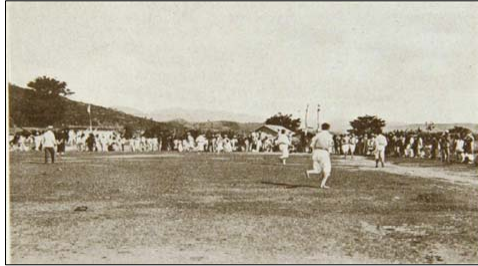


Take Me Out to the Ball Game: Getting Inside Baseball with Government Information



Catherine Jervey
LexisNexis

Marianne Ryan
Purdue University



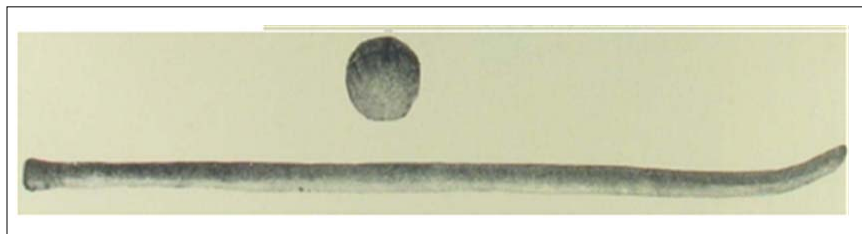
Native American Ball Games

My partner! My partner!

Strike the ball hard--Strike the ball hard!

I want to win! I want to win!

Lyrics translated from a traditional Arapaho women's ball game song



Serial Set 5054 H.doc.939

Baseball and Native Americans

Wood-Eater: An Elderly Man of the Bear Clan

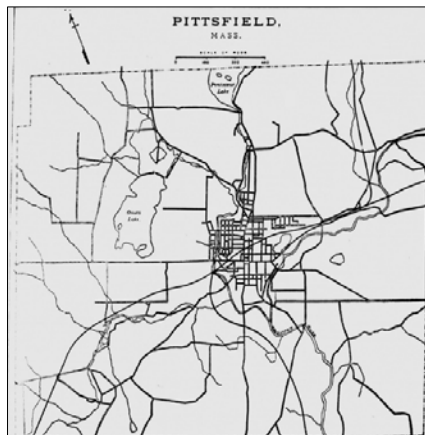
“Broken knuckles in his later years attested to many summers of playing baseball without a glove. The Coldspring people, like all Seneca, are ardent fans. I have seen the old man stop a hard liner with one bare hand.”

American Ethnology Bureau Bulletin 156; SERIAL-SET 11652
H.doc.310, December 21, 1951 (from materials collected in Western New York in the 1930s)



Baseball in a New Nation

The first recorded mention of baseball in known history occurred when a Pittsfield bylaw passed on September 5, 1791, banned the playing with bats and balls near the town's newly constructed meetinghouse. This ordinance is the first known reference to the game in U.S. history.



Text: Congressional Record June 23, 2008; Map 2148 H.misdoc.42/20 1886

Organized Baseball

National League Tenets 1876

1. To encourage, foster, and elevate the game of baseball ; to enact and enforce proper rules for the exhibition and conduct of the game and to make baseball playing respectable and honorable.
2. To protect and promote the mutual interests of professional baseball clubs and professional baseball players ; and,
3. To establish and regulate the baseball championship of the United States.

First Reserve Clause 1879

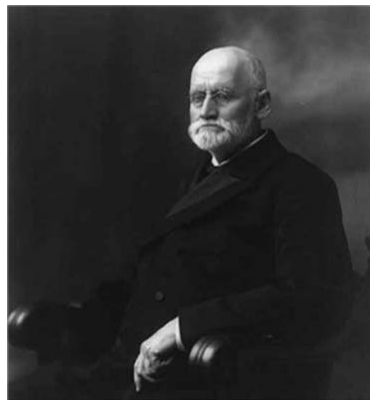
In 1879 there was finally adopted the first reserve rule drawn specifically to combat the evils outlined. In this original rule each club was permitted to reserve the services of five men by filing with the league president, before the expiration of the season, the names of the players whose contracts were reserved for the following season. Other clubs were forbidden by the rule to negotiate with these reserved players.

House Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Study of Monopoly Power
hearing: Study of Monopoly Power. Part 6: Organized Baseball, 1951

“Educational Value of Games and Pleasing Outdoor Exercises”

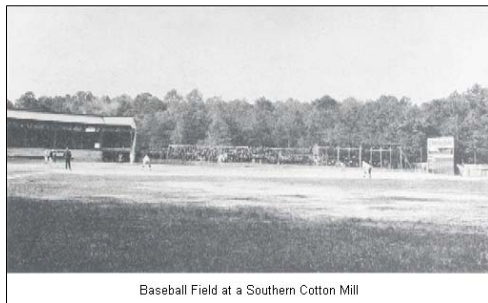
And for the boys, baseball—how it trains not only the hand, but the eye, and the feet, and every muscle of the body almost! I refer to the simple old-fashioned games where all the boy’s play, and not to the modern scientific game by proxy where the “nine” take the exercise vicariously and the majority tire the benches.

William T. Harris (read before the Department of Superintendence, National Educational Association, Washington, D.C., Mar, 7, 1889)



Serial Set 1889-1 S.exdoc.209/7

Baseball and Health



Baseball Field at a Southern Cotton Mill

Health and recreation activities in industrial establishments, Serial Set 8942 H.doc.62, 1926

“Among the different outdoor sports baseball may still be said to be the most popular game, as 223 companies reported that there were one or more baseball teams in their plants.”

Baseball and Youth

D.C. Elementary Schools' Baseball League: City Championship Series, 1915

Standing of the teams.

Division.	School.	Won.	Lost.	Percent- age.
Mount Pleasant.....	Monroe.....	8	0	1.000
Garfield Park.....	Jefferson.....	5	3	.625
New York Avenue.....	Henry.....	5	3	.625
Gallinger.....	Thomson.....	5	3	.625
Roseale.....	Wheatley.....	4	3	.571
Virginia Avenue.....	Buchanan.....	4	4	.500
Patterson.....	Carbery.....	3	5	.375
Georgetown.....	Curtis.....	1	7	.157
Bloomington.....	Eckington.....	0	7	.000

Serial Set 7071 H.doc.89

Baseball and African Americans

African-Americans began to play baseball in the late 1800s on military teams, college team, and company teams. They eventually found their way to professional teams with white players. Because of racism and segregation, laws forced them from these teams by 1900. These players formed their own teams, “barnstorming” around the country to play anyone who would challenge them.

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee Subcommittee on National Parks hearing, S. Hrg. 109-355, 2005

Federal League War 1913-1915

“For those players who do not respect their obligations there will be no place in organized baseball, either now or in the future”

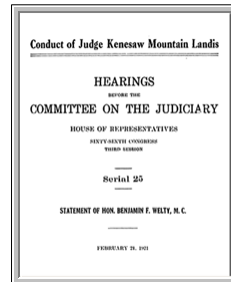
August Herrmann, Chairman National Baseball Commission

	1913 salary	1915 salary
Bush, Detroit (American League)	\$4,200	\$6,000
Caldwell, New York (American League)	2,400	¹ 8,000
Benz, Chicago (American League)	2,400	6,500
Chapman, Cleveland (American League)	2,400	3,500
Cobb, Detroit (American League)	12,000	20,000
Daubert, Brooklyn (National League)	5,000	² 9,000
James, Boston (National League)	2,400	6,000
Johnson, Washington (American League)	7,000	12,500
Killefer, Philadelphia (National League)	3,200	³ 6,500
Malise, New York (American League)	2,100	¹ 4,800
Nirranville, Boston (National League)	1,800	6,000
Milan, Washington (American League)	5,550	8,500
Peckinpaugh, New York (American League)	2,400	¹ 6,000
Rucker, Brooklyn (National League)	4,000	4,500
Rudolph, Boston (National League)	2,000	7,500
Sweeney, New York (American League)	5,000	8,000
Tyler, Boston (National League)	2,700	5,400
Weaver, Chicago (American League)	2,500	³ 6,000
Wheat, Brooklyn (National League)	3,300	5,350
Wingo, St. Louis-Cincinnati (National League)	2,600	6,500

