



The Nippon Foundation Fellowships API Newsletter

for Asian Public Intellectuals (API)

[Issue No. 8 / July 2005]

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THIRD API WORKSHOP: Power, Purpose, Process & Practice in Asia

The Nippon Foundation Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals held its third Workshop at the Sea Hawk Hotel & Resort, Fukuoka, Japan from November 30 to December 4, 2004, on the theme "Power, Purpose, Process and Practice in Asia."



API Fellows, Programme Directors, members of the International Selection Committee, Programme Coordinators and Assistants with Ms. Ayako Sono (front row, sixth from right) and Mr. Yohei Sasakawa (front row, fifth from right)

The photograph shows the participants of the Workshop. A total of 28 API Fellows, members of the International Selection Committee (ISC), the members of the Executive Committee (EXCO), the Directors of the five countries participating in the API Program (Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand), the Coordinators of the API Program, representatives of The Nippon Foundation, the Workshop Director (Dr. Caroline Sy Hau) and the Secretariat responsible for the Workshop. Dr. Koji Tanaka, Director and Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, Dr. Pasuk Phongpaichit and Dr. Chris Baker, Visiting Professors at the Center for Southeast

Asian Studies, Kyoto University also participated in the Workshop. The Host for the Workshop was the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University.

At the Opening Ceremony of the Workshop, the Keynote Speaker, Ms. Ayako Sono, Chairperson of The Nippon Foundation (Ms. Ayako Sono, since end June 2005, stepped down from this position), welcomed the

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From The Editorial Desk



We must first apologise for the large 'gap' between Issue 7 and this issue of the API Newsletter. A number of happenings, all beyond our control, led to the delay. The most serious of which was critical staff members involved in the preparation of this Newsletter leaving us mid-stream on this activity. Please accept our deepest apologies.

This issue concentrates on the latest API Workshop, the third in the series. This Workshop was held in Fukuoka, Japan, from 30 November to 4 December 2004, on the theme 'Power, Purpose, Process and Practice in Asia'.

As with the earlier two Workshops, this Workshop was yet again a very rewarding experience with all participants enthusiastically sharing and discussing experiences and exchanging information and in the process also enjoying each other's company, culture included.

The Host, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, is to be lauded for their excellent hosting. Special thanks to Dr. Koji Tanaka, Dr. Takashi Shiraishi and Naoko Maeno and her office. The dinner at Sankoen, the Japanese Restaurant, geisha girls and all, was the icing on the cake! Some photographs of the Workshop activities are included in this issue of the Newsletter to give those readers who were not present at the Workshop some idea of happenings at the Workshop.

This Newsletter also focuses on the paper of the Speaker at the Workshop, Ms. Ayako Sono, Chairperson of The Nippon Foundation. Ms.

Ayako Sono has stepped down from her position at the Foundation as of 30 June 2005. As the API Fellowships Program came to life under Ms. Ayako Sono's leadership and she addressed the last Workshop, we are sure that Ms. Ayako Sono will continue her interest and support of this program. On behalf of the API community, we take this opportunity to say 'A Big Thank You' to you, Ms. Ayako Sono, for giving this program life and for your interest and support of the program. We wish you all the best for the future!

At the Workshop, in 'Looking at Japan through a Small Window', Ms. Ayako Sono gave us an excellent insight into some deep-rooted cultural practices of the Japanese, and more importantly, explained the rationale for these practices. She also projected the approach of the Japanese in their cultural practices to the success of Japan as a nation. There is much to be learnt from the presentation by Ms. Ayako Sono. Look inside and read the full text of her presentation.

This issue also looks at our Fellows on the field with their projects. From their progress and activity reports, it would appear that projects continue to be successfully worked through. Host Institutions, counterparts, API Fellows, the API community and the Partner Institutions actively assist the Fellows in their work. The end result surely is that knowledge of Asia is definitely increasing and strong networks of mutual interest are being created and strengthened. The voice of API is growing and strengthening.

In addition, this issue also contains updates on research activities by some of the members of the API community, including Fellows who have completed their fellowship activities. Read and be informed as to the activities of the community.

This issue of the Newsletter will be the last issue of the Newsletter that this office will be responsible for. Future issues will come from the office of the Thai Partner Institution, the Coordinating Institution as of 1 June 2005. We wish the Thai PI all success with the Newsletter.

We would like to take this opportunity, to also thank all those who have helped us with the Newsletters. Especially those Fellows who have constantly forwarded materials and photographs for inclusion in the Newsletters. A special 'thank you' to the Foundation and to the Coordinators who have always been supportive with photographs and news items and the distribution of the Newsletters. To all of you a big 'Thank You' and we are sure that all of you will continue to give the same assistance and cooperation to the Thai PI.

As we hand over our coordinating

responsibilities with the API Newsletter, we would like to remind you of what Mr. Tatsuya Tanami, Executive Director (CONGRATULATIONS!) of The Nippon Foundation said at the Second API Workshop. To quote:

'I would like to reiterate the meaning of API:

- *"A" is for Asia: we are rooted in Asian soil, and so we need to engage ourselves in our activities to know each other better, and with our wisdom, gain and share knowledge. We have common concerns and can find our own answers and solutions through collaboration.*

- *"P" is for publicness: we need to work for the public good to make the livelihood of Asians peaceful and prosperous. Informing and changing our societies and institutions are our goal.*

- *"I" is for intellectuals: whether you like it or not, you are public intellectuals. Public intellectuals must be more proactive, not just confine themselves in the ivory towers or their own small worlds; if intellectuals cease to produce ideas, society becomes dormant. So you should never cease to produce your ideas, but you should also be more proactive in making changes for your society.*

All of you are Change Agents and are expected to contribute to your public in a proactive and public manner, to respond to the needs of time and people. There is no end to your work'

With these words echoing in our ears and minds and a fresh surge of adrenalin, let us continue in our efforts to gather information, raise issues, work and network for the betterment of the peoples of Asia.

If you have as yet, to take the big step to keep the API community 'alive' through communicating with each other, working with each other, working with key persons, informing the API community of your activities, informing of changes/achievements and continually informing and disseminating your work and activities, please start as of today!

'THANK YOU!'

Ragayah Haji Mat Zin,
Director, IKMAS, UKM



by Ms. Ayako Sono
Chairperson of The Nippon Foundation

Japan in Asia: Looking at Japan through a Small Window

presented at the Third API Workshop in Fukuoka, Japan on November 30, 2004



I would like to begin by expressing my sincere appreciation to all the API Fellows gathered here, for your dedicated efforts to better understand and experience life in your neighboring countries. I feel a strong bond with all of you, as I believe that we Asians share a common identity. Having said that, I also believe that Asia is a very diverse region and that each Asian country is unique. The renowned 20th century Japanese thinker, Tenshin Okakura, wrote in his famous book "The Ideals of the East" that "Asia is one". When I read this as a student it didn't ring true to me. I wondered why he would say that Asia was one when Asian people were obviously very different from each other. I knew that Tenshin Okakura was a great scholar, but I still did not agree with what he said.

When I was in my twenties, I traveled to many Asian countries, and saw with my own eyes how every country had very different climates and ways of thinking. Through my travels I came to realize the importance of trying to understand others and of people having the freedom to choose their own paths in life. And above all, I came to realize just how important "being different" was in this world.

Then there was the time I visited Beirut in 1975, a couple of years after the first oil shock. During my trip I met with the secretary-general of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Shafiq Al-Haut. Mr. Al-Haut was very surprised when during the course of our conversation I used the phrase, "that's because we are Asians." He told me that he had never heard any other Japanese person say that. But I have never considered myself Western and if I were asked where I belonged to I would say Asia. They might seem a little contradictory, but I hope that you can get some idea of my two different views on Asia.

There are many books on Japan that you can read to get an academic perspective of Japan so I will not talk about those kinds of things here today. Instead, today I would like to share with you, the public intellectuals of Asia, different episodes from everyday life in contemporary Japan that I believe shed light on Japanese culture and people.

As you probably know, the Second World War left Japan devastated. About 220,000 people were killed or wounded in the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. About 3 million people fell victim to the Pacific War. Tokyo was burned to the ground by bombers during the war, so people lived in small huts built from scrap wood and metal. People were lucky to have potatoes and pumpkins to eat. Eggs were out of the question and most children had never seen a banana or chocolate bar in their life. But the Japanese people succeeded in rebuilding their country from scratch in a relatively short period of time. In fact, Japan's post-war recovery progressed at such speed that I could literally see the country changing before my eyes.

