

6-27-1995

## Baseball's All-Star Game

Richard C. Crepeau  
University of Central Florida, richard.crepeau@ucf.edu

 Part of the [Cultural History Commons](#), [Journalism Studies Commons](#), [Other History Commons](#), [Sports Management Commons](#), and the [Sports Studies Commons](#)  
Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/onsportandsociety>  
University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Commentary is brought to you for free and open access by the Public History at STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in On Sport and Society by an authorized administrator of STARS. For more information, please contact [STARS@ucf.edu](mailto:STARS@ucf.edu).

---

### Recommended Citation

Crepeau, Richard C., "Baseball's All-Star Game" (1995). *On Sport and Society*. 392.  
<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/onsportandsociety/392>

SPORT AND SOCIETY FOR H-ARETE  
June 27, 1995

Baseball's All-Star Game is coming up on Tuesday at The Ball Park in Arlington, one of the newest, and by most accounts one of the most beautiful of the new stadiums. Although the concept of an All-Star game dates back to 1858 and a game between all-star teams from Brooklyn and New York, it was sixty-two years ago that the first modern all-star game was held, July 6, 1933.

In six decades this game has become a marvelous showcase for the best baseball talent, the marking point for mid-season, and a great promotional event for baseball.

The game itself was the creation of Arch Ward sports editor of the Chicago Tribune who was able to persuade the owners to hold a game between the American and National League All-Stars in Chicago in conjunction with the Century of Progress Exhibition of 1933. Those who welcomed this game saw it as the dawning of a new age, in which the use of modern promotional techniques had arrived in baseball.

A number of owners objected to it as a distraction from the regular season, an unnecessary interruption of the normal patterns. No doubt some also objected because they were not going to make enough money from the game, which was being played for charity. Managers objected to the game because it broke up the regular season, although more objection came from those managers whose teams were doing well than those whose teams were struggling.

After the first all-star game the managers were designated as the previous year's pennant winners, but for that first game two of the grand old managers, Connie Mack and John McGraw were given the honor. For the first two years players were chosen by both managers and fans, and then from 1935-46 the managers selected their teams. Beginning in 1947 the selection of the starting lineup passed to the fans, until 1957 when Cincinnati fans stuffed the ballot box and chose Reds for seven of the eight starting positions.

This led to the removal of the fans from the process from 1958 to 1969. During that period major league managers, coaches, and players, made the selections. In 1970 the selection of the starting lineups returned to the fans. Ballot box stuffing and sentimentalism rather than performance continue as problems with this system which now includes on-line voting.

The first contest was dubbed the "Game of the Century," as 49,200 fans packed Comiskey Park and millions listened on radio. Never had there been so much baseball talent gathered in one place. The game featured such stars as Carl Hubbell, Lefty Grove, Earl Averill, Joe Cronin, Frankie Frisch, and Lefty Gomez.

But the star of the first game was Babe Ruth, at age 38, less than two years from retirement still the dominant force in baseball. Over the years the Babe had developed the uncanny ability to hit home runs for special occasions. Appropriately then, Ruth hit the first home run in All-Star Game history, a two run shot in the third inning giving the American League its third run in a 4-2 victory. In the 8th inning Ruth put frosting on the cake making a remarkable running catch in right field off the bat of Chick Hafey to help preserve the victory.

The following year the game moved to the Polo Grounds in New York, where Giant left-handed screwball artist Carl Hubbell was the starting pitcher. In the first and second innings, Hubbell struck out in order, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jimmy Foxx, Al Simmons, and Joe Cronin. All five of these American League All-Stars were subsequently elected to the Hall of Fame. With moments like these it only took two years before the All-Star game was cemented into the pattern of the baseball season. And many more great moments have followed.

This year the All-Star game comes in the middle of a most interesting season in which many questions continue to cloud the national pastime. The fans are just now beginning to return to the stands, but only in those stadiums that are new or have winning teams. A number of franchises are going to struggle to survive this season, and their futures seem truly in doubt. Sentiment around Pittsburgh according to one source is that the sooner the Pirates are sold and leave town, the better.

And just last week both NBC and ABC informed Major League Baseball that they will not continue to participate in the television network set up by Major League Baseball which had been scheduled to begin last August, but which never got a chance to function. On the other hand reports last week indicated that commercial time had been sold out and at higher rates than last year. So the future of TV and baseball remains questionable, as does its relationship with the fans.

But whatever the future holds the All-Star Game remains the All-Star Game, a great showcase for the stars of the national pastime.

On Sport and Society this is Dick Crepeau reminding you that you don't have to be a good sport to be a bad loser.

Copyright 1995 by Richard C. Crepeau