¹ 4-year contract.
² 5-year contract.
³ 3-year contract.

Serial Set 11581 H.rp.2002, 1952

Impeached: Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis



Baseball peace—Declared Landis named dictator—Chicago jurist is appointed a one-man court of last resort for major leagues—Club owners compromise, adjust points of difference in three hours' conference—Landis retains old post—Stays on the bench while accepting \$42,500 salary in new position—A seven-year arrangement.

We're Talking Baseball... Baseball Commissioners Testify

- Albert B. Chandler monopoly, broadcasting, televising
- Ford Frick antitrust, civil rights, broadcasting, televising
- Peter Ueberroth drug abuse, franchise relocation
- Bowie Kuhn cable television/copyright, antitrust, violence in sports, tax reform, broadcasting, TV blackouts, RFK Stadium, subscription television
- Bud Selig steroids, antitrust, MLB revenue disparity,

Baseball and Communism

When I first worked for the Government as a civilian in 1947, one of the things I had to do was obtain for the Marshall Plan people a list of forbidden articles of export to the Soviet Union which was a list that was prepared interdepartmentally but dominated by the Pentagon, and I was astonished to find on that list baseball bats.

We inquired at the Pentagon as to why it was that baseball bats were strategic articles that could not be sent to Communist countries and the answer was that baseball bats had been found very useful at the Pentagon in building the morale of soldiers, and we didn't wish to give that advantage to Soviet soldiers.

STATEMENT OF HON. MCGEORGE BUNDY, PRESIDENT, FORD
FOUNDATION

House Committee to Investigate Communist Activities in the U.S. hearing, 1930

Baseball Diplomacy

"In Latin America in other days they would have an election on one day and the next day there would be a revolution. In many of those countries they would not accept the verdict of the majority in elections. Democracy has had to come around to the point of accepting majority rule, and it seems to be that is one of the great contributions of baseball, that we get sportsmanship into even such important things and such vital things as Government."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson

Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly hearing 1958

Baseball and U.S. “Imperialism”

Puerto Rican Nationalist party leader and radical Pedro Albizu Campos had a gripe against baseball occasioned by the widespread interest he found among Puerto Ricans in this national pastime... To Albizu, baseball was another devise of “American imperialism” to undermine Puerto Rico.”

Nationalist Party. Factual Study of the Puerto Rican Insurrectionists under Albizu Campos, the Blair House Shooting, Various Assassination Attempts, and of the Communist Praise and Support for these Seditonists, CRS report, 1951

Baseball and Television

Radio and television contracts between Gillette Safety Razor Co., Mutual Broadcasting System, and Albert B. Chandler, commissioner of baseball

EXHIBIT No. 17

RADIO CONTRACTS		TELEVISION CONTRACTS	
1951 world series.....	\$150,000	1951 world series.....	\$925,000
1952 world series.....	200,000	1952 world series.....	925,000
1953 world series.....	175,000	1953 world series.....	925,000
1954 world series.....	150,000	1954 world series.....	925,000
1955 world series.....	150,000	1955 world series.....	925,000
1956 world series.....	125,000	1956 world series.....	925,000
1951 all-star game.....	35,000	1951 all-star game.....	75,000
1952 all-star game.....	35,000	1952 all-star game.....	75,000
1953 all-star game.....	35,000	1953 all-star game.....	75,000
1954 all-star game.....	35,000	1954 all-star game.....	75,000
1955 all-star game.....	35,000	1955 all-star game.....	75,000
1956 all-star game.....	35,000	1956 all-star game.....	75,000

House hearing: Study of Monopoly Power. Part 6: Organized Baseball 1951

If you build it they will come...



