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May 2018
gmr477

Fritz Kreisler



Japan

Demographics

Population: 129, 733, 122.7 (2016 est.)

Ethnicities: 98.5% Japanese, 0.5% Korean, 0.4% Chinese, 0.6% Other

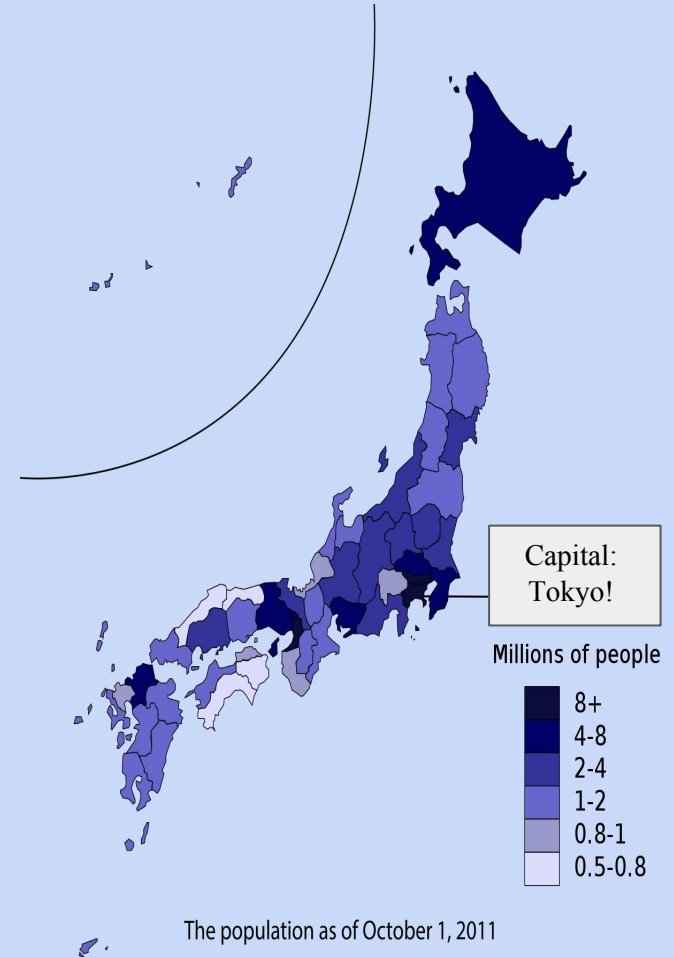
Religions: Shintoism 79.2%, Buddhism 66.8%, Christianity 1.5%, other 7.1% (2012 est.)

- #'s exceed 100% since many inhabitants practice both Shintoism and Buddhism simultaneously

Languages: Japanese (Dialects: Hokkaido Ainu, Bonin English, Nivkh, and Uilta English) and Foreign Languages (German, English, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, French, Brazilian, Filipino etc.)

Land Mass: 145,932 mi²

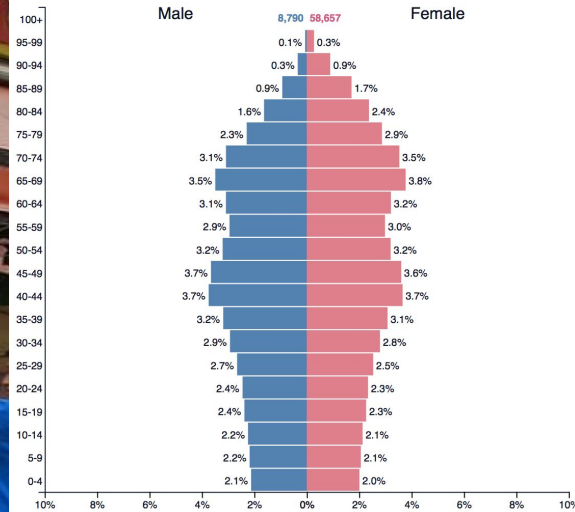
1. Arable Land (11.7%)
2. Permanent Crops (.8%)
3. Other (87.5%)
 - 2011 estimates



Population Pyramid

Japan ▼
2017

Population: 126,045,211



Age Structure

- 0-14 years: 12.97% (male 8,472,869/female 7,963,782)
- 15-24 years: 9.67% (male 6,436,935/female 5,813,222)
- 25-54 years: 37.68% (male 23,593,194/female 24,145,406)
- 55-64 years: 12.4% (male 7,867,611/female 7,840,141)
- 65 years and over: 27.28% (male 15,080,738/female 19,488,235) (2016 est.)

