

The Casey Stengel Chapter Newsletter

Volume 2 Number 3

The Lineup

May/June 2025

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Note to Readers

During the segregated years of baseball, white ballplayers had various leagues that were given **full recognition** in **1968** by Major League Baseball's Special Committee on Baseball Records:

American Association 1882-1891; Union Association 1884; Players' League 1890; Federal League 1914-1915.

This incorporation meant statistics compiled of games from **all four** of those leagues became integrated within MLB's overall records.

During the segregated years of baseball, black ballplayers had various leagues that were given **full recognition** in **2020** by MLB. This meant the statistics compiled of games from **all seven** leagues below were also integrated within MLB's overall records:

Negro National League (I) 1920-1931; Eastern Colored League 1923-1928; American Negro League 1929; East-West League 1932; Negro Southern League 1932; Negro National League (II) 1933-1948; Negro American League 1937-1962.

The Negro Leagues Research Committee

The Negro Leagues Research Committee was one of three original SABR committees established in 1971 when the Society for American Baseball Research was formed. This committee was charged not simply to research and preserve the history of blacks in baseball (before the re-integration of the game) but to also support efforts which would give them recognition. That theme of recognition was quite prominent in the 1994 committee publication, *The Negro Leagues Book*, edited by co-chairs Dick Clark and Larry Lester 1994 which included this:

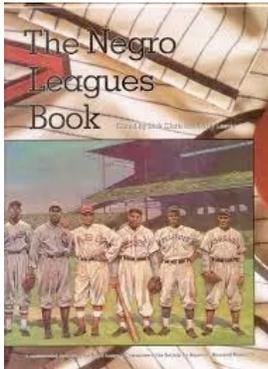
Dedicated to:

The men, the women, the photographers, and the writers associated with black baseball. May they be remembered for their entrepreneurial abilities, their testimonial penmanship and most of all, for how they played the game.

May we remember the intimidation of their fastballs, the grace of their glove work, and the thunder of their homeruns.

Respect, Redemption, Recognition

This landmark book included these topics:



Great Teams; Teams and Their Cities; Hall of Fame Players; Rosters; Standings, 1920-1955; Register; Seasonal Leaders; East-West All-Star Games, 1933-1950; From the Negro Leagues to the Majors; Organized Baseball Records; Newspapers and Sportswriters; Theses and Dissertations; Black Stars on the Silver Screen.

Like most SABR research committees, the Negro Leagues Research Committee works with SABR researchers across committees and with outside sources as well. One mention of this is in the October 1998 newsletter when the Co-chairs, Clark and Lester, shared their hope of pursuing a closer relationship with the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum:

1. The Library is an archival facility interested in collecting and preserving all aspects of baseball history
2. The Library would be greatly interested in donations of materials or their copies. Copy negatives can be made from photos and the originals returned. Another option is to photocopy photos when the owner wants to retain the originals.
3. Research papers/collection now available at the Library are Robert Peterson's papers, Wendell Smith's papers, the Newark Eagle papers, Effa Manley scrapbooks, Jules Tygiel's collection and the Ashland Collection.

The HOF Museum Library asked to “forge a lasting close relationship” and one way this happened was when SABR sent 50+ audio interviews to the HOF Library for duplication and dissemination. Another way was by sharing the bibliography of *The Negro Leagues Book*. A guide to Negro Leagues research began with The Baseball Index Committee <https://www.baseballindex.org/> which states that “You can find bibliographic data (citations) for more than 250,000 books, articles, song sheets, yearbooks, advertisements, films, cartoons, poems, media guides, cartoons, and more.” Primarily responsible for this undertaking was Negro Leagues Research Committee (NLRC) member Dr. Leslie Heaphy.

In that same 1998 newsletter were accolades about the first Annual SABR Negro Leagues Committee Research Conference (later renamed The Jerry Malloy Negro Leagues Conference after he died in 2000). This symposium examines and promotes Black baseball history and welcomes **all** fans of baseball *and* history. Scholarly, educational, and literary objectives also include grants to libraries and communities as well as “scholarships to high school seniors” for essays (apply here <https://sabr.org/latest/students-apply-now-for-a-yoseloff-scholarship-to-attend-2025-jerry-malloy-conference/>) and for student art, too!

The conference includes updates on the Negro Leagues Baseball Grave Marker Project, begun in 2004 by Dr. Jeremy Krock, that raises funds (donate here <http://www.nlbgrp.com>) to pay for grave markers which honor Negro Leaguers previously buried in unmarked sites such as Ted “Double Duty” Radcliffe whose resting place is now marked. In 1932, he caught for Satchel Paige in the 1st game of a doubleheader, then he pitched a shutout in the 2nd game.

Photographer/Creator: Jamie Krock

<https://www.findagrave.com/user/profile/46512307>

Location: Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, USA

Linden Hill Section, J2, Lot 269, Tier 1, Grave 9

Date: 30 March 2008

Rights Statement: Used with permission

Source website: Find a Grave, database and images

(https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/11519154/theodore_roosevelt-radcliffe: accessed June 19, 2025), memorial page for Theodore Roosevelt Radcliffe (7 Jul 1902–11 Aug 2005), Find a Grave Memorial ID 11519154, citing Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, USA; Maintained by Find a Grave.



All completed grave markers are here <https://nlbgmp.com/past-projects>.

The eighth edition of *The Baseball Encyclopedia* (1990), which had been published since 1969 by Macmillan, included statistics for more than 130 Negro League stars that were provided by the Negro Leagues Committee, and in 2000, The Negro Leagues Book itself was updated by committee Co-chairs Larry Lester and Wayne Stivers as *The Negro Leagues Book: The Players 1862-1960, Volume 2*. Chock full of stats on 7,000+ Negro Leaguers, it revealed not just teams, years, the East-West All-Star games, and World Series rosters, but the players who wrote books, played other sports, had places like ballparks named for them, and more!

Also in 1990 was a major event, relevant to the SABR Negro Leagues Research Committee, that occurred in Kansas City, MO: the founding of The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum <https://www.nlbm.com>. Co-chair Larry Lester, committee member Phil Dixon, former Negro Leaguers John Jordan "Buck" O'Neil Jr., Clifford "Connie" Johnson, Jr., and Alfred G. "Slick" Surratt, as well as people like Horace M. Peterson III who created the Black Archives of Mid-America, and Don Motley, the first black manager in American Legion baseball, worked to bring the museum to life and to success <https://www.mlb.com/news/legacy-of-negro-leagues-important-for-baseball-c237868194>.

Later, "Buck" O'Neil became a national sensation during the 1994 broadcast of the *Baseball* documentary by Ken Burns, notably in episode 5: *Shadow Ball*, which focused on the Negro Leagues. As the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum (NLBM) chairman, O'Neil helped to secure a 10,000-square foot home inside the famous "Historic 18th & Vine Jazz District" in Kansas City, MO, only two blocks from where Andrew "Rube" Foster established the 1920 Negro National League.