Historic Places...

Federal Register / Vol. 69, No. 41 / Tuesday, March 2, 2004 / Notices
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places;
Notification of Pending Nominations
Passaic County
 Hinchliffe Stadium, Maple and Liberty Sts., overlooking the Great Falls of the Passaic, Paterson City, 04000223.

Build during the 1930s... home field for the New York Black Yankees...site where Larry Doby, the second African American to play in the previously all white major leagues, played high school baseball

Wrigley Field

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See Instructions to Form to Complete National Register Forms
 Send all forms to appropriate agencies.

1. Name
 Name: Wrigley Field (Noyahen Field)
 Alternative Name: Wrigley Field

2. Location
 Street & Number, Street Name, and Address Range: _____
 City: Chicago, State: Illinois, County: Cook, ZIP Code: _____

3. Classification
 Structure: Building Object District Site Other
 Category: National State Local
 Basis: Architectural Archaeological Engineering Historical Military Other

4. Owner of Property
 Name: Chicago Tribune Company
 Address: 411 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611

5. Location of Legal Description
 Complete legal description of land: _____
 Date of Survey: _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys
 Name of Survey: _____
 Date of Survey: _____

Baseball: Owners' Perspectives

- Bud Selig (Milwaukee Brewers) **Antitrust Exemption**
- George Argyros (Seattle Mariners) **Professional Sports Community Protection Act of 1985; franchise stability and broadcast revenue sharing**
- Bob Short (Washington Senators) **Inquiry into Professional Sports (relocating the Senators to Texas; ticket prices), Transferring title of RFK Stadium to US**
- Arthur Allyn (Chicago White Sox) **Professional Sports Antitrust Bill (1965)**
- John Fetzer (Detroit Tigers) **Professional Sports Antitrust Bill (1965)**
- Charlie Finley (Kansas City Athletics) **Inquiry into Professional Sports, Professional Sports Antitrust Bill (1965)**

“I have never used steroids...”

Roger Clemens, Feb, 13, 2008
testifying before the House Committee on Oversight

Year	Does the Plan Mention Steroids?	What Drugs are Covered?	Testing Type?	Unannounced Testing?	Penalty?	MLB Emp. Tested
2005	Yes	Cocaine, LSD, Marijuana, Opiates, Ecstasy, GHB, PCP, Ephedra, 43 Specific Steroids and Hormones	In and Out season, All Players For Steroids/ Other Drugs Only for Reasonable Cause	Yes	Minimum: 10 day or up to \$10,000 fine	Not Specified
2003 - 2004	Yes	Listed Schedule I, all Schedules II Controlled Substances, and all anabolic steroids covered by Schedule II: Cocaine, LSD, Marijuana, Opiates, Ecstasy, GHB, PCP	In season, Major League Players for Steroids/Other Drugs Only for Reasonable Cause	Yes	Suspension who pay (15 days/2 years), and/or fines (\$10,000-\$100,000)	Not Specified
2002	Yes	All Schedule I, II, III Controlled Substances, amphetamines, Cocaine, LSD, Marijuana, MDMA, GHB, and all anabolic steroids	Major League Players are only tested if they admit or are detected	No, yes for covered players, minor league players, and first year players	No Immediate Penalty	Yes
1991 - 2001	Yes	Cocaine, Marijuana, amphetamines, opiates and PCP	Major League Players are only tested if they admit or are detected	No, yes for covered players, minor league players, and first year players	No Immediate Penalty	Yes
1985 - 1990	No	Cocaine, Marijuana, opiates and PCP	Handled by "most clubs," PRC must agree	No, yes for covered players, minor league players, and first year players	None Specifically Listed	Yes
1987			No Data			
1986	No	Not listed	Handled by "most clubs," PRC must approve	Not Specified	Only for repeated offenses	Yes
1985	No	Cocaine, Amphetamines, Marijuana, Heroin and Morphine	Major League Players Do Not Participate	No, Yes for minor league players	No Immediate Penalty	Yes
1984	No	Cocaine, Heroin, Barbiturates, and All Drugs Listed in Sched. II of the 1970 FCDA	Major League Players are only tested if they admit or are detected	Not Specified	None Specifically Listed	Not Specified
1983			No Data			
1982		Bowe Kuhn Memo Suggesting	That Clubs Set Up A Drug Testing Regime for Certain Players			
1981		Bowe Kuhn Memo Suggesting	That Clubs Set Up A Drug, Education and Assistance Programs			
1971 - 1980	No	All illegal drugs	None	None	Case-by-case basis	No