*Distribution of males and females seems to be fairly even

Dependency Ratio

- total dependency ratio: 64.5
- youth dependency ratio: 21.1
- elderly dependency ratio: 43.3
- potential support ratio: 2.3 (2015 est.)

*The dependent populations (youth and elderly) need to rely heavily on the working cohorts

Population Pyramid

Median Ages:

- total: 46.9 years
- male: 45.6 years
- female: 48.3 years (2016 est.)

Population Growth: -0.19% (2016 est.)

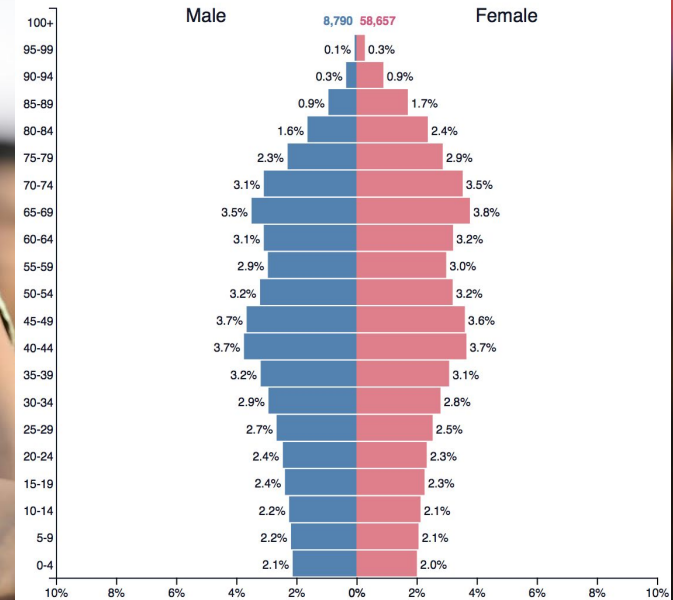
Birth Rate: 7.8 births/1,000 population (2016 est.)

Death Rate: 9.6 deaths/1,000 population (2016 est.)

Immigration Rate: 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2016 est.)

Japan ▼
2017

Population: 126,045,211



Ethnicities: Prominent, Foreign Minority Groups

Americans

- Have existed since the 2nd half of 19th century
- Ranked 5 in ethnic minorities
 - Many stationed at military bases
 - Foreign exchange students

Chinese

- Settled in the 3rd century
 - Continuous immigration followed
- Main reasoning
 - Higher education opportunities
- > ½ a million living in Japan

Koreans

- Settled in the early 20th century
- Granted citizenship after 1st decade of the century
- Fleeing to Japan
 - Pressures: racial discrimination
 - WWII

Filipino

- Last 3 decades
- Main Reason
 - Manufacturing opportunities
- > 500,000 living in Japan

Ethnicities: Japanese Minorities

Hisabetsu Buraku

- Largest minority group
 - a. 2 to 4 million (2-3% of the population)
- Consisted outcast hereditary occupational groups
 - a. butchers , leatherworkers, funeral directors & certain entertainers
 - b. outcasts / taboo until WWII
- Discrimination
 - a. History behind Buddhism: prohibition against killing & Shintoism: notions of pollution
- Hard to distinguish compared to other Japanese
 - a. Urban ghettos
 - b. Traditional special hamlets in rural areas



Ethnicities: Japanese Minorities

Ainu

- Third largest minority group
 - a. Low birth rates and disease diminished numbers
- Ainu's language is an isolate
 - a. Only found in epics, songs, stories, music, dances, crafts and festivals
 - i. Left kept to preserve tourism
- Similar to Native Americans — pushed northward
- Even considered to be racially different and not Japanese

Geographical Influences

Japan: located on a chain of islands called archipelago

- Made of four main islands: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu
- Thousands of smaller ones too

Terrain

- Mainly mountainous — not much agriculture
 - Mount Fuji: largest mountain
- Relying mainly on the sea with fishing

Geographical Influences Cont.