Buck O'Neil spoke at the SABR 1996 Convention in Kansas City and in 2000, former Commissioner Fay Vincent also interviewed him. Both interviews have been transcribed.

Interviewee: **O'Neil, Buck** Interview Date: **1996-06-26** <https://sabr.org/interview/buck-oneil-1996/>

Enjoy this article by Bob LeMoine! <https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/Buck-O'Neil/>

Interviewee: **O'Neil, Buck** Interview Date: **8/22/2000**

Interviewer: Vincent, Fay (with African American sportswriter Claire Smith)

<https://sabr.org/interview/buck-oneil-2000/>

Learn more here: Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buck_O'Neil

Baseball-Reference <https://www.baseball-reference.com/players/o/oneilbu01.shtml>

The Negro Leagues Museum <https://nlbemuseum.com/history/players/oneil.html>

Seamheads <https://www.seamheads.com/NegroLgs/player.php?playerID=oneil01buc>



Newsletters noted references about the Museum, the ongoing projects and events to remind readers that Negro Leaguers still needed to plead for entry into the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum. From 1971 to 1977, a special Negro Leagues Committee chose nine players who were inducted by the Hall; since 1977, nine more electees were selected, this time by the Veterans Committee:

1971	Leroy “Satchel” Paige	1981	Andrew “Rube” Foster
1972	Josh Gibson	1987	Ray Dandridge
1972	Walter “Buck” Leonard	1995	Leon Day
1973	Monte Irvin	1996	Bill Foster
1974	James “Cool Papa” Bell	1997	Willie Wells
1975	William “Judy” Johnson	1998	Wilbur “Bullet Joe” Rogan
1976	Oscar Charleston	1999	Joseph “Smokey” Joe Williams
1977	Martín Dihigo	2000	Norman “Turkey” Stearns
1977	John Henry “Pop” Lloyd	2001	Hilton Smith

Annual appeals to the Veterans Committee to induct Negro Leaguers had only occasional results; when Leroy “Satchel” Paige and Monte Irvin were inducted, each had some MLB experience so both the voters and the fans were familiar with their names. Yet most of the great Negro Leaguers were almost grudgingly elected to the Hall, if at all.

Interviewee: **Irvin, Monte** Interview Date: (unknown) **Monte Irvin (right)**
 Interviewer: Frommer, Harvey <https://sabr.org/interview/monte-irvin-unknown/>
Enjoy this article by Larry Hogan! <https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/Monte-Irvin/>
 Interviewee: **Irvin, Monte** Interview Date: **3/13/2002**
 Interviewer: Vincent, Fay <https://sabr.org/interview/monte-irvin-2002/>



Learn more here Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monte_Irvin
 Baseball-Reference <https://www.baseball-reference.com/players/i/irvinmo01.shtml>
 Negro Leagues Baseball Museum <https://nlbemuseum.com/history/players/irvin.html>
 Seamheads <https://www.seamheads.com/NegroLgs/player.php?playerID=irvin01mon>

One event -- the annual Pop Lloyd weekend celebration – continues to honor humanitarians from around the country with an awards banquet (since 1992). Another event is the Judy Johnson Night, begun in 1996, to remember his legacy and learn about other Negro Leaguers. The committee newsletters are replete with acknowledgements for the work done by other SABR committees and for individual “finds” and requests. Groups have raised funds for more research to show why so many more Negro Leaguers deserved election to the Hall. Updates about parks and other places for plaques and statues keep readers informed and

include news of any local museums and inductions of Negro League players there. Whenever memorabilia such as Negro League uniforms or baseball card sets were available, members could “read all about it” and there were vivid and detailed book reviews as well, along with birthdays, and obituaries.

The October 2000 issue covered the life, legend, and loss of NLRC member Jerry Malloy, who had been researching the Negro Leagues since the 1970s and was, as Lester noted “THE FOREMOST authority on 19th century Black baseball. That is anywhere!” Malloy was a posthumous recipient of the Henry Chadwick Award which recognizes significant contributions to baseball history, research, and statistics. <https://sabr.org/journal/article/henry-chadwick-award-jerry-malloy/>.



Jerry Malloy

Toward the end of the 20th century, The Negro League *Courier* (so named in 1999 when Sammy Miller became the newsletter editor) shared the news that Arcadia would publish a handful of books in a “Black Baseball” series. Larry Lester, Dick Clark, and Sammy Miller wrote about Detroit and Chicago while the Kansas City and Pittsburgh books were written by Lester and Miller.

L. Robert Davids, whose idea in 1971 was to create a Society that would research baseball, coined the word “statistorians” for people like him who relished absorbing both the numbers for baseball players and the history of various aspects of baseball. When the 16 writers/researchers who showed up in Cooperstown, NY to help create the SABR, they agreed to establish three committees: the Biographical Research, the Minor Leagues, and the Negro Leagues.

SABR committees have since multiplied in both number and in individual committee membership; members still work with and for each other, and also with other groups that team up with SABR in many capacities for their mutual benefit: Retrosheet <https://www.retrosheet.org/>, Baseball-Reference <https://www.baseball-reference.com/>, and Seamheads <https://seamheads.com/about-us/> are examples. Local museums and halls of fame are others. When the *National* Baseball Hall of Fame was tasked by MLB in 2000 to study 100 years of baseball (1860-1960), concentrating on African Americans within that baseball world, it was the Negro League Research Committee that would lead a team of “statistorians” which resulted in the overdue “**respect, redemption, recognition**” and HOF inductions.

The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum

The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum <https://www.nlbm.com/about/> has something for everyone both in person and online. One gem is a virtual exhibition of Negro Leagues Béisbol which has some bilingual educational resources <https://www.nlbm.com/explore/>. In fact, at <https://www.nlbm.com/learn/> there are podcasts along with guides for using tools like Audacity and Movie Making in the Toolkit <https://nlbemuseum.com/nlbemuseum/resource/toolkit.html> that help with the lesson plans provided. Educators can download files for a “Negro Leagues Baseball Card Project” lesson that includes standards, rubrics, and differentiation. <https://nlbemuseum.com/nlbemuseum/resource/lpbbscard.html>

Even virtually, this museum brings the Negro Leagues to life by showing us “The Original Eight” teams, with their founders, team stars, team duration, honors, and affiliation, as well as the full history of the 17 Negro Leagues teams, and an Anthology in 5 parts <https://www.nlbm.com/explore/teams-of-the-negro-leagues/>. At “Undeniable” <https://www.nlbm.com/learn/undeniable/> are animated videos of Toni Stone, Connie Morgan, Mamie “Peanut” Johnson, Cristóbal Torriente, Martin Dihigo, Biz Mackey, and others. A segment on Monte Irvin, Jackie Robinson, and the economy of the Negro Leagues is here, too.