In my opinion, one of the factors that helped Japan's recovery was the frugality of its people. This is a characteristic that most young people in Japan today no longer have. At that time, old Japanese homes were made out of wood and paper. This wasn't necessarily because people couldn't afford to build brick homes. It was simply that homes made out of wood and paper best suited the Japanese climate. One problem with these houses was that the insulation was not very good. So Japanese families survived the cold by huddling around the *kotatsu*. A *kotatsu*, for those who have never seen one, is a foot warmer with a quilt over it. This was a wonderful invention for two reasons. It saved energy by heating

the smallest surface area possible and more importantly it brought the family together. For meals people ate rice with salted fish and vegetables. The fish and vegetables were salted so that people could eat more rice. People led very simple and modest lives, but it was not because they were trying to rationalize the fact that they were poor. By fusing imagination and materialistic simplicity, they were trying to create a country rich in spiritual and cultural wealth.

The *tokonoma* is a good example of this fusion of imagination and simplicity. The *tokonoma* is a small space in a traditional Japanese room. It is about one meter deep and two or three meters wide at most. People use the *tokonoma* as a space for expressing themselves. They enrich their souls by decorating the wall with a hanging-scroll of landscapes or calligraphy. This is something that requires both imagination and creativity.

Another good example is the teahouse. I am not an expert in the tea ceremony, so I am not familiar with all the details, but a teahouse is only four and a half tatami mats big. The entrance is very small and you have to duck your head in order to enter the room. Anyone entering the teahouse, even if you are the teacher or royalty, have to bow their heads. In the olden days, samurai had to remove their swords from around their waist before entering the teahouse. The only things that are served in a teahouse are small sweets and tea. Teatime in a teahouse isn't a luxurious event like "high tea" in England. If anything I suppose you would call it "low tea." The aim of the tea ceremony is to bring people's hearts together in these modest surroundings and fully incorporate the riches of the four seasons. For example, the sweets that are served in the teahouse change with the seasons. The sweets take the

Japan in Asia:

Looking at Japan through a Small Window
cont'd...

shape and color of autumn leaves in the autumn, cherry blossoms in the spring and so on. This celebration of the four seasons is also found in literature and philosophy. Also, in most cases, a teahouse is decorated with a single flower, which wilts by the end of the day. Needless to say, artificial flowers are never used. In my garden, I grow a flower called Ooyama Renge. It has an impressive fragrance that you can smell from several meters away. It is a wonderful flower with beautiful white petals and perfect leaves. But it only blooms for half a day. Teahouses are decorated with these kinds of flowers to remind us of the transience of life.

It is because we treasure this kind of use of the imagination that we do not associate a house made from wood and paper with being poor. This is one aspect of our culture. For example, Ise Jingu, the famous Shinto shrine near Nagoya, is made entirely of wood. There are no marble statues or gold-coated structures in the shrine grounds. The temples are rebuilt every twenty years. This has been the tradition for the past 1300 years. Ise Jingu is a treasure trove of culture. Everything in the shrine is from the natural world. For example, there is a beautiful stream running through the shrine grounds called Isuzugawa. This stream was created by altering the surrounding landscape so that water would stream down into the grounds. Another interesting aspect of Ise Jingu is how evergreen and deciduous trees are planted together. When the leaves fall to the ground and return to soil, it creates a layer of soil with a high water-retaining capacity. Planting evergreen and deciduous trees together ensures that all soil has a high water retention capacity and not only the areas where the deciduous trees are planted. People knew the importance of this from hundreds of years ago.

The grounds of Ise Jingu are surprisingly modest and very much like a regular park. The main temple is located at the center of the inner shrine. On each side of the main temple are storehouses. In the Eastern Storehouse they keep gifts or 'Cadeau' in French or 'Gohei' in Japanese. 'Gohei' are sacred paper strips that symbolize purity in the Shinto faith and serve as offerings to the gods. In the Western Storehouse they

keep specifications for the temples. These specifications contain instructions on how to rebuild the temples every twenty years. It specifies what needs to be rebuilt, the clothing that should be worn, and measurements of the various sections of the shrine. This is reminiscent of the Book of Numbers in the Old Testament, which also includes different measurements for temples. The specifications of Ise Jingu may not be as old as those in the Book of Numbers, but it is still amazing that such records have been preserved for hundreds of years.



*'...meticulous planning is
one aspect of Japanese
culture'*



Another interesting fact about the trees planted in shrine grounds is that there is always enough wood to be able to rebuild the temple ten times. This means that there is two hundred years worth of wood in the shrine grounds. Not only are there a sufficient number of trees, but also the right kinds and sizes of trees. For example, a very thick tree needs to be used for the central pole of the main temple. So the right kind of trees has been planted well in advance so that they can be used for the central pole when the time comes. This kind of meticulous planning is one aspect of Japanese culture.

While employing very advanced ideas in some respects, Ise Jingu's every day operations are administered in a highly traditional manner. On the Northern corner of the outer shrine is a small hut called a *mikedono*. Everyday in this hut a fire is made by rubbing wooden sticks together and food is prepared to serve to the gods. And every morning and evening the senior priest walks across the gravel paths in traditional clothes and wooden sandals to serve this food to Amaterasu, the Sun Goddess.

The rapid development of Japan's electronics industry may seem at sharp contrast with this kind of traditional culture. But they are both similar in that they reflect the meticulous nature of Japanese people. For example, Japan's land surface is quite small and people live in small houses, so we make things as small and light as possible,

but with great attention to quality and precision. There was a time when people ridiculed this trend, saying that Japanese culture was small in both size and substance. Carpenters in the olden days would scold their apprentices if they tried to use a scale. If they were true professionals they were supposed to be able to measure things accurately just by looking at them. In recent years, we have seen many structures collapse or change shape even though every inch of the structure has been measured using the most advanced technology. But traditionally, Japanese culture has required great precision and it is this passion for precision that led to the success of Japan's electronics industry.

I would like to share with you three interesting episodes related to the meticulous nature of Japanese people. The first episode is from the time I met the former Secretary of Commerce of the United States at an event sponsored by the foundation. The Secretary of Commerce told me that he had lost a button from his blazer. As you know, blazers have all different kinds of buttons, so when you lose one, it is very difficult to find a replacement. It is also a nuisance because one can't hide his belly and his wife scolds him when he gets home. When the Secretary told me about how he had lost his button, it occurred to me that the hotel might have some spare buttons since they often had American guests. So next morning I called the front desk and asked if they had a spare blazer button I could have. They told me that they didn't have a button that they could give me, but asked me when the Secretary had arrived at the hotel. I told the front desk that I was pretty certain that the Secretary had arrived the day before, and I was told that they would look for it and keep it in an envelope at the front desk if they found it. And sure enough, when I went down to the front desk, an envelope was waiting for me. When I saw the Secretary later that day I handed him the envelope containing a button. He was very surprised because it was indeed the same button he had lost the day before. This was only possible because the hotel had a highly organized lost and found system that recorded exactly what time and day something was found.

The second episode is about a factory of a Japanese electronics company. This particular electronics company has factories all over Japan producing the same part of an electronic appliance. Out of all the

factories, there was one factory that had a slightly higher error rate than the others. What may not seem like a big deal to me, was certainly a big deal for the people working in the factory, and they were very disappointed by this. One day, two workers, a young man and woman fresh out of high school, were chatting in the garden outside of the factory during their lunch break, watching the trains that passed nearby their factory. As they were watching the trains, it occurred to them that the trains might be the reason their factory had a high error rate. So they did many experiments and found out that although their work was not affected when regular trains passed by, when a freight train with 40 to 50 cars passed by at a very slow speed, the increase in vibration levels caused the work desks to shake slightly, which in turn caused the workers to produce imperfect parts. Upon finding this out, the tables were fixed so that the vibrations would not affect them and the problem was solved. The two young workers both received a cash reward of just 5000 yen. The two of them were driven not by the desire for money or promotion but the simple desire to improve the quality of work at their factory. This is the mark of a true professional. In Japan there is only a small percentage of amateurs or people who sell their labor for an hourly wage.

The third episode is about an editor that I work closely with. One day, he was told by an old writer to come out all the way to the rural town where he lived to pick up a manuscript he had just completed. You can send manuscripts by email these days, but some of the older, more conservative writers still prefer to work with pen and paper. The editor went to pick up the manuscript as he was dealing with an old person and thought that it would be a good opportunity to try the region's speciality *sake*. On the way back from the writer's home, the editor caught a taxi to go back to the station, but along the way, the taxi slipped off the road and fell into the ocean. The quick thinking editor opened the door as the car was falling, and not only managed to swim to safety, but also managed to save the manuscript as well. The taxi driver unfortunately died in the accident. So it was a very serious accident, but the editor never told me about it, probably because he didn't want me to go on about how lucky he was. I was told about it by his wife who was very grateful that her husband had

survived the accident. According to her, the taxi company paid for his clothes that were ruined, but a little later they realized that the glasses he had kept in his breast pocket were missing. But they were just happy that he was alive and didn't really care about the glasses. Then about two months after the accident, they received a package from the police. And inside the package were his glasses. Since it had been a fatal accident, the police had sent down divers to retrieve the car from the ocean. And in the process, one of the divers noticed the glasses and picked them up thinking that they might belong to someone involved in the accident. This is another wonderful example of true professionalism.



