

# BASEBALL

America's most successful export to Japan



**Professional baseball**  
(Photo courtesy of  
KYODO NEWS)

Baseball (*yakyu*) was introduced into Japan from the United States in 1872. As schools established their own teams for club activities, its popularity spread rapidly. Although professional baseball is Japan's largest spectator sport, the game still has a strong appeal for amateurs, particularly at the high school and university levels. Many major corporations also sponsor their own amateur teams. In Japan's two professional leagues, games are televised almost daily during the March to October playing season, and popular players stand out as national heroes.

## Amateur Baseball

In terms of participation, baseball is the most widely played sport among male elementary

schoolchildren and junior high school students (for safety reasons, both use a rubber ball). Competitions are generally limited to the local level.

High school baseball attracts nationwide interest. Twice each year, during the spring and summer, the best high school teams in Japan compete at Koshien Stadium, in Hyogo Prefecture, where the tournaments have been held since 1915. After elimination rounds, in which almost 4,000 teams participate every year, the top teams from all of Japan's 47 prefectures vie for the national championship.

Tournament games from Koshien are broadcast nationwide on NHK television and radio. Hordes of classmates and players' family members travel to Hyogo to attend the games. In the course of each tournament, about 850,000 spectators fill the stands. Back

### High school baseball

A nationwide high school baseball tournament is held twice a year, in spring and in summer, at the Koshien stadium in Hyogo prefecture. (Photo courtesy of Photo Kishimoto)



in the hometowns of teams competing in the finals, it is not unusual to see business activity and even traffic on the streets come to a halt while people gather in front of their television sets or tune in to the radio.

Many of Japan's most talented high school players forego entering university and are recruited directly by professional teams. As a result, the ranks of top-level professionals are to a large degree made up of former heroes of Koshien tournaments.

University baseball also has a large following. The so-called "Big Six" teams—Hosei, Keio, Meiji, Rikkyo, University of Tokyo, and Waseda—enjoy an enthusiastic response among their students and alumni. The annual game between Keio and Waseda university teams is a famous rivalry that dates back to 1903. Among the university players who went on to have brilliant careers as professionals are Nagashima Shigeo of Rikkyo University, Tabuchi Koichi of Hosei University, and Egawa Suguru, also of Hosei University.

Many corporations have their own amateur teams, and a nationwide corporate tournament is held annually. They use metal bats and have adopted the designated hitter rule. Top players on these teams are often drafted by professional teams in early rounds and are expected to make a significant contribution the following season.

Japan's amateur teams compete in regional and international events, such as the annual collegiate series between Japan and the United States. Following baseball's introduction as an Olympic event, Japanese teams have taken part, winning a silver medal at the 1996 Games in Atlanta and a bronze medal at the 2004 Games in Athens.

the teams are owned by railway companies, two by newspaper organizations, and most of the others are under a type of corporate-sponsorship arrangement. At present, the Central League is made up of the Chunichi Dragons (Nagoya); Hanshin Tigers (Osaka); Hiroshima Toyo Carp (Hiroshima); Tokyo Yakult Swallows (Tokyo); Yokohama DeNA Bay Stars (Yokohama); and Yomiuri Giants (Tokyo). The Pacific League is composed of the Chiba Lotte Marines (Chiba); Fukuoka SoftBank Hawks (Fukuoka); Hokkaido Nippon-Ham Fighters (Sapporo); Orix Buffaloes (Osaka); Saitama Seibu Lions (Tokorozawa); and Tohoku Rakuten Golden Eagles (Sendai).

The Tokyo Dome or "Big Egg," in Korakuen, Tokyo, was Japan's first domed stadium. It has been followed by others in Fukuoka, Nagoya, and Osaka, enabling many games that might otherwise be postponed to be played during Japan's rainy season.

## Stars of the Game

The greatest professional baseball players have set records that rival the U.S. Major Leagues. Best known is Oh Sadaharu, who played as an infielder for the Yomiuri Giants. During his 22-year career, Oh hit a total of 868 home runs, surpassing Babe Ruth's 714 and the 755 of U.S. Major League record holder Hank Aaron.

The greatest pitcher in postwar professional baseball is almost certainly Kaneda Masaichi, a left-hander with pinpoint control and dazzling speed, who won 400 games during his career. Another player to achieve great distinction in the sport is Kinugasa Sachio of the Hiroshima Carp. An "Iron Man" who appeared in 2,215 consecutive games, Kinugasa surpassed the U.S. Major League record of 2,130, formerly held by Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees.

Probably the most popular player in baseball's modern history is Nagashima



**Children's baseball**  
Baseball is a popular pastime for children. (Photo courtesy of AFLO)

## Professional Baseball

League competition was inaugurated in 1936. A system of two leagues, with eight teams in the Central League and seven teams in the Pacific League, was adopted in 1950. Two of

### A baseball stadium

Baseball is one of the most popular sports in Japan, and professional games often attract tens of thousands of spectators. (Photo courtesy of Nippon Professional Baseball)



Shigeo, formerly a star player with Rikkyo University, who spent his career as an infielder with the Yomiuri Giants. Known as baseball's "Mr. Giants," Nagashima led his team to nine consecutive national championships between 1965 and 1973.

Elsewhere, the Japanese national team has won consecutive championships at the 2006 and 2009 World Baseball Classic, an international baseball competition of national teams from around the world.

## Internationalization

American professional all-star teams have been making goodwill visits to Japan since the 1920s, and all professional baseball teams in Japan have foreign players on their rosters today.

Japanese professional teams have scouted players from the United States, Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and several Latin American and Caribbean nations. Many of these players have enjoyed successful careers and set records; others failed to fulfill their promise or adjust to the different playing style, and left after one season.

Meanwhile, many players from Japan's professional league have signed as free agents with Major League teams to play in the United States. Nomo Hideo, a former star pitcher of the Kintetsu Buffaloes, joined the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1995. Nomo was nicknamed "Tornado" for his unique delivery and voted the National League Rookie of the Year.

Subsequently, other Japanese professional baseball players have flourished in the Major Leagues, including Ichiro of the Seattle Mariners (2001-2012), the New York Yankees (2012-2014) and the Miami Marlins (2015-), Matsui Hideki of the New York Yankees (2003–2009), the Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim (2010), the Oakland Athletics (2011), the Tampa Bay Rays (2012) and retired in 2013, Uehara Koji of the Chicago Cubs, Darvish Yu of the Los Angeles Dodgers, and Tanaka Masahiro of the New York Yankees. Recently some young high school and college graduates have been scouted directly by American teams.



### The national baseball team

Japan's national baseball team in a huddle before a game at the 2008 Beijing Olympics. (Photo courtesy of Photo Kishimoto)