved to Los Angeles in 1957
 - Won 3 championships shortly after moving 1959, 1963, 1965

- "For three hours, Rickey lectured Robison on the grave responsibilities that would rest on his shoulders. He dramatized the problems Robinson would confront. Mixing his remarks with racial slurs, Rickey even acted out the roles of insulting opponents, abusive teammates, and hostile fans." (pg. 156)
 - Why would he do this?
 - To see if he could endure the racism and hatred that he would most likely face
 - To prepare him for what he would most likely face
- During World War II Robinson had been court martialed for insubordination because he refused to sit in the back of a bus in the seats reserved for the "coloured people."
 - He beat these charges because the military had been desegregated in 1948. He was honorably discharged from the military in 1944

Influences for Change

- **World War II**
- "If a black boy can make it in Okinawa and Guadalcanal" "Hell, he can make it in baseball" A. B. "Happy" Chandler (pg. 165)
- "If we are able to stop bullets, why not balls?" placards carried by picketers at Yankee Stadium (pg. 164)
- "I can play in Mexico, but I have to fight in America where I can't play" Nate Moreland (pg. 164)
- Jesse Owens performance at the 1936 Munich Games (4 gold medals)

- **Politics, Money and Wins**

- The movement of the black population north.
 - 2 million in the 1910's, 1 million in the 1920's, 400,000 in the 1930's, 1 million in the 1940's (pg. 164)
 - The growing population was something politicians had to account for as blacks were now able to influence voting results
 - Quinn-Ives Act, banning discrimination in hiring, 1942 (pg. 164)
 - Owners saw dollar signs with all of the new potential customers
 - "My only purpose is to be fair to all people, and my selfish objective is to win baseball games." Branch Rickey (pg. 165)

- **Why Jackie Robinson?**

- Was Robinson the best player in the Negro leagues at that time?
 - Larry Doby
 - Satchel Paige
- He fit Branch Rickey requirements perfectly
 - Had experience dealing with whites
 - University educated
 - Army officer in World War II
 - Active Methodist (as was Rickey)
 - Didn't smoke, drink or womanize
 - Was one of the best all around athletes in America



History of Baseball in Korea

- Approximately when was baseball introduced to Korea?

1905

- Who introduced it?

American missionaries

- When was the Korean major league formed?

1982