'The cost of corruption is poverty'



It is said that people in Japan use and waste things a lot these days. But it is also part of Japanese culture to take good care of things as in the examples of the glasses and blazer button. And we have a great respect for people who take good care of things, regardless of whether the thing belongs to them or someone else. The most obvious example is how every year the Emperor himself puts on rubber boots and goes out into the special fields in the Imperial Palace grounds to plant rice. In India, work that requires you to bend over is considered lowly work. In Japan, however, agriculture is recognized as an important foundation of life. Therefore, the Emperor shows his respect for farming in this way. Another example is how the Empress breeds silkworms to make silk. When I visited the Imperial Palace, the Empress was wearing work trousers made out of kimono fabric. The first thing that the Empress did when she saw me was apologize for the way she was dressed. She was apparently dressed in work trousers because she was showing her silkworms to her granddaughters. The silkworms that the Empress keeps are called *yamamayu* or mountain silk worms. Silkworms these days have been modified so that they produce very fine and smooth silk unlike the less refined silk produced by *yamamayu*. The reason

that the Empress breeds mountain silkworms is to make silk that can be used for repairing the things stored in the Shosoin Storehouse. The Shosoin Storehouse was built in the eighth century as a storehouse for the purpose of storing imperial treasures. At the time, all silk products were made from *yamamayu*, so in order to repair the silk products in the storehouse, there is a need to make silk from *yamamayu*. In other words, the Empress is producing precious *yamamayu* for the Shosoin Storehouse.

When I visited the construction site for the Three Gorges Dam in China, I asked one of the members of the Chinese Communist Party how many people were going to have to move out from the site as a result of the construction project. He told me 1.2 million people. So I told him that it was amazing that China could do that. In Japan it would be difficult to move even twelve people, because everybody would claim their right to keep living in their own homes. To this, the party member responded, "that's because Japan is the world's greatest socialist country." This is a funny story but it also gives you food for thought. Japan is obviously not a communist country. It is a liberal capitalist country. But it is also true that nobody is outrageously rich or so poor that they are starving. One of Japan's biggest weaknesses as a country may be that the people do not understand what it means to be poor. Poverty has been eradicated from Japanese society. Japanese people make precise products and there is very little corruption. In a recent BBC news report the newscaster said something that really stuck in my mind. He said, "The cost of corruption is poverty." I think this is very true. I believe that it is because Japan has so little corruption that we have a relatively equitable society where nobody is outrageously rich but nobody is living in poverty either.

The day will come when Japan will experience a serious fall. The danger of a collapse is always lurking around the corner. We must continue to work hard to prevent this collapse and I think that there is much we can learn from Southeast Asia. Each and every one of us is a teacher in life. So what I would like to ask you is to learn from both the bad and good aspects of Japan as well as your other Asian neighbors. This is the humble message that I wanted to share with you tonight. Thank you. **API**

Third Api Workshop:
Power, Purpose, Process & Practice In Asia
 cont'd...

participants with the following words;

'I feel a strong bond with all of you, as I believe that we Asians share a common identity. Having said that, I also believe that Asia is a very diverse region and that each Asian country is unique.'

And then she continued with;

'When I was in my twenties, I travelled to many Asian countries, and saw with my own eyes how every country had very different climates and ways of thinking. Through my travels I came to realize the importance of trying to understand others and of people having the freedom to choose their own paths in life. And above all, I came to realize just how important "being different" was in this world.'

The full text of Ms. Ayako Sono's address to the Workshop is included in this Newsletter.

Echoing Ms. Ayako Sono were the Fellows' papers. The papers presented highlighted the findings of their research projects. The projects dealt with the many social, cultural, political, technological, environmental and economic aspects that shape and transform everyday life.

The presentations at the Workshop were centred on the three themes of the API Fellowships programme, namely:

- Changing identities and their social, historical and cultural contexts
- Reflection on the human condition and the search for social justice
- The current structure of globalisation and possible alternatives

In suggesting the framework for the Workshop discussions, Workshop Director Dr. Hau made the following observation;

'Increasing geographical proximity, technological advances, intensifying flows and exchanges whether of capital, information, products, or people within and across borders, new opportunities and political, legal and social norms, emerging actors and social formations, but also uneven distribution of power and wealth, conventional and unconventional forms of violence or conflict or exclusion, poverty and exploitation, and economic, political, social, intellectual and environmental crises, are leaving their imprints on everyday life, and on institutions, ideas, interests, imagination, and identities.'

Dr. Hau then raised the following question of the audience;

'How might we go about understanding and acting on the power relations and the different purposes, processes, and practices 'from above' and 'from below' which now characterize the region?'

She then concluded as follows, *'I have chosen the 4 Ps — power, purpose, practice, and process — because they represent the four keys, if somewhat abstract concerns, that organize most, if not all, of the presentations that will be made over the next few days.'*

The presentations at the Workshop were grouped under five general topics in five panels as follows:

- Policies and Practices
- Participation and Negotiation
- Safeguarding Rights
- Human Security
- Arts & Identities

The 28 API Fellows presenting papers at the Workshop were requested to present their project findings and work with each other on issues of mutual



Hui Seng Kin making a presentation



Addinul Yakin (3rd from left) presenting his paper



Raquel raising a point for discussion

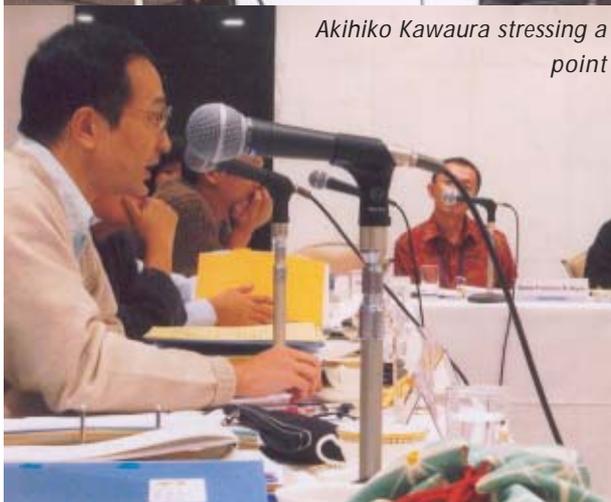


Wataru Fujita providing a clarification

Nilubol making her presentation



Akihiko Kawaura stressing a point



Workshop Director (Caroline Hau) proposing a frame-work for the Workshop discussions



(from left) Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Dr. Jose M. Cruz, S.J. and Persida Rueda Acosta



interest bearing in mind the objectives of the Fellowships. All the Fellows were required to make presentations of their papers and participate both in the open forums in the plenary sessions and in the question and answer sessions of the Workshop.

The following is a brief summary of the composition of the panels, their main research findings and conclusions;

Policies and Practices:

Chair: Dr. Prawase Wasi

Discussant: Dr. Jose M. Cruz, S.J.

Panelists:

Addinul Yakin (Indonesia)

Title of Paper: *Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Policies in Promoting Sustainable Development in Asia*

Agus Eko Nugroho (Indonesia)

Title of Paper: *The Perspectives toward the East Asian Monetary Cooperation: The Cases of Thailand and Malaysia*

Tai Lee Ming (Malaysia)

Title of Paper: *Evaluation of Asian Development Bank's Project Induced Involuntary Resettlement. A Case Study of a Highway Project in India*

Muktasam (Indonesia)

Title of Paper: *A Study of Rural Development in Two Asian Countries: A Benchmarking Process for Best Practices*

Yayan Indriatmoko (Indonesia)

Title of Paper: *Orang Asli, Land Security and Response to the Dominant Society: Case Study of the Tanjung Rambai Temuan, Ulu Langat District, Selangor, Malaysia*

Addinul Yakin saw a need for more internationally binding laws on the environment in Asia and for Japan to play a more international role in this area. Agus was of the view that the Chiang Mai initiative had seen a new perspective of cooperation in East Asia. He also suggested that in dealing with poor market development, the challenge is in harmonising the wide differences in market infrastructure in most countries of the region and in dealing with the operations of the bonds' market. Agus was also of the view that a common currency for the region might be possible only in the long run. Tai Lee Ming made the recommendation that the ADB develop a computerised data base management system to be in place for its programs before embarking on the programs. Muktasam informed that the best practices in rural development demonstrate the critical role of the community, government and NGOs in promoting community participation. In his view, the best practices from Malaysia and Thailand provide examples for other Asian countries on how to promote more effective rural development. Yayan had the following recommendation to make, 'that natural integration of the Orang Asli with the mainstream society be a natural process'. He added that as land is essential to the Orang Asli existence and well being, the Orang Asli claim to the traditional land must be recognised and accepted.