At Video Vault are Barrier Breakers <https://barrierbreakers.nlbm.com/video-vault/> and categories like *From Jackie to Pumpsie*. See a *Timeline of 1939-45: Changing Times; 1946: A New Era; 1947: The First Season; 1948-50: A Bittersweet Ending; 1950-53: Their Prominence Grows; 1954-56; 1957-59; 1960-75: Legacy* here <https://barrierbreakers.nlbm.com/timeline/famous-black-firsts/>

Bob Kendrick, the president and chief storyteller of the museum, narrates 22 short videos available for you at <https://www.nlbm.com/explore/storied/> These are the topics in STORIED as Kendrick talks about the history of the Negro Leagues:

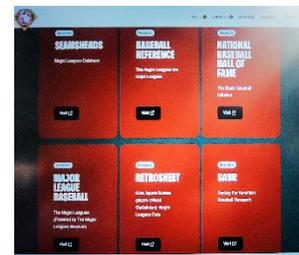
Chicken Wire (its historical impact)	Jackie Robinson	Night Baseball
Martin Dihigo	Geddy Lee	Integration
The Street Hotel	Leroy “Satchel” Paige	John “Buck” O’Neil
Philadelphia Royal	Giants in Japan	Bob Motley
House of David	James “Cool Papa” Bell	Oscar Charleston
Global Baseball	Henry “Hank” Aaron	Andrew “Rube” Foster
J.L. Wilkinson	Monte Irvin	Leroy “Satchel” Paige (again)
		The Women of the Negro Leagues

Here <https://nlbmuseum.com/history/players.html> are player profiles such as Henry Mason, the first black pitcher for the Phillies <https://nlbmuseum.com/history/players/mason.html> and he is also found in the “Famous Black Firsts” section. In the SABR oral history interview below, Mason does mention that John Kennedy was the first black player on the Phils.



Interviewee: **Mason, Henry Bow** Interview Date: 3/11/2001
 Interviewer: Motyka, Paul <https://sabr.org/interview/henry-bow-mason-2001/>
This bio is not assigned -- want to write it? Contact bioproject@sabr.org
Learn more here: Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hank_Mason
 Baseball-Reference <https://www.baseball-reference.com/players/m/masonha01.shtml>

In July of 2006, the NLBM gained National Designation from the United States Congress earning the distinction of being “America’s National Negro Leagues Baseball Museum.”



Traveling Exhibits and Teaching Kits are available here <https://www.nlbm.com/resources/> and research resources → includes links to Seamheads, Baseball-Reference, the National Baseball Hall of Fame, Major League Baseball, Retrosheet, and SABR.

Many player profiles are here, but not all. Dennis “Bose” Biddle is missing from most sites but he is in the “Negro Leagues” category on the SABR Oral History Committee website.

Interviewee: **Biddle, Dennis** Interview Date: 2023-08-20
 Interviewer: Digispino, Nicholas <https://sabr.org/interview/dennis-biddle-2023/>
This bio is not assigned -- want to write it? Contact bioproject@sabr.org
Learn more: Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dennis_Biddle
<https://www.thehistorymakers.org/biography/dennis-biddle-41>
<https://www.yesterdaysnegroleague.com/negro-league-baseball-timeline-1/dennis-bose-biddle>



In 1996, Biddle founded the organization, Yesterday's Negro League Baseball Players, LLC <https://www.yesterdaysnegroleague.com/> to “support the surviving members of the Negro League baseball teams and defend their economic interests.”

The Negro Leagues Research Committee in the 21st Century

After the *Courier* announced the planned changes by the Hall of Fame Veterans Committee that would impact Negro Leaguers, the NLRC members worked on a proposal for this first-time-ever study of African Americans in baseball from 1860 to 1960. Of all the proposals submitted to the Hall, SABR's Negro Leagues Research Committee proposal was the one selected, and in the October 2001 *Courier*, Co-chair Larry Lester stated:

“As we enter the First Phase of the Hall of Fame project here are a few updates:

- Narratives are being assigned to writers.
- Dr. Leslie Heaphy has submitted her latest version of the bibliography of related articles, books, etc. This list along with a list of every thesis and dissertation written on the Leagues, is being passed along to our narrative writers to assist them in their research.
- The Register has added 810 entries since the Publication of the Negro Leagues Book. This brings the total count to more than 5,370 Negro Leagues participants. The Negro Leagues Book had about 4,560 entries. Also note, many name corrections and middle names have been added.
- There has been approximately 135 brand new rosters added and we anticipate many more entries when we review the box scores coming in.
- To date we have received 4,275 box scores with less than 3 percent of them entered into the database. We expect this number to double, as many boxes from the 1940s have not been accounted for.
- The biographical database with birth dates, places of deaths, height, weight, burial sites and social security numbers has reached 1,690 entries. This listing exceeds the information in previously published works on Negro League players but is a far less than the ultimate goal of getting information on all 5,000 players. Our listing of 1,690 players has been passed along to James Riley to await his revised version of the Biographical Encyclopedia scheduled for publication next year.
- Sammy Miller has identified roughly 444 ballparks that hosted black teams.
- The listing includes information ranging from park location, years played, capacity, facts and trivia. The list is indexed by state, or city, so that you can look up your favorite team. Publishers are knocking at his door.

We need to keep those box scores coming in. For everyone involved in this phase of the project, keep those boxes coming. We cannot finish this project without them.”

More than 50 authors, researchers, and historians teamed up for this new academic study with a history and bibliography of more than 800 pages **and** a statistical database. One goal was to show how the quality of play among Negro League teams matched or exceeded that of the four “major leagues” (see [Note to](#)

Readers, page 1 in this issue). Another aim was to use quantitative analysis (such as the Seamheads database <https://www.seamheads.com/NegroLgs/>) which revealed matching equivalency between “the majors” and the Negro Leagues.

Larry Lester, among others, was a member of both the Negro Leagues Committee as well as The Negro Leagues Researchers and Authors Group. The Hall had chosen three historians –Dick Clark, Larry Lester, and Dr. Larry Hogan – to conduct the study, which resulted in “a narrative, bibliography, and statistical database, including 3,000 day-by-day records, league leaders and all-time leaders, collected from box scores in 128 newspapers of sanctioned Negro league games played from 1920–1954. The box scores reflect **almost 100% of games of the 1920s, over 90% of the games played in the 1930s, and 50-70% of games in the 1940s and 1950s**” so that by July 2005, a screening committee was selected to evaluate the 94 recommended candidates (from hundreds of Negro Leaguers). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2006_Baseball_Hall_of_Fame_balloting#The_Committee_on_African-American_Baseball.



