



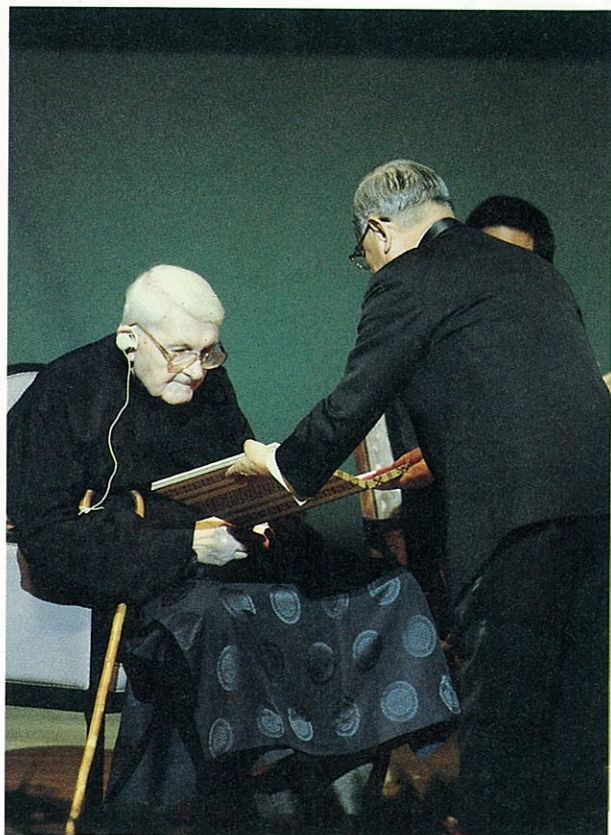
THE FUKUOKA
ASIAN CULTURAL PRIZES

1990
第1回福岡アジア文化賞
創設特別賞

THE FUKUOKA ASIAN CULTURAL PRIZES 1990
SPECIAL COMMEMORATIVE PRIZES



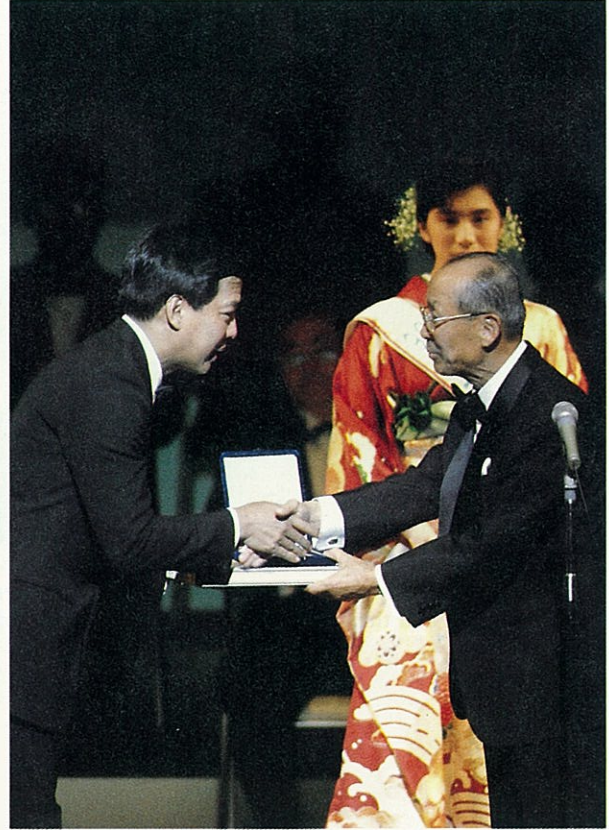
▲福岡アジア文化賞創設特別授賞式
The whole view of the award-giving ceremony stage



▲桑原市長よりジョゼフ・ニーダム氏にメダル、賞状の贈呈
Dr. Joseph Needham given a Medal and a Diploma
of Honor by Mayor Kuwahara



▲贈賞後、握手をかわす李小棠氏と桑原市長
Mr. Li Xiao-Tang shaking hands with Mayor Kuwahara after the award-giving



▲川合理事長より、代理出席のピラボン・カセムシー閣下にメダル、賞状の贈呈
His Excellency Birabhongse Kasemsri, as a substitute, given a Medal and a Diploma of Honor by Director General Kawai