Participation and Negotiation

Chair: Dr. Taufik Abdullah

Discussants: Dr Surichai Wun'Gaeo & Dr. Chris Baker

Panelists:

Akihiko Kawaura (Japan)

Title of Paper: *Globalization and Local Institutions*

Mami Nakamura (Japan)

Title of Paper: *The Role of Development Workers in the Process of Community Development: Learning from Experiences of CODI in Thailand*

Wataru Fujita (Japan)

Title of Paper: *Creating Community Forests—Comparative Analysis of Socio-Political Structure in Thailand and Indonesia*

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cont'd...



Factory Visits



Wimonrart Issarathumnoon (Thailand)

Title of Paper: *A Study of Machizukuri, the Bottom-up Approach Conservation of the Historic Communities in Japan for Adaptation to the Conservation of the Rattanakosin Area, Bangkok, Thailand*

Hui Seng Kin (Malaysia)

Title of Paper: *Dam Opposition Network and Trends in Thailand and Japan*

Tan Pek Leng (Malaysia)

Title of Paper: *Effective Modes of Citizen Participation in Enhancing Governance*

Akihiko Kawaura, based on his project work in Thailand, concluded that there is a strong need for countries to consider the long term consequences of their development efforts. Mami Nakamura was of the view that the meaning of development and a belief in the creativity of people must be considered in the development process. Wataru Fujita emphasized the importance of communication or mutual trust between villagers, officers and NGOs in the creation of communities. In his view, a feed-back system based on mutual trust will truly reflect the people's needs. Wimonrart concluded that development of the local Latagosin area while conserving the area's heritage will make the Latagosin area a 'living heritage' for Bangkok. Hui Seng Kin was of the view that the gap between dam proponents and opponents is narrowing. 'There are more equal platforms to-day' in discussions on the construction of dams he says. Tan Pek Leng concluded from her research experience that the practice of decentralization does not seem to be motivated by the wanting to promote democracy. She adds, 'There is definitely a persistence of contestations between the people and the government'.

Safeguarding Rights

Chair: Dr. Surichai Wun'Gaeo

Discussants: Dr. Pasuk Phongpaichit & Dr. Rogayah Hj Mat Zin

Panelists:

Rajeswari Kanniah (Malaysia)

Title of Paper: *Farmers' Rights to Seeds in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand*

Doram Torres Dumalagan (Philippines)

Title of Paper: *Economic Globalization and Its Impact on Consumer Rights*

Ubonrat Siriyuvasak (Thailand)

Title of Paper: *Peoples' Media and Communication Rights in Indonesia and the Philippines*

Nilubol Chai-itthipornwong (Thailand)

Title of Paper: *Thai Judges deliberately Stay Silent in Applying Constitutional "Traditional Community Right" Clause in Court Cases*

Persida V. Rueda-Acosta (Philippines)

Title of Paper: *Excerpts from the Comparative Study of the Free Legal Aid Systems of Japan, Thailand, and the Philippines*

Rajeswari informed that Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand use the UPOF model even though the majority of farmers are subsistence farmers and farm seeds dominate the seeds supply. She also informed that farmer's rights in these countries have a strong breeder's rights protection. All three countries however criminalise the farmers' act of saving and

selling protected seeds. She elaborates, 'If a farmer uses/saves the seeds of a company, and grows it, the state comes after him on behalf of the company. So, it has become a criminal act instead of what it used to be, civil rights'. Doram is of the view that the laws and regulations in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia provide a wider ray of protection to consumers. However, he questions as to whether these laws and regulations are adequate responses to economic globalisation. Ubonrat was of the view that one important need in the area of consumer rights is the 'democratization of the media structure'. That is, people networking, speaking and participating through all the new means of information technology. Nilubol recommends judicial activism for Thailand in addition to learning from the IRIAI-KEN court cases of Japan. Rueda-Acosta recommends the establishment of a solid and



Local Secretariat: Naoko and Satoko

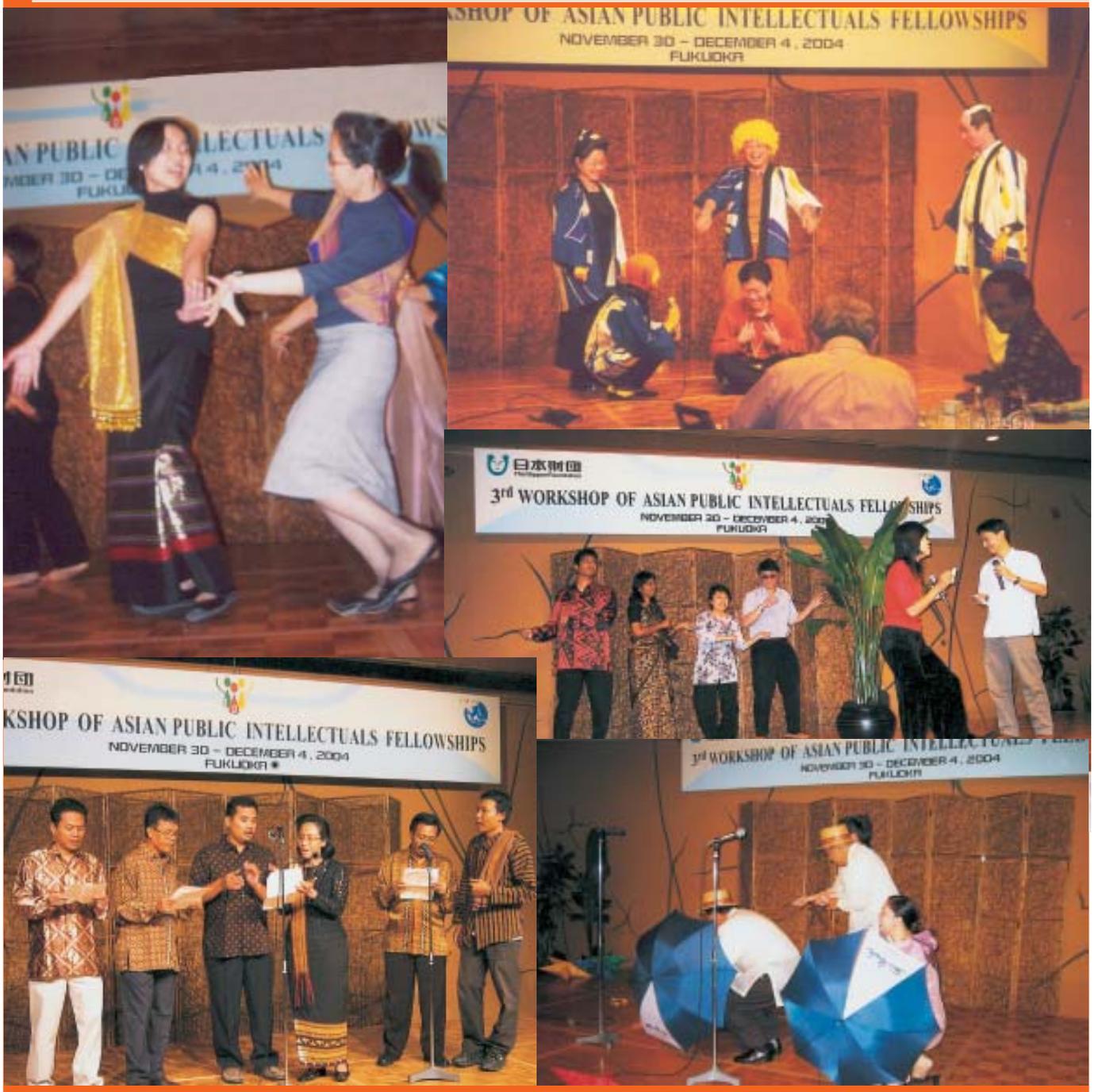
adoptive free legal aid system in every state to ensure that human rights of every individual, whether a citizen or a foreigner, can be protected and promoted.

