



日本の夕べ

JAPANESE EVENING

International House

April 2, 1937

P R O G R A M

Presented by the Japanese members of
International House

Directors: Mrs. T. Sakurai
Mr. Chiura Obata
Chairman: Miss Anne Saito
Narrator: Miss Tomoye Nozawa

Ancient and Feudal Periods

Court Nobles.....Fujiwara Period
A Courtier.....Mr. Moto Asakawa
A Lady-in-Waiting.....Miss Bertha Akimoto
A Warrior.....Kamakura Period
Mr. Torao Ichiyasu
A Daimyo.....Momoyama Period
Mr. Tom Omori
Peasants.....Ansei Period
Farmer.....Mr. Frank Yoshimura
Father.....Mr. Tadao Yoshioka
Mother.....Miss Marii Kyogoku
Feudal Nobles and Their Attendants....Yedo Period
A Servant.....Mr. Harold Imoto
A Young Lord.....Mr. Ted Okumoto
A Princess.....Miss Anne Saito
Her Attendant.....Miss Kaley Uyematsu
Dance:.....Aitsu-no-midori
(The green of the pine)

TEN MINUTE INTERMISSION

Modern Period

Middle School Students
Boy.....Mr. William Magistretti
Girl.....Miss Hisako Hisanaga

A Little Girl
Miss Yuri Obata
Dance

Merchant and Housewife
Merchant.....Mr. Leo Saito
Housewife.....Miss Margaret Sonoda

A Debutante
Miss Ruby Yoshino
Song Selections:
Nagaso Nagaso.....Yamada
Kane Ga Narimasu.....Yamada
Un bel di.....Puccini

A Bridal Couple
Bridegroom.....Mr. Masaichi Hashiba
Bride.....Miss Rose Matsumoto

Dancing Girls
Mrs. T. Sakurai
Miss Bertha Akimoto
Miss Anne Saito

Their Friends
Miss Yuri Obata
Miss Tomoye Nozawa
Miss Ruby Yoshino
Dance:.....Nozaki Mairi
(A pilgrimage to Nozaki)

Musical Accompaniment by Mrs. T. Sakurai

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Abe
Miss Hattie Hagiwara
Japanese Commercial Museum
Mrs. Chiura Obata
Mr. Teizo Sato



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I-a A n with a hist bkgrd of 3, yrs, an island
emp whose proud indpdce has never been interuptd,
J natrly has a n life & n charctrstcs, both spir
& physl, that are peculrly hr own. Since t manner
& costumes of a pepldevlp in accordnce with socl
& poltcl condts, a histcl sketch of t modes & man
is one very good way to approach t knowlg of a f
civilztn. T immediatnes with wh sch thngs appeal
to t eye & their intimate conn with t livs o th
ppl furthr recmend them as a smpl aproch to t mre
diff aspcts of cultrl study. T advent of for cult
rs, the visstds of intl& locl politics, t dvlpmt
of art, t progrss of ntl life & t whole concept
o sbgty r mirrored in t life & fashm of sucesive
perids. And all this ~~semsto~~ b prtclrly true o J,
whose hist is a recd of cultrl invsns fr K, Ch&
mre recntly fr the W, while at t sme time, she has
kept t chartstcs wh are dstnctivly J. Altho in
rnt yrs clthng too has folwd t trend twd intlsm,
t costumes o other tims still presve their record
o at panorma of hstry & brng Bef our eyes sm notion
at 1st, o wt if mst hv bn in t dys whn thy w born.

(2)
Tracing then, the evolution of the Kimono, we find that for the so-called
pre-historic age (600 BC) the Nara period 800 AD, male attire was
cut out of today's only looser. Female attire was like a draped
blouse & pleated skirt. In the Fujiwara period 10-1200 when the country was at
peace, life was secure & the upper classes no longer had to do manual
work, so a new easy aristocratic life began. Thus the frills of the
old style gradually became looser, & double-breasted effects, standing
collar, etc. came into existence. As a symbol of the leisurely
aristocratic life described in the verses (The high officials ride & with
cherry blossoms held aloft, they pass another day), this
compares well with the crinoline of the European Rococo Period 1800.

When the life of the warrior class formed the center of culture after
the Kamakura period 1185-1392, even women's dresses became very simple
& plain. With more about this period later, I invite you
to witness the passing of a feudal lord & his lady.

