



THE FUKUOKA
ASIAN CULTURE PRIZES

**THE 17th
FUKUOKA ASIAN CULTURE PRIZES 2006**

2006年(第17回)福岡アジア文化賞

大賞

GRAND PRIZE



モオ・イェン
莫言

MO Yan

作家

Writer

1955年2月17日生

Born February 17, 1955

中国

China



BRIEF BIOGRAPHY



- 1955 Born in Gaomi, Shandong Province, China
- 1969 Left primary school in his fifth year during the Cultural Revolution to do farming and to work in a factory
- 1976 Joined the People's Liberation Army (PLA). During his military service, he worked as a soldier, was given a teaching position and then began writing
- 1981 First published a short story, *Chunye Yu Feifei* (Rain Falling Thick and Fast in the Spring Night)
- 1984-86 Studied at the Literature Department of the PLA College of Literature and Arts
- 1985 Started his literary career with *Toumingde Hongluobo* (A Transparent Radish)
- 1986 Member of the Cultural Affairs Department, the General Staff Headquarters, PLA
- 1987 *Hong Gaoliang Jiazu* (Red Sorghum: A Novel of China) won the fourth National Literary Prize in the Long-Short Story Category. The movie adaptation of *Red Sorghum* won the Golden Bear for Best Film at the Berlin International Film Festival in 1988
- 1988 *Baigou Qiuqianjia* (The White Dog and Swing) won the United Daily News Literature Prize, Taiwan
- 1989 Studied at the Lu Xun Institute of Literature, Beijing Normal University. Obtained an MA in Literature in 1991
- 1996 *Fengru Feitun* (Big Breasts & Wide Hips) won the Dajia Literature Prize
- 1997 Left the PLA. Began working at Procuratorial Daily newspaper and concentrated on writing
- 2002 *Tanxiang Xing* (The Sandalwood Torture) won the first Dingjun Biennial Literature Award
- 2004 Awarded the Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur from the French Government Awarded the 30th Nonino International Prize for Literature, Italy
- 2005 Obtained an Honorary Doctorate in Literature from the Open University of Hong Kong



MAJOR WORKS



Hong Gaoliang Jiazu (Red Sorghum: A Novel of China), The PLA Publishing House, Beijing, 1987.
Tiantang Suantai Zhi Ge (The Garlic Ballads), The Writers Publishing House, Beijing, 1988.
Jiuguo (The Republic of Wine), Hunan Literature and Art Publishing House, Changsha, 1993
Fengru Feitun (Big Breasts & Wide Hips), The Writers Publishing House, Beijing, 1995
Tanxiang Xing (The Sandalwood Torture), The Writers Publishing House, Beijing, 2001
Sishiyi Pao (Forty-one Bombs), Chunfeng Literature and Art Publishing House, Shenyang, 2003

<Short Novels and Short Stories>

Toumingde Hongluobo (A Transparent Radish) and *Huaibao Xianhua De Nuren* (The Lady Holding Flowers).
Xingfu Shiguang (Happy Times) and *Hong Huang* (Swarming Locusts).
Baigou Qiuqianjia (The White Dog and Swing), and *Kuhe* (Dry River).

<Omnibus>

Mo Yan Wenji (Mo Yan's Miscellany) (5 volumes), The Writers Publishing House, Beijing, 1994-96.
Mo Yan Sanwen (Mo Yan's selected proses), Zhejiang Literature and Art Publishing House, Hangzhou, 2000.
Mo Yan Wenji (Mo Yan's Miscellany) (12 volumes), The Contemporary World Publishing House, Beijing, 2004.

* Many of these works have been translated into Italian, English, Dutch, Korean, Greek, Swedish, Spanish, German, Norwegian, French, Vietnamese, Hebrew, Polish and others.



Mr. Mo Yan is one of the leading figures in contemporary Chinese literature. His works depict the reality of life in China's cities and farming villages with a unique blend of realism and fantasy, and have been translated into many languages, blazing a trail into the future for Asian literature. He is the standard bearer not only for Chinese literature today, but also the literature of Asia and the world.

Mr. Mo Yan was born in 1955 to a family of farmers in Gaomi, Shandong Province, China. He left primary school due to the Cultural Revolution. After working as a cow herder, farmhand, and a temporary laborer in factories, Mr. Mo Yan joined the People's Liberation Army. He began his writing career in the 1980s. The themes that he has continuously depicted were discovered within himself. They focus on China's poverty-stricken farming villages and the people who live there. The author continues to create a unique literary world by blending narrative expression from the traditional Chinese literary arts with the avant-garde methods derived from modern Western literature.

Mr. Mo Yan published *Hong Gaoliang Jiazu* (Red Sorghum: A Novel of China) in 1987. Set in an agricultural village during the war against Japan, the novel was turned into a movie by director Zhang Yimou that won the Golden Bear for Best Film at the Berlin International Film Festival. This literary work, firmly rooted in the vast spaces of China, garnered international attention.

His work continued with the publication of *Jiuguo* (The Republic of Wine) and other novels. He was catapulted into the vanguard of contemporary Chinese literature, while gaining international recognition as a novelist after many of his works were translated into English, Korean, Spanish, German, Japanese, French, Vietnamese, and other languages.

The author insists that his work is not an imitation of Western novels, but the creation of novels that incorporate the reality of today's China. He declared, "It is meaningless to follow others. If everyone heads West, then I will head East." He is not merely guiding Chinese literature, but demonstrating the spirit to drive into the future the literature of Asia that has been bound by the stifling influence of modern Western literature and the weight of history and tradition. His works represent the successful creation of a literary universe by alternating scenes of his hometown of Gaomi, a remote agricultural area, with the literary space of fantasy. Though they depict people and a place deeply rooted in the soil and culture of China, readers throughout the world can readily identify with them. This makes Mr. Mo Yan's novels international literature in the true sense of the world.

A son of the vastness of China, Mr. Mo Yan has used literature to employ the richness and diversity of culture and the complexity and potential of human society. He has opened a path from Asia to the world, in the process demonstrating the significance of Asian culture to the world. He is indeed worthy of the Grand Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.