Human Security

Chair: Dr. Ragayah Haji Mat Zin

Discussants: Dr. Takashi Shiraishi & Dr. Prawase Wasi

Cultural Night



Panelists:

Isagani Antonio Fabella Yuzon (Philippines)

Title of Paper: *Social Protection of the Informal Sector in Southeast Asia*

Raquel F. Pastores-Corro (Philippines)

Title of Paper: *The Impact of Globalization on Migrant Workers in Malaysia and Japan in the Areas of Employment and Labor Standards*

Carlo Irwin Able Panelo (Philippines)

Title of Paper: *Tri-Country Assessment of Health Reform*

Phua Kai Lit (Malaysia)

Title of Paper: *Population Ageing and the Organization and Financing of Social Security, Health and Other Social Services for the Elderly in Japan*

Mangestuti Agil (Indonesia)

Title of Paper: *Prospect of Traditional Medicines of the Philippines and*

Indonesia for Complementary and Alternative Therapy in the Era of Globalization

Isagani was of the view that governments should stop marginalising the informal sector, that there is a need to focus attention by giving a standard definition of the informal sector, that there should be better lateral coordination among government entities and that there should be clear and consistent policies on the informal sector. He also suggested that social protection mechanisms that are target oriented be developed and linked into a national organisational structure which manages the risks and builds reserves and determines benefits, that governments, because of their dominant role, should play the lead and most important role. Pastores-Corro concluded that the essential focus of immigration policy in response to globalisation for both Malaysia and Japan had been on limiting the extent of illegal migration and in combating the employment of illegal foreign workers. Carlo Irwin Able Panelo suggested that in terms of facilities, there could be potential for regional standards of

Third Api Workshop:

Power, Purpose, Process & Practice In Asia
cont'd...



quality and care and an international health referral system especially for cases that involve high technology and high cost care. He adds that in terms of governance, there might be a need for a regional health system and in regulation it is important to have a common convention in terms of human resource realization and a unified position in terms of pharmaceutical trade. Phua Kai Lit concluded that while the health and welfare indicators of Japan are among the world's best, there might be some problems emerging from the system. His conclusion was based on his observations that the social security system of Japan, due to historical reasons, is very complicated, that costs are escalating, that there is decreasing confidence by the Japanese in the system, there appears to be financial pressures on firms and individuals and shortages in facilities and staff. Mangestuti Agil informed that Indonesia and the Philippines might have good prospects for the development of their traditional medicines for complementary and alternative therapies.

Arts and Identities

Chair: Dr. Jose M. Cruz, S.J.

Discussants: Mr. Tatsuya Tanami & Dr. Taufik Abdullah

Panelists:

Nareerat Leelawat (Thailand)

Title of paper: *Identity Formation in the Time When Technology Becomes Second Nature*

R. Muhammad Mulyadi (Indonesia)

Title of Paper: *Malay Pop Music: Between Market and National Identity*

Amir Muhammad (Malaysia)

Title of Paper: *Independent Film in Japan and Indonesia*

Anchalee Chaiworaporn (Thailand)

Title of Paper: *Women's Filmmaking in Southeast Asia*

Tomoko Momiyama (Japan)

Title of Paper: *Perception and Practice of Indigenous Musical Traditions in the Face of Changing Cultural Identities*

Danilo Francisco Reyes (Philippines)

Title of Paper: *An Almanac of the Southeast Asian Imagination*

Joyce Lim Suan Li (Malaysia)

Title of Paper: *Towards the Development of Southeast Asian Contemporary Dance*

Dining



Mulyadi discussed the Malaysian and Indonesian music markets. He was of the view that language is possibly not a problem in entering the international ethnic music market because the music itself is what is important in ethnic music. Amir Muhammad made two separate experimental movies, one in Japan and another in Indonesia. In making the movies, he worked directly with the cameramen, editors etc. He found that this approach was more informative and rewarding as compared to interviewing them and filming the interviews. Anchalee Chaiworaporn in interviewing women directors of films found that patronage, flexibility of the film industry and their social class were determinants of their success as film directors. Tomoko Momiyama maintained that there is a need to focus not only on the preservation of the contents and forms of traditional music but also to learn from the 'accumulated wisdoms', such as different customs, attitudes, mental frameworks, communication methods and ways of life which are embedded in various forms of musical traditions. She maintained that 'sustainable development is impossible to achieve without being connected to strong roots'. Danilo Francisco Reyes, from his research, concluded that 'symbols have the power to expand, to constrict, to construct and ultimately to corrode and erode upheld notions of community'.

The Workshop, in addition to discussing the papers, also took the opportunity to provide the participants with various opportunities to discuss and demonstrate their cultural practices. The Host provided an excellent demonstration in this aspect both in the choice of meals, entertainment, sight-seeings and the procedures and practice during the Workshop. Please see the photographs that we have included in this Newsletter to get an idea of the Workshop that was.

The papers presented at the Workshop can be obtained from the authors themselves. The e-mail addresses of the Fellows can be obtained from the offices of the Participating Offices (please see page 20) or from the Profile of Fellows Year 3 brochure. The papers will soon be available in the published form of the Proceedings Report of the Workshop and in the API website <http://www.api-fellowships.org/> API



A total of 30 Fellows, the fourth group of Fellows, fellowship period July 2004 to September 2005, were and some still are, on the field. Of this number, 15 have completed their fellowships. The 15 who completed their fellowships had the following to say of their experiences.

INDONESIA: I NYOMAN NURJAYA



Senior Fellow, I Nyoman Nurjaya, whose Project Title is 'Policy and Legislation in Community Forestry: Study on Indigenous Rights and its Capacity within Community Forest Development in Southeast Asia'.

Of his experience in Thailand - 'An interesting experience... academics, government officials and NGO staff that I met with were fully supportive ...'

Of his experience in Malaysia - '...impressive... fully supported and assisted by the Forestry Department, Department of Orang Asli Affairs, Forest Research Institute (FRIM) etc. ...'

Of his experience in the Philippines - 'fieldwork in Baguio and Banaue in Ifugao, Northern Luzon was very impressive...'

ISBANDI RUKMINTO ADI



Senior Fellow, Isbandi Rukminto Adi, whose Project Title was 'The Comparison of Japan and Malaysia Health and Education Systems as part of their Child Welfare Development Strategies'.

Isbandi found his fellowship experience a very rewarding research opportunity. He found The Nippon Foundation, IKMAS and all his Host Institutions very supportive of his work. While the systems and strategies that he had studied cannot be 'copied' for Indonesia, modifications and improvements to the systems and practices in Indonesia can be proposed. The knowledge acquired will work towards the formulation of an improved child health and education system for Indonesia.

PETRUS-DAMIANUS



Senior Fellow, Petrus-Damianus, whose Project Title is 'Access to Land and Social Justice in the Philippines'.

Petrus-Damianus did

not have difficulties with his schedule of work in the Philippines. Most of his work was with NGOs and the people that the NGOs worked with. His insufficient knowledge of the Philippines agrarian reform and the social political reality led him to have to take more time to 'contextualize' himself than he had projected earlier.

Petrus-Damianus regretted not taking a short course in one of the local Philippine dialects, possibly Tagalog. He had been assured that English would be sufficient for his purposes. This proved to be not true.

AMBAR YOGANINGRUM



API Fellow, Ambar Yoganingrum, whose Project Title was 'The Study of Development of Medicinal Plants in Thailand in the last Five Years, 1999-2002: The Bibliometrics Approach'.

Ambar did not have serious difficulties in keeping to her schedule of activities. Her Host Institution was the Institute of Asian Studies and they gave her 'big support' in her work, mainly assisting her with contacts. Her informants were senior researchers in the field of medicinal herbs. She notes that in the period 1998-2002, Thailand published about 400 research results on herbal medicine.

In conclusion, she informs that her API Fellowship has further developed her skills on bibliometrics research, in addition, the Fellowship has helped her create networks of relationships with other API Fellows.

INDRI H. SUSILOWATI



API Fellow, Indri H. Susilowati, whose Project Title is 'Risk Analysis of Ergonomics Factors on Train Engineer Workstation of the Indonesian Train and its Solution- Referring to

Japan as a Bench Mark'

Her Host Institution was the Department of Ergonomics, at the University of Occupational and Environmental Health. Having been a research student at the Host

Institution in the past, she had no difficulties in getting the full support of her Host Institution in her research.

The fact that all her counterpart staff at the Institution spoke English, she also had no difficulty in communicating. In addition, she had a fairly good knowledge of the Japanese language, both in speech and in writing and reading.

ZAMRONI



API Fellow Zamroni, whose Project Title is 'Free Trade in Asian Agriculture: An Economic Perspective of Japan and Thailand'.

Zamroni's Host Institution was the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University. He was well facilitated and supported by the Host Institution and he had no difficulty in making contacts with the assistance of the Host Institution.

He interviewed government officers, experts, academics, NGO activists, trade associations, farmers and farmers' associations. He did not have to make any major changes to his schedule of work and was able to conclude his project as scheduled.

PHILIPPINES: ELIZABETH UY EVIOTA



Senior Fellow, Elizabeth Uy Eviota, whose Project Title is 'Globalization, Gender and Sexuality: Malaysian and Philippine Articulations'.

