



THE FUKUOKA
ASIAN CULTURAL PRIZES

1993年（第4回）
福岡アジア文化賞

THE 4th
FUKUOKA ASIAN CULTURAL PRIZES
1993

1993年（第4回）受賞者

大賞

GRAND PRIZE

氏名
フェイ シャオ トン
費 孝 通

Name: FEI Xiaotong

生年月日
1910年11月2日（82歳）

Date of Birth: November 2, 1910 (Age: 82)

国籍
中華人民共和国

Citizenship: People's Republic of China



PROFILE

Professor FEI Xiaotong was born in Wujian District, Jiangsu Province in China. As a youth, he intended to specialize in medicine, but later decided that he would prefer to heal the diseases of society rather than that of individuals. He then entered Yanjing University and went on to the graduate school of Qinghua University, both in Beijing, to study sociology and anthropology. During his sociology course work on China, he did not indulge himself in books, but devoted himself to doing field work. Afterwards, he enrolled in the London School of Economics and studied under Professor B. Malinowski, the "Father" of social anthropology.

When *Peasant Life in China* (1939) was published, the book won him international esteem. The volume on the topic of Chinese rural villages is considered to be a classic. It was translated into Japanese shortly after the war ended and was very influential. Following the conclusion of World War II, he played a leading role in conducting research on minority nationalities as an ethnographer. However, in the midst of China's turbulent times, such as counter-rightist strife and the Cultural Revolution, his academic activities were impeded for almost twenty years. Once the Cultural Revolution drew to a close, Professor Fei regained his influential position in society and resumed his research activities. Since then, he has dedicated himself to the re-establishment of sociology along with the promotion of ethnology in China. Among his achievements are the establishment of the Chinese Sociological Association and the Institute of Sociology, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

After having studied sociological and anthropological methodology in the West, Professor Fei has created his own original methodology which incorporates China's traditional culture and regional diversities. For half a century he has introduced China's social changes to the world and has been valued as the most distinguished socialist and social anthropologist in China. Through the years, Professor Fei has staunchly believed that academic activities should be the catalyst for further development of the Chinese society and his unflinching commitment to this belief has contributed to Chinese modernization and development. Currently, Professor Fei is over eighty, yet he continues to actively pursue field work and play a key role in the field of anthropology in both name and deed. Presently, he is serving as Professor of the Institute of Central Nationalities, Professor of Beijing University and Emeritus President of the Chinese Sociological Association.

MAJOR WORKS

Peasant Life in China, London, 1939*, (Japanese translation, *Shina no Nomin Seikatsu* 1939) (*The Economy of Jiangcun*, Huainan, Jiangsu, 1986).

Lucun Nong Tian, Chongqing, 1943.

Earthbound China, Chicago, 1945.*

Systems of Child Rearing, Shanghai, 1947 (Japanese translation, *Seiiku Seido*, 1985).

Rural China, Shanghai, 1947. *People and Society*, Beijing, 1981.

Toward a People's Anthropology, Beijing, 1981.*

Chinese Village Close-up, Beijing, 1983* (Japanese translation, *Chugoku Noson no Saimitsuga*, 1985).

Big Problems in Small Towns, (ed.) Huainan, Jiangsu, 1984.

Four Reports on Small Towns, Beijing, 1985 (Japanese translation, *Industrialization in Rural Jiangnan*, 1988).

Rural Development in China, Chicago, 1989.*

Growing Sociology, Tianjin, 1990.

Titles with asterisk are published in English.

Citation for Award

"Professor FEI Xiaotong is a leading sociologist and anthropologist in China. His achievements have received international acclaim.

For over fifty years, since his graduation from Yanjing University, he has continued to make great contributions to the development of sociology and social anthropology in China. While Professor Fei was a student at Yanjing University, Wu Wenzao, who had just returned from the United States, exerted a great influence on him. Wu Wenzao advocated community study based on functionalism. In addition, a scholar of the Chicago School of Sociology, R. Park, and another functionalist, Radcliff-Brown were invited and made young Professor Fei realize the importance of an empirical field research. Subsequently, Professor Fei went on to London University where he studied under the leading anthropologists, B. Malinowski and R. Firth. His doctoral dissertation, *Peasant Life in China*, gained international acclaim.

After coming home from London, he carried out field work in a rural village in Kunming, Yunnan Province. The conditions were difficult because of anti-Japanese warfare and attacks on intellectuals by reactionary faction members of the People's Party. Professor Fei's book, *Lucun Nong Tian*, was based on his field work experience which was carried out under such difficult circumstances. The volume analysed the problems of China's land system from a functionalist point of view, and introduced a historical perspective to the comparative method of sociology. The book later made a significant contribution to theoretical formulation in the field of community studies.

As a sociologist, Professor Fei has made significant achievements in the analysis and subsequent theorization of social phenomena. Furthermore, by applying these theories, Professor Fei has greatly contributed to the solving of social problems confronting China, such as the issue of minority Chinese nationals and socioeconomic development problems in local cities. In doing so, Professor Fei has always maintained his philosophy of realism. In the latter half of the 1950's, China's academia experienced a period of extreme hardship which lasted for over twenty years. As soon as this difficult period ended, however, Professor Fei resumed his work and devoted himself to making up for lost time by training younger scholars in sociology and anthropology. Professor Fei remains the leading authority in his field. He continues to be actively involved in research work from both a theoretical and empirical perspective and his role has become increasingly important.