学術研究賞

ACADEMIC PRIZE



シャグダリン・ビラ

国際モンゴル学会事務局長

1927年9月3日生

モンゴル国

Shagdaryn BIRA

General Secretary, International Association
for Mongol Studies

Born September 3, 1927

Mongolia



BRIEF BIOGRAPHY



- 1927 Born in Ulanbator, Mongolia
- 1951 Graduated from the Department of History, the Moscow State University of International Relations
- 1960 Obtained Candidate of Historical Sciences from the Institute of Oriental Studies, the USSR Academy of Sciences (present Russian Academy of Sciences)
- 1972 Obtained Doctor of Science from the Institute of Oriental Studies, the USSR Academy of Sciences
- 1973-81 Vice-President of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences (MAS)
- 1985-87 Visiting Research Professor at the Institute of Oriental Studies, the USSR Academy of Sciences
- 1987- General Secretary of the International Association for Mongol Studies (IAMS)
- 1988 Visiting Professor at l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris
- 1991 Visiting Professor at the Indian Historical Research Society
- 1992-93 Visiting Professor at the Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- 1996 Awarded the title Honoured Science Worker of Mongolia, the country's highest title in the field of science
- 1997 Honorary Member of the International Academy of Indian Culture, New Delhi
- 2001 Honorary Doctor of the Moscow State University of International Relations
- 2002 Awarded the State Prize of Mongolia
- Awarded the Denis Sinor Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland
- 2006 Awarded the 60th Anniversary Medal of UNESCO



MAJOR WORKS



- Mongolian Historical Works in the Tibetan Language of the 17th-19th Centuries*, [in Russian], The State Publishing House of Mongolia, 1960. [English edition: the Mongolia Society, Indiana, 1970].
- Problems of Mongolian History, Culture and Historiography* (Collection of papers, Vol.1) [in Mongolian, English, Russian], 1977.
- Studies in the Mongolian History, Culture and Historiography* (Selected papers, Vol. 2 & 3), [in Mongolian, English, Russian], ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo, 1994; IAMS, and Institute of History of the MAS, and the International Institute for the Study of Nomadic Civilization, 2001.
- Mongolian Historiography in the 13th-17th Centuries* [in Russian], the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Institute of History of the MAS, and Nauka Oriental Literature Publishers, Moscow 1978; [English edition: *Mongolian Historical Writing from 1200-1700* (Revised and updated version), the Center for East Asian Studies of the Western Washington University, Washington, 2002].
- Dandin's Kavyadarsa in Modern Mongolian and with Commentaries* (co-author), 1982.
- Mongolian Culture* [in old Mongolian script], The Ethnic Publishing House, Beijing, 1992.
- "On the Comparative Studies of the Buddhist Religious and Political Ideas and Traditions in Mongolia and Japan" [in Mongolian with English summary] in *Journal of Asian and African Studies* No. 48-49, Thirtieth Anniversary Commemorative Issue 2, ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo, 1995.
- "The Mongols and their State in the Twelfth to the Thirteenth Century" [in English] in *History of Civilizations of Central Asia*, Vol.4, part 1, UNESCO Publishing, Paris, 1998.
- "Mongolian Lexicography and Historiography" [in English] in *History of Civilizations of Central Asia* Vol.5, UNESCO Publishing, Paris, 2003.
- "Mongolian Tenggerism and Modern Globalism" [in English] in *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, third series, Vol.14, part 1, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2004.

* Titles without name of publisher and publication place are published by the Mongolian Academy of Sciences Publishing and in Ulanbator respectively.



Professor Shagdaryn Bira is a Mongolian historian who has won international acclaim for his work. Professor Bira's comprehensive research has delved into the culture, religion, languages, and classic literature of the Mongols, with a focus on historical studies. In addition, he has broadened his perspective to include multifaceted and comprehensive analyses and considerations that include India and Tibet. This has enabled him to systematically formulate a unique worldview of nomadic society from the perspective of the Mongols themselves.

After graduating from the Department of History in the Moscow State University of International Relations, Professor Bira returned to Mongolia to become the Senior Researcher at the Institute of History, Mongolian Academy of Sciences, where he began his research career in earnest. In 1972, he was awarded a Doctor of Science degree from the Institute of Oriental Studies in the USSR Academy of Sciences (now the Russian Academy of Sciences). The same year, he was appointed Academician of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and was selected to be the Vice President of the same institution the following year. Thus, he has become increasingly important in the Mongolian academic community. Since then, he has been invited as a visiting professor by universities and research institutes in several countries, including Russia, France, India, and Japan, and has performed a diversity of activities in several international academic societies related to the study of Mongolian, Tibetan, and Indian affairs. When the International Association for Mongol Studies was established in 1987, he was appointed its General Secretary, a position he has since held to this day. Thus, he has played the central role in the worldwide dissemination and organization of Mongol studies.

Professor Bira's research can well be said to comprehensively cover the entire course of the Mongol people. It starts in the 13th-14th centuries in the Mongol Period, the epoch in the world history, and continues through several historical upheavals to the 21st century. In particular, his accurate and penetrating insights into the formation and development of the unique Mongolian traditional culture as revealed in his books, including the *Mongolian Historiography in the 13th-17th Centuries*, continues to provide an important stimulus to researchers working in the same field throughout the world, including Japan.

Thus, Professor Bira's exceptional accomplishments covering the entire range of Mongol research, with a focus on historiography, and his noteworthy contributions to the organization and spread of research on an international scale, make him a truly worth recipient of the Academic Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.