▲黒澤明氏への賞状を読みあげる桑原市長 左は代理出席の黒澤久雄氏
Mayor Kuwahara reading off Diploma of Honor to Mr. Akira Kurosawa
Mr. Hisao Kurosawa as his substitute (left)



▲贈賞後、握手をかわす矢野暢氏と川合理事長
Dr. Toru Yano shaking hands with Director General Kawai after the award-giving



▲授賞式のフィナーレ。花束を贈った子供たち、各国大使御夫妻もステージにあがり、受賞者を讃えました。
The finale of the award-giving ceremony. The children presenting bouquets to the awardees. All the Asian ambassadors and their wives celebrating the prize winners on the stage.



▲晩餐会であいさつをする桑原市長
Mayor Kuwahara making an address at the dinner party



▲ホテル日航福岡での晩餐会
The dinner party at the Hotel Nikko in Fukuoka



▲「筑紫楽所」による雅楽の演奏
The performance of Japanese court music by Chikushi-gakuso



ル堂 創設特別堂

▲講演するジョゼフ・ニーダム氏
Dr. Joseph Needham lecturing at the Commemorative Lectures



▲講演する矢野暢氏
Dr. Toru Yano lecturing at the Commemorative Lectures



第1回 福岡アジア文化賞 創設特別
THE FUKUOKA ASIAN CULTURAL PRIZES 19
▲巴金氏のメッセージを伝える李小棠氏
Mr. Li Xiao-Tang conveying Mr. Ba Jin's message.



▲あいさつをする黒澤久雄氏
Mr. Hisao Kurosawa addressing for his father,
Mr. Akira Kurosawa



▲記念講演会々場
A view of the Commemorative Lectures room

受賞者
RECIPIENT

巴 金 (中国)
BA Jin (China)

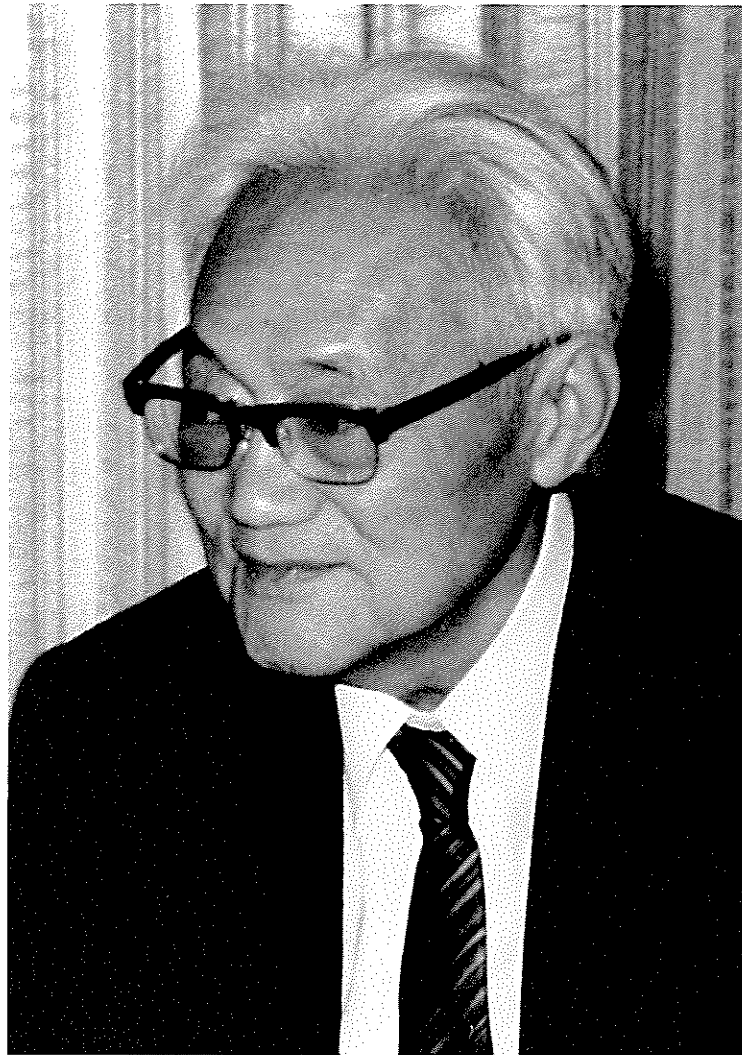
黒澤 明 (日本)
Akira KUROSAWA (Japan)

ジョゼフ ニーダム (英国)
Joseph NEEDHAM (U.K.)