Professor Fei Xiaotong's achievements have not only contributed to the development of sociology and anthropology in China, but have also played a significant role in demonstrating the importance of Asia in the world. These accomplishments make Professor Fei Xiaotong particularly worthy of receiving the Grand Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes."

学術研究賞・国際部門

ACADEMIC PRIZE: INTERNATIONAL

氏 名

Name: Ungku Abdul AZIZ

ウンク・A・アジズ

生年月日

Date of Birth: January 28, 1922 (Age: 71)

1922年 1月28日 (71歳)

Citizenship: Malaysia

国 籍

マレーシア



PROFILE

Royal Professor Ungku Abdul AZIZ was born in London. After receiving primary and secondary education in British Malaya, he studied economics at Raffles College and University of Malaya in Singapore. During World War II, he studied in Japan. In 1952, he was appointed Lecturer at the University of Malaya. Since he was appointed the first Malaysian professor in 1961, he served as Head of the Department of Economics and then Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Administration at the University. In 1968, he was elected the first Malaysian Vice Chancellor. For the last twenty years, he has played a leading role in academic development in Malaysia as well as in the ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. He has promoted Malaysian language in higher education, encouraged Japanese studies among the Malaysians and initiated academic exchanges among Asian countries.

As a scholar in economics, he devoted himself to studying the crucial issue of poverty during the post-independence period of Malaysia, and thus became a leading figure in the study of poverty economics. Professor Aziz has published numerous books on issues such as Rural Development, and Agriculture and the Land System. Among his publishings, *Subdivision of Estates in Malaya 1951-60*, has received high acclaim as it is a product of his field research during the de-colonization period. Furthermore, he has played an important role in the establishment of the Malaysian Economic Association and later became President of the Association. He has remained a pioneer of Malaysian economic disciplines since the 1960's and has created a number of projects based on humanistic and rationalistic approaches. The establishment of cooperatives and the Muslim Pilgrim Savings Fund are a few examples of his initiatives. As a practical scholar of economics, Professor Aziz has made distinguished contributions in many fields outside of the academic community: he is often called upon to give advice and suggestions on the country's policies regarding language, industries, higher education, human resource development, transportation and other subjects closely linked to the welfare of the people. Professor Aziz has also served in important positions at many international organizations including the Economic Committee of Asia and Far East (ECAFE), UNESCO and United Nation's Food and Agricultural organization (FAO).

Professor Aziz remains active in various fields and continues to contribute to the independent development of Asian nations.

MAJOR WORKS

Facts and Fallacies on the Malay Economy, Singapore, 1957.

Renchana Ekonomi dan Kemiskinan, Singapore, 1959.

Klang Housing Survey, (co-author) 1962.

Subdivision of Estates in Malaya 1951-1960, 1962.

Jejak-jejak di Pantai Zaman, 1975.

Prinsip-prinsip Koperasi, 1980.

Higher Education and Employment in Malaysia, (co-author) 1987.

University Education and Employment in Malaysia, Paris, 1987.

Titles without place of publication are published in Kuala Lumpur.

Citation for Award

“Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz is a leading economist in Malaysia. His excellent and versatile achievements in his positivistic studies of Malaysia’s economy are unparalleled. In particular, his studies on the subdivision of rubber estates in the de-colonization period are worth particular mention because they deal with an extremely important factor in the creation of economic actual policies by an independent nation. In addition, Professor Aziz, as an economist, has not only tackled theoretical economic issues, but also the problems of rural poverty. The poverty issue, profoundly important to a multi-ethnic country like Malaysia, is directly connected to a nation’s survival as an independent state. His pioneer works in rural development and the land system are still regarded as a model research projects.

Professor Aziz has also made a great contribution to education and human resource development. Such a contribution was made possible because of his abundant experience and insightful achievements in research work. While promoting the use of the Malaysian language at higher education level, including universities, educational organizations and research institutions, Professor Aziz has continued to play a leading role in academic circles as one of the founders of the Malaysian Economics Association. It was only natural that he should be appointed the first ever Malaysian Professor and Vice-Chancellor at the University of Malaya. He also remains the only Malaysian academic to have been decorated with the title of Royal Professor.

Furthermore, Professor Aziz has made a great contribution to the promotion of cultural exchange between ASEAN countries, as well as other Southeast Asian and Asian countries. He has held the post of President of the Association of Southeast Asian Institutions of Higher Learning and earnestly advocates the establishment of an ASEAN University. His intellectual leadership, both internationally and in the Southeast Asian region, is highly valued. Professor Aziz has maintained a close relationship with Japan and it is well-known that he has devoted himself to the promotion of scientific exchange between Malaysia and Japan. Professor Aziz is currently serving as President of the National Cooperative Organization of Malaysia (ANGKASA) whilst vigorously pursuing his activities as an action economist.

Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz’s academic achievements and diverse activities have contributed greatly to the advancement of Asian culture and education. He is a truly worthy recipient of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes’ International Academic Prize.”