Elizabeth's Host Institution was IKMAS and she spent four months in Malaysia. Her study investigated how globalization had figured in changes in (hetero) sexual and reproductive attitudes and behaviour. Her study focused on changes in sexual and gender norms and practices traceable to specific processes associated with globalization e.g urbanization, shifts in state policies.

There was deep interest and interesting discussion of her work throughout her stay in Malaysia.

In The Field

cont'd.....

FLAUDETTE MAY V. DATUIN



Senior Fellow, Flaudette May V. Datuin, whose Project Title is 'Women Artists and Their Publics: Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand'.

Flaudette went to four countries as part of her fellowship – Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Japan. She informs that she was well facilitated by the API Offices in the countries concerned.

She however cautions about Host Institutions. Quote 'Fellows should start searching for Host Institutions as soon as they receive the notice from API about being accepted as Fellows. Secondly, we should strive to get official affiliation ... academic institutions are also more able to assist Fellows as they have the stature and the infrastructure.'

WILHELM G. SOLHEIM II



Senior Fellow, Wilhelm G. Solheim II, whose research project is 'Gua Sirih (Sarawak, Malaysia) Archaeological Site Report'.

He informed that the Sarawak Museum was very helpful in arranging for his research. In his work he needed to access various documents and come to grips with methods of storage at the Museum. However, the lack and loss of necessary reference materials required him to change his schedule of work. In fact, he reduced his fellowship period and continued his report using his own personal collection of records.

JAPAN: SEIJI KAGEYAMA



Senior Fellow, Seiji Kageyama, whose project title is 'Expanding the Outreach Program of the Knowledge Delivery and Examination Package, and the Promotion of Rapid and

Visible Information Delivery on Infectious Diseases in the Philippines'.

Seiji Kageyama spent three months in the Philippines, working on the prevention of infectious diseases. His Host Institutions were San Lázaro Hospital and the Cebu Centre for Infectious Diseases. He worked on increasing the size of the registry of infectious diseases and creating a rapid and visible information system.

AKIRA SATO



Philippines'.

API Fellow, Akira Sato, whose Project Title is 'Globalization and Vocational trainings: The investigation of Effective Vocational Trainings for Poor People in the

Akira had as his Host Institution, the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). He informs that he was 'most satisfied' with the assistance provided by the IPC with regard to his research. He also informed that he was most fortunate in having other API Fellows assist him with contacts and introductions. He makes special mention of the help offered by Miho Sakuma and Isagani Antonio F. Yuzon.

In addition, he got good cooperation from the Polytechnic University of the Philippines and Don Bosco Church. In his opinion, these last two are possibly among the best institutions providing computer training for the poor in the Philippines.

KENSUKE YAMAGUCHI



API Fellow, Kensuke Yamaguchi, whose Project Title is 'The Water Conflicts in Northern Thailand: Is the Physical Water Shortage the Main Reason?'

Kensuke's Host Institution was the Faculty of Social Science at Chiang Mai University. He informs that he had three outcomes as a result of his research work, 'his academic output, a dense local network and a cultural outcome'.

He started his project envisaging only the first outcome. His local network will 'surely contribute to future interesting researches' and the third outcome has had a 'huge impact' on him. His thinking has become 'more diversified and richer', 'seemingly trivial and private incidents' will strongly influence his future life and work on development and environment.

MIHO SAKUMA



Projects'.

API Fellow, Miho Sakuma, whose Project Title is 'Local Politics and Development in the Philippines: Case Studies on Local Government-led Export Processing Zone

Miho Sakuma informs that her project schedule was affected by heavy rainfall and typhoons in the Philippines and also because of the many changes in government officials effected after the May elections. Her research itself went smoothly.

Miho Sakuma informs that her project work was especially facilitated as she had made a first round of field studies in 1999 for her doctoral thesis. Then again, she also spoke Tagalog.

THAILAND: SUWIT WATNOO



Senior Fellow, Suwit Watnoo, whose Project Title is 'Study of Homelessness: Study and Search for Solution on the Homelessness in the Big City'.

Suwit Watnoo was able to keep to his planned schedule of work. His Host Institution was the Shanti Volunteer Association and they were supportive of his research work. The Shanti Volunteer Association assisted with his visa, accommodation, and contacts.

Suwit was able to participate in 66 studies and the activities of 12 organisations. He was also invited to give talks on the issue of the poor in Thailand. However he found that not knowing the local language was a problem. This was also aggravated by his poor command of the English language.

BOONLERT VISETPRICHA



API Fellow, Boonlert Visetpricha, whose Project Title is 'Comparative Research on the Marginalisation and Contestation of Urban Development Discourses in Japan, Philippines and Thailand'.

Boonlert Visetpricha had his fellowship as his first research experience abroad. While he had prepared himself for language difficulties in Japan by taking a language course. He found three months of learning Japanese inadequate. Boonlert found many documents in Japan in the Japanese language and this posed some difficulties.

The Institute of Asian Cultures at Sophia University, his Host Institution, was very supportive of his work. He particularly mentions the help of API Fellows Suwit Watnoo and Mami Nakamura with his research. The latter helped him by being interpreter on many of his interviews.

In The Field



The Diversity of Contemporary Situation around Gamelan Music

'When I visited Yogyakarta during my fellowship period in 2003, I met two Indonesian composers - Sapto Raharjo and Michael Asmara. It was them who made it possible for me to join this festival.'

'The idea of using simple materials and theatrical aspects came from my interest in the character of rituals as the bridge between 'daily and un-daily things' in our lives.'

JAPANESE API FELLOW MOTOHIDE TAGUCHI, PARTICIPATED IN THE 9TH YOGYAKARTA GAMELAN FESTIVAL IN YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA FROM 5 TO 17 JULY 2004. THE FOLLOWING IS AN ARTICLE ON THE FESTIVAL THAT HE FORWARDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE API NEWSLETTER. IN ADDITION TO SPENDING TIME IN THE PHILIPPINES, MOTOHIDE SPENT SIX MONTHS IN INDONESIA AS PART OF HIS FELLOWSHIP WORK. HIS API PROJECT TITLE WAS 'THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADITIONAL MUSIC AND THE WORK OF CONTEMPORARY COMPOSERS IN THE PHILIPPINES AND INDONESIA'.

The 9th Yogyakarta Gamelan Festival was held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia from 5 to 17 July 2004. The main performance was held at SMKI, an Indonesian art high school.

I joined this festival to perform my new composition and to take the opportunity to familiarize myself with the diversity of the contemporary situation around Gamelan music in Indonesia. The festival is an annual festival organized by the Indonesian musician and composer Sapto Raharjo. The festival was first held in 1995.

When I visited Yogyakarta during my fellowship period in 2003, I met two Indonesian composers- Sapto Raharjo and Michael Asmara. It was them who made it possible for me to join this festival. Michael Asmara introduced me to three good Gamelan players who studied at the Indonesian Art University (ISI) in Yogyakarta. Two of these players were Japanese and another, an Indonesian - Hiromi Sasaki, Mio Nishioka, and Rofit Ibrahim respectively.

This year's festival had special items included to celebrate the 100th birthday of the maestro of Gamelan, KPH Notoprojo. It was while I was rehearsing my piece for the festival that Hiromi informed me that the coordinators of the concert celebrating the 100th birthday of KPH Notoprojo were looking for foreign players to join in the playing of KPH Notoprojo's piece. As three players of my piece were also joining in the play of KPH Notoprojo's piece, I too decided to join this concert with them.

The 'pre-festival' was from 5 to 14 July, and the 'main festival' was from 15 to 17 July. On 5 July, an Indonesian style opening ceremony entitled 'Selamatan' was held at the Gayam 16 building with participation from composers, musicians and staff.

On 9 and 10 July, there were concerts at SMKI as part of the 'pre-festival'. The first performer on the 9th, 'Mahagenta' from Jakarta, played one of the Indonesian cases of the so-called 'World Music' that is widely spread in the world. The second performer was 'Ensemble Gamelan Kyai Fatahillah'

from Bandung. They also played some pieces composed by the Sundanese (west Javanese) 'old' composer Mang Koko and the 'young' composer Iwan Gunawan. The difference between their works was very evident.

Mang Koko's music was a mixture of several styles of Sundanese music such as Jaipongan, Sundanese Gamelan, Kacapi (Sundanese zither) music etc. On the other hand, Iwan Gunawan's piece 'Kulu-Kulu' was based on the style constructed by the speedy repetitions of the motive and the contrasts on dynamics, instrumentation etc. Iwan Gunawan conducted his piece like a western music conductor and brought out the spatial realization from the group.

On 10 July, I could only see the performance of 'Maintenan', a young trio from Jakarta. Their speedy percussive music won special applause and cheers from the audience.