I-2 T K p in hist ws t age o Samurai whn wariss
rld suprm. Thfr t manrs & cstms o t tme ^{Followed} filld t mt
wys of t Bushi, o wrs, & it ws in this age tht Bd
bcm frmly impltd in t mnds o t pepl. Accdg to ths
code, loyalty ws t Lst vrtue of t tru wrir. Simpl
frugality, & frtitude, a keen sens of Humor, an
unfaling oath to protct t weak...these wr valud as
t noblst vrtus o t Samri. Th idels wr deply affect
by t phlsphy of Zn Bud whch ftted in well wth thr
stern belifs. Thus by svre phys & spirtl traing
thru mdtatn & slf-denial thy came to a conclsn o
calm undrstndg whch ignored both life & deth.

T Smri who highly prizd t attainmt of smply in
daily life & to whom t battlflld was t climax of
glory, were outfitted with the very best of arms
and armor, the excellance of which has never sinc
been equaled.

I-3 The fall of the Ashikaga Shogunate occurred in the last quarter of the 16th century & was followed by a period of bloodshed & turmoil when might was right, & hosts of petty war-lords reigned, there was no end to the strife and warfare. This confusion ended with the appearance of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the whole country was unified, and the extravagant & prosperous years of the ~~extravagant & prosperous~~ period of the Momoyama began. This M^o p^{eriod} was a golden age modelled after the ^{TRADING & SP. PORT NETHEDS + Ch K frequented ports & introd. European not take root} personal tastes of Hideyoshi & things purely Japanese were insisted upon more than ever. During the ^{Kinokuniya reign} ~~whole~~ times that preceded, clothes became quite simplified, & both men & women were wearing a similar type of garment. ^{but interesting things began to happen to native dress in the Momoyama.} The invention during the M^o p^{eriod} of the SAMISEN revolutionized the musical world of Japan, becoming quickly the most important instrument of accompaniment in songs & various dance forms. ^{the dance} The dance also developed with the invention of the samisen & as a result various such dances arose. Flower arrangement, tea ceremony, incense rituals all exactly solemnized & reached high state of perfection in ritual.

I-4 The prosperous & peaceful Yedo period now follows -
chronologically but we will leave this to go on to the Ansei period
which follows, returning in the next scene to
say more about the Yedo period.

It was in the Ansei period when the country again opened its
to commerce doors by concluding treaties with America & European nations.
The civilization of the West began to pour in like a mighty
wave. The Shogunate returned the reins of government to
the Emperor, & the great achievements of the Meiji Restoration began.
But the peasantry in Japan as in all countries were
were slower to take to westernization.

I- 5 The Yedo p which was a peaceful & prospers
era when 15 genrats of t Tokugwa Sh ruled t
cnrty in perfect peace & seclusion with the seat
of power in Yedo, the present Tokyo. During this
perod men practiced SAKAYAKI, shaving part of the
top & front o t head & dressing ther hair in an
OTOKOMAGE. The women's hdrs differed according to
rank and profession. Styles of hrdrsng whincludd
t elaborately puffed out frnt portion of the hair,
the side wings of which are fan-shaped, while the
draped back secti on is smoothed upwards, came in
to being. In the following scene a young lord
with his attendnts go for a walk to view sprng Bl.
His lady, at his suggestion, composes a poem which
her attendant ties to hanging boughs.... the lady
dances for the occasion for her lord.

II-1 Western civilization & western dress have come to
Japan in dazzling fashion & times have changed greatly.
It is only a matter of 4 score years since the time
of the draped men's haridrs down to the present W
hrdut, & yet within this time J has gone forward by
leaps & bounds to take her place among powers of the
world. Needless to say, Japanese fashions in manr
& dress have changed greatly in proportion. Yet,
there is still a persistence of the centuries of
a unique culture behind her that she will not let
go. So we find that students in Japan like those
of America feel a new freedom. As you watch the
next scene, will you recall your days at junior
college? Perhaps you will.

II- 2 Holidays are children's days anywhere in the world...it is the children who watch the calendar ~~most~~ eagerly. Children lead a most carefree life in Japan, too, and during their childhood sing oftenest of birds and bees and of flowers, of becoming lost in the forest and being surrounded by creatures of the forest. Their many dances taught them by their elders and at school makes childhood in Japan a gay one.