学術研究賞・国内部門

ACADEMIC PRIZE: DOMESTIC

氏 名
かわき た じろう
川喜田 二郎

Name: **Jiro KAWAKITA**

生年月日
1920年5月11日 (73歳)

Date of Birth: **May 11, 1920 (Age: 73)**

国 籍
日 本

Citizenship: **Japan**



PROFILE

Professor Jiro KAWAKITA was born in Tsu City, Mie Prefecture in Japan, but spent most of his childhood in Kyoto. His childhood plant collection fostered his interest in exploring nature. Throughout his junior high school to college career, Professor Kawakita was an active mountaineering club member. While majoring in geography at Kyoto Imperial University, he went to Ponape Island and the Daxinganling Range on a scientific expedition under the guidance of Kinji Imanishi. These trips further stimulated his scientific curiosity.

Upon graduation from university, he was conscripted into the army. His warfare experience implanted in his mind the desire to contribute to world peace. The yearn to contribute to world peace remained an important part of his philosophy of life after the end of war. In 1953, he joined Japan's first expedition group to Mt. Manaslu as a member of the scientific team which accompanied the group. The research report on the expedition written in English, *Ethno-Geographical Observations on the Nepal Himalaya* (1957), is still regarded as a top research document. After the completion of the expedition, he continued to vigorously conduct scientific research in Nepal. While at home, he promoted and exemplified the philosophy and methodology he had acquired from his fieldwork experience. When the school turbulence broke out, in late 1960's, he retired from the Tokyo Institute of Technology and established "Free Campus College." Later, he began training young researchers of various disciplines in the field of geography at Tsukuba and Chubu Universities. Currently, as Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Kawakita Research Institute, he continues to pursue his diverse research activities and put his expertise into practice.

Professor Kawakita's ethnogeography is very unique. Its methodological foundation is thoroughly based on observations which he obtained during his fieldwork. He once expressed one of his primary ideologies as follows, "Let the chaos speak for itself." He proceeded to develop the methodology into his innovative problem-solving method called, "KJ Method." Today, many corporations and research institutions apply the KJ Method to their activities.

His achievements in promoting exchange between Japan and Nepal have been quite extensive. It is a well known fact that he installed a basic water supply system in rural villages in Nepal. The realization of this project was made possible by Professor Kawakita's meticulous research and accurate understanding of the needs of the local people. These characteristics are excellent examples of Professor Kawakita's pragmatic humanist belief.

MAJOR WORKS

Ethno-Geographical Observations on the Nepal Himalaya, Kyoto, 1957.*

Ecology in Nepal Himalaya, *Geographical Review of Japan*, 30-9, 1957.

Journals of Expedition to the Nepali Kingdom, 1957.

Land of Platform Burial, 1960. *Method on Field Sciences*, 1973.

Vertical Structure of Central Nepal Himalayan Cultures, *Anthropology, Quarterly*, 8-1, Kyoto, 1977.

KJ Method, 1986. *Simplicity and Civilization*, 1987.

Himalaya, Tibet and Japan, 1988.

In Search of Philosophy on International Technological Cooperation (co-author), Nagoya, 1989.

Title with asterisk is published in English.

Titles without place of publication are published in Tokyo.

Citation for Award

"Professor Jiro KAWAKITA is an eminent scholar of ethnogeography and Nepalese studies in Japan. Based on his university research studies in the East Asia and the Pacific region, Professor Kawakita began his scientific career by establishing a climatic classification method. Through this method he derived the indexes for his temperature and humidity concepts. Although these concepts, which explain the geographical distribution of plants and agriculture, were rather simple; they surpassed all of the explanations available by American researchers. Due to the extensiveness of this work, it became quite evident that Professor Kawakita's primary interest was analyzing the man-land relationship of different societies.

While visiting the Himalayan region in 1953, his ecological research further developed. It was during this expedition that Professor Kawakita met people from Nepal and Tibet, who later became the focus of his lifetime field research. The product of this journey's research was a 455 page scientific report which is considered to be a first-class report about foreign lands, and was written in English by the Japanese. The analytical and synthetical format of this report reveals an exceptional understanding of the Himalayan Nepalese culture, religion, way of life, and ecological circumstances. Until this time, much of this information had not yet been presented.

At the same time, his two books entitled *Journals of Expedition to the Nepali Kingdom* and *Land of Platform Burial* became best sellers in Japan. The writing style of these books was straight forward and in layman's terms, thus making the information about these unknown and intriguing countries easy for Japanese people to understand. These publications have not only significantly contributed to the academic community, but have also assisted in explaining the differences of culture to the common person.

Since then, Professor Kawakita has continued to develop his methodology and systematic ethnogeographical research on Nepal, and remains a pioneer in the discipline of Nepalese studies in Japan. His research in the latter part of his career has not been restricted to scientific journals, but has been embellished with field research. In pursuing this field work, he seeks to support his belief by obtaining data from the chaos in which everything coexists. His outstanding characteristics such as being a devout field researcher and a pragmatist have enabled him to obtain outstanding accomplishments. His meticulous research manner has yielded the KJ Method; a problem solving methodology. Furthermore, on the pragmatic side, he has promoted technological cooperation between Japan and Nepal based on new, original scientific perspectives.

The contributions Professor Jiro Kawakita has made in the field of ethnogeography and Nepalese studies have transcended the traditional separation of scientific and public information. Therefore, Professor Kawakita is truly worthy of the Domestic Category of the Academic Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize."