ククリット プラモート (タイ)
Kukrit PRAMOJ (Thailand)

矢野 暢 (日本)
Toru YANO (Japan)

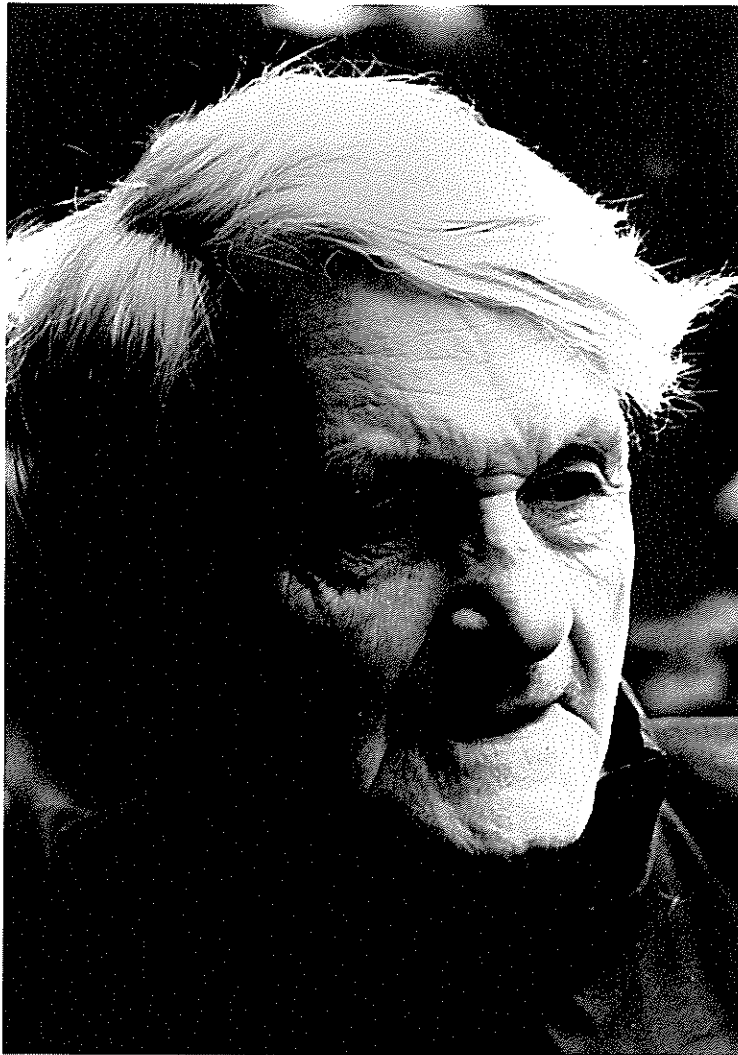
(順番はアルファベット順)
(alphabetical order by surname)



巴 金
BA Jin



黒澤 明
Akira KUROSAWA



ジョゼフ ニーダム
Joseph NEEDHAM



ククリット プラモート
Kukrit PRAMOJ



矢野 暢
Toru YANO

CITATION FOR AWARD

Mr. BA Jin

He is one of the greatest writers in modern and contemporary literature in China. His major works, *The Family*, *Cold Nights* are based upon a theme of love and humanity, and are rated very high internationally. In his books, he consistently calls for the modernization of China. After reinstatement from the Cultural Revolution, not only he critical of the social situation but he also offered sincere self-criticism. Through his literary activities his influence on society has been immeasurable.

Mr. Akira KUROSAWA

Rashomon, the film which he made in 1950 won the Grand Prix at the 12th Venice International Cinema Festival held in 1951. It established an opportunity to let the world appreciate the quality of Japanese films for the first time. At present, he is looked upon as one of the great masters by the film producers and directors of the world and his influence is immeasurable. His achievements in spreading Japanese culture to foreign countries by way of pictures are great.