Proximity to other countries:

- China
 - Adopted system of writing
 - Architecture
 - Buddhists beliefs and rituals
- Korea
 - Paintings
 - Pottery

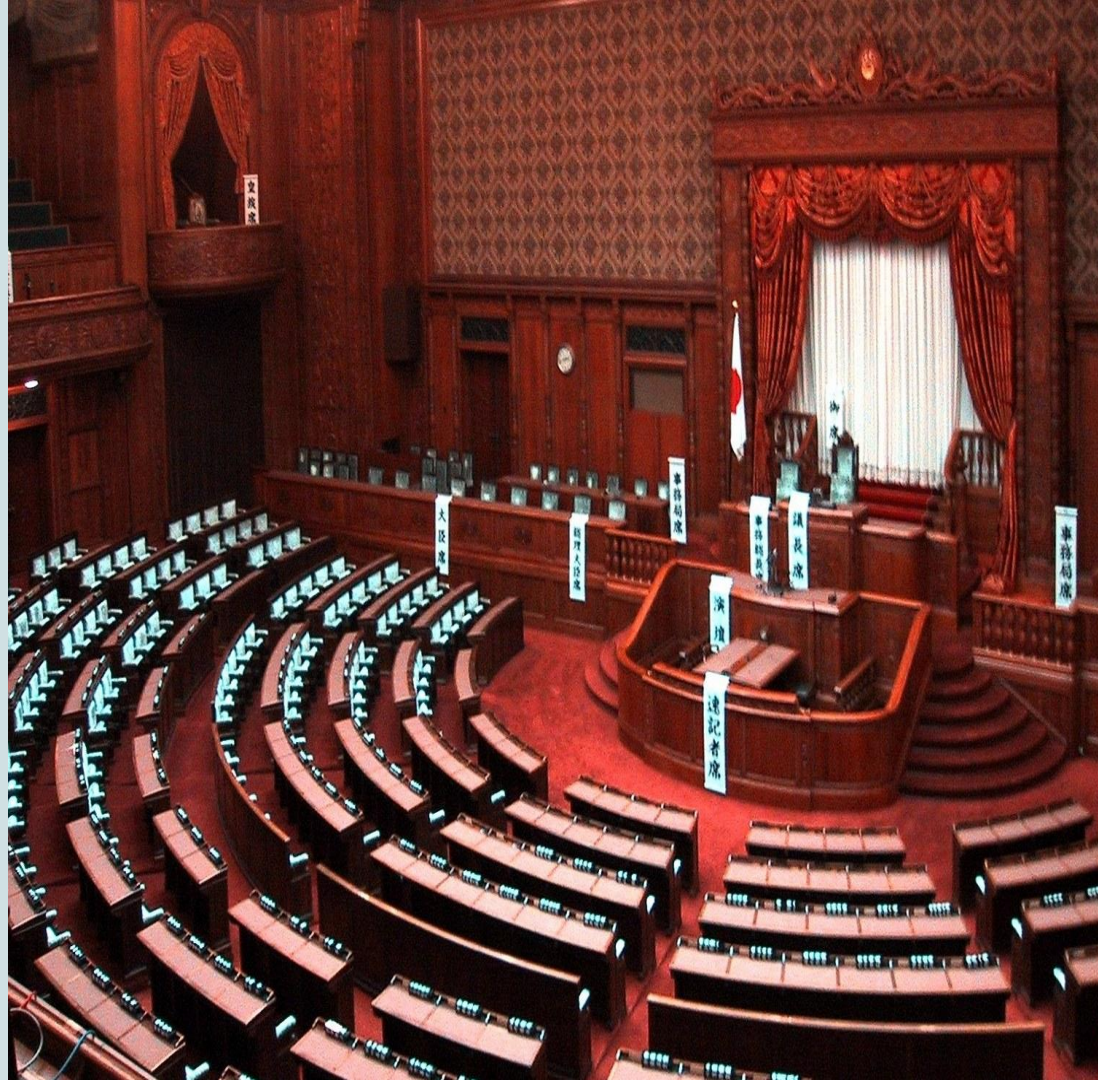
Political Influences

Government based on constitution like US by the end of WWII

- Established a democracy in constitutional monarchy
- Similar to the UK
 - Honorary head of the county: longstanding imperial family