II- 3 The modern small-town merchant is trying
to strike a ~~bargain~~ ^{make a sale} and consults his ~~better~~ ^{typical modern housewife}
half of the ~~matrimonial~~ ^{who is a staunch older buyer} tie. She is eager but
to ~~buy~~ ^{buy}, but also shrewd, and ~~a~~ feeling the price
too high, reluctantly decides that she must
sacrifice for the sake of the family coffer....
for a penny saved is ~~a~~ ^{one penny} penny earned.

II- 4 Our young women of the Japan of Today have enjoys fencing, skiing, and field and water sports for many years. They are ^{more become more interested} now interested in horse manship like her famous equestrian men, and are those responsible ^{are women} for the enormous gate receipts at all major outdoor games. She has not neglected the fine arts of ~~her~~ ^{her} ancestors, and enjoys the freedom to chose ~~any~~ ^{more lessons in} of the W instr or studying voice. One of the world's famous women's choruses is the ~~Osaka~~ Takarazuka Girl's Opera at Osaka.

Nagaso Nagaso Yamada
 Kane ga narimasu "
 Un bel die Puccicni

trad. manner
 II--5 Modern bride and groom, ^{have their ceremony perfomed} ~~return~~ from ^{permanet} wedding, ^{after the bride shutly sighs in row} find out wig, golf, plane for honey m. After ceremony, hairdress for wedding ceremony, white rectangular cloth called Otsunokakushi, or ^{from bids} Hiding the Horns. Shakspr seems, too, to agree somewhere in his writings ^{with old fashioned ideas} ~~that women~~ in women hides the devil. Obi, ten feet brocade, doubled in width, long length sleeve ^{hwoon is dressed in formal} ~~Heori hakama~~ ^{5-crested saori's} ~~at dress~~ ^{Rakama, pleated + skirt}.
 II--6

as last ~~scaber~~ ^{in which we have taken you} of this evenings presentation of the parade of centuries, from the 10th C-to this day, we will present a modern dance inspired by a Kabuki ~~play~~ of the 17 C written by Chika-matsu Monzaemon, The Wm Shakespeare of Japanese drama.

29
The mod. ~~bridal~~ ^{bridal} couple have
their ceremony performed after the
traditional manner. The senti-
mental guest returns to her home &
sighs in sweet reminiscence, much
preferring the age-old ceremony to the
white-satin gowned veiled bride of
Western introduction, only to discover
later that the glossy elaborateness of the
classical *Saidans* was but a wig, that
the happy couple had met on the golf
links or skiing up in the *Japu Alps*,
that the young lady's own *Saidans*
permanently waved & that the 2 had
left immediately after the ceremony
on a plane for an undisclosed
destination to spend their honeymoon.

We introduce to you a bride &
groom immediately after their
ceremony. The bride wears the
white rectangular cloth upon her
head which corresponds to the
Western veil. This piece of silk is
called the *Otsuno-Kakushiki*
or Horn Hiding. Was it Shakespeare,

too, who seemed to agree somewhat in his
writing with this old-fashioned Japanese
idea that in women hides the devil?

Her *Obi*, or sash of beautiful heavy
brocade of gold, now doubled in width &
tied on her back, is actually ten feet in
length, which is regulation—shall we
call it? Please note her long,
flowing sleeves—for this is the last
occasion on which she may wear
them at this so quiet length for
you this day on, she is a married
woman.

The groom's attire is a created
form of *haori* & *kakama* & pleated,
divided skirt, more recently known among
fashionable Europeans & Americans
at resorts as the "culotte"! It
seems there is nothing new under
the sun.

(6)
As the last scene of this evening's
presentation of the parade of
centuries in which we have taken
you from the 18th C to this day, we will
present a modern dance inspired by a

Dancing also developed with the invention of the "samisen" and as a result, various schools of dance arose. Flower arrangement, tea ceremony, incense rituals all ^{were} ~~exactly~~ ^{exactly} solemnized and reached high state of perfection.

(5)

(last scene of first part)

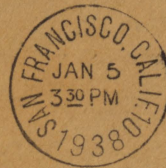
The prosperous and peaceful Edo period now follows chronologically, but we leave

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