学術研究賞
ACADEMIC PRIZE



はました たけし
濱下 武志

龍谷大学国際文化学部教授

1943年11月20日生

日 本

HAMASHITA Takeshi

Professor, Faculty of International
Communication, Ryukoku University

Born November 20, 1943

Japan



BRIEF BIOGRAPHY



- 1943 Born in Shizuoka, Japan
- 1972 Graduated from the Faculty of Letters, the University of Tokyo majoring in Oriental History
- 1974 Obtained his MA in Humanities from the Department of Oriental History, Graduate School of Humanities, the University of Tokyo. Continued his study at the doctorate course at the same university
- 1976-77 Assistant Researcher, Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong Kong
- 1977-79 Researcher at the Toyo Bunko (Oriental Library), Tokyo
- 1978 Completed the doctorate course at the Graduate School of Humanities and Sociology, the University of Tokyo
- 1979 Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Hitotsubashi University (from 1981 Associate Professor)
- 1982 Associate Professor, the Institute of Oriental Culture, the University of Tokyo (from 1988 to 2004 Professor)
- 1985 Associate Director, l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris
- 1990- Member of "The Rekidai Hoan [the Lidai Baoan]" Editorial Board, Okinawa Prefectural Board of Education
- 1991 The Third Asia Pacific Grand Prix Award
- 1991-92 Visiting Scholar, East Asia Program, Cornell University, USA
- 1992 Visiting Scholar, Department of History, University of Hong Kong
- 1996-98 Director, Institute of Oriental Culture, the University of Tokyo
- 1999-2000 Visiting Professor, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Singapore
- 2000-06 Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
- 2001- Visiting Professor, Department of History, Sun Yat-sen University, China
- 2004 Professor Emeritus, the University of Tokyo
- 2006- Professor, Faculty of International Communication, Ryukoku University



MAJOR WORKS



- The Study on the History of Modern Chinese Economy – Haiguan Finance and Treaty Port Market Networks in the Late Qing Era*, Institute of Oriental Culture, the University of Tokyo, 1989.
- China-Centered World Order in Modern Times: Tribute Trade System and Modern Asia*, University of Tokyo Press, 1990.
- Hong Kong – Network City in Asia*, [Chikuma Shinsho 079], Chikuma Shobo, 1996.
- The Tribute Trade System and Modern Asia*, Iwanami Shoten, 1997.
- World History of Region 11 – Regional History of Control*, (co-ed. and co-author), Yamakawa Shuppansha Ltd., 2000.
- Introduction to Okinawa – Asian Maritime Network Initiative*, [Chikuma Shinsho 249], Chikuma Shobo, 2000.
- Maritime Asia 5 – Cross-bordering Networks*, (co-ed. and co-author), Iwanami Shoten, 2001.
- "Overseas Chinese Financial Networks and Korea" [in English] in *Commercial Networks in Modern Asia*, Routledge Curzon, London, 2001.
- "Tribute and Treaties: Maritime Asia and Treaty Port Networks in the Era of Negotiation, 1800-1900" [in English] in *The Resurgence of East Asia*, (co-ed. and co-author), Routledge, London, 2003.
- "Crossing of Indian Networks and Overseas Chinese Networks: Comparative Studies on the Overseas Remittance System" in *Modern South Asia 6*, University of Tokyo Press, 2003.

* Titles without place of publication are published in Tokyo.

* All works are published in Japanese unless otherwise stated.



In addition to his marked success in the field of modern history of East Asia, Professor Hamashita Takeshi is a historical scholar who has used novel methods and perspectives to analyze the historical image of Asia as a regional order. He has won plaudits both in Japan and overseas for remaking the Western-oriented perspective of world history and the view of Asian history focused on nation-states.

Over the past 30 years, Professor Hamashita has frequently traveled to many parts of Asia, collecting material, visiting historical sites, and talking with local people. He also has devoted an exceptional amount of effort to providing guidance to and academic training young historical researchers from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, and Singapore. The primary subject of his research has been China, but as his research subjects of the network of ethnic Chinese and the tributary trade system indicate, his work transcends national borders. He has created an entirely new image of Asian history which does not focus on a specific national history, an approach traditionally favored by Oriental studies. Rather, his approach views Asia, including China and Japan, from three perspectives: the local, the regional, and the areal.

His meticulous and unique research into Chinese treaty ports and customs has delved into more than merely the historical relationship of trade between China and the West. It also incorporates the perspective of the dynamic relationship between the center and the periphery in the economic activities conducted between the Qing Dynasty government in Beijing and southern China. In addition, his research into the trade, migration, and financial remittances of overseas Chinese has resulted in a unique perspective on the regional order (the so-called *hua-yi* – China-centered world order, and tributary trade) that formed between China and Southeast Asia. This innovative research transformed the approach within the region from an existing historical image that viewed Asia primarily from the perspective of world history whose axis was the nation-state. Conventionally, this view was based on the theory of modernization, which held that Asia's efforts were an attempt to catch up to the West, and the theory of nationalism, a stance resisting the domination as colonies of the Western powers. As a result, Professor Hamashita received the Asia Pacific Grand Prix Award in 1991.

Rather than the relationship between states and the interaction between national capitals, Professor Hamashita's interest was aroused by the life of migrants within Asia, their mentality, and the development of Hong Kong as a center for urban networking. He also has an interest in the history of Okinawa (the Ryukyu Kingdom), a way station for trade between Japan during its days of Tokugawa's isolation policy and China, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia. One of his major achievements is the cooperation over many years with the Okinawan Board of Education for editing the diplomatic record of Ryukyu Kingdom: *Rekidai Hoan* (Lidai Baoan) or Precious Documents of Successive Generations. This opened a new page in the research of the history of interaction between the maritime areas of Asia. In addition, the study of the history of trade and migration has inspired intellectual cooperation among the historical researchers of Asia and contributed to the creation of a network and academic interchange.

This demonstrates that the scale of Professor Hamashita's research and activities is truly broad, and he is to be acclaimed for his pioneering role in creating an image of the region that incorporates Asia in its entirety. This work is indeed suitable for recognition through the Academic Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.