Larry Lester

The actual voting committee elected 17 (out of those 94 recommended Negro League players and executives who were evaluated) in 2006. Bill Francis, the senior research and writing associate at the HOF stated that “the 12-member voting committee, appointed by the Hall of Fame Board of Directors, included Todd Bolton, Greg Bond, Adrian Burgos, Dick Clark, Ray Doswell, Leslie Heaphy, Larry Hogan, Larry Lester, Sammy Miller, Jim Overmyer, Robert Peterson and Rob Ruck.... Peterson, author of the groundbreaking 1970 book, *Only the Ball Was White*, died in February 2006, casting his ballot two days prior to his passing.” <https://baseballhall.org/discover/negro-leagues-committee-members-reflect-on-2006-election>.

The 2006 induction year included these 11 Negro League players:

Ray Brown

Willard Brown

Andy Cooper

Pete Hill

Biz Mackey

Jose Mendez

Louis Santop

Mule Suttles

Ben Taylor

Cristóbal Torriente

Jud Wilson

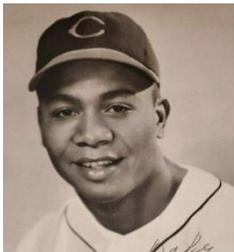
Also inducted in 2006 were these 6 Negro Leagues executives:

Frank Grant
Effa Manley

Alex Pompey
Cumberland Posey

Sol White
J.L. Wilkinson

The only woman inducted in 2006 was Effa Manley who managed the daily operations for the team that her husband, Abe, bought: the Newark Eagles. She was inducted for her many executive roles as co-owner of the Eagles and for her role as treasurer of the entire Negro National League. She also found and evaluated prospects for the Eagles. When Negro League umpire Henry Moore recommended a 17-year-old Larry Doby, she and Abe gave Doby a tryout, then signed him.



Interviewee: **Doby, Larry** Interview Date: 1994-02-18
Interviewer: Harris, Tom
<https://sabr.org/interview/larry-doby-1994/>

Enjoy this article by John McMurray!

<https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/Larry-Doby/>

Interviewee: **Doby, Larry** Interview Date: 4/13/2000
Interviewer: Vincent, Fay

Learn more here: Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larry_Doby
Baseball-Reference: https://www.baseball-reference.com/bullpen/Larry_Doby
Seamheads: <https://www.seamheads.com/NegroLgs/player.php?playerID=doby-01lar>
Charles Muth Museum-Hinchliffe Stadium <https://www.thehinchliffestadium.com/museum>



The team that had created such a monumental study for the Baseball Hall of Fame expanded its mission in a natural progression to seek *Major League status* for seven of the various Negro Leagues. One committee member who took a step toward reaching that in 2008 was Leslie Heaphy who, as founding editor of the *Black Baseball Journal*, opened many more avenues for others to help reach that dream.

Interviewee: **Heaphy, Leslie** Interview Date: 2022-01-14
Interviewer: Shaw, Joe <https://sabr.org/interview/leslie-heaphy-2022/>

Enjoy reading this article on the SABR website!

<https://sabr.org/authors/leslie-heaphy/>



Leslie Heaphy

In December 2009, the *Courier* noted the “Yoseloff-SABR Baseball Research Grant Program had awarded nearly \$44,000 to 29 individuals for a total of 32 grant projects, resulting in their research being published in the *Baseball Research Journal*, *The National Pastime*, SABR’s minor league database, as part

of the BioProject, in committee newsletters, and presented at SABR conventions and conferences.”

The *Courier* announced in 2013 the inaugural winner of the Sam Lacy-Wendell Smith Award: sports journalist Claire Smith. According to the Shirley Povich Center for Sports Journalism, “the Sam Lacy-Wendell Smith Award is presented annually to a sports journalist or broadcaster who has made significant contributions to racial and gender equality in sports” <https://tinyurl.com/42h969md> and despite years of rejection for membership in the Baseball Writers’ Association of America (BBWAA), both men were finally allowed membership after 1946. Each has won the J. G. Taylor Spink Award for Career Excellence by the Baseball Hall of Fame: 1993 for Smith (posthumously) and 1997 for Lacy.



Interviewee: **Lacy, Sam** Interview Date: 5/15/2000

Interviewer: Paulson, Dave

<https://sabr.org/interview/sam-lacy-2000/>

Enjoy this article by Donna L. Halper!

<https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/sam-lacy/>

Learn more: Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Lacy

Baseball-Reference https://www.baseball-reference.com/bullpen/Sam_Lacy



More oral histories and information below



Ted ‘Double Duty’ Radcliffe

Interviewee: Radcliffe, Ted Interview Date: 7/5/2002 Interviewer: Vincent, Fay

<https://sabr.org/interview/ted-double-duty-radcliffe-2002/>

Enjoy this article by Thomas Kern!

<https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/ted-double-duty-radcliffe/>

Learn more here: Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ted_Radcliffe

Baseball-Reference <https://www.baseball-reference.com/players/r/radclte01.shtml>

Seamheads <https://www.seamheads.com/NegroLgs/player.php?playerID=radcl01ted>

Interviewee: **Veale, Bob** Interview Date: 1963 Interviewer: Evans, Clifford

<https://sabr.org/interview/bob-veale-1963/>

From the Clifford Evans Archive, used by permission of Gregory L. Peterson. Radio executive Evans conducted audio interviews of baseball players during spring training in the early 1960s

Enjoy this article by Joseph Gerard! <https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/bob-veale/>

Learn more here: Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bob_Veale

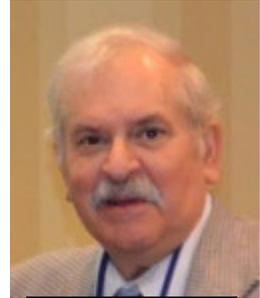
Baseball-Reference https://www.baseball-reference.com/bullpen/Bob_Veale



Bob Veale

Esteemed, renowned Dick Clark died on December 8, 2014.

The next day, Larry Lester wrote SABR's *In Memoriam* <https://sabr.org/latest/in-memoriam-dick-clark-negro-leagues-historian/> and shared with readers that Clark, Lester, Wayne Stivers, Rick Meister, and other "like-minded individuals ... re-opened the doors of Cooperstown in 1987, to get 25 more black ball veterans in the National Baseball Hall of Fame" through collaborative efforts like "committees, conferences, letter-writing campaigns." On his deathbed, Clark urged, "Please keep the legacy alive!"



Dick Clark

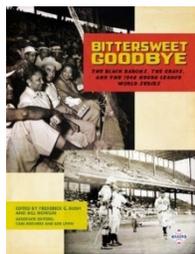
In 2016, eight boxes of Jerry Malloy Papers and archival materials were sent to the Hall of Fame, with more to share. The HOF and MLB were becoming more in sync with SABR about how to finally and truly recognize the Negro Leagues. http://baseballhall.org/sites/default/files/all/FindingAids/ba_mss_228_jerry_malloy_research_papers.pdf. In both 2018 and 2019, the *Courier* reported Congressional efforts to mint coins honoring the centennial of Negro League Baseball (the Negro National League formed in 1920) and the 75th Anniversary of the Integration of Major League Baseball, planned for 2022. Commemorative stamps in honor of Negro League stars also made the general public more aware of Negro Leaguers.