芸術・文化賞

ARTS AND CULTURE PRIZE

氏 名

Name: NAMJILYN Norovbanzad

ナムジリン・ノロバンザト

生年月日

Date of Birth: November 20, 1931 (Age: 61)

1931年11月20日 (61歳)

Citizenship: Mongolia

国 籍

モンゴル国



PROFILE

Ms. NAMJILYN Norovbanzad was born in Dund-Gobi Province in Mongolia to a nomad family. As a child, she cherished Mongolian folk songs. In 1957, she was awarded the Gold Medal at the 6th World Youth and Student's Festival in Moscow for her Urtyn duu singing. Having won first prize, she was able to debut as a singer at the State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble. Since then, she has actively performed her music both at home and at overseas destinations, such as East European countries, Switzerland, Italy and China. Ms. Norovbanzad has been given many honors such as Meritorious Singer and People's Artist of Mongolia. She was also awarded the nation's highest honor: State Prize Winner of Mongolia. As well as serving in important positions which include, Consultant at the State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble, Professor of the Chair at the National Arts University, Member of the Mongolian State Prize Committee and President of the Mongolian Association's Urtyn Duu, she vigorously trains young performers and performs her music all over the world.

Urtyn duu (meaning: long song) is one of the traditional music forms passed down between generations throughout the history of Mongolia. It is characterized by a unique singing method and the frequent use of grace notes. In addition, each vocalist can select which grace notes to use in order to form his/her own style. Ms. Norovbanzad's exquisite singing method and eloquent expression, along with her voluminous and wide range of voice, makes her Urtyn duu a supreme art. She is not only the top Urtyn duu singer of Mongolia, but is also one of the most prominent singers of Asia.

Ms. Norovbanzad has also performed in Japan numerous times. Her wide repertory of over 300 pieces includes Japanese folk songs.

MAJOR WORKS

Uyakhlan Zambu tiviiin Naran (Everlasting Sunshine)
Zeergentiin shil (The Zeergente Steppe)
Seruun shaikhan Khangai (Fresh Cool Mountain)
Urikhan khongor salkhi (Warm and Gentle Breeze)
Kherlingiin Baryia (The Kherling River)
Bajan Mongol (Prosperous Mongolia)

FILM PERFORMANCES

On the Stage of Art, 1961
Echo of Life, 1965
Mongolian People's Singer, 1975
Queen of Urtyn Duu, 1991
Everlasting Sunshine, 1991

Citation for Award

"Ms. NAMJILYN Norovbanzad is an Asian singer famous for her rendition of 'Urtyn duu,' traditional Mongolian folk song. Urtyn duu has been handed down from generation to generation for centuries. The characteristics of Urtyn duu are its eloquence of expression and unique singing style. Each vocalist creates his or her own style by selecting the appropriate grace notes. Urtyn duu is part of the nomadic culture of Mongolia. The vocalists have developed a wide vocal range, an exquisite singing style and eloquence of expression. Nature, lifestyles and life itself are all treated in Urtyn duu. The superb performances of Ms. Norovbanzad, a top singer of Urtyn duu, have introduced Urtyn duu to the world.

Ms. Norovbanzad was born to a nomadic family in Dund-Gobi Province in Mongolia. As a child, she loved Mongolian folk songs. In 1957 she was awarded the Gold medal at the 6th World Youth and Students' Festival in Moscow for her performance of Urtyn duu, gaining international acclaim. Having won first prize, she was able to make her debut as a singer with the State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble. Since then, she has given many performances, both at home and abroad – in East European countries, Switzerland, Italy and China. Her singing has moved audiences throughout the world. She has received numerous awards including the 1961 Meritorious Singer Award, the Mongolian People's Artist Award in 1979 and the nation's highest award, the Mongolian State Prize, in 1984. She is internationally acclaimed as one of the top singers in the world. Ms. Norovbanzad has been invited to Japan to perform on many occasions and has many Japanese fans. Urtyn duu has a close resemblance to 'oiwake,' Japanese traditional song.

As well as holding many important posts, including Consultant of the State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble and Mongolian State Prize Committee member, she trains young performers helping to contribute to the advancement of Mongolian culture.

Her performances of traditional Mongolian music have contributed greatly to the continuation and development of Asian musical culture. Thus Ms. Namjilyn Norovbanzad is an ideal candidate for receiving the Arts and Culture Prize."

OFFICIAL/SCHEDULE

Prize Presentation Ceremony

Date : Friday, September 3

Time : 14 : 00-15 : 30

Place : Fukuoka Sun Palace

Approximately 700 guests

Press Conference for Recipients

Date : Friday, September 3

Time : 16 : 00-16 : 40

Place : Fukuoka Sun Palace, Palace Room A

Banquet

Date : Friday, September 3

Time : 18 : 00-19 : 30

Place : Hotel New Otani Hakata, "Tsuru" Room, 4th Floor

Recipients with their spouses, Ambassadors of Asian countries and their spouses, exchange students in Fukuoka, citizens of Fukuoka and concerned parties. Approximately 400 guests