Post-war: Political parties

- Japan Socialist Party
- Liberal-Democratic Party
- Democratic Socialist Party



Economic Influences

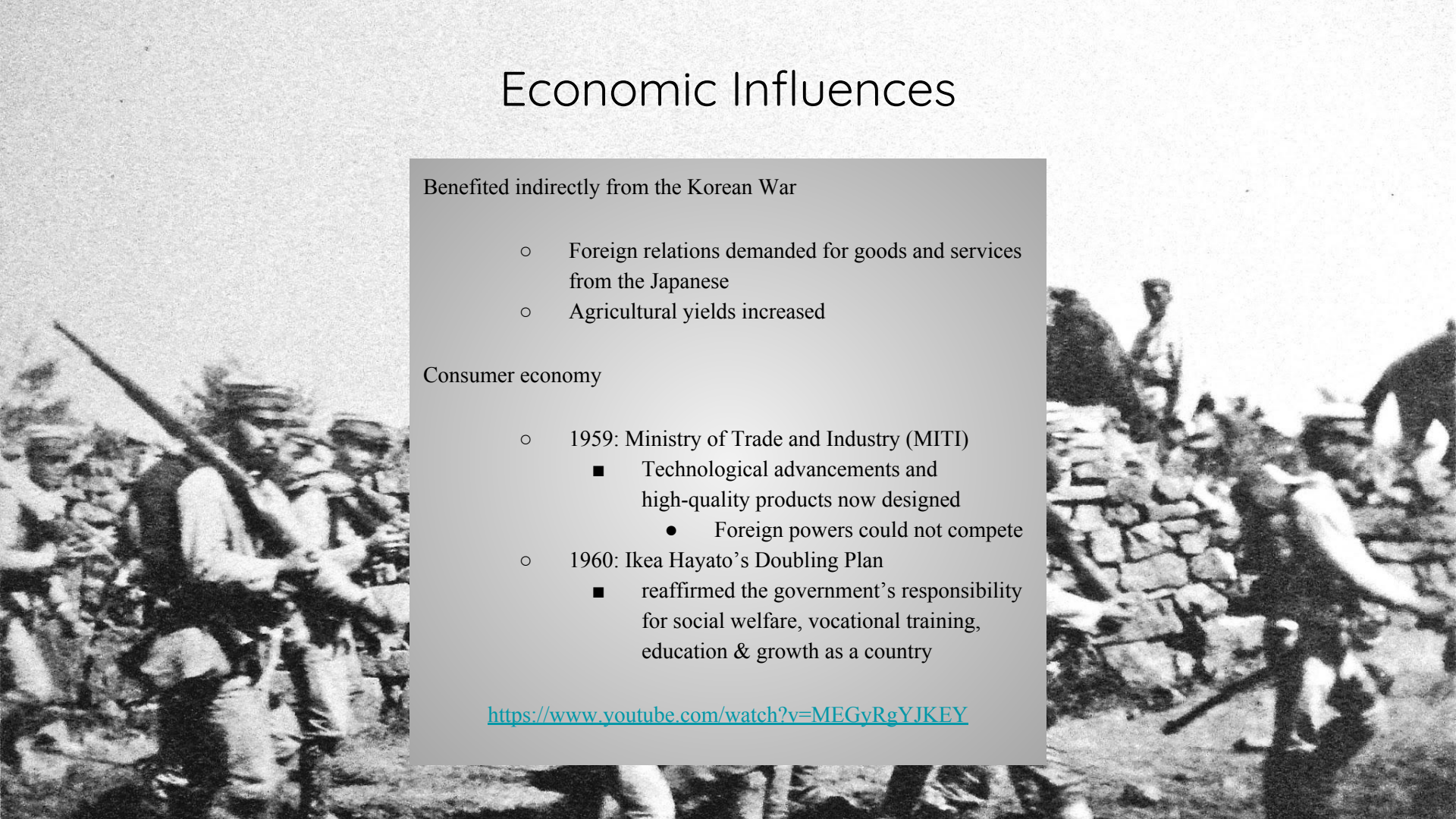
Benefited indirectly from the Korean War

