

Baseball's All-Star Game: Some History

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Baseball's All-Star Game is coming up tomorrow at Comiskey Park (a.k.a. US Cellular Field) in Chicago. This is the fourth All-Star Game hosted by the White Sox and the seventh game to be held in Chicago.

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 seventy years ago that the first modern all-star game was held, July 6, 1933. In the seven decades since 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 objections 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 both managers and fans chose the players, 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 that 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.

The second All-Star Game in Comiskey Park was in 1950. It was the game in which Ted Williams put the American League ahead with a single in the fifth inning despite having broken his elbow making a catch against the wall in the first inning. It was also the first time to go extra innings with the National League winning 4-3 on a home run by Red Schoendienst of the Cardinals.

The third All-Star Game in Comiskey in 1983, the 50th anniversary of the game. The American League ended an eleven-year National League string of victories winning by ten runs. The highlight of the game was the first grand slam in All-Star history by Fred Lynn, which was the climax of a seven run third inning.

This year the All-Star Game comes in the middle of a most interesting season in which Roger Clemens has reached the 300 win plateau and Barry Bonds just keeps setting new records now becoming the first player to have 500 career stolen bases and over

500 home runs. New stars continue to emerge with Albert Pujols in the middle of his third superb season, Roy Halladay racking up thirteen wins against only two losses, and Dontrelle Willis the most exciting new player in the game.

Whatever the remainder of this season brings the All-Star Game remains the All-Star Game, a great showcase for the stars of the national pastime. It has always counted for that, and no one needs to invent any other reasons to justify its existence.

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.

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