芸術・文化賞

ARTS AND CULTURE PRIZE



アクシ・ムフティ

Uxi MUFTI

ローク・ヴィルサ所長

Chief Executive, Lok Virsa

1941年3月24日生

Born March 24, 1941

パキスタン

Pakistan



BRIEF BIOGRAPHY



1941	Born in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan
1965	Obtained BA Honours in Social Psychology at Gordon College, Rawalpindi
1966	Obtained MA in Psychology at Government College University, Lahore
1968	Obtained Ph.D. in Sociological Thought at Charles University, Czechoslovakia
1970	UNESCO Counterpart for Pakistan Popular Music Research Mission under National Commission for UNESCO, Pakistan
1971-79	Producer and Director of <i>Lok Tamasha</i> (Popular Folk Music Show) on Pakistan Television
1973	Senior Executive, Folklore and Folk Arts Division, Pakistan National Council of the Arts, Islamabad
1974-	Founder and Chief Executive of Lok Virsa (National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage), Pakistan
1976	Founded <i>Lok Mela</i> , the Annual Artisans-at-Work Festival in Pakistan
1978-90	Co-Editor for Pakistan, Co-production of audio visual educational materials for Asia Pacific under Asian/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Tokyo
1989	Winner of the ABU (Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union) Award for broadcasting on A/V presentation, <i>The Circarama Box</i> (Culture and Societies)
1992-96	Honorary President for Asia and Pacific, the World Crafts Council, an NGO affiliated to UNESCO
1994-95	Creative Consultant for the Baltit Fort Museum Project, Hunza for Agha Khan Cultural Services, Geneva
1994	Awarded the Pride of Performance Medal by Government of Pakistan
1995	Creative Consultant, UNESCO for “MANAS MILLENNIUM” Kyrgyzstan
1996-98	“Documentation and Preservation of Intangible Cultural Property of Central Asia and Indus Valley” funded by the Japan Foundation Support Program at Lok Virsa
2002-04	Project Director, National Museum of Ethnology/Heritage Museum
2005-	Creative Director, National Monument Museum



MAJOR WORKS AND PRODUCTION



- Primer on Pakistan's Folklore* [in English and Urdu], Lok Virsa Publishing House, Islamabad, 1976.
- “Oral Traditions & Social Advancement” in *The Role of Arts and Literature for Social Development*, Research Institute for Oriental Cultures, Gakushuin University, Tokyo, 1979.
- Authentic Music of the Snake Charmers* [CD-ROM], Olympia Records Corporation, New York, 1987.
- Documentation of Performing Arts & Crafts in Asia and Computer Retrieval Systems* [in English], Lok Virsa Publishing House, Islamabad, 1988.
- Festivals in Asia and the Pacific* [video] (co-ed.), ACCU, Tokyo, 1988.
- Folk Songs of Asia and the Pacific* [cassette tape] (co-ed.), ACCU, Tokyo, 1990.
- Pakistan Encyclopedia of Folklore* in 5 volumes (co-ed.) [in Urdu], Lok Virsa Publishing House, Islamabad, 2003.

* Chief Editor of 30 Books on ‘Sufi Poetry and Music Albums’ by Lok Virsa Publishing House & Shalimar Recording Company, Islamabad, 1978-1990.

* Producer of more than 20 Long Play Records of Folk and Traditional Music of Pakistan by EMI Pakistan Ltd.



Dr. Uxi Mufti specializes in the preservation of the folk and traditional cultures of Pakistan, and is the founder of Lok Virsa (National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage), which collects, houses, documents, preserves, and disseminates the country's tangible and intangible cultural traditions. Dr. Mufti has continued to search for and reveal the foundations of Pakistani culture through his guidance of this institution over many years. He has been extremely successful in preserving, utilizing, and publicizing the significance and importance of his country's folk traditions both in Pakistan and throughout the world.

After studying psychology in Pakistan, Dr. Mufti went to Czechoslovakia (now the Czech Republic) to study Western philosophy. During the course of his studies, he developed a firm belief in the abundant wisdom of the forefathers in his Pakistani homeland that developed over several centuries and was manifested in its poetry, literature, and music. When Dr. Mufti returned, he found that Pakistan was heavily influenced by political nationalism while ignoring its own cultural heritage. In an effort to assertively present local culture from the perspective of cultural nationalism, he founded Lok Virsa in 1974, served as its first director, and has played a leading role in its activities since then. With this institution as his starting point, Dr. Mufti devoted himself to research and preservation activities. During this time, he served for many years as the producer of a television program that presented native folk music, an activity he utilized to raise the Pakistanis' awareness of their folk culture. In addition, he conducted many other activities to revive traditional folk arts that were on the verge of extinction and foster knowledge of the regional folk crafts. These activities included the continuous conduct of folk culture festivals, where the nation's artisans could meet, and the promotion of grassroots activities for regional development.

During this time, Dr. Mufti spent 30 years conducting broad, down-to-earth folkloric research. The results of his research into the mountainous areas and agricultural villages in the Pakistani hinterlands in particular have created an important record with great value internationally. In addition, the interrelated work of collecting folk crafts and compiling a database of the information compiled has become an important source of data for understanding the full range of Pakistani folk traditions.

Dr. Mufti continues his practical work in preserving the cultural legacy of Pakistan. He served as the primary force for building the National Museum of Ethnology/Heritage Museum completed in 2004, and is serving a similar role in a project to build a national commemorative museum in Pakistan. Internationally, he has worked in partnership with UNESCO and many other international cultural institutions and become known as the leader in the activities for folk and cultural preservation in the Islamic countries of Central Asia.

As a noted Pakistani cultural leader, Dr. Mufti has conducted tireless activities on behalf of the preservation and development of traditional folk culture. He also has made immense contributions to the preservation, utilization, and spread of Islamic culture internationally. Thus we believe Dr. Mufti is well-deserving of the Arts and Culture Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.



PRIZE PRESENTATION CEREMONY



Date & Time: 18:00 - 19:40 Thursday, September 14, 2006

Venue: Fukuoka International Congress Center, Main Hall

With Ms. Agnes Chan serving as a Master of Ceremony, the Prize Presentation Ceremony for the 17th Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes 2006 was held in a solemn atmosphere with the attendance of approximately 1,000 people, including His Imperial Highness Prince Akishino, representatives from the embassies of the laureates' countries, international exchange organizations, business circles and universities, exchange students in Fukuoka, and guests from local organizations as well as the citizens of Fukuoka.