- Foreign relations demanded for goods and services from the Japanese
- Agricultural yields increased

Consumer economy

- 1959: Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI)
 - Technological advancements and high-quality products now designed
 - Foreign powers could not compete
- 1960: Ikeno Hayato's Doubling Plan
 - reaffirmed the government's responsibility for social welfare, vocational training, education & growth as a country

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEGyRgYJKEY>





Socioeconomic Influences

Years of 1952-1973 Due to New Economy

- Stagnant population
 - Stabilizing birth rates
- Population shift from countryside to urban
- Changing Cities
 - Tokyo
 - 1/9 lived here
 - ¼ lived in the Tokyo-Ōsaka industrial corridor
 - Became an attractive center for individuals
 - national centre for government, finance, business, industry, education, and the arts
 - Housing
 - Urban sprawl led to cramped cities and less for land use

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdIaEL72PwI>

Socioeconomic Influences Cont.

Changing in Status

- Women
 - Able to hold job positions, attend school and gain an education
- Family
 - Arranged marriages & 'match makers' decreased
 - More nuclear based without extended family

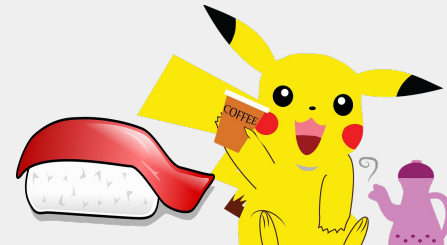




Socioeconomic Influences

Tourism / Globalization:

- Foods: Ramen, Tonkatsu, Udon, Sushi, Tempura, Miso Soup, Onigiri, Mochi, Sashimi
- Entertainment: Anime, Video Games, Hello Kitty, Pokemon
- Cars: Toyota, Honda, Daihatsu, Nissan, Suzuki, Mazda, Mitsubishi, Subaru, Isuzu, Kawasaki, Yamaha, Mitsuoka
- Tourist Attractions: Temple of the Golden Pavilion, Tokyo Imperial Palace, Tokyo Tower, Todaiji Temple, Great Buddha of Kamakura, Himeji Castle, Kiyomizu-dera, Jigokudani Monkey Park, Hiroshima Peace Memorial



Japanese Music: Then

Gagaku

- World's oldest extant style of traditional music played in a large-scale ensemble
- Introduced dating back to 10th century from China and South Asia
 - passed down in the Gakubu Section, Shikibu-shoku Department, of the Imperial Household Agency
- Brotherly relationship with Vietnamese Gagaku (nhã nhạc) and national traditional music in South Korea
- Those who perform are usually descendants from preferred musical families
 - More open to the those interested in joining now

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5OA8HFUNfIk>

Shomyo

- A form of Buddhist music
 - Entered during the Nara period and early Heian period
- Consists of reciting sutras by adding a melody
 - Sutra: Buddhist Scripture
 - Performed in groups whether big or small
 - There are three styles
 - "Bonsan" which uses Sanskrit
 - "Kansan" which uses Chinese
 - "Wasan" which uses Japanese

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NY2boYY1IxI>

Japanese Primary Instruments

Koto (箏)

- National instrument of Japan
- derived from Chinese zheng
- Stringed instrument
 - 13 strings that are usually strung over 13 movable bridges
- How to play
 - string pitches by moving the white bridges before
 - playing strings are plucked using three finger picks

Kokyū (胡弓)

- early 17th century Japanese stringed instrument (fiddle)
 - Brought from China
- How to play:
 - held upright on one's knee or between one's knees
 - kneeling on the floor
 - moving the bow horizontally across the strings