SABR encourages and facilitates publishing the research done by members; in 2015, the *Courier* announced that a series of books about Negro League teams was "currently underway for SABR members to write about the Negro World Series champion 1946 Newark Eagles.... The project needs writers for player biographies, a timeline, and team history. If you have interest in writing for this project contact both Dr. Rich Puerzer ... and Dr. Leslie Heaphy for a list of candidates." That book was published in 2020 as the *fourth* of the *nine* books in the Champions of Black Baseball series.

The Legacy is being kept alive by SABR's NLRC team that works so well with a myriad of SABR committees, with Baseball-Reference, Seamheads, the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum, the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, and with local institutions and individuals who help produce, share, and honor the stories and *legacies* of these Black major leaguers for everyone to **remember, respect and recognize.**

A Treasure Trove of Fascinating Figures and Facts

SABR's Digital Library has a treasure trove of *free* books loaded with fascinating players, managers, executives, and writers involved in the Negro Leagues. These books have box scores, narratives, and fascinating facts.

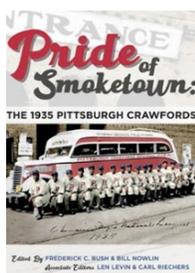
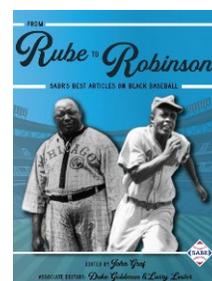


Bittersweet Goodbye: The Black Barons, the Grays, and the 1948 Negro League World Series <https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-bittersweet-goodbye-the-black-barons-the-grays-and-the-1948-negro-league-world-series/>

Edited by Frederick C. Bush and Bill Nowlin
Associate Editors: Carl Riechers and Len Levin
Contributions from **49** SABR members!

From Rube to Robinson: SABR's Best Articles on Black Baseball <https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-from-rube-to-robinson-black-baseball-negro-leagues>

Edited by John Graf
Associate editors: Duke Goldman and Larry Lester
Contributions from **19** SABR members!



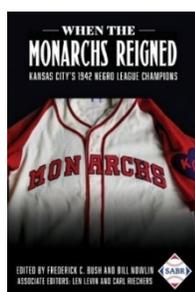
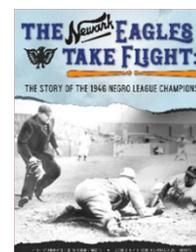
Pride of Smoketown: The 1935 Pittsburgh Crawfords

<https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-pride-of-smoketown-1935-pittsburgh-crawfords>

Edited by Frederick C. Bush and Bill Nowlin
Associate editors Len Levin and Carl Riechers
Contributions from **25** SABR members!

The Newark Eagles Take Flight: The Story of the 1946 Negro League Champions <https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-the-newark-eagles-take-flight-the-story-of-the-1946-negro-league-champions/>

Edited by Frederick C. Bush and Bill Nowlin
Associate Editors: Rich Applegate and Len Levin
Contributions from **30+** SABR members!

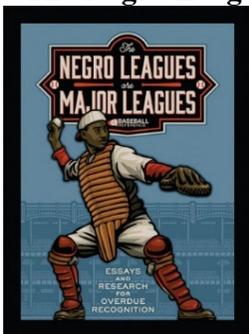


When the Monarchs Reign: Kansas City's 1942 Negro League Champions

<https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-1942-kansas-city-monarchs-negro-leagues>

Edited by Frederick C. Bush and Bill Nowlin
Associate editors: Carl Riechers and Len Levin
Contributions from **19** SABR members!

The Negro Leagues Are Major Leagues: Essays and Research for Overdue Recognition



<https://sabr.org/journals/the-negro-leagues-are-major-leagues/>

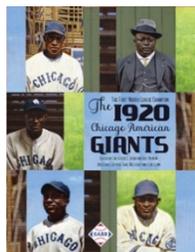
Edited by Sean Forman and Cecilia M. Tan
Associate editors: Scott Bush, Adam Darowski, Caitlin Moyer, Jacob Pomrenke
Publ. 2021, SABR, Inc in collaboration with Sports Reference, LLC

From the “Welcome” and Acknowledgements section:

[A] vanguard of historians—notably Todd Peterson—made the case that the Negro Leagues were major leagues. The Society for American Baseball Research (SABR) convened a committee on the subject, which quickly concurred with Peterson and identified specific leagues and years that ought to be designated “major.” Before that committee could announce its findings, Major League Baseball itself came independently to the same conclusion....

To reflect the change, Baseball-Reference.com dramatically expanded coverage of the Negro Leagues and historical lack of major league players on the site. Major Negro Leagues (from 1920 through 1948) are now listed alongside the National League and American League (and other historical major leagues such as the Federal League).

In doing so, Baseball Reference did **not** bestow a new status on Negro League players or their accomplishments. The Negro Leagues *have always been major leagues*. Baseball Reference updated the site’s presentation to properly recognize that fact. We would especially direct you to Gary Ashwill’s piece on the building of the Seamheads database. This work forms the basis of the project and is a leap forward in the construction of a statistical record for Black baseball.



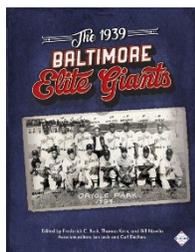
The First Negro League Champion: The 1920 Chicago American Giants

<https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-the-first-negro-league-champion-the-1920-chicago-american-giants/>

Edited by Frederick C. Bush and Bill Nowlin
Associate Editors: Carl Riechers and Len Levin
Contributions from 21 SABR members!

The Stars Shone on Philadelphia: The 1934 Negro National League Champions

<https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-1934-philadelphia-stars>
Edited by Frederick C. Bush and Bill Nowlin
Associate editors: Len Levin and Carl Riechers
Contributions from 25 SABR members!



The 1939 Baltimore Elite Giants

<https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-digital-library-1939-baltimore-elite-giants/>

Edited by Frederick C. Bush, Thomas Kern, and Bill Nowlin
Associate editors: Len Levin and Carl Riechers
Contributions from 31 SABR members!

Articles were diligently researched and written, *with a dedication to the memory of editor Frederick “Rick” Bush.*

Beyond 2020: Respect, Redemption, Recognition

Since its beginning, the Negro Leagues Committee has worked to gather information to achieve an enormous objective and, with help from so many eager folks and groups inside and outside of SABR, it has succeeded in gathering not just history, not just statistics, but people. Everyone can see the dedicated work by its committee members, often in collaboration with individuals devoted to more wide-ranging projects, whose primary interests are, for example, the Minor Leagues, Biographies, Scouts, the 19th Century, the Games, Women in Baseball, Statistical Analysis, Ballparks, Photographs, Baseball Cards, and others who share the goal of showing that the Negro Leagues **are** the Major Leagues.

