Branch Rickey, '11: Much More than Pioneering Baseball Leader

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Branch Rickey, ‘11 | much more than pioneering baseball leader

By Richard D. Friedman
Branch Rickey is best known as the president and general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers who brought Jackie Robinson into big league baseball in 1947, thus integrating a major American institution seven years before Brown v. Board of Education. Even apart from this heroic step, Rickey would probably be known as the most significant baseball executive ever, primarily for his work with the Dodgers and, earlier, the St. Louis Cardinals; the modern farm system and extensive spring training facilities are chief among his many innovations. Less well known is the fact that Rickey was a 1911 graduate of the University of Michigan Law School. This essay is drawn from a presentation the author made at a symposium on Rickey held at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, on June 6, 2007. Dean Evan H. Caminker also discussed Rickey at the same program; Caminker’s excerpted remarks appear in this issue in the Dean’s Message that begins on page 2.

Michigan Law helps integrate major league baseball—twice

Michigan Law was a significant player in the racial integration of major league baseball—both times, according to Dean Evan H. Caminker. Law student Moses Fleetwood Walker, who attended Michigan Law in 1881-82, was the first African American player to have a career in major league baseball, but by the time he ended his career in 1889 the league’s directors had agreed to offer no more contracts to black players, Caminker told the Baseball and American Culture conference last June at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York. Major league baseball would not have a black player again until 1947, when Michigan Law graduate and baseball executive Branch Rickey, ’11, signed Jackie Robinson to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

“So that’s quite a coincidence—University of Michigan law students bracketed the era of Jim Crow in major league baseball,” Caminker said. “Our School produced the first and last African American ballplayer in the 1880s, then produced the baseball executive who brought about the end of racial exclusion in the 1940s.”

Caminker discusses Rickey’s role in his Dean’s Message, which begins on page 2 and includes excerpts from the dean’s talk at Cooperstown.
When Wesley Branch Rickey of Lucasville, Ohio, applied to the University of Michigan Law School in 1909, the application process was very simple and informal. It is amusing to think of the personal statement he might have written if instead he had to deal with today’s much more imposing online application form:

I have a combination of credentials that I suspect will make me unique not only in this year’s entering class, but among all the students you have ever admitted or ever will admit. I have not only one but two college degrees, both a B.A. and a B.Litt. from Ohio Wesleyan University. What is more, I have done a good deal of teaching, at both the preparatory and college levels, and among the wide variety of college courses I have taught has been a series in law, for when my law teacher at Ohio Wesleyan died, I took over the courses. I have read law on my own and have done extra class work in law at the Ohio State University—but of course I know that to be the kind of lawyer I want to be I must attend a stronger institution than that. I was an athlete in college. While still working towards my degrees, I began my coaching career, in baseball, football, and basketball, and I have served as athletic director both at Ohio Wesleyan and at Allegheny College. I have been a temper-ance and political campaigner. As administrator of our YMCA I have hosted speakers including Jane Addams, Jacob Riis, and Booker T. Washington. And for parts of four summers, I have had a job that would be the envy of just about any boy in America—I have been a big-league baseball player.

Rickey’s admission was not in doubt, but his ability to attend law school was; he was recovering from tuberculosis at a sanitarium in upstate New York. Discharged with a warning that his health was still vulnerable, Rickey arrived alone in Ann Arbor in the fall of 1909. His wife stayed for several months with family in Ohio.

Because Rickey had already studied some law, he hoped to be granted advanced standing. The matter was left to be determined later. Evidently, the school administration concluded that Rickey had most, but not all, of the credits necessary for him to begin as a second-year student, and so he took the full 30-credit second-year curriculum, supplemented by nine first-year credits, in contracts and torts. At some point the matter was resolved satisfactorily, and Rickey was admitted into the class of 1911, allowing him to graduate in just two years.
Rickey was indeed a very capable student. To qualify for the J.D., a newly instituted degree more rigorous than the traditional LL.B., a student had to earn “+” marks in three-quarters of his classes. In Rickey’s first semester, though still feeling affected by his illness—he reported to his wife that he was exhausted after attending a U of M football game—he received a “+” mark for 13 of his 15 second-year credits. (The “make-up” first-year courses appear not to have been graded). And yet, he was not happy with himself or with his situation, and what others might regard as a most unusual record of varied accomplishments he now experienced as a sense of drift that plagued his stern conscience. In a remarkable letter to his parents of January 13, 1910, he wrote:

Yes I’m tired and sick of college. I’ve been around one too long & I want to get out and do some one thing and bend every effort—I may fizzle about for a while but if I get a good grip on some one thing—and have a purpose—well I guess I’ll do my best not to make God as ashamed of me as he has been these last few years.

