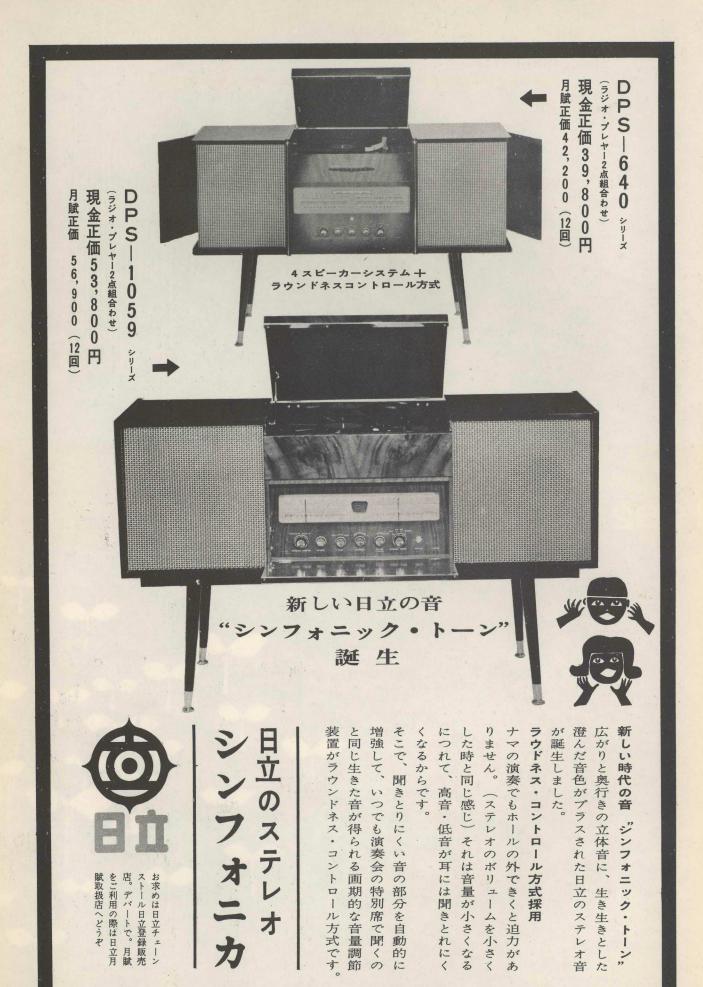
1962



第8回才能教育全国大会第2回国際親善子供の集い





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第8回才能教育全国大会

国際親善子供の集い" "第2回

昭和37年3月31日 (土曜) 東京都体育館

午後1時 第10回卒業式

午後2時 子供たちによる国際親善交歓

> 演奏 第8回全国大会演奏

催=社団法人才能教育研究会

東京都 株式会社日立製作所 協





●生れた日からの教育

会長鈴木鎮一

本日の私共の全国大会に御光来下さいました皆様に感謝いたします。

私共のこの運動は

- (1) どの子も育つ、育て方ひとつ
- (2) 子供の高い教育の可能性の実証
- (3) 才能とは何か
- (4) 才能は生れた後の環境条件によって 育てられた能力であること
- (5) 生れつき特定の才能をもって生れて くる人間はないということ
- (6) 幼少年時代の教育条件は、その人間 の能力、感覚の運命をつくってゆく こと、(苗を駄目にすればそのみじめ な運命がつくられると同様に)
- (7) 世界一の教育法……即ち母国語の教育法の研究を探究すべきではないか。 世界中の子供が言葉の才能を、立派に育てられている事実について、世界の教育者に訴えること

等を目的としてスタートし、才能教育研究会全員の努力によって行われているのであります。

これ等の問題は、人類にとって極めて重大な意義をもつものであり、総ての子供が、生れた日から心して育てれば、どの子供も、美しい心の又高い感覚や能力の人となるものであるということの認識は、人類の明日に、何と大きな希望と光明を抱かせることでありましょう。

私共は、未来に対し、そうした明るい人 類への光明を抱いて、「総ての子供の幸せ の為に」

生れた日からの教育の必要性を社会に訴えているわけであります。

本日の大会では、三才四才の幼い子供達も参加し、二千名近い子供達で、バイオリンやセロで名曲を合奏いたします。この大いなる集会は、恐らく今日では世界唯一のものであり、又驚きをもって「奇蹟が現われた」と言われたカンドウ神父の御感じになったと同じものを貴方も御感じ下さること、思います。