In the first part of the ceremony, brief introductions of the laureates' achievements were made, after which the laureates were welcomed on stage in a big round of applause from the audience. Greetings from the organizing committee representative, an Imperial address delivered by His Imperial Highness Prince Akishino, and the summary of the screening process were made before the laureates were bestowed their prizes by the organizing committee representatives. Each of the laureates expressed their joy, their views on Asia, and messages to the citizens of Fukuoka City upon receiving the prizes. Students at Fukuoka International School presented the laureates with flower bouquets, inviting another generous applause from the floor.

Students at the Department of Asian Studies, Chikushi Jogakuen University, beautifully dressed in Japanese kimono, escorted the laureates on the stage to add an extra touch to the ceremony.

In the second part, a dialogue between the four laureates and Ms. Agnes Chan was made in a friendly atmosphere. Then, representing the citizens of Fukuoka, Mr. Yasunaga Shuji at the Faculty of Humanities, Fukuoka University offered his congratulations to the laureates. The ceremony came to an impressive conclusion when Ms. Agnes Chan sang the song "Flower of Happiness" together with the audience.



式典にご臨席される秋篠宮殿下
His Imperial Highness Prince Akishino attending the ceremony



第2部での対談風景
Dialogue between Laureates and Ms. Agnes Chan



市民代表お祝いの言葉
Congratulatory message from citizen's representative



Grand Prize Mo Yan

It is such an honor for me to receive the 17th Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes 2007.

The Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes have held the attention of the cultural and artistic circles of Asia ever since they were established in 1990, by first awarding renowned artists, Ba Jin and Kurosawa Akira. Since then, the Prizes have been recognized more and more as the impressive list of recipients grew, including first-rate researchers and artists all of whom have made significant achievements to the preservation and creation of Asian unique and diversified cultures. Fukuoka City, the creator of these significant Prizes, also emits a brilliant, akin to a luminous pearl.

I have never correlated myself with receiving this prize. Because, comparing to the past excellent laureates, I am just the writer who has seriously devoted his life to writing. What I have achieved is nothing great at all. Therefore, when I heard that I would receive the prize, I felt honored but also a little embarrassment.

Indigenous yet diversified culture of Asia comprises an integral part of the world culture. It is an asset shared by all mankind. It is thus the sacred responsibility for those committed to the culture and arts in Asia to succeed, preserve, develop, and newly create the culture into the future. I, too, interpret receiving of this prize as an encouragement to myself and am determined to make contributions in my own way with courage and faithfulness.

Before closing, I would like to extend my sincerest respect and appreciation to the organizer of the prize, the City of Fukuoka, and the citizens of Fukuoka who have supported this event, about 4,000 nominators in 54 countries and regions around the world, and members of the screening and selection committees of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes. I would like to receive this honor in a respectful and humble manner.

Thank you very much.





Academic Prize Shagdaryn Bira

I cannot find the words to express my deepest gratitude to the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes Committee and the Yokatopia Foundation for awarding me their prestigious prize. I am so pleased and honored to be the second Mongol to get the prize after the famous singer Norovbanzad, and the first to win the Academic prize from Mongolia. This Academic prize is a great honour not only for me, but it is an honour for my country and its scholarship. It gives me great inspiration and energy, and it makes me much younger and more enthusiastic. There is a Mongolian saying that runs: while living, one can drink water from a golden cup.

I am extremely happy that I succeeded in living up to witness the arrival of a new era in the relations of Mongolia with other countries in general and with Japan in particular.

After the invasions of Khubilai khan to the southern parts of Japanese islands in the end of the 13th century, the contacts of the two countries had not actually been improved for centuries, until our present days. And the contemporary generation of our two countries could be proud for constructing a strong friendship bridge between our two countries across seas and mountains.

It is the genuine humanistic culture that can save humankind from malignant consequences of crude materialism and technocratism. Culture is the best instrument that makes peoples closer and friendly. But it cannot realize its mission, unless the equal level of development of countries, developed and underdeveloped, big and small, is provided and varieties of cultures are guaranteed in the period of globalization. The great gap between developed and underdeveloped countries, specially Asian countries, should be abolished as soon as possible. There is an inspiring experience of Asian "Tigers".

Mongolia and Japan as Asian countries share many common values and similarities in their traditional cultures and ways of thinking. Both of our people acquire knowledge of their pre-historical roots from two great books - "The Secret History of the Mongols" and the "Nihongi" of the Japanese. They derive their origin from legendary foremothers - Alan-goia in the case of the Mongols, and Amaterasu for the Japanese.

In the "Tsagan Teuke" and the "Jushichi-jo no Kempo" there had been formulated one and the same philosophy of imperial rulership, that's the "two orders" of a Buddhist monarchy. In general Buddhism which globalized the whole of Asia in its own time made the Japanese and the Mongols "brothers in Dharma".

Finally, on behalf of my wife and my children and on my own behalf I take this opportunity to thank His Excellency the Mayor of Fukuoka, the Chairman of Yokatopia Foundation and the Committee members of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes and the citizens of Fukuoka for the excellent arrangement of this marvelous award presentation ceremony.

Ih bayarlala. Thank you





Academic Prize

Hamashita Takeshi

It is my great honor to be given this prestigious Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes.

Sometime ago in Fukuoka, I participated in a symposium commemorating the 100th year anniversary of the opening of Hakata Port. In the symposium, I learned about the history of port activities by Hakata merchants and their extensive networking of contact lasting up until now, which left a strong impression on me. Also, a Professor of Korea Maritime University in Busan, referred to Hakata Port, being a part of the history of Fukuoka, and Busan Port, thriving together by complementing each other across the sea. He examined why the two ports were created and what differences lay in their backgrounds, and the lecture also left a strong impression on me.

I have based Hong Kong as a network center of my research, from where I have moved around various places of Asia. In the course of the study, I focused my attention on the historical view of the sea and maritime areas that was shared by people as a common and symbiotic terrain. My research of the sea and maritime areas especially sharpened my focus on the role played by the port cities.

In recent years, quite a lot of my work has been done outside Japan, so I was considering leaving this country when this prestigious prize was presented to me. I take the prize to indicate that I should work harder in Japan and commit my time to creating a network throughout the Asian region, with Fukuoka, Kyushu, and Okinawa as the core.