Dr. Joseph NEEDHAM

He is a worldwide leading authority on the history of Chinese science. His work *Science and Civilisation in China* is one of the greatest works since World War II and has changed the entire view of intellectuals around the world not only towards Chinese civilisation but towards non-European civilisation in general. He also contributed to the establishment of UNESCO and is rated as the 'giant' of the 20th century.

M.R. Kukrit PRAMOJ

He is the highest intellectual in Thailand, who at present is engaged in a wide field of activities as a writer, critic, politician and businessman, etc. *Sii Phaendin* (Four Dynasties), *Lai Chivit* (Many Lives) and *Phai Daeng* (Red Bamboo) are rated very highly among the masterpieces of Thai contemporary literature. *Phai Daeng* has been translated in over 10 European countries and created the sensation by which he won great fame throughout the world.

Dr. Toru YANO

He established an epochmaking style in the Southeast Asian research but he also made glorious scientific achievements. He is a key person in the academic world of social science in Japan. Based on a network of people with this same interest around the globe, he not only planned and managed various international conventions and symposiums but has also contributed greatly to scientific cultural exchanges.

RECIPIENT PROFILE

Name: **BA Jin**

Real Name: **LI Yaotang**

Date of Birth: **November 25, 1904**

Nationality: **Chinese**

Mr. BA Jin was born in 1904 into a rich, large landowner's family in Chengtu, Szechwan Province. His dissatisfaction against the feudalistic environment of those day grew, and 1919 he participated in the anti-imperialistic and anti-feudalistic "May 4th Movement," which spread nationwide originating from Beijing. Especially, he was influenced by anarchism through the books written by Bakunin and Kropotkin.

In 1923, Mr. Ba Jin went to Shanghai and not only studied at the middle school affiliated with the Southeastern University, but he also participated in social movements. He was greatly impressed by the anti-imperialism patriotic "May 30th Movement", and from 1927 to 1928, he went to France and carried out research on the history of the French bourgeois great revolution which took place in the 18th century.

As such, the literary works of Mr. Ba Jin, reflect his experience of the change in times and movements of people and depict eras. His maiden work, *Extinction* among others created great sensation among its readers.

Of his literary works, *The Family*, the first part of a trilogy *Torrent* became his masterpiece and won the most readers of all, thus occupying an important position within the history of Chinese contemporary literature.

During the Cultural Revolution he lost his position but after reinstatement, not only was he critical of the social situation in his *The Essays* but he also offered sincere self-criticism. From December 1981, he assumed the important post of Chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association.

MAJOR WORKS

Miewang (*Extinction*:1929) Aiging De Sanbuku (*Trilogy of love*)

— Wu (*Fog*:1931), Yu (*Rain*:1933) Dian (*Lightening*:1935)

Jia (*The Family*:1933), Chun (*Spring*:1938), Qiu (*Autumn*:1940)

— Jia Chun (a trilogy *Torrent*) Hai De Meng (*Dream of the Sea*:1932)

Changshengta (*Long Life Tower*:1934) Sheu, Qui, Ren(*God, Devil, Man*:1935)

Geiyige Jingai De Youren (*To My Japanese Friends*:1938)

Huo (a trilogy *Fire*:1940-45) Qi Yuan (*The Garden of Rest*:1944)

Di Si Bingshi (*Sickroom No.4*:1946) Hang Ye (*Cold Nights*:1947)

Yang Ling Tang Zhi (1977) Sui Xiang Lu (*The Essays*:1970-86)

Tan Suo Ji (*Collection of Investigation*:1981)

Zhen Hua Ji (*Collection of True Stories*:1982)

Bing Zhong Ji (*Collection in Sickness*:1984)

Wu Ti Ji (*Collection with No Title*:1986)

RECIPIENT PROFILE

Name: **Akira KUROSAWA**
Date of Birth: **March 23, 1910**
Nationality: **Japanese**

Mr. Akira KUROSAWA intended to become a painter, however, at the age of 26, he applied for an assistant director's position and entered the cinema world in 1936. In 1943, he completed Sanshiro Sugata, the first film he had ever directed and was subsequently rated as a promising new talent.

Rashomon, the film which he made in 1950 won the Grand Prix at the 12th Venice International Cinema Festival held in 1951 and not only did it receive world attention but it also established an opportunity to let the world appreciate the quality of Japanese films for the first time.