One group enormously helpful to SABR (as well as to other organizations) is Seamheads whose ground-breaking Negro Leagues Database won the SABR Baseball Research Award in 2012. In a 2011 Q&A (updated by Jacob Pomrenke in 2022), Seamheads co-founder Gary Ashwill mentioned the influence of John Holway, Dick Clark, and Larry Lester publishing some stats about Negro Leaguers <https://sabr.org/latest/seamheads-com-and-the-baseball-gauge-launch-negro-leagues-database/>.



John Holway

Interviewee: **Holway, John**

Interview Date: **2020-05-01**

Interviewer: Nowlin, Bill

<https://sabr.org/interview/john-holway-2020/>

Former Negro Leagues Committee Chair John Holway

<https://sabr.org/awards/winner/john-b-holway/>

Enjoy this article by Peter Warren!

<https://sabr.org/latest/in-memoriam-john-holway/>

Seamheads welcomes help of any kind, **especially** for “Atlantic City.... There were a lot of important games played there in the 1900s and early 1910s. That paper is only on microfiche, not microfilm, and it’s only at one library and they refuse to loan it out. You have to go to Atlantic City to find that information.”

The previous page (p.15) in this issue refers (in **brown** print from the “Welcome” section of *The Negro Leagues Are Major Leagues*) to Ashwill’s contributing piece from that book which you can read here <https://www.baseball-reference.com/articles/building-the-seamheads-negro-league-database-gary-ashwill.shtml>.

Part of the annual Jerry Malloy Conference are the awards to acknowledge the often-invisible efforts and accomplishments of people whose passion is to preserve this neglected Black baseball history. The Tweed Webb Lifetime Achievement Award was given (in 2016) to Seamheads co-founder and Negro Leagues expert Kevin Johnson for his dedication to Negro Leagues research. In 2019, Seamheads co-founder Mike Lynch won the Tweed Webb Lifetime Achievement Award.

Who was Normal “Tweed” Webb (1905-1995)? He joined SABR in 1975 and some excerpts below are taken from the 1986 SABR Salute website page to honor “members who had made great contributions to baseball historical research” <https://sabr.org/sabr-salute/tweed-webb/>.

- Early baseball orientation -- his father, Sherman Webb, was a semipro player and manager.
- 1917 -- Rube Foster (Chicago American Giants came to town for games) made him their batboy.
- 1920 -- Played shortstop with the St. Louis Black Sox, a fast semipro club managed by his father.
- 1926 -- Played professional ball with the Fort Wayne Pirates of the Negro National League.
- 1932 -- Began reporting baseball for the St. Louis Argus, a black weekly. Wrote *Hot Stove League* column for 37 years, with time out for Navy service in the South Pacific in WWII.

Tweed also served as an official scorer for Negro League games for 17 years and this included five all-star games in Chicago. Read more about Webb in this Jay Feldman article <https://sabr.org/journal/article/tweed-webb-hes-seen-em-all/> and here: https://www.larrylester42.com/uploads/1/9/5/4/19545937/tweed_webb_award_text.pdf.

In 2019, the Fay Vincent Most Valuable Partner (MVP) Award, also given during the Jerry Malloy Conference, was presented to two contributors “with the greatest impact towards a successful conference,” Gary Ashwill and Kevin Johnson, who shared “Commissioner Vincent’s vision to recognize the Negro Leagues and its impact on the socialization of America values.” Ashwill and Johnson created the “most comprehensive online database, www.Seamheads.com, for Negro League statistics, along with genealogy, military, passenger lists and burial records.”

Larry Lester’s list of Vincent’s qualities and actions, such as donating book royalties to former Negro Leaguers, funds for unmarked graves, and more, is here https://www.larrylester42.com/uploads/1/9/5/4/19545937/vincent_mvp_4_web.pdf.

In the fall of 2020, SABR’s Negro Leagues Task Force was formed to make recommendations about which Black leagues were of equivalent MLB caliber and should **be recognized as the major leagues** themselves. Chaired by Board President Mark Armour, it concluded in February 2021 that seven of the Black baseball leagues were on a par with what are known as “the majors.” The task force included Gary Ashwill, Cliff Blau, Scott Bush, Bill Carle, Sean Forman, Gary Gillette, Leslie Heaphy, Ted Knorr, Sean Lahman, Larry Lester, Trent McCotter, Todd Peterson, Jacob Pomrenke, Anthony Salazar, Cecilia Tan, and Tom Thress.



Sean Forman

Interviewee: **Forman, Sean**

Interview Date: **2022-01-12** Interviewer: Hall, Brian

<https://sabr.org/interview/sean-forman-2022/>

Enjoy this article! <https://sabr.org/awards/winner/sean-forman/>

Interviewee: **Gillette, Gary**

Interview Date: **2022-02-23**

Interviewer: Hall, Brian

<https://sabr.org/interview/gary-gillette-2022/>

Enjoy this article!

<https://sabr.org/authors/gary-gillette/>



Gary Gillette

The task force used the highest standards to assess the historical record and to integrate the data available for comparative analysis <https://sabr.org/latest/sabr-negro-leagues-task-force-issues-recommendations-on-major-league-status/>. The inevitable result of all this research was that the Negro Leagues should indeed be acknowledged **as** Major Leagues by all SABR members.

MLB itself was realizing the need to re-evaluate the Negro Leaguers and in **December 2020, it recognized that Black baseball was equal to, if not better than, the majors** – in fact, between 1900 and 1948, Black clubs won games against White batters, pitchers, and teams (that they could play) almost 55% of the time. Commissioner Manfred cited statistics as a necessary factor in considering the Negro Leagues as Major Leagues. He named Gary Ashwill, Kevin Johnson, Mike Lynch, and Scott Simkus for their Seamheads’ Negro Leagues Database, which “pieced together newspapers, scorebooks, photo albums and microfiche to provide the most complete statistical record of the Negro Leagues to date” in addition to, separately, citing the leadership and efforts of Larry Lester.

At Seamheads <https://seamheads.com/about-us/> is this: “The Seamheads Negro Leagues Database is an in-progress statistical encyclopedia covering Black professional baseball players, teams, and leagues during the era of segregation. Our work was specifically commended by Commissioner of Baseball Rob Manfred when he announced that the Negro leagues would be recognized as major leagues. Bryant Gumbel of HBO’s Real Sports pronounced our database to be “the most authoritative record of Negro league statistics ever assembled.” SABR works with Seamheads.com to license the biographical data from its award-winning Negro Leagues Database and integrates that into SABR’s own biographical database.

After MLB recognized these seven Negro Leagues as Major Leagues, two more players, Buck O’Neil and Bud Fowler, were inducted into the HOF (in 2022) for a total of 37 players, managers and executives, mainly from the Negro Leagues. <https://www.mlb.com/news/negro-leaguers-in-the-national-baseball-hall-of-fame>.