House Government Reform Committee hearing 2005

Testimony by....

- Mickey Mantle *Impact of Franchising on Small Business*
- Stan Musial *Organized Professional Team Sports*
- Ted Williams *D.C. Stadium Leasing and Financial Arrangements*
- Joe Garagiola *Health Effects of Smokeless Tobacco*
- David Cone *Amyotrophic Lateral Schlerosis (ALS), Special Hearing*
- Bob Allison *Professional Sports Antitrust Bills*
- Jackie Robinson *Crime in the National Capital. Part 10: Drug Abuse Education and Prevention*

Commemorating Baseball



The Poetry of Baseball

OUR BELOVED CUBS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I beg the forgiveness of my colleagues for this statement which I wrote rather quickly this morning.

There is weeping on Waveland,
And Sheffield is dark,
Another sad ending
At Addison and Clark.
The Cubbies lost the big one
In the very last game.
A season so different
Has ended the same.
There's no joy in Wrigleyville
As the ivy turns brown,
But who can forget,
The Cubs lit up the town...

...America, we thank you
For loving the Cubs,
For cheering our long shots
In your living rooms and pubs.
Now in our despair
There's one thing to say.
Spring training is only
Four months away.
Next spring when the green
Is back on the vines,
Cubs fans will pour
Into the Friendly Confines.
America, don't give up,
Don't falter, don't grieve.
If you wanna be a Cub fan,
You gotta believe.

Senator Dick Durbin

Congressional Record Oct. 16, 2003

Baseball: Sport of Presidents

“During World War II, the late President Roosevelt deemed baseball so important to the welfare and morale of our citizens that he not only permitted it to operate despite the restrictions then imposed on travel, but he requested baseball to continue operating. It was a command performance.”

Senator Francis J. Myers

Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Subcommittee on Televising Baseball Games, hearing, 1953

Baseball: Sport of Presidents

“During his two terms in the White House, I met President Reagan on many occasions, and just about every time he would eagerly tell me he had been an announcer at WHO Radio. He regaled me with stories of how, sitting in his studio in Des Moines, he faked the play by play of the Chicago Cubs baseball game based upon wire reports as they came through.”

Tom Harkin

Congressional Record 150 S6653, June 9, 2004

Baseball: Sport of Presidents

“Madam Speaker, in 1993, when professional baseball owners were deciding how to rehabilitate the reputation of baseball after the players' strike, they debated whether to enact a wild-card rule to allow the second place team into the playoffs. Only one owner at the time voted against this, Texas Rangers general partner, George Bush.

When the rule passed 27-1, at the time the President said, "I made my arguments and went down in flames. History will prove me right."

Since then, nearly a third of the World Series Champions have been wild-card teams, including the 2004 World Series Champion Boston Red Sox. The rule helped save baseball, as history has shown.

And just like his baseball predictions, President Bush sings a very similar tune about Iraq. He says, as recently as yesterday, "History will prove whether I'm right, and I think I'll be right."

Representative Rahm Emanuel

Congressional Record 154 H2951 May 1, 2008