In this era of the globalization and domination by pop music, the music based on speedy and constant beats with technical musical figures attracts

In The Field

many young people all over the world. It is the same in Indonesia as seen by the reception of Gunawan's piece and the performance of 'Maintenan'.

On 15 and 16 July, there were concerts at SMKI as part of the 'main-festival'. The first performance on 15 July, called 'Jogja Mix', was based on the idea of making a Yogyanese version of the piece 'Fontana Mix' by the famous American composer in the 20th century, John Cage.

Alex Dea of the United States, Sapto Raharjo and friends walked among the audience. Radios were playing the programs of several radio stations in Yogyakarta. The sound-scape of Yogyakarta was in the air around the audience.

Then my piece and the piece by Michael Asmara were performed. Both of our pieces tried to find different possibilities. My piece, 'Music for Voices, Stones, Bonang and Slenthem' was played by three players and myself. In this piece, very simple materials based on two Indonesian modes - Slendro and Pelog - were introduced little by little and several combinations of them were made to produce complex results of total sounds. The idea of using simple materials and theatrical aspects came from my interest in the character of the rituals as the bridge between 'daily' and 'un-daily' things in our lives.

Asmara's piece 'When the Cloud covered the Stars' was for a female singer, some Gamelan instruments in Slendro and Pelog and the audience. Together with his friends and Tomoko Momiyama, another Japanese API Fellow staying in Indonesia at that time, and myself joined to play his piece. To the sounds produced by the Gamelan instruments based on a free serial system, Asmara put the singing, voices, the actions of the female singer and the sudden clapping sounds by the audience conducted by him. By this combination, Asmara made slow or sudden changes happen to the flow of sounds like 'clouds' and I enjoyed observing the changes. These three

pieces were more experimental than others, but were received with warm applause by the audience.

Then there were the performances of two groups: Wei Zen Ho - vocal performance with effect system - (Australia) and DJ SaKana - DJ system, sampler - (USA): DJ SaKana, Rene Lysloff (USA) and Sapto Raharjo - Laptop computer. Their performance showed us the possibilities of music with electronic equipment. On 16 July, I could only see the last part of the concert. According to some friends, the experimental and interesting performance of 'Sukar Anu' (USA, Bali, Surakarta) made a strong impression on the audience.

As I mentioned earlier, there were also two special concerts and one event to celebrate the 100th birthday of the maestro of Gamelan, KPH Notoprojo. In the concert at his house on 13 July, many Indonesian artists performed not only traditional Javanese and Balinese Gamelan music and dance but also western classical music.

The second concert was held by MASKARJA (Javanese traditional music society) at Purna Budaya on 17 July. In this concert, the group which I joined played his piece 'Anti Korupsi (Kuwi apa kuwi)' means 'anti - corruption (this, what is this)'. His compositions, including this piece, were based on the existing structures of traditional Gamelan music. For the

performance in this concert, this piece was arranged for Gamelan ensemble with violin and cello. The concept of this performance was that of Indonesians playing western instruments and foreigners playing Gamelan instruments. I joined as one of the foreigners and played Saron. It was an exciting experience for me to play as a member of the Gamelan ensemble.

The other event was the performance of the electronic pop piece "Tribute To Daddy - Tribute to the Father" by Sapto Raharjo. From 13 to 17 July, he played this piece at several places in the city, through radio programs of Geronimo FM and so on. For those who are interested, this piece is available for listening on website <http://www.egamelan.com/Sata.htm>.

This Gamelan Festival is open to people of various aesthetic direction and background such as contemporary art music, traditional Gamelan, world music etc. As a result, at this festival, the audience could see the several possibilities of Gamelan music and different participants can meet and talk with each other.

With great respect for the continuous efforts of all staff and Sapto Raharjo, I wish the Festival all success for next year and in the years to come. For those interested in this Festival, information on the Festival is available at the following website: <http://www.gayam16.net/YGF/> API



Research Activities Update... Research Activities Update...



Pataya Ruenkaew

Senior Fellow Pataya Ruenkaew and chairperson of THARA Association (Thai Articulate Their Rights Abroad) has informed that she feels cut-off from the API activities as she is located in Germany. However, she is busy with activities for the Thai women there.

Pataya has difficulties with accessing the API Website and in receiving copies of the API Newsletters. The UKM server has had a high downtime. With the Coordinating activities of the API moving to the Thai PI, we are sure that access to the API website will be better. We are also sure that all the PIs are mailing the API Newsletters to all their Fellows among others.



Colin Nicholas

Colin Nicholas, Senior Fellow and Founder and Coordinator of the Center for Orang Asli Concerns (COAC), has, as is well known, authored several academic articles as well as published books on Indigenous people and Orang Asli concerns. Colin is now equally busy with photography. A research tool has become a 'passionate hobby'!

Colin used to photograph the situations of the Orang Asli that he was interacting with. Colin photographed their traditional landscapes, their lifestyles, their individual members, their crafts and culture, and their environment. This was done essentially as a record of the people's history at that particular time. His latest activity is a talk on 'Imaging the Orang Asli: Looking for the Story Behind the Picture' at the Galeri Petronas in Kuala Lumpur.



Chan Chee Khoon

Chan Chee Khoon, Senior Fellow and Associate Professor at Universiti Sains Malaysia has been incredibly busy during his fellowship period. In addition to about 19 conference participations, papers and presentations, he has also published the following:

CK Chan, contributing author to *Global Health Watch, 2005-2006: An Alternative World Health Report*. (chapter on gene technology and the attainment of health for all, co-written with Gilles de Wildt and Helen Wallace). London: Zed Books. (global book launch on 20 July 2005 at 2nd People's Health Assembly, Cuenca, Ecuador, concurrently at the Royal Society for the Arts in London, hosted by Richard Horton, editor, *Lancet*).

CK Chan. 2005. A Malaysian in Brazil. *Book Review: Another World is Possible: Popular Alternatives to Globalization at the World Social Forum. William Fisher and Thomas Ponniah (eds)*. London: Zed Books (2003). *Global Social Policy* 5(2):252-255.

CK Chan. 2005. Consecuencias de la globalizacion en los sistemas sanitaros: Malasia, in *Globalizacion y Salud (eds Marciano Sanchez Bayle, Concha Colomo Gomez y Clara Repeto Zilbermann)*. Madrid: Federacion de Asociaciones para la Defensa de la Sanidad Publica.

CK Chan. 2005. La iniciativa de ciudadanos por la salud (CHI): Una respuesta popular a la privatizacion del sistema sanitario en Malasia, in *Globalizacion y Salud (eds Marciano Sanchez Bayle, Concha Colomo Gomez y Clara Repeto Zilbermann)*. Madrid: Federacion de

Asociaciones para la Defensa de la Sanidad Publica.

CK Chan. 2004. Genomics, Health, and Society: A View from the South, in *Genomics in Asia: A Clash of Bioethical Interests (ed. Margaret Sleeboom)*. London: Kegan Paul.

CK Chan. 2004. Haze and Mortality. (*Malaysiakini.com, 28 June 2004*)

For copies of the publications, please communicate with Chan at ckchan@yahoo.com



Wan Muhammad Paris bin Wan Omar

Wan Muhammad Paris or Fathi Aris is an API Fellow and a columnist for malaysiakini.com. He is completing his fellowship period in Indonesia. He is busy disseminating his ideas on a variety of matters. For some of these thoughts, please refer to:

Media criticized for stoking hatred over Ambalat (Jakarta Post, April 01, 2005, news report)

<http://www.thejakartapost.com/yesterdaydetail.asp?fileid=20050401.C03>

Pemberitaan Kasus Ambalat: Sekadar Jual Sensasi?

(Hukum Online, March 31, 2005, news analysis)

<http://www.hukumonline.com/detail.asp?id=12552&cl=Berita>

Demokrasi adalah Cara Menerjemahkan Nilai-nilai Islam

(originally published in Jawa Pos daily based on a radio interview on Dec. 16, 2004 and later on uploaded on the Liberal Islam Network (JIL) website, Dec 20, 2004)

Quo Vadis Jaringan Islam Liberal

(Suara Merdeka daily, March 10, 2005, opinion piece)

<http://islamlib.com/en/page.php?page=article&id=738>

<http://www.suaramerdeka.com/harian/0503/10/opi4.htm>



Francisco A. Englis

Senior API Fellow Francisco A. Englis, a Professor at Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology, informs of some 'developments' regarding the findings of his research as an API Fellow.