Henceforth, I think that the study on Asia will focus on the maritime cities, as where more than half of the world population reside, and as the centre of migration of people, trade, and demographic and environmental issues. I believe that the exchanges between the maritime cities will play a significant role in the future. I am confident that Fukuoka, like the Union of Baltic Cities, will further its role as a key partner in the Union of Coastal Cities in the China Sea rim sphere, covering East China Sea and South China Sea.

With this, I would like to finish by expressing my appreciation to you all for bestowing me this honor.

Thank you very much.





Arts and Culture Prize Uxi Mufti

In the first instance allow me to express my gratitude to the city of Fukuoka, Yokatopia Foundation and the prize committee for honouring me with the culture prize for the 17th Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes 2006.

I am a cultural documentalist and have spent most part of my life for the collection, preservation and promotion of traditional culture. Way back in the year 1972 immediately on completing my higher education I realized the richness, the wisdom and the priceless treasure that was imbibed in the traditional heritage of arts, crafts, music, drama, literature of Asian culture. As a student of social philosophy I was convinced that the culture was a most effective means of social advancement and a true moralizing influence for a country like Pakistan. Early in life I resolved to commit myself to the preservation of this invaluable legacy.

Pakistan has long years going back to the times of Buddha of cultural exchanges along the silk route with Japan. There is one aspect that we share with Fukuoka. Pakistan is on the cross roads of Asia in the West and Fukuoka is the gateway to Asia in the East. Fukuoka in the East and Pakistan in the West have played an important role of cultural interaction within Asian region over the centuries. Today East and West have come together like long parted brothers to share and cherish similar visions and common goals through this prestigious award ceremony at Fukuoka.

Asia is known for diversity, living traditions full of vitality, colour and culture. This priceless diversity is the source of creativity, alternate modes of thought, action, arts, dance, music, literature to document, to learn, to be proud of and to cherish. Also this priceless legacy is there to innovate trends, novel ideas based on tradition that is our perennial source of inspiration. This precisely is the objective of Fukuoka Asian Prize for Culture. This prize is recognition of Asian legacy. Fukuoka in awarding me has in fact recognized the culture legacy of Pakistan, of glorious Asia, its rich tradition and its living cultures.

In conclusion of my speech I would like to thank everyone present here today, on behalf of my family. I would like to thank you, the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prize Committee and the citizens of this beautiful city Fukuoka.





Dialogue on Asian Literature

Date & Time: 13:00 - 15:00 Sunday, September 17, 2006

Venue: ACROS Fukuoka Event Hall

Participants: Approximately 160

1 Theme: “A Message for Tomorrow – From the Borderless World of Literature”

2 Program: Outline and Introduction of Speakers

Kawamura Minato (Professor, Hosei University)

Keynote Speech

Mo Yan (Grand Prize Laureate)

Panel Discussion

Panelists: Mo Yan

Tsushima Yuko (Novelist)

Levy Hideo (Professor, Hosei University)

Coordinator: Kawamura Minato

3 Outline:

In his keynote speech, Mr. Mo Yan said ‘hunger and loneliness’ was the starting point of his creation. He introduced his life as a young boy, leaving primary school before graduation, talking to cows and birds while grazing at wasteland, lying on the meadow daydreaming and talking with the nature. Though he felt lonely, these experiences have helped him develop his imagination. He also touched the spirit of writing. He said it is important for a writer not to forget the virtue and dignity as a human and to keep the mind of respect for life. He added that writers have to turn their eyes to all of what is happening around the world, and to employ literal approach to express their ideas from the stand point of the human beings.

The panel discussion followed with Professor Kawamura as a moderator. Ms. Tsushima cited some expressions from Mr. Mo Yan’s work, “The Sandalwood Torture.” She said his writing style is cruel yet beautiful, with richly expressed phrases and things are represented rhetorically and dynamically.

Professor Levy commented that he was impressed by what the laureate said of the root of literature in his key note speech: what literature is, and what we write for. Empathized with Mr. Mo Yan’s argument that the ‘source of culture lies in people and in villages,’ Professor Levy noted he also was able to portray a universal world view in the countryside.

Finally, Mr. Mo Yan argued that everyone has his/her own space as an individual, and the original experiences in that space would be the cornerstone in writing one’s own literature. If the author can use the experiences to the full, then his literary work will be unique, different from any others.

An autograph session followed and many fans of Mr. Mo Yan queued up for his autograph.





The Mongols – Its Past, Present and Future

Date & Time: 16:00 - 18:30 Saturday, September 16, 2006

Venue: ACROS Fukuoka Event Hall

Participants: Approximately 200

1 Theme: “Beyond Nations and Boundaries”

2 Program: Outline of the Forum and Introduction of Speakers

Sugiyama Masaaki (Professor, Kyoto University)

Panel Discussion

First Part: “Chinggis Khan and the Mongol Empire”

Second Part: “Mongolia in Eurasia – Present and Future of Mongolia”

Panelists: Shagdaryn Bira (Academic Prize Laureate)

Karima Fumitoshi (Professor, The University of Tokyo)

Kimura Ayako (Visiting Associate Professor, The University of Tokyo)

Hakamada Shigeki (Professor, Aoyama Gakuin University)

Morikawa Tetsuo (Professor, Kyushu University)

Yoshida Junichi (Professor, Waseda University)

Coordinator: Sugiyama Masaaki

3 Outline:

This year marks the 800th anniversary since Chinggis Khan became the emperor of the great Mongol Empire. Commemorating the prizewinning of Professor Bira, this forum was attended by a real mixture of people, talking about the grand story of past, present and future of Mongolia which dashed through the Eurasia Continent via Mongolia, China and the Middle East, transcending peoples and boundaries. The first part picked up the theme of ‘Chinggis Khan and the Mongol Empire.’ Displaying an ancient map, “Konitsu Kyori Rekidai Kokuto no Zu” that belongs in the Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University at the venue, panelists discussed about what influence Mongolia exerted on the world during the 13th and 14th centuries.

In the second part, each of the panelists talked about ‘Mongolia in Eurasia - Present and Future of Mongolia’ from the point of view of a specialist.