Later, he received many film awards at Venice, Cannes and other countries as well, and won attention as an international first class director. At present, he is looked upon as one of the great masters by the film producers and directors of the world and his influence is immeasurable.

His achievements in spreading Japanese culture to foreign countries, by way of motion pictures, are considerable. He has received such awards as the Cultural Medal from Japan, The Ramon Magasaysay Award to honor an Asian person for his great service to the community and the Japan Society Award. These awards illustrate the high rating placed upon him for his excellence in the field of culture.

MAJOR WORKS

Sanshiro Sugata (1943)
Tora no O o Fumu Otokotachi (They Who Step on the Tiger's Tail: 1945)
Yoidore Tenshi (Drunken Angel: 1948) Norainu (Stray Dog: 1948)
Rashomon (1950) Ikiru (Living: 1952)
Shichinin no Samurai (Seven Samurai: 1954)
Ikimono no Kiroku (Record of Living Being: 1955)
Kumonosu-jo (The Throne of Blood: 1957)
Donzoko (The Lower Depths: 1957) Yojimbo (1961)
Tsubaki Sanjuro (Sanjuro: 1962) Tengoku to Jigoku (High and Low: 1963)
Akahige (Red Beard: 1965) Dodesukaden (1970) Dersu Uzara (1975)
Kagemusha (1980) Ran (1985) Yume (Dreams: 1990)

RECIPIENT PROFILE

Name: **Joseph NEEDHAM**

Date of Birth: **December 9, 1900**

Nationality: **British**

Born in 1900 into a British doctor's family, Dr.J.NEEDHAM aspired to become a doctor and majored in medicine at Cambridge University. While in medical school, however, he became acquainted with Professor Hopkins, the biologist awarded with the Nobel Prize for his discovering vitamins and started studying biochemistry, thus transferring from the medical world. Among the pre-war specialists in Japan, Dr. Needham was better known as a biochemist and pioneer of embryological biochemistry.

Around the latter part of 1930, he became interested in the history of science in China and this interest deepened furthermore during his time as the head of the British Scientific Mission stationed in China for four years.

Being supported by his religious enthusiasm, diligence and unprecedented creativity, the fruits of his research became crystalized in his life's work *Science and Civilisation in China*. This project, which traces the study of the Chinese people's scientific achievements, is not yet finished and Dr. Needham, at 89 years of age, is still working hard to see its completion. This work is one of the greatest achievements since World War II and has exerted great influence changed the entire view of intellectuals around the world, not only towards Chinese civilisation but towards non-European civilisation in general. This has established the Doctor's name as a worldwide authority in East Asian scientific history.

MAJOR WORKS

Chemical Embryology (1931)

Biochemistry and Morphogenesis (1942)

Chinese Science (1945)

Science Outpost (ed. 1948)

Science and Civilisation in China (1954-)

Grand Titration (1969)

Clerks and Craftsman in China and West (1970)

Celestial Lancets (1980)

Science in Traditional China (1984)

RECIPIENT PROFILE

Name: **Kukrit PRAMOJ**

Date of Birth: **April 20, 1911**

Nationality: **Thai**

In 1950, M.R. Kukrit PRAMOJ established the "Sayam Rat" newspaper company and as the manager, editor and chief editorialist, he actively contributed to the enlightenment of the general public. As a writer, he published the Sii Phaendin (Four Dynasties) in 1951 and then the Lai Chivit (Many Lives) and the Phai Daeng (Red Bamboo) consecutively. Every one of his literary works is rated very highly among the masterpieces of Thai contemporary literature. Phai Daeng has been translated in over 10 European countries and created the sensation by which he won great fame throughout the world.

Not only being an author and journalist, M.R. Kukrit Pramoj has had a colorful career. After progressing through the official and economic worlds, he entered the political world in 1947 and immediately assumed office as Minister of State Affairs. The following year, he worked as Commercial Vice Premier in the Songkhram Phibul cabinet and in 1975 became the 13th Prime Minister of Thailand.

As such, he is rated as one of the few persons who not only possess a career as a politician but as a civilian prime minister as well.

He is also talented as a film and stage actor, music performer and dancer. A highly versatile person in Thai society, M.R. Kukrit Pramoj engages in each activity in the manner of a true Asian intellectual.