Almost as an afterthought, though, the end of the letter revealed news that suggested that perhaps Rickey had found the one path that would offer his life’s mission:

I have secured the position of Baseball coach here—thanks to many good friends. It was really their victory for the odds were against me & I counted for very little. My greatest joy is not the paltry job or its incidents but the fact of being known by men of such standing and character that their commendation places me above the pull and push of the other fellow. It shall ever be my steadfast purpose to keep, increase and yet merit the esteem those men have expressed for me.

No more time or space.

—Love to all Branch

If Rickey were applying today . . .

Young Branch Rickey didn’t have to write essays as part of his admissions application in 1909. But if he applied today he would have to think hard in choosing which optional essays to write. For fear of over-eagerness—and Rickey was certainly eager—we limit students to two.

Rickey might have chosen to write in response to the request to “[d]escribe a failure or setback” in his life and state how he overcame it.

Even then he would have had a choice. He could have explained how when he first came to college his Latin was not up to the expected level, and how by hard work he had excelled. Perhaps better, he might have described how, to his bitter disappointment, he had lost his eligibility for college sports as a result of a misunderstanding involving a short stint with a semi-pro baseball team, and how the shutting of one door opened the door to becoming a coach and then athletic director at an extraordinarily early age.

But a more gripping story would have been how he was even then confronting and beating a life-threatening illness, tuberculosis, with treatments at the Trudeau Sanatorium at Saranac Lake, New York.

And if Rickey had not yet caught the attention of the dean of admissions, he could have done so with the optional essay describing a personal experience “that speaks to the problems and possibilities of diversity in an educational or work setting.” He might have written something like this:

When I coached the Ohio Wesleyan baseball team, we had a colored member of the team named Charles Thomas. At one point, the University of Kentucky refused to play us if Thomas played; I insisted vigorously that we would play with him or not at all, and the Kentuckians relented. Once, when we checked into a hotel in South Bend, Indiana, the hotel clerk would not let Thomas check in because he was black. I arranged for Thomas to share my room. When I came up to the room, he was tearing at his skin, saying he wished it was white. Confronted with such a blatant display of prejudice and the harmful consequences of it, I was reminded of the reaction of my great hero Abraham Lincoln when as a very young man he witnessed a slave auction: “[I]f ever I get a chance to hit that thing, I’ll hit it hard!” I felt the same way.

—Richard D. Friedman
If Rickey were my student... 

I think that if Rickey were my student in modern times, I might have kept him in law, at least for a while. (And what kind of accomplishment would that have been?) Here is an excerpt from the recommendation letter I imagine myself writing for him (with just a little benefit of hindsight):

“Branch writes clearly and powerfully, and with great authority; he will draft excellent judicial opinions. He has been a highly capable student, who has earned a good, strong GPA. But his grades do not begin to tell the story. Rarely if ever have I met a student with such energy and intensity. When I take into account that he has done so well despite recovering from a life-threatening and exhausting illness, despite taking an overload in courses, and despite the rigorous demands of a highly visible and time- and energy-consuming part-time job, I find the whole picture quite astonishing.

Branch is a young man of unusually strong commitments and sound fundamental values. He is fiercely ambitious to achieve something notable. Whether that happens in the realm of law or outside it, I am confident Branch will make his mark, and the world will be a better place for it.

— Richard D. Friedman

Distressing as part of that letter may have been, in at least two respects Rickey’s reporting was accurate. The pay was rather paltry—$700 for the season, but with the University holding an option to deduct up to $100 from that amount to pay one or more assistant coaches; Rickey had gotten a better deal coaching at the much smaller Allegheny College. And it does appear that many friends had written in support of Rickey, though he did not mention to his parents that he had carefully orchestrated the campaign—which seems to have been persistent enough that the athletic director, Phil Bartelme, concluded that the only way to stop the flood of letters was to hire the young man behind them.

There was one other aspect of the incident that Rickey did not report. The consent of the law school was essential to the deal. The story has often been told that the dean and Rickey had a long meeting at the end of which the dean agreed contingent on a promise by Rickey that he would be in class and prepared every day. Even while throwing himself with characteristic vigor into his new job, and carrying an overload of courses, Rickey performed creditably, with 11 “+” credits and four “-” credits. He was not invited by the faculty to join the Law Review for the following year, at least not formally; though his grades were good enough that they might have made him a marginal candidate, it may well be that the time burdens of the coaching job rendered the question moot.