A Special Leagues and Teams Committee, formed in 2023, led to SABR’s **recognition in 2024 that 43 additional, independent Black baseball teams from the late 19th and early 20th centuries were also of major-league caliber.** The committee also re-evaluated the final years of the Negro American League and concluded that their **1949 and 1950 seasons should be acknowledged as major leagues as well.**

The “First set of findings from the Negro Leagues Statistical Review Committee” can be read in full here on MLB’s website published May 29, 2024 <https://www.mlb.com/news/mlb-negro-league-stats-added-after-statistical-review-committee-announces-findings> which specifically credits by name the people who participated in the work of The Negro Leagues Statistical Review Committee (chaired by the Official Historian of Major League Baseball John Thorn). On the same day, MLB published details of how the records would reflect the change <https://www.mlb.com/press-release/press-release-statistics-of-the-negro-leagues-officially-enter-the-major-league-record>.

This “First set of findings” is an ongoing effort to **“keep the legacy alive”** and the Negro Leagues Research Committee, now co-chaired by award-winning authors James Brunson III and Todd Peterson, continues moving forward toward **Respect, Redemption, and Recognition for Black Baseball.**

SHARING OUR STORIES

By Mike Frank

The major stars of the Negro Leagues went into the Hall of Fame slowly, before 2006. In 2006, seventeen were inducted at once. Many were players I'd barely heard of, and they didn't have gravesites or monuments reflecting their impressive baseball contributions. I still had the pep to add them to the 150-plus graves I'd already been to. Let's talk about some.

Wilbur "Bullet Joe" Rogan has a small plate in Kansas City, MO mentioning the Army, nothing about baseball. I had to find it in the tall grass by lining it up with a picture with the buildings across the road. It may have been advanced since.

Also in Kansas City, **Leroy "Satchel" Paige** has a large monument which even includes his advice on how to stay young.

James "Cool Papa" Bell has a large monument outside St. Louis detailing his baseball career and that he and his wife were married 62 years.

Outside Detroit, **Norman "Turkey" Stearns** has a big flat plaque detailing his baseball career. It may have been added long after he passed.

Ditto for **Ulysses Frank Grant** in New Jersey.

Andy Cooper, one I didn't know, has a decent-sized plate in Waco, Texas.

Closer to home in Teaneck, New Jersey is a native of St. Louis who caught for the Yankees. No, Yogi never played in the Negro Leagues. Eddie Klep was the only white player in the Negro Leagues. It's **Elston Howard** who died young and has a modest plaque.

Near him in the alphabet is **John Preston "Pete" Hill**. The plaque, in Alsip, IL, sure looks like it came from SABR.

Enjoy this article on Elston Howard by Cecilia Tan!

<https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/elston-howard/>



Elston Howard

Sharing Their Stories

At the BioProject website, where more than 6,000 biographies reside, there are **14 pages** of “Negro Leagues” biographies, and almost always with pictures of the person: player, owner, manager, sportswriter, executive -- **320 biographies** done so far. We need more! <https://sabr.org/bioproj/category/demographic/negro-leaguers/>

Emery Adams
Ted Alexander
David Allen
Newt Allen
George Altman
Sandy Amoros
Rudolph Ash
Tom Baird
Walter Baird
Dan Bankhead
Sam Bankhead
Lloyd Bassett
James Cool Papa
Bell
John Beckwith
Herman Bell
Lefty Bell
William Bell
Joe Black
Bernard Blackwell
Garnett Blair
Ed Bolden
Ted Bond
Oscar Boone
Bob Boston
Eddie Boyd
James Boyd
Bob Boyd
Frank Bradley
Chet Brewer
John Britton
Dave Brown
Ameal Brooks
Jim Brown
Raymond Brown

Willard Brown
Clarence Bruce
Harry Buckner
Harry Butts
Tommy Butts
Bill Byrd
Roy Campanella
George Carr
Marlin Carter
Paul Carter
Spoon Carter
Mickey Casey
Octavius Catto
Oscar Charleston
Porter Charleston
Earl Chase
Webbo Clarke
Leon Childress
Jimmy Claxton
Luther Clifford
Phil Cockrell
Cecil Cole
Frederick Coleman
Andy Cooper
Russ Cowans
Dewey Creacy
George Crowe
Jimmie Crutchfield
Homer “Goose”
Curry
Johnny Davis
Piper Davis
Roosevelt Davis
Peanuts Davis
Saul Davis

Johnny Dawson
Leon Day
Bingo DeMoss
Martin Dihigo
Dizzy Dismukes
Eddie Dixon
George Dixon
Rap Dixon
Larry Doby
John Donaldson
Fred Downer
Frank Duncan
Jake Dunn
Luke Easter
Rocky Ellis
Charles England
Clarence Evans
Buck Ewing
Benny Felder
Wilmer Fields
Bill Foster
Rube Foster
Bud Fowler
Ervin Fowlkes
Jonas Gaines
Judy Gans
Jelly Gardner
Charles Gary
Robert Gaston
Alphonso Gerard
Bill Gatewood
Josh Gibson
Jim Gilliam
Willie Gisentaner
Oscar Givens

Tom Glover
Ernest Gooden
Ed Gottlieb
S.K. Govern
Charlie Grant
Frank Grant
Leroy Grant
Bill Greason
Joe Greene
Gus Greenlee
Wiley Griggs
Sam Hairston
Paul Hardy
Willa Bea Harmon
Curtis “Popeye”
Harris
Vic Harris
Vernon Harrison
Bill Harvey
Bob Harvey
Johnny Hayes
Tom Hayes
Albert Haywood
Jay Heard
Pete Hill
Fred Hobgood
Crush Holloway
Lefty Holmes
Leniel Hooker
Bill Hoskins
Dave Hoskins
Jesse Houston
Carl Howard
Elston Howard
Charlie Hughes

Willie Hubert
Sammy Hughes
Bert Hunter
Clifford Irons
Cal Irvin
Monte Irvin
Clarence Isreal
Dick Jackson
Rufus Jackson
Fats Jenkins
Sam Jethroe
Connie Johnson
Grant "Home Run"
Johnson
Heavy Johnson
Johnny Johnson
Tom Johnson
Judy Johnson
Sam Jones
Slim Jones
Cecil Kaiser
Henry Kimbro
Larry Kimbrough
Harry Kincannon
Sam Lacy
Jim LaMarque
Buck Leonard
Rufus Lewis
John Henry "Pop"
Lloyd
Tony Lloyd
Dick Lundy
Granville Lyons
Biz Mackey
Dave Malarcher
Abe Manley
Effa Manley
Maxwell Manning
Luis Marquez
Bobby Marshall
Jack Marshall
J. B. Marshall
Horacio "Rabbit"
Martinez
Jack Matchett
Verdell Mathis
Leroy Matlock

