

## Stage Presentations

For fun and enjoyment by watching and tasting

### Japanese Sweets: **Motohiro Inaba** (Tokyo)



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### Tea with your sweets

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### Japanese Dance Troupe "Kikunokai" from Tokyo



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### "Waka (Japanese traditional poem)" Lecture, Karuta Reading and Playing by Karuta Players

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The origin of the word Karuta is the Portuguese word *carta*, meaning playing card. In the 16th Century, European playing cards were introduced into Japan by Portuguese traders. This Karuta format eventually replaced with Kai-awase (Lacquered clamshells matching game) can trace back to the Heian period (8th -12th Century).



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## Making Things, Making People



## Japan Cultural Days along with Japan Gallery Opening

# November 4(Sat) & 5(Sun), 2017

Detroit Institute of Arts

5200 Woodward Ave, Detroit, MI 48202

Sponsored by the Detroit Institute of Arts and the Japanese Business Society of Detroit  
Currently supported by the Consulate General of Japan in Detroit, the City of Toyota,  
and the Prefecture of Shiga

### Japanese Art Craft Presentations by 6 Masters at Great Hall/Studio

Demonstrations, workshops, and lectures of today's traditional handmade objects. You can purchase Masters' art crafts on the site.

- Textile Design on Japanese Towel "Tenugui" (Edo era) by **Chihiro Kawakami** (Tokyo)
- Edo Dolls "Ichimatsu Ningyo" by **Kokan Fujimura** (Tokyo)
- Traditional Woodcarving by **Mitsuaki Yokoya** (Tokyo)
- Ceramics by **Eiji Kinoshita** (Oita Pref., in Kyushu)
- Textile Design (Traditional & Modern) by **Setsuko Hayashi** (Los Angeles, California)
- Japanese Paper "Washi" by **Tomomi and Hisashi Kano** (Toyota, Aichi Pref.)

### Stage Presentations at various DIA locations

- Japanese Dance Troupe "Kikunokai" from Tokyo at Theater Auditorium
- "Bo-no-te" martial art demonstration from Toyota, Aichi Pref. at Rivera Court
- Waka (Japanese Traditional Poem) Lecture, Karuta Reading and Playing Performance by Karuta Players at Rivera Court
- Japanese Film (to be announced) at Lecture Hall
- Japanese Sweets by Motohiro Inaba from Tokyo, and Tea from Shiga Pref. at Sweets Cafe in Kresge Court



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## Japanese Art Craft Presentations

Demonstrations, workshops, and lectures of today's traditional handmade objects

### Ceramics: Eiji Kinoshita (Oita Pref., in Kyushu)



Potter Eiji Kinoshita was born in Kokura of Kita-Kyushu City, Fukuoka Prefecture in 1963. After 7 years of training at a pottery workshop of Koishiwara-yaki in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kinoshita built his kiln in Kunisaki Peninsula of Oita Prefecture.

Inspired by an object he saw in France, he developed his own style of ceramic design, and his works received praise at his oversea exhibitions including New York City and Chicago. Kinoshita is a member of the Japan Handcraft Association.



### Textile Design on Japanese Towel "Tenugui" (Edo era): Chihiro Kawakami (Tokyo)



Textile designer Chihiro Kawakami was born in 1949 to a family of Tenugui makes, a Japanese version of a towel. From his childhood, he watched his father's works of designing and making Tenugui, and at the age of 20, he entered an apprenticeship under his father Keiji Kawakami.

A Tenugui is a thin hand towel made in very unique size (14 by 35 inches) only made in Japan. Tenugui texture is plain cloth, and dyed with a design pattern. In the end of the 17th century, Tenugui became must-have goods to have at home among ordinary people in Edo, current Tokyo. In 1874 (Edo era), Tenugui design book *Tenugui Awase* was published.



Keiji and Chihiro Kawakami resurrected the textile designs of *Tenugui Awase* book and their store "Fujiya" sells the Edo designed Tenugui as contemporary merchandise.

### Textile Design (Traditional & Modern): Setsuko Hayashi (Los Angeles, California)



Setsuko Hayashi, born in Chiba Prefecture, graduated from Joshibi University of Art and Design in Tokyo in 1953 as a design major. Meeting with fashion designer and cultural advocator Sueko Otsuka changed Hayashi's life. From 1954 to 1973, Hayashi was a chief instructor of the textile dyeing course at Sueko Otsuka's institutions, Otsuka Sueko Kimono Gakuin and Otsuka Textile Design Institute in Tokyo. Hayashi's curriculum covered tie dye, batik, and Yuzen extensively.

Since 1973, Hayashi has held her workshop in Los Angeles, California, and visits major art museums such as the Pacific Asia Museum and the Huntington Library and Art Collection to provide textile dye workshops.

From 1993 through 1998, and from March through May, 2016, Hayashi was invited to design textiles and hold workshops in Indonesia.



### Japanese Paper "Washi": Tomomi and Hisashi Kano (Toyota, Aichi Pref.)



Wife and husband artists Tomomi and Hisashi Kano live and work at Obara of Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture. Handmade paper making was ubiquitous in Japan until early 20th century. After factory made paper monopolized consumer market, few handmade paper maker artisans in Obara survived. The secret of Obara paper crafters is adding colors and designs to the paper by using clay from Obara. Utilizing this technique, Tomomi and Hisashi Kano developed new genre of Japanese papers.



Their first workshop in 2000 was held at the Japanese Pavilion of the Hanover Exposition in Germany. Since then Tomomi and Hisashi Kano have held workshops and exhibitions every year at major art galleries in Japan.

### Traditional Woodcarving: Mitsuaki Yokoya (Tokyo)



Mitsuaki Yokoya was born in 1952 to a family of woodcarvers for Buddhist temple decorations at Asakusa in Tokyo. As the third generation of woodcarvers, Mitsuaki Yokoya inherited the carver title Soshu III.

Before becoming Soshu III, Mitsuaki Yokoya went to apprenticeships under four masters for Buddhist art carving and sculpture design. Soshu provides not only commission works of Buddhist art and decoration but also restoration works. Soshu's clients includes Kitayama-Honmonji (Nichiren-shu) in Shizuoka, Azabuzan-Zenpukuji in Tokyo, Hojuzan-Basenji (Soto-shu) in Tokyo.



Mitsuaki Yokoya also holds art exhibitions nationally with other handcraft artists in Japan. In 2016, he participated in the cultural exchange exhibition in Chicago.

### Edo Dolls "Ichimatsu Ningyo": Kokan Fujimura (Tokyo)



Kokan Fujimura was born in 1953 in Sumida, Tokyo. He went to an apprenticeship under his father in the way of becoming a Japanese doll maker. His specialty Ichimatsu Ningyo (doll), was named after kabuki actor Sanogawa Ichimatsu (1722 - 62) in Edo era. Ichimatsu Ningyo is elaborately costumed with a bobbed hairstyle and dress.

Fujimura's first oversea workshop was held in Chicago in 1983. In 2000 he was authorized an intangible cultural asset in Sumida-ward, Tokyo. In 2002, Fujimura was given the Tokyo Governor-Award. In 2010, he renamed himself from Meiko to Kokan.



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