然し、やがては世界各地に、同様なこと が行われる時が参りましょう。しかもそ れは音楽ばかりではなく、あらゆる能力の世界に於て……。

何故ならば、人間に与えられた当然など の子も育つ可能性であるからです。

昔から地上の総ての国、総ての土地に於ては子供達は、皆それぞれにその国の言葉、その土地の複雑なむづかしい言葉を、立派に話す驚くべき能力の高さへ育てられているではありませんか。之は一体何でしょう。

健全な頭脳、すばらしい生命活動なくしてどうしてあのような優れた能力の発揮が出来ましょう。

私共は、新らしく活目し、この事実について考え、人間として与えられている子供達のすばらしい生命活動の実体について正しく認識すべきではないでしょうか。生れた日から赤ちゃんの為に、音痴音楽のレコードをつくって、毎日それを聞かせ、(一度も正しい音楽をきかせないで)十二三才まで音痴のレコードで育てるならば、世界中のどの子供でも、必らず音

痴の人間になりましょう。大阪で育つ子 供が一人のこらず大阪辯のメロディーを うけとって大阪辯になるのと同じことで す。

そうした事実は、音痴レコードで育てれば、世界中の人間が一人のこらず、音痴になるということを示しているのです。 それならばこのことは、世界中に、音楽の特定な才能を生れつきもって生れてくる人間は一人もいないと言うことを証明しているではありませんか。

私共は、子供というもの、又人間というもの、ほんとうの姿について、過去の常識に禍いされず、新らしく、そのすばらしい人間としての本質について深く考えてみなければならない筈です。

私共の運動は、このようにして生れたのです。一人でも多くの子供の幸せの為に、どうぞ、貴方の御心と御手とを人類の明日の光明の為に……又貴方のお子様の幸せな運命を拓く為に……。

第8回才能教育全国大会 "国際親善子供の集い"

THE 8TH ANNUAL GENERAL CONCERT OF TALENT EDUCATION INSTITUTE "Children's International Goodwill Gathering"

特別出演 日立シンフォニー オーケストラ

横浜桜ケ丘高等女学校女声合唱団

テレビ放送 TBS

Date : March 31, 1962, 1:00p.m.

Place: The Tokyo Gymnasium, Sendagaya, Tokyo Promoted by: Tokyo Metropolitan Government Cooperated by: Hitachi Symphony Orchestra

Sakuragaoka High School Girl's Choir, Yokohama

Televised by: TBS

[1]

PROGRAM Part One (From 1:00p.m.)

午後1時 第10回卒業式

The Tenth Graduation Ceremony

拶………会長 鈴 木 鎮 一 Introduction and Greeting Mr. Shinichi Suzuki President

卒業証書授与…………会長 鈴 木 鎮 一

Presentation of Diploma Mr. Shinichi Suzuki President 祝 辞…… 名誉会長 徳 川 義 親

Mr. Yoshichika Tokugawa Honorary President Greetings 拶 …… 大会委員長 田 中 金 重

Greetings Mr. Kaneshige Tanaka Chief of Comittee

卒業演奏

コンチエルト ト短調 第1楽章…ヴィヴァルディ

Graduation Concerto

(Concerto, G M inor, 1 st Mov. by Vivaldi) Graduating Class

[2]

Part Two (From 2:00p.m.)

午後2時 大会演奏プログラム

ファンファーレ

(Televised) Opening Fanfare

1. ユーダス マカベウスよりの合唱…へ ン デ ル V.O.C

1. Chorus from Opera "Judas Macabeus" (Händel)

Violins, Choir & Orchestra

2. "Hunter's Chorus" (Weber)

3. コンチェルト 第5番 第1楽章……モーツァルト V.O 3. Concerto No.5, A Major, Ist Mov. (Mozart) Violins with Orchestra

4. Humoresque (Dvorak)

5. メヌエット 第3番······バ ッ ハ V. O 5. Menuetto, No.3, Duets (Bach)

6. 《セロ合奏》悲 歌………… デルヴロア 6. "Trainte" (D' Hervelois)

唱 ラ スパニョーラ……キ ア ラ

横浜桜ケ丘高等女学校女声合唱団 指揮 村上 拡 也

Special Performance by Sakuragaoka High School Girl's Choir conducted by Mr. H. Murakami.

都知事メッセージ

子供の幸…… 鈴木鎮ー V.O.C

外国子供代表と日本子供代表のメッセージ

外国子供の花束交換

Commemoration Message Mr. Governor of Tokyo Goodwill Exchange

"Children's Happiness" will be performed by Violins, Choir and Orchestra conducted by Mr. S. Suzuki.

