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| Autore                  | Burgos Adrian, Jr., <1969->  |
| Titolo                  | Playing America's game [[electronic resource] ] : baseball, Latinos, and the color line // Adrian Burgos, Jr   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Berkeley, : University of California Press, c2007  |
| ISBN                    | 0-520-94077-6<br>1-282-77220-1<br>9786612772207<br>1-4356-0385-0<br>1-4337-0881-7  |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (385 p.)   |
| Collana                 | American crossroads ; ; 23   |
| Disciplina              | 796.357  |
| Soggetti                | Hispanic American baseball players - History<br>Baseball - United States - History<br>Racism in sports - United States - History<br>United States Race relations   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa   |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia   |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references (p. 321-344) and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Introduction: Latinos play America's game -- A national game emerges -- Early maneuvers -- Holding the line -- Baseball should follow the flag -- "Purest bars of Castilian soap" -- Making Cuban stars -- Becoming Cuban senators -- Playing in the world Jim Crow made -- Latinos and baseball's integration -- Troubling the waters -- Latinos and baseball's global turn -- Saying it is So-sa! -- Conclusion: Still playing America's game.   |
| Sommario/riassunto      | Although largely ignored by historians of both baseball in general and the Negro leagues in particular, Latinos have been a significant presence in organized baseball from the beginning. In this benchmark study on Latinos and professional baseball from the 1880's to the present, Adrian Burgos tells a compelling story of the men who negotiated the color line at every turn-passing as "Spanish" in the major leagues or seeking respect and acceptance in the Negro leagues. Burgos draws on archival materials from the U.S., Cuba, and Puerto Rico, as well as Spanish- and English-language publications and |

interviews with Negro league and major league players. He demonstrates how the manipulation of racial distinctions that allowed management to recruit and sign Latino players provided a template for Brooklyn Dodgers' general manager Branch Rickey when he initiated the dismantling of the color line by signing Jackie Robinson in 1947. Burgos's extensive examination of Latino participation before and after Robinson's debut documents the ways in which inclusion did not signify equality and shows how notions of racialized difference have persisted for darker-skinned Latinos like Orestes ("Minnie") Miñoso, Roberto Clemente, and Sammy Sosa.

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