Joe Hisaishi

- Born Mamoru Fujisawa on December 6th, 1950
 - Nakano, Japan
- Age 5: Began violin lessons
 - Able to learn very quickly
- Age 19: Kutachi College of Music
 - Majored in Composition
 - Pursued interests in album making
 - Example: 'Mkwaju' — first album made & 'Information' shortly after
 - Even went to New York Hypnotic School for guidance
 - Initially wanted to be comic book artist
- Created music influenced by life struggles
 - Mom having tuberculosis
 - Conflicts with family as a youngin
 - Displeased since family had supported WWII with aircraft making in the prior





Studio Ghibli's Beginning Roots

Backstory

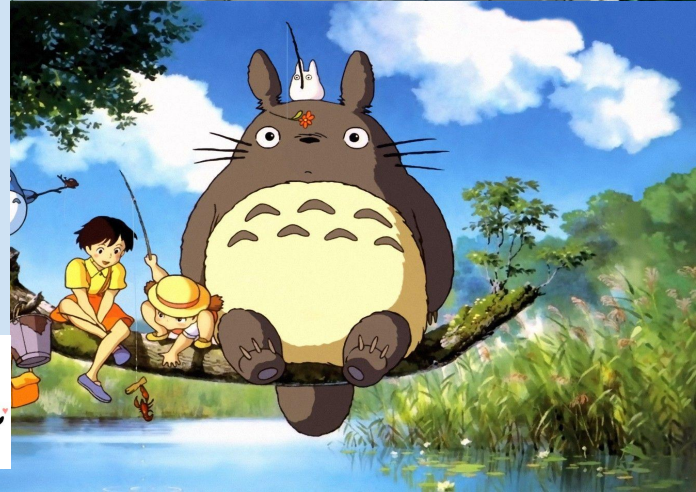
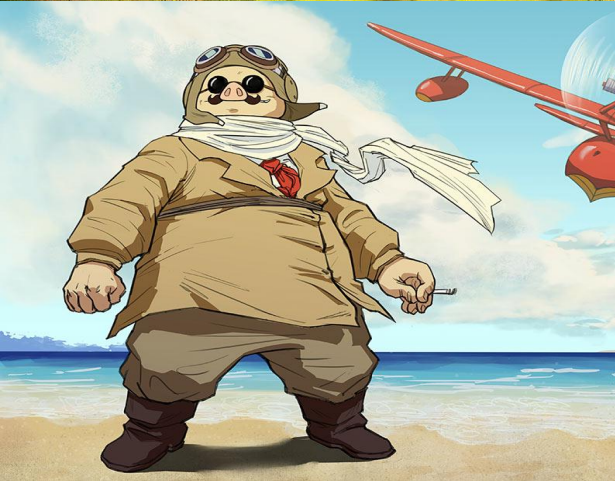
- Hayao Miyazaki (film maker) and Hisaishi introduced to each other to produce 1984's *Nausicaä of the Valley of the Wind*
- Later established an incorporation named Studio Ghibli for animated films and soundtracks
 - Bonding was too strong to separate
 - Were very compatible with each other
- Worked side by side in the newly established company
 - Became very successful even until this day
 - Films translated from Japanese to other languages for world to enjoy as well

Hisaishi's Studio Ghibli Compositions

Films and Compositions

- *Castle in the Sky* (1986): 'Main Theme'
- *My Neighbor Totoro* (1988): 'The Path of Wind'
- *Porco Rosso* (1992): 'Bygone Days'
- *Princess Mononoke* (1998): 'The Legend of Ashitaka Theme'
- *Spirited Away* (2001): 'One Summer's Day'

<http://www.factmag.com/2013/07/24/in-celebration-of-studio-ghiblis-soundtracks-a-beginners-guide-to-joe-hisaishi-and-hayao-miyazaki/>





Idiom of Hisaishi: Orchestral
Soundtrack

Merry Go Round of Life

This is only the first 2/7 pages of the score!