The Michigan baseball team had an excellent record under Rickey’s predecessor, Lewis “Sport” McAllister, but it had lost several key players, not only to graduation but also to charges of professionalism, the same factor that prematurely ended Rickey’s own college playing career. Rickey’s style was didactic—he limited scrimmage time and held evening lectures on the finer points of the game—but bolstered by his energy, enthusiasm, and deep knowledge it yielded favorable results. The team ended the season with a record of 17 wins and 8 losses—not outstanding for a Michigan team but very satisfactory given the low expectations for the season. In the University yearbook, the team manager wrote about Rickey:

*He was the hardest worker on the squad, kept everybody working to correct this or that mistake, and taught the game from beginning to end. He had the “pep” and the head for the team, and without him there would have been no season to write up.*

Clearly his superiors were pleased; in June, Rickey signed a contract to coach again in the 1911 season, this time for $1000.

Rickey and his wife spent the summer between his law school years in the Rockies, where he felt deeply refreshed by the mountain air. Returning to school for the fall semester, and without the distraction of his coaching job, Rickey earned 15 “+” credits and only one “-”. In the
spring, while coaching once again, the numbers were 13 and 3. One of the minus credits was for Practice Court; by now, there must have been some wiggle room in his deal with the dean, because the times for baseball practice and Practice Court were in direct conflict. Rickey easily satisfied the requirements for the J.D.

Meanwhile, the baseball team, beset with injuries, turned in a disappointing record of 16 wins, 10 losses, and one tie. But early in the season, Rickey was signed to contracts for the 1912 and 1913 seasons, with his salary rising to a relatively munificent $1200, plus $300 for expenses, for the latter one. He had not yet committed to baseball, though. He went back west, to Boise, Idaho, hanging up a shingle with two college classmates, but they had very few clients.

Rickey returned with relief to Ann Arbor for the 1912 season. When practice began, George Sisler, a freshman engineering student from Ohio, turned out. Rickey said that the practice was for upperclassmen, but some of the returning players told him to take a look. Rickey complied. The great sportswriter Jim Murray said many years later that Rickey could spot talent from the window of a moving train, and that was true in this case—though in Rickey’s own account it took no special skill for him to realize, after a minute watching Sisler pitch to the upperclassmen, that he was a rare talent. Freshmen were not eligible to play on the varsity, which nearly duplicated the prior year’s performance with a 15-10-2 record.

Rickey returned to the west for the winter and then to Ann Arbor for the 1913 season, the last of his contract. A sore arm limited Sisler’s pitching time, but it turned out that he could also hit, and the team posted the best record of Rickey’s tenure, 22 and 5.

As Rickey’s last season with the team ended, the Michigan Daily paid him a warm tribute:

[H]e leaves with a sterling record behind him, and a host of friends to remember him. . . . Above all he taught clean ball, gentlemanly tactics, and clean living. . . . A gentleman, a true sportsman, and a man, he will long be remembered by those who love and help Michigan athletics.

Rickey immediately took up a new job, in the front office of one of his old teams, the St. Louis Browns. He remained active in major league baseball for half a century, most successfully and significantly with the St. Louis Cardinals and the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Idaho bar was, no doubt, the long-term loser, for he never returned to the practice of law.

Richard D. Friedman, the Ralph W. Aigler Professor of Law, is an expert on evidence and Supreme Court history. He is the general editor of The New Wigmore, a multi-volume treatise on evidence. His textbook, The Elements of Evidence, is now in its third edition, and he has written many law review articles and essays. In Crawford v. Washington, 541 U.S. 36 (2004), the Supreme Court radically transformed the law in this area by adopting a “testimonial” approach, which Professor Friedman had long advocated; he now maintains the Confrontation Blog (http://confrontationright.blogspot.com/), to comment on related issues and developments, and he successfully argued a follow-up case, Hammon v. Indiana, in the Supreme Court. Professor Friedman earned a B.A. and a J.D. from Harvard, where he was an editor of the Harvard Law Review, and a D.Phil. in modern history from Oxford University. He clerked for Chief Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and then practiced law in New York City. He joined the Law School faculty in 1988 from Cardozo Law School.