袴田 茂樹氏
Professor Hakamada Shigeki



森川 哲雄氏
Professor Morikawa Tetsuo



吉田 順一氏
Professor Yoshida Junichi

A video message of a Mongolian sumo wrestler, Hakuho, congratulating Professor Bira, was shown in the midst of the forum. A Mongolian popular boy music band, ‘Camerton’, presented their songs with powerful yet translucent voice to conclude the forum.



In Search for New Regional Order

Date & Time: 13:30 - 15:30 Saturday, September 16, 2006

Venue: ACROS Fukuoka Event Hall

Participants: Approximately 130

1 Theme: “History of Maritime Asia”

2 Program: Outline and Introduction of Speakers

Suehiro Akira (Professor, The University of Tokyo)

Keynote Speech

Hamashita Takeshi (Professor, Academic Prize Laureate)

Panel Discussion

Panelists: Hamashita Takeshi

Takara Kurayoshi (Professor, University of the Ryukyu)

Hattori Hideo (Professor, Kyushu University)

Hayase Shinzo (Professor, Osaka City University)

Coordinator: Professor Suehiro Akira

3 Outline:

The forum started with Professor Suehiro, introducing Professor Hamashita and his achievements as well as the panel members to the audience.

In his keynote speech, Professor Hamashita argued about Asia, historically being connected with the city-to-city relations rather than that of the country-to-country level, by exemplifying model cases of Ryukyu, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. He also said the present and the future challenge we face is and will be how to create the network of coastal cities of Asia. “Hereafter, how will Fukuoka transmit and receive economic-geographical and cultural-geographical features to and from the rest of Asia. This issue is of a great historical interest,” concluded the Professor.

A panel discussion followed. Professor Takara spoke of the Ryukyuan history in which he commented Ryukyu had enjoyed frequent exchanges with various areas of Asia over the sea. Professor Hayase referred to Setouchi Regions and Nagasaki as a specific example of studying history, in which he said if you observe the history from marine side, then the view is different from the conventional interpretation of inland-looking history. Commenting on the relationship between Asia and Japan in medieval times of Hakata, Professor Hattori provided clues for traces of the name ‘tobo,’ Chinese settlements in Japan and relics of minting of coins.

At the end of the forum, all panelists exchanged their views on maritime Asia.



Pakistani Beauty in a Living Heritage

Date & Time: 16:00 - 18:00 Sunday, September 17, 2006

Venue: ACROS Fukuoka Event Hall

Participants: Approximately 70

1 Theme: “Portraying a Cultural Crossroad”

2 Program: Outline and Introduction of Speakers

Fujihara Keiyo (Professor, Kyushu University)

Panel Discussion

Panelists: Uxi Mufti (Arts and Culture Prize Laureate)

Asada Miharuru (Researcher of Pakistani Culture)

Konishi Masatoshi (Professor Emeritus, Rikkyo University)

Coordinator: Professor Fujihara Keiyo

3 Outline:

“The Circarama Box,” a multi-image show produced by Dr. Mufti was shown at the beginning of the forum. The images traced the roots of Pakistani culture by traveling through whole of Pakistan along the Indus River and the beauty instantly drew audience into the charm of Pakistan.

At the panel discussion, Dr. Mufti first gave the audience a detailed introduction of Pakistani culture while showing additional footage. He said that the Pakistani culture, no matter how old it is, has maintained its old tradition in the present, and is really a living traditional culture.

At the following forum, panelists held a discussion on antiquity, continuity, diversity, oral tradition and uniformity, the five major characteristics of Pakistani culture presented by Dr. Mufti. Professor Konishi asserted the geographical importance of Pakistan as a cultural crossroad. He said “Pakistan, being the center of a huge cultural circle encompassing Central Asia and India, is where the cultures of east, west, south, and north meet and create dynamic changes.” Ms. Asada commented on the diversity of Pakistani culture, saying that culture of Pakistan cannot be seen if you try to see it within its border.

Finally, Dr. Mufti said that both Japan and Pakistan belong in the East. We want to keep our Oriental sense of value with sufficient recognition of the difference between the East and the West.



*** 学校訪問 ***
SCHOOL VISITS

飯倉中央小学校

日時：9月15日(金) 10:45～12:15

訪問者：莫言(大賞受賞者)

生徒：5,6年生 約100名

5,6年生が大きな拍手で莫言氏を出迎えた。最初に、莫言氏の作品『白い犬とブランコ(邦題)』が原作の映画『暖』を鑑賞した。児童たちは、中国の農村風景や人々の暮らしを熱心にみていた。

続いて莫言氏が、食べ物を粗末にはしてはいけないという物語「雪と餅」を話した。その後、「私のこども時代のころ」と題して、小学校を中退し、鳥や牛に話しかけていたことなどの話をする、児童たちは興味深く聞き入っていた。莫言氏は「時代が違って、人や自然を愛し敬うことが大切」と語った。その後、児童から「莫言先生は、こどもが好きですか」と聞かれ、莫言氏から「皆さんが一番」との答えが返ると、大きな拍手が会場を包んだ。



Ikura Chuo Elementary School

Date & Time: 10:45 - 12:15
Friday, September 15, 2006

Visitor: Mr. Mo Yan, Grand Prize Laureate

Students: Approximately 100 fifth and sixth graders

The fifth and sixth graders welcomed Mr. Mo Yan with a loud applause. First, they watched “Nuan,” a movie based on Mr. Mo Yan’s work, *The White Dog and Swing*. The children stared intently at the scenes of rural areas and people’s daily lives in China projected on the screen.

Mr. Mo Yan then told children a story of “Snow and Rice Cake,” in which the importance of cherishing food was taught. His next story was about his childhood of how he forced to drop out of primary school, how he spoke to birds and cows, while the students listened intently. Mr. Mo Yan commented how important it is to love and respect one another and nature irrespective of the era we are in.

Asked if he likes children, Mr. Mo Yan replied “You are the best!” which caused a shower of applause.



