Event Report
By Alex Forbess

Several dolls were lined up formidably in front of the lecture room as spectators entered to be amazed of their simple features. From their shy faces to their colorful stripes and unique designs, everyone wondered how these armless dolls, the Kokeshi, could be portrayed as a powerful symbol of the Tohoku region. Featured journalist and author Manami Okazaki, who wore a dark, denim kimono with pink stitching and black converse shoes, not only explained how the Kokeshi nurtured victims of 3.11 but also how they were the pioneers of Japan’s well-known Kawaii culture. During her recent trip to Tohoku in 2012, Okazaki was originally researching Japan’s obsession of all that is cute. Her further interest in Kokeshi came after interviewing a source who said, “If you want to know Kawaii, look at the Kokeshi.”

Kokeshi, a name made up with no intentional meaning, was first recorded sometime between 1880 and 1850 being sprung near the onsens (hot springs) of Tohoku, yet some evidence claims they may have started even years before. From a first impression, the production process looks simple: one master and one apprentice; but Okazaki explained how each step, such as having the wood spin and create friction to mold the body, are essential and the learning steps are equally rigorous. She said that compared to making a kimono, where each section is neatly divided by the designers and tailors with items presented, everything starts from square one to make a Kokeshi. “First, everything is made from scratch. Even the tools,” Okazaki explains, “They (the master and the apprentice) do everything themselves. To perfect this art, the apprentice would live in the artisan’s house a follow a strict system. From molding the perfect wood to gently painting stripes with a brush, Okazaki said it usually takes the apprentice about ten years to perfect this art; however, even doing this for 50 years, seasoned-artisans admit they are still learning to improve. “Artisans believed in two things while making the Kokeshi,” Okazaki said, “There’s the technical aspect, knowing how to perfect it, and the psychological aspect. It’s having the right attitude to make something. They believe if you don’t have the soul while you make it, you’re a fake.”
At first, the *Kokeshi* were meant to be children’s toys but then adults started to grow fond of their design. Each of the eleven *Kokeshi* at the lecture room had its own personality. From the common *Naruko*, which gives a faint “squeak” whenever a handler turns its head, to the *Hijiori’s* large, rectangular head and slender body, more people have felt compelled to have one. While they have unique features, there is one similarity: the face. It is its shy, simple face that attracted people. Okazaki said it was not something that appealed to people first but within time, they cherished them. “What you don’t fall in love with instantly is what they liked the most,” Okazaki said.

Its popularity, Okazaki further explains, really expanded around 1965 where tourists flourished to the Tohoku onsens. Eventually there were phonebooks filled with *Kokeshi* artisans for people to order a specific design. With the influence of the housing bubble, some customers even demanded to purchase *Kokeshi* that were “as big as their house.” And within one to three months, the *Kokeshi* would arrive without warning.

While their popularity increased, Okazaki told everyone the artisans’ are finding it hard to find more young people to become apprentices and continue with this traditional doll; however, more modern *Kokeshi* are being developed to attract younger audiences one way or another, such as Hello Kitty *Kokeshi*. Okazaki said that some artisans believe young people do not have the patience to learn the process. Regardless, the *Kokeshi* has attracted people abroad and adore these creations made from a remote, thriving section of Japan. *Kokeshi*: a name that means nothing, yet somehow, everyone started to put their own meaning into them, making them charitable and heartwarming for everyone to share.