MAJOR WORKS

Sii Phaendin (Four Dynasties:1953)

Lai Chivit (Many Lives:1954)

Phai Daeng (Red Bamboo:1955)

RECIPIENT PROFILE

Name: Toru YANO

Date of Birth: April 17, 1936

Nationality: Japanese

At the basis of Dr. Toru YANO's learning, is his deep attachment for the people and climate of Southeast Asia. This stems from his two-year experience in carrying out field work in a village in the southern part of Thailand during his time at graduate school.

His field experience was later repeated and not only did he establish an epochmaking style in the Southeast Asian research but he also made glorious scientific achievements by clarifying the principle peculiar to the Asian society from the point of view of all mankind.

Based on a network of people with this same interest around the globe, he not only planned and managed various international conventions and symposiums but has also contributed greatly to scientific and cultural exchanges.

Highlights of his accomplishments in particular are his achievements in establishing an area study method in the field of social science, which have been very highly valued not only in Japan but throughout the world, and his nomination as a member of the Swedish Royal Scientific Academy in January this year.

In April this year, he became the Director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University, which carries an important role in that field in Japan. At this Center, he is showing an excellent academic leadership aimed at establishing an unprecedented field in Asian studies.

MAJOR WORKS

Contemporary Political History of Thailand and Burma (1968)
Japan's "South-bound Expansion" and Southeast Asia (1975)
The History of "the South-bound Expansion" of Japan (1975)
Japan's Southeast Asian Policy (1978)
Historical Patterns of Japanese Views on Southeast Asia (1979)
The Logics of the World of Southeast Asia (1980)
Japan as a Theater State (1982) The Politics of North-South Problems (1982)
An Invitation to Southeast Asian Studies (2 vols. 1983)
The Structure of the World of Southeast Asia (1984)
Music in 20th Century (1985) The Cold War and Southeast Asia (1986)
Senses of the Statehood (1986) The Significance of Internationalization (1986)
The Civilization of Flow, The Civilization of Stock (1988)
The Nobel Prizes (1988) Japan's Future Shape and Internationalization (1989)
The Age of Mobocracy (1989)

SPEECHES BY PRIZE WINNERS

by Mr. LI Xiao-Tang (on behalf of Mr. BA Jin)

The honorable Mr. Kuwahara, Mayor of Fukuoka City and all the distinguished guests present here! Today I feel highly honored to receive the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize from the City of Fukuoka on behalf of my father Ba Jin, who is also very glad to be awarded with it.

My father has seldom left China nearly for 6 years since he visited Japan in 1984. At first he wished to come to Fukuoka to attend the ceremony but could not for his bad health conditions.

He felt very sorry for it and asked me to transmit his apology to you the benevolent sponsors.

Since publishing his maiden work under the pen name of Ba Jin in 1929, my father Ba Jin has already lived for more than 60 years as a writer. He has expressed his strong protests against the corruption and irrationality in the contemporary Chinese society and the pursuit of noble ideals through several million words in his works. It gives him a great pleasure that Chinese people today still remember his laborious works and they are still read in China, Asia and other countries. He is further very glad to see that the ideals which he has long sought and fought for are already being partially realized in China. And these ideals include the tie-up between Chinese and Japanese people with friendship.

My father is greatly moved by the fact that he is one of the recipients of the first Fukuoka Asian Cultural Special Prizes. He thinks that this prize was awarded to him not because his private work was evaluated, but this was resulted from the citizens of Fukuoka City paying their respects to the Chinese culture with long tradition and history, and from their friendship to Chinese people.

Further he highly praises Fukuoka City for establishing this Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes, and believes that this prize will play an important role in developed Asian culture and improving its position in the world.

My father does not write much today for his high age and health conditions. However, he is determined to devote his last days to furthering the development of friendship between Japanese and Chinese people, like late Mr. Kenzo Nakajima, one of his old friends.

Here I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the City of Fukuoka on behalf of my father Ba Jin for such a grand honor on him. I also would like to offer all the other honorable recipients my hearty congratulations on their reward.

Thank you very much!