Fran Matthews
Sherman Maxwell
Jocko Maxwell
Willie Mays
Dan McClellan
Booker McDaniel
Webster McDonald
Gread McKinnis
Hurley McNair
Lefty Mellix
Jose Mendez
Minnie Minoso
Bill Monroe
Dobie Moore
Red Moore
Dink Mothell
Eudie Napier
Millito Navarro
Jimmie Newberry
Don Newcombe
Buck O'Neil
Satchel Paige
Spoony Palm
Tom Parker
Charles Parks
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Charlie Peete
Art Pennington
Bill Perkins
Alonzo Perry
Bruce Petway
Lefty Phillips
Norris Phillips
Nat Pollard
Alex Pompez
Willie Pope
Cum Posey
Ethel Posey
Bill Powell
Charley Pride
John Reese
Bill Riggins
John Ritchey
Charlie Rivera
Bobby Robinson

Frazier Robinson
Jackie Robinson
"Bullet Joe" Rogan
William Ross
Leon Ruffin
Lazaro Salazar
Louis Santop
Abe Saperstein
George Scales
Walter Schlichter
John Schorling
Joe Scott
Joe Burt Scott
Dick Seay
William Selden
Bonnie Serrell
Willie Simms
Harry Simpson
George Smith
Hilton Smith
Wendell Smith
Willie Smith
Willie D. Smith
Felton Snow
Herb Souell
Roy Sparrow
Willie Stanard
Turkey Stearnes
Ed Steele
Jake Stephens
Archie Stewart
Toni Stone
Armon Stovall
George Stovey
Sam Streeter
Ted Strong
Mule Suttles
Ben Taylor
C. I. Taylor
Jim Taylor
Johnny Taylor
"Steel Arm" Johnny
Taylor
Clint Thomas
Frank Thompson
Hank Thompson
Bob Thurman

Luis E. Tiant
Gacho Torres
Cristobal Torriente
Bob Trice
Quincy Troupe
Jim Tugerson
Tom Turner
Juan "Tetelo"
Vargas
Bob Veale
Edsall Walker
Jesse "Hoss"
Walker
R.T. Walker
Frank Warfield
Edgar "Blue"
Washington
Pete Washington
Murray Watkins
Jim West
Chaney White
Sol White
Frank Wickware
Horace Wilds
Doc Wiley
Jimmy Wilkes
J. L. Wilkinson
Bobby Williams
Chester Williams
Robert "Cotton"
Williams
Jesse Williams
Marvin Williams
Samuel Williams
Tom Williams
Jim Willis
Artie Wilson
Jud Wilson
Nip Winters
John Wright
Wild Bill Wright
Leovigildo Xiqués
Fay Young
Jim Zapp

Sharing Their Stories: The Researchers and Writers

This newsletter would be *impossible* without the efforts and achievements of the researchers and writers in SABR. SABR itself would not be possible without the researchers and writers! Reading the issues of the Negro Leagues Research Committee newsletters always included the nuggets and tidbits from readers, writers, and researchers, no matter how seemingly insignificant. Apologies go to anyone missing (below) and thank you for contributing to this vital research, especially to the newsletter editors!

William Albach
Scott Allen
Mark Alvarez
Luis Alvelo
Dave Anderson
Gary Ashwill
John Holway
Bob Bailey
Jim Ball
Davis Barker
Carlos Bauer
Paul Bauer
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C.Baylor Butler
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Gene Bremer
David Brewer
Fred Brillhart
Adrian Burgos
Baylor Butler
Chuck Carey
Kip Carlson
Kim Castle
Frank Ceresi
Ed Cesarone



Interviewee: **Dauids, Yvonne**

Interview Date: **3/7/2002**

Interviewer: Paulson, Dave

<https://sabr.org/interview/yvonne-davids-wife-of-bob-davids-2002/>

Enjoy this article about L. Robert Davids by David Vincent!

<https://sabr.org/bioproj/person/L-Robert-Davids/>

Leonard Robert Davids had the idea to create SABR in 1971.

Dave Chase
Dick Clark
Harry Conwell
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Deborah Crawford
“Kit” Crissey, Jr.
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Juanita Garrett
Tom Garrett
Monica Gayton-Tanksley
Tom Gerbasi
Larry Gerlach
Irv Goldfarb
Harold Gould
Matthew Gowdy
Phil Grabar



Interviewee: **Cramer, Dick**
Interview Date: **2022-02-22**
Interviewer: Hall, Brian
<https://sabr.org/interview/dick-cramer-2022/>
Henry Chadwick Award recipient, sabermetric pioneer, and co-founder of STATS Inc.
<https://sabr.org/awards/winner/henry-chadwick-award-dick-cramer/>



Interviewee: **Mancuso, Peter**
Interview Date: **2021-05-22**
Interviewer: McMurray, John
<https://sabr.org/interview/peter-mancuso-2021/>
Interview with 2020 Bob Davids Award winner Peter Mancuso
Enjoy this article about Peter Mancuso!
<https://sabr.org/authors/peter-mancuso/>

Troy Greene
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 John Haffner
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 Joe Lee
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 Jay-Dell Mah
 Tod Maher
 Jerry Malloy
 Peter Mancuso
 Louis Manley
 David Marasco
 Horace Marchant
 Gary Maurer
 Skip McAfee
 Andy McCue
 Joe McGillen
 Bill McNeil



Interviewee: **Smith, David W.**
 Interview Date: **2022-06-06**
 Interviewer: Hall, Brian
<https://sabr.org/interview/david-w-smith-2022/>
 Henry Chadwick Award recipient and founder of Retrosheet. Transcript by Jude Butler.
<https://sabr.org/awards/winner/david-w-smith-2/>



Interviewee: **Eckhouse, Morris & Zajc, John**
 Interview Date: **2021-06-02**
 Interviewer: Wancho, Joseph
<https://sabr.org/interview/morris-eckhouse-john-zajc-2021/>
Enjoy reading about SABR leaders here!
<https://sabr.org/history/executive-director/>

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John McReynolds
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Fred Mitchell
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Steve Schott
Fred Schuld
Earl Scruggs
Torn Shieber
Pedro Sierra
Joe Simenic
David Skinner
Ronda Smalley
Dave W. Smith
Lucky Smith
Prior Smith
Brad Snyder
Troy Soos
Lyle Spatz
Aurin Squire
Mike Stahl
Dave Stevens
Mike Stivers
Wayne Stivers
Harry Stokes
Brad Sullivan
Dean Sullivan
Gene Sunnen
Steve Taylor
Ron Teasley
Dick Thompson
Charlie Tiano
Tony Tochka
John Townsend
Gregg Truitt
Kevin Tulley
Jules Tygiel
Eduardo Valero
Tim Vrana
Chris Warren
Mike Webber
Max Weder
Paul Wendt
Bill Williamson
Lyle Wilson
John Zajc
Charles Zarelli
Bob Zimmer