Courtesy Call on the Mayor by Recipients

Date : Saturday, September 4

Time : 13 : 00-13 : 30

Place : Mayor's Special Reception Room, Fukuoka City Hall

Commemorative Lectures by Recipients

Date : Saturday, September 4

Time : 14 : 00-16 : 00

Place : Auditorium, Fukuoka City Hall, 15th Floor

Approximately 600 guests

授賞式

日 時：9月3日（金） 午後2時～3時30分

場 所：福岡サンパレス

1993年（第4回）福岡アジア文化賞授賞式は、福岡サンパレスで行われました。

第4回の受賞者は、大賞が費孝通氏（中華人民共和国）、学術研究賞・国際部門がウング・A・アジズ氏（マレーシア）、学術研究賞・国内部門が川喜田二郎氏（日本）、芸術・文化賞がナムジリン・ノロバンザト氏（モンゴル国）の4名でした。

当日は、戦後最大級の台風13号が接近しつつあり、市内の交通手段が機能を停止するという状況にもかかわらず、在日アジア各国大使御夫妻、留学生及び学術・教育・芸術・文化関係者、市民等約700名の参加を得て開催され、受賞者の名誉を称えました。

また、祝曲として、芝祐靖氏による龍笛演奏が行われたほか、芸術・文化賞受賞者のナムジリン・ノロバンザト氏によるモンゴル民謡オルティン・ドーの歌唱が披露され、授賞式を盛り上げました。

PRIZE PRESENTATION CEREMONY

Date: Friday, September 3, 1993

2:00 - 3:30 p.m.

Place: Fukuoka Sun Palace

The Prize Presentation Ceremony of the 4th Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes 1993 was held at Fukuoka Sun Palace.

The four recipients were: Professor Fei Xiatong of the People's Republic of China for the Grand Prize, Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz of Malaysia for the International Category of the Academic Prizes, Professor Jiro Kawakita for the Domestic Category of the Academic Prizes and Ms. Namjilyn Norovbanzad of Mongolia for the Arts and Culture Prize.

On that day, typhoon No. 13 of reportedly the largest ever scale since the end of World War II approached the city area. Despite the heavy traffic and other inconveniences caused by the unexpected natural phenomenon, over 700 people, including the Ambassadors of Asian countries and their spouses, exchange students in Fukuoka, other concerned parties from the fields of education, arts and culture and citizens of Fukuoka attended the Prize Presentation Ceremony and warmly welcomed the honorable recipients.

A ceremonial musical performance of the ryuteki flute was given by Mr. Sukeyasu Shiba. A special musical performance of Urtyn duu, Mongolian traditional music was also given by the Arts and Culture Prize winner, Ms. Namjilyn Norovbanzad.



1993年（第4回）福岡アジア文化賞授賞式
The 4th Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes 1993 Presentation Ceremony



会場を埋めた参加者
The ceremonial hall was filled to capacity.

Program

Opening	2 : 00 p.m.
Ceremonial Musical Performance	" <i>Bairo</i> " by Sukeyasu Shiba
Greetings from the Organizing Committee Representative	Keiichi Kuwahara, Mayor of Fukuoka City
Speech by Guests	H.E. Tetsuya Endo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in charge of Japan-North Korea Normalization Talks and Asia-Pacific Cooperation Mr. Tadahiko Fukushima, Chief of Cultural Affairs Department of Cultural Affairs Agency
Screening Process Summary	Ryohei Takahashi, Chairman of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize Screening Committee and Former President of Kyushu University
Citation for Award	Yoshinori Ando, Vice Chairman of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize Screening Committee and President of Kyushu Institute of Design
Prize Presentation Acceptance Speech	Keiichi Kuwahara, Mayor of Fukuoka City FEI Xiaotong
Citation for Award	Kazuomi Ouchi, Vice Chairman of the Selec- tion Committee for the Academic Prizes and Professor of Seinan Gakuin University
Prize Presentation	Tatsuo Kawai, Chairman of the Yokatopia Foundation
Acceptance Speech	Ungku A. AZIZ
Citation for Award	Kazuomi Ouchi, Vice Chairman of the Selec- tion Committee for the Academic Prizes and Professor of Seinan Gakuin University
Prize Presentation Acceptance speech	Tatsuo Kawai Jiro KAWAKITA
Citation for Award	Kazuhiro Ishii, Chairman of the Selection Committee for the Arts and Culture Prize and Representative of Kazuhiro Ishii Architect & Assoc
Prize Presentation Acceptance speech	Tatsuo Kawai NAMJILYN Norovbanzad
Musical Performance	NAMJILYN Norovbanzad
Closing	3 : 30 p.m.
Master of Ceremony:	Kensuke Sasaki, Chief Announcer at NHK, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Fukuoka

桑原市長から賞状を受け取る費孝通氏
Mr. Kuwahara, Mayor of Fukuoka, presented the diploma of honor to Professor Fei Xiaotong.



ウンク・A・アジズ氏への賞状を
読み上げる川合理事長
Mr. Kawai read Royal
Professor Ungku A. Aziz
award citation.

川合理事長から賞状を受け取る
川喜田二郎氏
Mr. Kawai, Chairman of the
Yokatopia Foundation, presented
the diploma of honor to Professor
Jiro Kawakita.



川合理事長からナムジリン・ノロツ
バンザト氏に賞状、メダルの贈呈
Mr. Kawai presented the medal
and diploma of honor to Ms.
Namjilyn Norovbanzad.



会場で紹介される在日アジア各国大使
Ambassadors of Asian countries were introduced to the audience.



授賞式のフィナーレ アジア各国大使御夫妻もステージに上がられ、受賞者を称えられた。
The Prize Presentation Ceremony Finale. On the stage, the Ambassadors of Asian countries and their spouses praised the recipients.