SPEECHES BY PRIZE WINNERS

by **Mr. Hisao KUROSAWA** (on behalf of Mr. Akira KUROSAWA)

Thank you very much! Properly speaking, my father Akira Kurosawa should come here to express his thanks to you for the reward, but as the ceremony master informed you before, he has already entered into the production of "the Rhapsody in August" and cannot escape from photographing summer scenes. Since such scenes as the sun light in summer or summer clouds are extremely important themes for this film, he could not attend the ceremony and felt very sorry for it. I was asked by him by telephone the other day to send his best regards to all the recipients and distinguished guests attending the ceremony, and I came here on his behalf.

This film will be released in May next year. Since Akira Kurosawa is the man having no particular merit except in films, he will, I believe, express his thanks to you in this film.

Please understand these situations. I express my heartfelt thanks to you!

SPEECHES BY PRIZE WINNERS

by Dr. Joseph NEEDHAM

I think I am the oldest man here, the oldest of all the recipients today. I would like to speak from this viewpoint.

I express my thanks to all the citizen of Fukuoka City from the bottom of my heart for awarding this prize to me today.

I am say that...that such work worthy of this kind of prize ...especially this prize, plays a role of informing the western people about the details of things in East Asia. And, as a matter of fact, I myself have been playing such a role since I started to write about the scientific history of China.

Toynbee says that Grecian and other Western civilizations have a mechanistic characteristic on one hand. What about China? In my research, I have deeply pursued into this problem.

In the case of the West and China, digging deep in the ground like the excavation to find oil, for instance, was already started in China from 100 B.C. This is an achievement in the civilization or technical field which is related to a research in kinematics. Further machinery were never the only product of the West, but Chinese also made many machines from very old times.

I need not dwell on this subject any longer. I would anyway like to conclude my speech by expressing my heartfelt thanks to the citizen of Fukuoka City for this reward.

SPEECHES BY PRIZE WINNERS

by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand, Mr. Birabhongse KASEMSRI

(on behalf of Mr. Kukrit PRAMOJ)

It is a great pleasure for me to attend the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes awarding ceremony on behalf of Mr. Kukrit Pramoj, the most prominent writer and politician in Thailand who has defended the interest of Thailand people. Please allow me here to read the message from Mr. Pramoj.

"In the first place, I must offer my sincere apology for the absence from this important ceremony. It's very unfortunate that I can not come to Fukuoka due to a long illness, because I wanted to see the cultural background of Fukuoka and its state of development today with my own eyes. However, while greatly moved by the reward of such wonderful Fukuoka Asian Cultural Special Prize, I feel somewhat abashed, for in the rapid worldwide economic growth today, our Thailand culture is being corroded by the economic development and modernization of the country. This is an irreparable loss for us.

Like Japan, Thailand has its own unique culture, which is undoubtful for its temples and other historical remains. The close cultural exchanges between Japan and Thailand in the past are evidenced by the various remains recently discovered at the ruins of a Japanese town located at Ayutaya.

According to the history, Japanese warriors settled at Ayutaya and worked for the king of Ayutaya as the soldiers with dauntless courage. One of their commanders became the governor responsible for controlling a vast district at the southern Thailand. One of the weapons used in Thailand is a royal Japanese sword. In foods, Thailand noodles have the whole content of Japanese sukiyaki. Likewise, you can become aware that a Thailand table service is the same as used in Japanese everyday life. It is a lidded middle-sized china bowl(donburi).

Donburi is the name of an old Thailand capital. And lacquerware. A kind of lacquer of which Japanese name "Chinmai" reminds me of the name of a northern Thailand city, which is a center of lacquerware industry. I've heard that one of Japanese lacquerware has a "Chinmai"- like name.

In reality both Japan and Thailand are facing the same problem in

preserving or protecting their old culture. The problem seems severer to Japan since the Japanese economic growth occurred earlier than the Thailand's. We Thailanders could not become aware until recently that modern progress or development is only possible at the sacrifice of very important old cultural remains.

At the same time, I also know that Japan is highly successful in preserving its traditional culture. So we have many things to learn from Japan in this field. We want to learn from Japan about the right way for us to live in both new and old worlds.

In any country, to preserve its culture is, I think, to preserve it in the mind of natives of the country. Japan has made great achievements in this sense. Thailand culture and religion still live in our Thailanders' mind, but these traditional things are being endangered by new concepts and sense of value.