学校訪問 SCHOOL VISITS

南片江小学校

日時：9月15日(金) 11:30～13:00

訪問者：シャグダリン・ビラ(学術研究賞受賞者)

生徒：1～4年生 約360名

PTAの方々手作りしたモンゴルの国旗を振って、また児童たちはきれいな花でつくったアーチを持って、ビラ氏を温かく出迎えた。

1年生から4年生までの児童たちが参加した授業では、ビラ氏がオルティンドーというモンゴルの歌や、モンゴルの伝統住居「ゲル」や馬に乗った子どもたちの写真を紹介し、児童たちは興味深そうに説明を聞いていた。

また、歴史学者のビラ氏は、「歴史というのは、国のことだけでなく、ひとりひとりにあるものです。皆さんもこれから自分の歴史をしっかりとつくって欲しいと思います」と児童たちに語りかけた。

授業終了後、4年生の教室で、給食を一緒に食べ、楽しい一日を過ごした。

Minami Katae Elementary School

Date & Time: 11:30 - 13:00
Friday, September 15, 2006

Visitor: Professor Shagdaryn Bira, Academic Prize Laureate

Students: Approximately 360 first to fourth grade pupils

Parents with Mongolian national flags and children holding arches of handmade paper flowers warmly welcomed Professor Bira.

At the program participated by the first to fourth graders, Professor Bira first let the children listen to a Mongolian song of Urtyn duu and see photos of Gel, a Mongolian house, and children on horses. Students turned sympathetic ears to his talk.

Being a historian, Professor Bira spoke to the children. "History relates to its country as well as an individual living in the country. I hope each of you will make your own history firmly and solidly."

The laureate enjoyed eating lunch with fourth graders in their classroom before leaving the school. It was indeed a pleasant day for the laureate and the children.



*** 学校訪問 ***
SCHOOL VISITS

筑紫丘高等学校

日 時：9月15日(金) 16:00～17:00

訪問者：濱下 武志(学術研究賞受賞者)

生 徒：1～3年生 約130名

濱下氏が、1～3年生の生徒を前に、「華人とムスリムの出会いと交わり:タイ南部の林姑娘伝説」という演題で講演を行った。氏のこれまでの研究やアジア各地での豊富な体験に基づいて、「文化の共存とネットワーク」「文化の多様性と多面性」「沿海都市のネットワーク」「アジアの中の福岡の役割」等について、氏が撮影したアジア各地の写真を示しながら、高校生に分かり易く話した。

講演終了後は生徒から、アジアの文化や経済について熱心な質問が相次いだ。

次代を担う高校生にとって、アジアの文化や歴史に目を向けるたいへん有意義な機会となった。



Chikushigaoka High School

Date & Time: 16:00 - 17:00
Friday, September 15, 2006

Visitor: Professor Hamashita Takeshi,
Academic Prize Laureate

Students: Approximately 130 first to third
grade students

Professor Hamashita picked the topic, ‘Encounter and interactions between Chinese descent and Muslim—Legend of The Lady Linshui in the southern Thailand,’ to lecture in front of first to third year students. Based on his years of research and rich field work in Asian countries, Professor Hamashita spoke comprehensibly of the ‘cultural symbiosis and networking,’ ‘cultural diversity and many faces the culture has,’ ‘coastal cities networks,’ and ‘the role Fukuoka plays in Asia,’ using photos he took in various parts of Asia.

Following his talk, many students ardently asked him various questions one after another about the culture and economy of Asia.

The lecture gave a very important and rare opportunity to the students who will be the leaders of the next generation to turn their eyes to the history and culture of Asia.



学校訪問 SCHOOL VISITS

城南小学校

日時：9月15日(金) 10:45～11:35

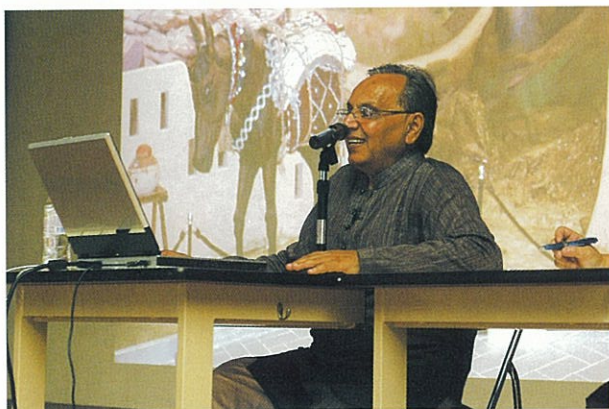
訪問者：アクシ・ムフティ(芸術・文化賞受賞者)

生徒：1～6年生 約780名

会場となった体育館では、6年生が一生懸命に練習したパキスタン国歌の演奏と、全校児童の温かい拍手でムフティ氏を歓迎した。

ムフティ氏は、この日のために用意したというパキスタンの貴重な文化遺産の映像を使用しながら、「パキスタンの文化は何千年も前から受け継がれており、今でも人々の生活の中に生き続けている」と説明し、豊かで多様なパキスタン文化の魅力を子どもたちに紹介した。次々と現れる色彩豊かな映像に、会場からは大きな歓声がわき上がった。

講演終了後も、ムフティ氏は児童たちから握手を求められたり、一緒に記念撮影をしたりと、児童にとっても、そしてムフティ氏にとっても、楽しい文化交流の一日となった。



Jonan Elementary School

Date & Time: 10:45 - 11:35
Friday, September 15, 2006

Visitor: Dr. Uxi Mufti, Arts and Culture Prize Laureate

Students: Approximately 780 first to sixth grade graders

The gymnasium was turned to a venue for welcoming Dr. Uxi Mufti, with music performance of Pakistani national anthem played by the sixth graders and a warm applause by the whole children.

Dr. Mufti showed children images depicting precious Pakistani cultural heritage he prepared solely for this program. He told them that the culture in Pakistan has been inherited for over thousands of years and still live in people's daily lives even now, thus introducing the charm of Pakistani culture. The floor reacted with a great cheer each time a brilliant and colorful image appeared.

Even after his lecture, Dr. Mufti was offered to shake hands and to join in commemorative photos with the children. It was the day of special cultural exchange for both the children and the laureate.