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

FEI Xiaotong

"Please allow me to express my deepest gratitude for the extraordinary honor you have bestowed upon me today. I humbly accept the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize. I understand that this award has been bestowed on me by the citizens of Fukuoka as a way of expressing their approval of my scientific contributions to Asian culture. However, at the same time and to me even more significantly, I see this bestowal as symbolizing the advancement of Chinese-Japanese cultural exchanges.

China and Japan have maintained close ties since ancient times. Both peoples have attached great importance to bilateral relations in an attempt to further enrich the culture of both countries. I sincerely believe that with us lies the responsibility of living up to the teachings of our ancestors by ensuring the peaceful co-existence of our countries for future generations.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere hope that Asian culture, with the help, efforts and cooperation of the Asian people, will significantly contribute to the stability, solidarity and prosperity of the world.

Again, thank you very much for this award."

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Ungku A. AZIZ

"I shall always remember this day as one of the happiest days of my life. I am deeply grateful to the people of the city of Fukuoka and in particular the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize Committee for awarding to me the International Academic Prize of the 4th Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes 1993. I shall treasure this event for the rest of my years.

It seems that most of the momentous occasions in my life have been associated with Japan.

In my college days, my education was formed in a Japanese mould. As a young man, my world view was much influenced by Japanese culture and history. As a scholar I enjoyed warm contacts with Japanese academics and intellectuals. As the Chief Executive of a university I greatly benefited from the advice and cooperation of many Japanese presidents and rectors of universities as well as the officials of the Ministry of Education. As the President of the Malaysian Cooperative Movement I have benefited from cooperation with Japanese leaders in the agricultural and consumers cooperative movements in Japan. As a participant in the Malaysian corporate world I have many friendly and useful contacts with Japanese businessmen in Malaysia and in Japan.

Indeed, I became conscious of the reality of life and death with the outbreak of the war when I was a college student, one early morning on December the 8th, 1941 in Singapore. Within a year I had landed in Japan at Moji to begin my education in economics at Waseda University. I became much attracted to Japanese history for its lessons for the development of my people who had been oppressed under British colonial exploitation for several centuries. During the last half century I have learned to appreciate the various aspects of Japanese culture by observing directly many Japanese art treasures during my visits to Japan and in exhibitions all over the world. In December 1989 it was my great honour to receive from His Majesty the Emperor of Japan the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure First Class.

From the innermost centre of my heart - kokoro to kokoro to or in Malay, "Dari Hati ke hati", I wish to express my sincerest gratitude with a poem in the pantun mode of the Malay language:

Pisang emas dibawa belayar,
Masak sebiji di atas peti;
Hutang emas boleh dibayar,
Hutang budi dibawa mati.

Translated into English this means,

Golden bananas accompany a voyage,
One ripens on a box;
A debt of gold can be settled,
A debt of kindness endures beyond a lifetime.

Thank you."

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

Jiro KAWAKITA

"When I first heard that I had been selected as a recipient of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize, I was extremely shocked yet delighted. I would like to take this opportunity to elaborate on why I am so honored to be given this award.

First of all, the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes focus on the achievements of people in the Asian region. Ever since my teens, I have devoted my life to working in fields related to the development of Asia, which has fostered my love and passion for this region. In addition, to receive this prize in Fukuoka City is a monumental event; for Fukuoka has served as a gateway to western Japan from the Chinese continent since ancient times, and it has introduced the continent's technology and brilliant culture to the rest of Japan. Fukuoka is also the area in which *Wajin*, a group of Japanese who traditionally lived in the realms of the South Sea, were accepted and their culture was assimilated. The integration of Buddhism and Hinduism from western Asia and later ideology from European civilizations also occurred here.

Accordingly, Fukuoka has historically played an important role as a mediator between civilizations of the Continent and the Pacific Rim. It is for this reason that I believe some Japanese people are descendants of people from distance civilizations. Perhaps, even among my own ancestors there may have been some pirates. If so, I would proudly acknowledge this heritage for I admire their vitality and curiosity about other lands.

The reception of this "cultural prize" reconfirms my belief that we have entered an age in which we must look beyond political and economic relations and focus on cultural exchanges. Thus, I am extremely pleased to have this prize conferred upon me and to be recognized among such distinguished recipients.

Lastly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for bestowing this prominent award to me. Thank you."

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

NAMJILYN Norovbanzad

"Honorable Mayor of Fukuoka, Members of the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize Committee, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As a Mongolian singer, I am deeply honored to be chosen as the recipient of the Arts and Culture Prize of the 4th Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes 1993. This award expresses a growing interest and respect for the arts and culture of my country, Mongolia.

The Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes play an important role in promoting cultural exchange and enhancing mutual understanding and cordial relations between the people of Asia. The various civilizations of the vast Asian continent differ greatly yet have many characteristics in common. It is these likenesses which distinguish Asian culture from European civilizations. Throughout history, Asian cultures have influenced each other; resulting in parallelism in our customs and manners, religion and various aspects of life. Prime examples of these similarities can be found in the music, paintings, architecture and national costumes of Asia.

Historically, Fukuoka and Mongolia have had a close relationship, and recently, we have witnessed an increase in exchanges between our two countries. These exchanges include activities between governmental delegations, scholars and exchange students as well as in the areas of tourism and trade.