7. アンニー ローリー························ スコット V. O. C 7. Annie Laurie (Scott) Violins, Choir, Orchestra & all

ファンファーレ

Closing Fanfare

[3] Part Three

ケンドール先生歓迎の辞 Welcome Speech for Mr. J. D. Kendall Mr. S. Suzuki

アメリカ・マスキンガム大学音楽部長

アメリカ弦楽指導者協会代表 ジョーン ケンドール

Guest Speaker

Rep. of American String Teacher's Association Dir. of Music.

Muskingham University, Ohio

Mr. J. D. Kendall

● 日立シンフォニー オーケストラ演奏 指揮 浜田徳昭 碧 き ドナ ウ……………シュトラウス Special Performance by Hitachi Orchestra conducted by Mr. T. Hamada Blue Danube"

1. ソナタ ト短調 第1・第2楽章・・・・・・エックレス ∨ 1. Sonata, G Minor, 1 st & 2 nd Mov. (Ecles) Violins with Piano

2. ソナタ 第4番 第2楽章············ ン デ ル V 2. Sonata No. 4, 2 nd Mov. (Händel)

3. 二つのヴァイオリンの為の協奏曲 第1楽章 バッハ V 3. Concerto for Two Violins, 1st Mov. (Bach) - "-

4. コンチェルト イ短調 第1楽章……ヴィヴァルディ V. O 4. Concerto, A Minor, 1 st Mov. (Vivaldi) Violins with Orchestra

5. メヌエット……ボッケリーニ ブ ー レ………へ ン デ ル 5. Menuetto (Boccherini)

6. ガヴォット……ゴゼ 楽 し き 農 夫………シューマン メヌエット 第2番……バ

6. Gavotte (Gossec) "Happy Farmer" (Schuman) Menuetto No. 2 (Bach)

Bouree (Händel)

窮 動…… 鈴 木 鎮 一 ア レ グ ロ…… 鈴 木 鎮 ー こ ぎ つ ね………ドイッ民謡

7. Perpetuum Mobile (Suzuki) Allegro (Suzuki) Warnung (German Folk Song)

8. キラキラ星……… 鈴 木 鎮 ー 編 ●蛍 の 光……スコットランド民謡

●全員合奏と合唱 8. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star Variation (Suzuki) Auld Lang Syne (Scotland Folk Song)

Violins, Choir, Orchestra & All

バイオリン合奏全曲のピアノ伴奏 鈴木静子 V -バイオリン合奏 O -オーケストラ C -合唱

プログラム〔2〕部は4月1日(日)午後3時よりT. B. Sにて

テレビ放送を行います。 (Part Two will be televised by TBS on April 1, 1962 from 3:00p.m.)





Japanese String Festival Reprinted by permission from the November-December issue 1959 of the Music Educators Journal, the official publication of the Music Educatora

Clifford A. Cook

Nationat Conference. l 1201 Sixteenth St. N. W. Washington 6, D. C. U. S. A.

musical Deput aberlin Elvir. Ohis.

OR MANY YEARS I have heard that the Japanese are not gifted in playing our Western string instruments and that they are imitators in many fields. I was, therefore, a bit skeptical when, in the spring of 1958, Mr. Kenji Mochizuki asked if I would be interested in a sound film and tape of a Japanese string festival. Kenji was at that time a student in the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology; he was also a violinist who played in my College-Community string festival. We arranged a time for an "audition."

The film and tape were impressive. Huge numbers of Japanese children were playing from memory violin music ranging up to the level of the Vivaldi and Bach double concertos. Aside from the sheer weight of numbers and the appeal of cute tots performing seriously, the outstanding features for the string specialist were these: (1) There was not a poor left hand position or bow arm visible in the entire group. (2) Intonation was good and pleasing tone was modulated expressively. In short, this was not just mass playing of 1200 children from 5 to 13 years of age-it was good violin playing!

I arranged for Mr. Mochizuki to show his film and speak to my classes and to appear before the Ohio String Teachers Association meeting in Oberlin in May of 1958. These appearances aroused considerable interest in the Japanese string movement; the film has since been shown at Interlochen, Los Angeles, New York, Toronto and other places. One Ohio string teacher, John Kendall of Muskingum College, saw the film in Oberlin and became so interested that he went to Japan in the summer of 1959 to investigate the teaching that produced such remarkable results.

THE string festivals held each spring for the last few years represent one phase of a postwar movement in Japan known as "Talent Education." There are other phases, such as art and ballet, but we are concerned here with the study of violin by young children. Mr. Mochizuki, Dr. Masaaki Honda, director of talent education,

and President Shin-ichi Suzuki (the violin teacher who is the originator and guiding genius of the string movement) have been most generous in conversation, correspondence, and provision of many programs, pamphlets. pictures, as well as the complete set of volumes of the Suzuki Violin School. One of my students, Miyako Matsuki, has been helpful in translating some passages from the original Japanese.