Merry-Go-Round Of Life
Howl's Moving Castle

Composer: Joe Hsaishi
Arranger: Alex Patience

Molto Rubato.
♩ = 100

mp accel. *mezzo movimento*

♩ = 85

7 **♩ = 100**

15 *meno mosso*

23 **♩ = 160**
f rit. rubato *mp poco rit.* *doppio movimento*

31 **cantabile**
mp

38 *f*

46 *poco rit.* *al tempo*

54

60 *gioco*
mf

67 *espressivo*
p

75



Austria





Fritz Kreisler

- Born February 2nd, 1875
 - Vienna, Austria
 - Known as a ‘secret’ violinist-composer
 - Even knew Sigmund Freud & Johannes Brahms
- Age 4: Given small violin & played national anthem in time with perfect pitch
- Age 7: entered the Vienna Conservatory as youngest student
- Sent to Paris Conservatory in France
- Enlisted in the army during WWI
- Fell out of music to finish studies in medicine at University of Vienna before going back to music
- Played many concerts — even managed to have 250 a year, no practice needed

Kreisler's Studies, Style, Compositions & Influences

Prominent Compositions:

- *Caprice viennois* (Viennese Caprice)
- *Schön Rosmarin* (Beautiful Rosemary)
- *Liebesfreud* (Love's Joy)
- *Liebesleid* (Love's Sorrow)

Teachers:

- Joseph Hellmesberger Jr.
- Jacques Aubert
- Leo Delibes
- Massart
- Anton Bruckner

Style: Distinct Tempo, Pizzicato, Call and Response, Sensuous tone, Extraordinary phrasing, Syncopation, *molto espressivo*

Composers who influenced:

- Vivaldi
- Pugnani
- Couperin
- Padre Martini
- Dittersdorf
- Francoeur
- Stamitz

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mnTABTprVGA>



A black and white photograph of a violinist performing a solo. The violinist is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark bow tie. He is holding a violin and a bow, with his eyes closed in concentration. To the left of the violinist, a vintage-style microphone is mounted on a stand. The background is dark and out of focus. A white rectangular box with black text is overlaid on the lower half of the image.

Idiom of Kreisler: Classical Solo

Fun Fact!
The piece is 7 pages long and here are only 2

Liebesleid
(Love's Sorrow)

Violin: Tempo di "Ländler"
Piano: *p* con sostenuto

Measures 1-16: This section includes the first system (measures 1-4), the second system (measures 5-8), and the third system (measures 9-16). The piano part features a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

Violin: *rit.*
Piano: *pp* *con passione*

Measures 17-24: This section includes the fourth system (measures 17-20) and the fifth system (measures 21-24). The tempo is marked *rit.* and the piano part is marked *pp* *con passione*.



<https://musescore.com/user/116220/scores/3616206>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnW_Nhpt7no

One of the 3 pieces of *Alt-Wiener Tanzweisen*, initially written for the Sergei Rachmaninoff - a friend of his



Comparisons

Hisaishi

- French Overture
Style: Slow, Fast, Slow
- Used 6/8 tempo as well
- Tonal shift major (Ab) to major (C)
- Melody shifts from unaccented to staccato & legato

Similarities

- Major / Minor Half Steps & 3rd's heard
- Consonant endings
- Ternary melodies with counter melody layering
- Tempo $\frac{3}{4}$ 'Waltz'
- Staccato & Legato Shifts in Accompaniment

Kreisler

- Italian Overture
Style: Fast, Slow, Fast
- Tonal shift from major (C) to minor (F#)
- Melody remains mostly legato throughout piece with ties

Secondary Link



- Hisaishi and Kreisler have a commonality of being prodigies at both the violin and piano
 - No doubt that majority of their pieces revolved around these two instruments
 - Able to perfect the technique at a young age
 - Even used capabilities to create a style of their own
 - Love for music remained prominent throughout their lives



Primary Link

- Utilization of text painting techniques to emphasize highlights in both of their pieces
 - Musicality
 - Diverse Accents in Accompaniment & Melody
 - Staccato & Legato
 - Use of Fermatas
 - Tempo Changes
 - Dramatic Dynamic Shifts
 - Steady / abrupt decrescendos and crescendos
 - Used plenty of emotions
 - Merry Go Round of Life: lively
 - Liebesleid: bittersweet



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Google Images

in addition to those links used in the powerpoint