Today, we can find Japanese songs being sung in Mongolia, and Mongolian music being played in Japan. I feel fortunate to be able to say that this is my eighth visit to the beautiful country of Japan. My previous visits to several cities in Japan have been for the purpose of performing Mongolian music for large audiences of Japanese. During those visits, I made many friends for which I am very thankful. Presently, I am studying Japanese folk songs with the hope of being able to justly perform them one day.

Mongolian people are well aware of the fact that Japan is an economic superpower, and that the cultural, scientific, and productive technology of Japan is among the best in the world. We, the people of Mongolia, deeply appreciate the cooperation the Japanese government and people have given to us in improving the Mongolian economy and liberal arts. Today a large number of Japanese scientist and researchers study about the history, highlights of the civilization, as well as the current economic situation and liberal arts of Mongolia. I believe that from exchanges such as these mutual understanding and exchange will flourish between our two countries.

In closing, I would like to pray for the continuation of peace and positive relations in the Asian region. And once again, I would like to express my gratitude to you for having conferred upon me the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize. Thank you very much."

祝曲演奏

授賞式の祝曲として、8世紀初めに渡来した中国・唐楽系の横笛「龍笛」による「陪臚」が演奏され、授賞式の雰囲気盛り上げました。

演奏者 芝 祐靖

1935年、東京生まれ。宮内庁楽部楽生科に入学、横笛、左舞、琵琶などを修め、1955年に卒業。同庁楽師（総理府技官）として主に横笛で活動。古典雅楽の演奏のほか、現代雅楽、現代邦楽の作曲、演奏を行い、雅楽廃絶曲の復興も手懸ける。1984年、宮内庁を退官し、横笛演奏を中心とした活動を始める。また、国立劇場の正倉院楽器復元（伶楽運動）に参加し、敦煌音楽などを復曲する。パリの秋音楽祭、ペルーシア現代音楽祭、ドナウエッセンゲン現代音楽祭などに参加。昭和62年度芸術選奨文部大臣賞「古典芸術部門」受賞。現在、国立音楽大学客員教授、東京芸術大学講師を務める。



CEREMONIAL MUSIC PERFORMANCE

In the ceremonial musical performance, Mr. Sukeyasu Shiba performed a piece called, “*Bairo*,” with his ryuteki flute. Ryuteki flute is a musical instrument which was brought from China in the eighth century.

Sukeyasu Shiba/Ryuteki flute player

Born 1935 in Tokyo. Enrolled at the Faculty of Music at the Imperial Household Agency and studied the Japanese flute, *samai* dance and *biwa* or Japanese lute. Since his graduation in 1955, Mr. Shiba has served as the Agency’s musician (a technical officer of the Prime Minister’s Office), mainly playing the flute. Besides the Japanese court music performances, he composes and plays modern court music and modern *hogaku* music. *Hogaku* is a traditional Japanese music. He has also worked on reviving extinct court music pieces. After retiring from the Imperial Household Agency in 1984, he began to perform as a free-lance flute player. Mr. Shiba participated in the National Theater’s movement to restore *shosoin* musical instruments. He also reconstructed the music pieces from Dunhuang, China. Included among the many music festivals he has participated in are: the Autumn Music Festival in Paris, Perugia Modern Music Festival in Italy and Donaueschingen Modern Music Festival in Germany. In 1987, Mr. Shiba was honored the Art Award, in the Category of Classical Art, by the Japanese Minister of Education. Presently, he serves as the Visiting Professor of Kunitachi Music College and Lecturer of Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music.

特別歌唱（オルティン・ドー）

モンゴル馬頭琴交響楽団団長ツェン
ディーン・バトチョロン氏の馬頭琴伴奏で
芸術・文化賞受賞者ナムジリン・ノロウバ
ンザト氏のオルティン・ドーが披露されま
した。

オルティン・ドー

オルティン・ドー（長い歌の意）は、モンゴルの伝統的な遊牧生活の中で生まれた民族音楽のひとつで、無伴奏あるいは馬頭琴（モリン・ホール）やリンベ（横笛）の伴奏で歌われます。



馬頭琴（モリン・ホール）

モンゴルの民族楽器。胡弓の一種。高さ 25～35cm、幅 17～27cm の木製の台形の枠の表裏に羊皮または馬皮を張り、これに長さ約 1m の長いさおを立て、さおの上部の左右に 2 個の転手（弦を巻きつける部分）を設け、これに馬の尻尾の毛を束ねた（撚っていない）2 本の弦を張った楽器。さおの上部が馬頭の形であるため、この名があります。

SPECIAL MUSICAL PERFORMANCE (Urtyn duu)

A special musical performance of Urtyn duu by the winner of the Arts and Culture Prize, Ms. Namjilyn Norovbanzad was given at the Prize Presentation Ceremony. Mr. Tsendiin Battchuluun, a morin khuur player and Head of the Mongolia Symphonic Orchestra accompanied Ms. Namjilyn.

Urtyn duu

The Mongolian folk music of Urtyn duu (long song) forms part of the traditional nomadic culture of Mongolia. It is performed as a solo or accompanied by a morin khuur (two-stringed lute) or a limbe (flute).