Mr. Suzuki wrote, after the Second National Assem-

If I had said ten years ago that I was going to have a group of over one thousand children, ages between five and thirteen, play Vivaldi's Concerto or Bach's Double Concerto, I don't think

[The author is associate professor of stringed instruments and music education at Oberlin College Conservatory of Music in Oberlin, Ohio.]

there would have been a single person in this world that would

ha e believed me.

Right after the war, when there were still many remains of destroyed buildings all over the city, I started this talent educa-tion. I started it because I realized how much these innocent children were suffering from the dreadful mistake made by the adults. These precious children had absolutely no part in the war and yet they were the ones suffering most severely, not only in food, clothing and a home to live in, but also something that was very important, their education.

I was teaching violin before the war and I found to my amazement that children show talent far beyond what their parents or the world expect of them. As long as they have normal mental ability to learn, it has been proven that any child can be taught to play the violin.

However, there are two important factors. Young children have the natural ability to conform to atmosphere very easily. Therefore if we lose this period of life it is most difficult to teach the violin and get the same kind of result. Another important thing we must remember is that children learn by repetition. we repeat one thing many times, this becomes a part of the child as his own talent. Watch the child learn his first word. His mother repeats the same word over and over to make him hear and learn it. But very soon these words will become a part of the child and this same child in a few years will be speaking the language so fluently that it may sometimes surprise his own

I applied this theory in teaching violin and taught to all children Bach, Vivaldi, Handel and Mozart. Soon children learned to play many pieces by hearing the tune repeated many times and finally memorized the entire work.

Through this work the thousand children that gathered from all over the country were able to play together without having had any relearsal. It is really not such a surprising thing.

We are not teaching these children to make them professional elieve sensitivity and love toward music or art are things to all people whether they are politicians, ressmen or laborers. They are the things that make the day will come when people all over the righteousness and beauty in their lives.

It is evident that Mr. Suzuki is a humanitarian as well as a highly skilled violin teacher and psychologist. Let us examine a few points in his statement. He believes in the universality of musical talent and in the importance of giving expression to it at an early age. Over and over in his writings we find reference to the way the very young child learns to speak his native language, use of the same method to learn musical language, and suggestions about the employment of the violin as an instrument for expression of musical language. Use of recordings, along with the fact that assisting teachers throughout Japan have all been trained by Suzuki, provides uniformity in the performance of the children when they come together for the Festival.

Is this entirely a rote method? This is one of the questions asked most frequently. No; strict rote learning is used only in the early stages, according to Mr. Mochizuki. Reading from notation is introduced in due time; the Suzuki Violin School includes eleven volumes at present, plus some supplementary ones. The music, editing and pedagogical plan are all of high quality, solid and sound. Mr. Suzuki is a violinist who knows his business. Although he is not attempting to discover and educate artists, he has produced some nevertheless. Toshiya Eto, concert artist and teacher at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, is one example. There are others of distinction.

Instruction is given once a week at a cost of about \$2.73 per month. Daily home practice is supervised by an interested family member who also attends the lessons.



In fact, the criticism has been made that parents sometimes become too interested. (Many American string teachers who have had their students told by parents to "go to the cellar or attic to practice that thing so we won't hear it" wish they had more reason to make the same criticism!)

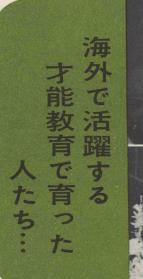
Mr. Suzuki claims that practically any child of six, after a year of lessons, can play a Seitz Concerto almost perfectly. The performance of the children in his string festivals shows that his claims must be taken seriously. Perhaps Mr. Suzuki and a representative number of Japanese youngsters might appear at one of our MENC national meetings?

November-December, Nineteen Fifty-nine













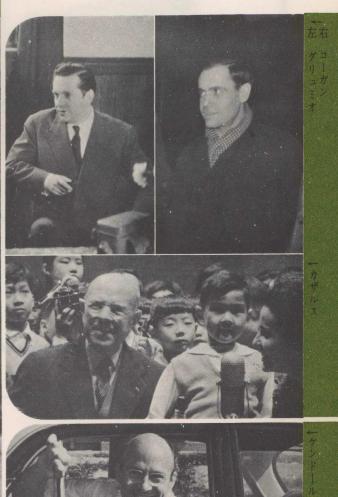






一外国よりのお客さま









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