When people places a new thing in their mind, if they do without considering old landscapes or values, it can lead to no happiness or satisfaction. Now I live in fear and trembling against cultural disasters. These fear and trembling need the consolation by friends to be cured. They need the encouragement by you who have the same mind and will with me. For me living in the present age for the thirst of my mind and spirit, I would highly appreciate your cordial support and encouragement.

SPEECHES BY PRIZE WINNERS

by Dr. Toru YANO

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Being awarded this year's Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize is an experience and honour that, I am sure, will become one of the unforgettable memories of my life. I have been engaged in Asian studies for more than 30 years, and the fact that I have now been awarded a prize which bears the word "Asia" in its name is particularly moving -- all the more so as being awarded the prize with other world's intellectuals of the Asian civilization. I wish to express my deep respect to Mayor Kuwahara of Fukuoka City and to all the others whose discernment has helped establish an award which impresses Asia's importance on all nations in the world.

For 30 years, my life and work have revolved around Asia. It has on occasion been a task more painful than pleasant, and sometimes my work has isolated me from all those surrounding me. Indeed, I cannot but feel that interest in and work on Asia is especially difficult to pursue here in Japan.

In light of these circumstances, it must be considered a truly epoch-making event in the history of Japan that Fukuoka City has created a plaza where all Japanese taking an active interest in Asia can congregate to engage in their work free of tension, and with pride in what they are doing.

Considering the fact that the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes is originally founded in order to explore the excellent studies and achievements by the intellectuals of Asia which enable to bring home to the world that there is a continent called Asia, endowed with its own civilization and dignity, the prize is indeed epoch-making in the history of Japan.

We are observing today how a new chapter is being written in the history of Japan. In this chapter, too -- as in many centuries before, when it provided a window to Japan's Asian neighbors -- Fukuoka is entrusted with very important task. Situated in Japan's western part, in Kyushu, Fukuoka will, I am sure, continue to play a pivotal role in the exchange with Asia.

In conclusion of my speech, I should like to address three messages to the citizens of Fukuoka.

First, I should like all of you to always bear in mind that Japan came into being as part of the Asian world. Also, I should like you to deepen your understanding of the way in which Fukuoka has been interacting with the rest of Asia from antiquity to our own modern age. History is everything. I hope you will use your knowledge of history to better understand how the development of many centuries has shaped the Asian world, and to show sympathy with the many people who are trying to cross the painful gap between their traditions and the requirements of the modern world.

Second, all Asian nations have their own individual histories and cultures. Fukuoka ought to endeavour to help all these countries to accomplish their own developments, each nation building on its own cultural heritage. We all know the problems involved in economic development and modernization -- for instance, urbanization are environmental destruction, or South-South problems, to name only a few. I should like you to face these serious problems without shirking, and to realize that financial contribution alone cannot solve them.

Third, I hope you will turn your attention to the fact that each Asian nation boasts a rich historical and cultural heritage with a vast store of humanity and social ethos. Nations are not business corporations created for the sole purpose of money-making. What nations derive their dignity from is not the economy, but culture and social ethos.

In short, my wish is that Fukuoka may participate in a host of interactions to be put to the test in Asia for higher maturity. In fact, Fukuoka has so many links to other Asian countries that it cannot sever the ties of exchange. To build the international community of the future, all of us Japanese must take an epoch-making step closer to Asia, using Fukuoka with its traditional ties as a foothold.

Fukuoka is giving us the opportunity to establish strong and concrete relationships with the Asian countries. What we have to do now is to end an age when "Living with Asia" was nothing but empty talk, and to turn the slogan into tangible reality.

Thank you for your kind attention.

COMMEMORATIVE LECTURES

Date & Time : 2:00-4:00p.m. Tuesday, September 4, 1990

Place : the Lecture Hall of the Fukuoka City office 15F

The lecture meeting in commemoration of the first Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prizes was held at the hall of the City office. It was settled as a plaza of exchanges between the awardees and citizens of Fukuoka, and about six hundred people attended the meeting.

Dr. Joseph Needham, Dr. Toru Yano and as substitutes, Mr. Li Xiao-Tang, Mr. Hisao Kurosawa and His Excellency Birabhongse Kasemsri gave their messages to the people of Fukuoka.

The hall was lively with an earnest audience. It quite showed a civilized hall.