Morin khuur

Morin khuur is a Mongolian musical instrument. This two-stringed bowed lute is made up of a wooden trapezoid-shaped frame, 25 to 35 cm long and 17 to 27 cm wide. The front and back to the body of the instrument are covered with sheep or horse hide. A one-meter long fingerboard is attached to the body.

Two strings made from untwined horse hair are connected to two pegs located on the right and left sides. The top end of the fingerboard is shaped like a horse's head, giving the instrument its name.

COMMEMORATIVE LECTURES

Date: Saturday, September 4
2 : 00 - 4 : 00 p.m.

Place: Auditorium, Fukuoka City Hall, 15th Floor

On the day following the prize presentation ceremony, commemorative lectures were given by the prize recipients.

The lectures offered a golden opportunity for citizens to meet with the recipients, so they were widely advertised in the Municipal Newsletters, television and radios, posters and other means of mass media. Thus, over 600 individuals attended the lectures.

The lectures were simultaneously interpreted in Japanese, English and Chinese.

Program

Opening	2 : 00 p.m.
Greetings	Keiichi Kuwahara Mayor of Fukuoka City
Lectures	Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz Professor Jiro Kawakita Ms. Namjilyn Norovbanzad Professor Fei Xiaotong
Closing	4 : 00 p.m.



記念講演会会場
The Commemorative Lecture Hall



会場を埋めつくした聴衆
Over 600 people attentively listened to the Commemorative Lectures.



講演するウンク・A・アジズ氏
Royal Professor Ungku A. Aziz presented
his commemorative lecture.



1993年(第4回)福岡アジア文化賞
THE 4th FUKUOKA ASIAN CULTURAL PRIZES 1993

講演する川喜田二郎氏
Professor Jiro Kawakita elaborated on his life
experiences.



講演するナムジリン・ノロウバンザト氏
Ms. Nomjilyn Norovbanzad gave a
commemorative lecture.



講演する費孝通氏
Professor Fei Xiaotong discussed his
perception of social anthropology.

リサイタル

日時：9月5日（日）午後3時～5時

場所：NHK福岡放送局T-1スタジオ

芸術・文化賞受賞者ナムジリン・ノロウバンザト氏の受賞を記念し、より多くの市民にモンゴルの芸術・文化に親しんでもらうため、「モンゴルの心」と銘打ったリサイタルがNHK福岡放送局で開催されました。

会場には公募による市民約300人が参加し、ノロウバンザト氏の歌とモンゴル馬頭琴交響楽団団長ツェンディーン・バトチョロン氏の馬頭琴演奏によって、モンゴルの素晴らしい音楽を堪能することができました。

この公演の様子は、後日、NHK衛星放送でも放映されました。

RECITAL

Date: Sunday, September 5

3:00 - 5:00 p.m.

Place: T-1 Studio, NHK, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Fukuoka

In commemoration of Ms. Namjilyn Norovbanzad's winning the Arts and Culture Prize and at the same time in order to introduce Mongolian arts and culture to the citizens of Fukuoka, a recital entitled "The Soul of Mongolia" was given at the NHK building, Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Fukuoka.

Over 300 citizens, who applied for tickets to the recital, enjoyed the superb music of Mongolia through the vocal performance of Ms. Norovbanzad and morin khuur played by Mr. Tsendiin Battchuluun, Head of the Mongolia Symphonic Orchestra.

The recital was later televised on the NHK satellite broadcast program.



リサイタル会場
The recital hall



ナムジリン・ノロフバンザト氏の歌とツェンディーン・バトチョロン氏の馬頭琴演奏
A musical performance of Ms. Namjilyn Norovbanzad's vocal and Mr. Tsendiin Battchuluun's morin khuur.

ワークショップ

日時：9月6日（月）午後3時～5時30分

場所：九州大学国際ホール

大賞受賞者費孝通氏の受賞を記念し、研究者の学術交流を深めるため、九州大学教育部附属比較教育文化研究施設及び九州人類学研究会の主催により、社会人類学フォーラムが九州大学国際ホールで開催されました。

会場では、地元研究者を中心に約50名が参加、『現代中国における人類学研究』をテーマに、現代中国社会における農村の変貌、中国少数民族研究の現状と課題など費氏の研究成果を中心とした講演に引き続き、座談会形式で質疑応答が行われ、活発な意見が交換されました。

WORKSHOP

Date: Monday, September 6

3:00 - 5:30 p.m.

Place: International Hall, Kyushu University

In commemoration of the bestowment of the Grand Prize on Professor Fei Xiaotong, and at the same time in order to further deepen the scientific exchange among scholars in that field, the Forum on Social Anthropology was held by The Research Institute of Comparative Education and Culture, Faculty of Education, Kyushu University and The Kyushu Anthropological Association at the International Hall of Kyushu University.

Over 50 scholars, mainly from the Kyushu area, attended the Forum and attentively listened to Professor Fei's lecture, "Anthropological Studies in Modern China," based on his research data on subjects such as "Changes in Rural Villages in the Society of Modern China" and "The Status Quo and Problems with the Studies on China's Minority Nationals." In the discussion following the lecture, many questions were asked and opinions were exchanged.



九州大学和田光史総長を表敬訪問する費孝通氏
 Professor Fei Xiaotong paid a courtesy visit to Professooy Koji Wada, President of Kyushu University.



ワークショップ会場
 The Workshop hall



活発な意見交換を行う参加者
 The participants actively exchanged opinions.