He has presented two papers on his API Project 'Localizing the Global: Southeast Asian and Western Instrumental Styles in the Contemporary Soundscapes of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

The first was in Kuala Lumpur in August 2004 at the 2nd International Music Education Conference and another in Kuching, Sarawak during the 2nd Sarawak International Ethnic Music Conference from 6 to 7 July 2004. Francisco was the only presenter from his country at both conferences. All present were well known and highly respected in the field of music including persons from the University of Auckland, the University of Hawaii, the University of Sheffield, Chulalongkorn University, Ohio University, Solo Indonesia, Sabah University and University Malaya.

In August, in response to an invitation from the very prestigious professional Ethnomusicology organization in Asia, The Asia-Pacific Society of Ethnomusicology (APSE), Francisco also presented a paper at Phnom Pehn, Cambodia from 23 to 24 August 2004.

Research Activities Update... Research Activities Update...



Abdur Razzaq Lubis

API Fellow Abdur-Razzaq Lubis has just reviewed a book entitled 'Another Malaysia is Possible and Other Essays'. This book is entitled 'Writings on Culture and Politics for a Sustainable World' and its author is Dr. Nadarajah Manickam. (Dr. Nadarajah Manickam is himself a recent recipient of an API Senior Fellowship). Abdur-Razzaq, in this review, cites himself as an 'Asian Public Intellectual (API) Fellow, The Nippon Foundation'.

According to Abdur-Razzaq, the book 'Another Malaysia is Possible' questions the premises of Malaysia's social engineering – one which was put in place during colonial times but has been uncritically accepted by both politicians and academia – and which defines the Malaysian political and intellectual discourse up till now'. The book is on sale at most major book stands at a cost of RM 40.



Yeoh Seng Guan

Interestingly, another Senior API Fellow, Yeoh Seng Guan who is also a lecturer at Monash University Malaysia, reviewed the same book of Dr. Nadarajah Manickam.

Seng Guan has this to say of the book '...Composed under specific circumstances and for particular audiences in mind, the salient feature of all the articles is to probe and to re-question the norm and the celebrated...' '...they are narratives probing incisively beneath the surface of superficial (and even erroneous) descriptions, prescriptions and proscriptions that is often characteristic of dominant media reporting and the ruminations of the powers that be'.



Motohide Taguchi

Motohide Taguchi is an API Fellow and a freelance composer from Japan. We have been informed that he presented a paper at an international conference on 'Traditional Vietnamese and Asian Music: Adapting to a Globalised World' held in Hanoi, Vietnam from 3-4 January 2005. Motohide informed that at this same conference he met Francisco Englis, Senior API Fellow from the Philippines. This added to Motohide's enjoyment as he could exchange news and update himself on activities of persons that they knew in common in the Philippines.

The paper that Motohide presented at the conference was entitled 'The Reflection and the Development of the Traditional Music in the Contemporary Composition Works in Indonesia'.

Motohide also held a concert on 23 January 2005. This was mainly on 'electro-acoustic' music from Japan and Indonesia. At this concert, he introduced three works from Indonesia, viz:

Otto Sidharta/Ngendau; Saptoraharjo/Kutut Manggung; Achmad Fahmy Alattas/Arogant2.

Motohide himself performed two works;

Sound Sculpture 1 – electro-acoustic music; Oto no Tawamure for voices and percussions

Motohide attributes the success of this concert to the many

and good contacts he made during his API Fellowship. He is now planning on a second such concert for instrumental works including some works from Indonesia and the Philippines.



Phua Kai Lit

Dr. Phua Kai Lit, Senior Fellow from Malaysia, informed that he attended a session on multicultural health in September 2004 as a Fellow of the Salzburg Seminar in Salzburg, Austria.



Wong Soak Koon

Senior API Fellow from Malaysia, Dr. Wong Soak Koon informs of the following activities that she was involved in recently:

Co-organised an international workshop funded by the SEPHIS Foundation titled 'Contested nationalisms and the New Statism', September 2-4, 2004, Penang

Presented a paper as an invited speaker at an international Workshop at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore. The Workshop was titled 'Overcoming Passions: Race, Religion and the Coming Community in Malaysian literature', October 11-12, 2004,

Talk on Fatimah Busu's new novel 'Salam Maria' at the book launch at the Women's Research Development Centre, Universiti Sains Malaysia, 3 December 2004

Writing the 'Introduction' to a collection of Malaysian short stories (in English and Malay translated into English, Dewan Bahasa and Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur).



Joyce Lim Suan Li

API Fellow from Malaysia, Joyce Lim Suan Li, has informed that the dance video she made while on the API Fellowship had been selected to be included in the Dance on Screen Festival. The festival was held at Gedung Kesenian Jakarta from 10-13 March 2005. Joyce took part in the festival as well as in the panel discussions.

This same dance video was also screened in Kuala Lumpur on 1 and 8 July 2005 at the Malaysia Dance Festival at the new KL Performing Arts Center in Sentul, Kuala Lumpur.



Sr. Mary John Mananzan, OSB

Senior Fellow, Sr. Mary John Mananzan from the Philippines, who is the Executive Director of the Institute of Women's Studies, St. Scholastica's College, Manila has informed that she is now: lifetime honorary Chairperson of GABRIELA (the biggest coalition of women in the Philippines). She has also been made the Prioress of the Missionary Benedictine Sisters in Manila.

NOTICE BOARD

FOLLOW-UP GRANT RECIPIENTS, 2005 / 2006

The successful recipients were:-

Category I

Nick Deocampo (Senior Fellow Philippines - 2001 to 2002)
Project Title: Origins of Cinema in Asia: Writing the History of Early Cinema in Asia.

Raquel Corro (API Fellow Philippines - 2003 to 2004)
Project Title: Para-legal Training Manual for Migrant Workers in Malaysia and Japan: A Tool for Empowerment

Category II

Wandee Suntivutmetee (Recommended by Sukran Rojanapaiwong, API Fellow Thailand - 2001 to 2002)
Project Title: Addressing Prejudice against Burmese People among Thai University Students

GRANT RECIPIENTS, 2005 / 2006

A total of 30 applicants were offered Fellowships for the July 2005 to September 2006 fellowship period. Each of the five Participating Countries was offered the maximum of six fellowships each. The recipients were:

Indonesia

Ekawati Sri Wahyuni; Nina Widyawati Purnomo; Cahyo Pamungkas; Nerfita Primadewi; Sri Wahyono; Yuli Nugroho.

Japan

Itsue Ito; Ritsuko Sato (Mizuno); Yasuhiro Shoguchi; Junko Sato; Toshiya Takahama; Yuki Nakata

Malaysia

Nadarajah Manickam; Said Halim bin Said Nong; Yeoh Seng Guan; Lim How Ngean; Noramalina binti Mustafa; Siti Khadijah binti Abdul Gani

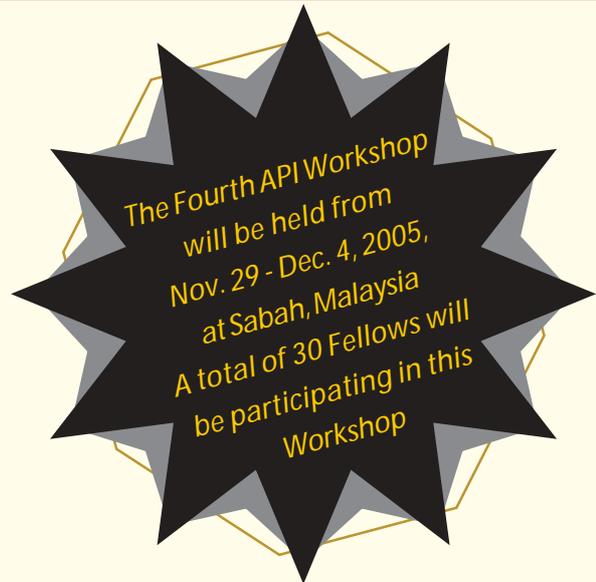
Philippines

Michael C. Morales; Fe A. delos Reyes; Jesus M. Santiago; Arturo Aristotle C. Solito, Jr.; Theresita V. Atienza; Joseph T. Salazar

Thailand

Narumol Aphinives; Oranuch Lerdkulladilok; Sarawut Pratoomraj; Alisa Hasamoh; Darunee Paisanpanichkul; Penchom Saetang

For more details on these Fellows please refer to the brochure, 'Profile of Fellows for Year 5', and to the API website: <http://www.api-fellowships.org/>



API Fellowships Calendar for the July 2006-September 2007 period:

Aug 31, 2005 - Closing date for applications
Oct 2005 - Interviews
Feb 2006 - Award notification
Jul 2007 - Start of the Fellowship Period

API Follow-up Grants:

Sept 30, 2005 - Closing date for applications
Note : API Fellows who have submitted their Final Activity Reports to The Nippon Foundation and participated in the API Workshop.

The following Fellows are still on the field. We wish them all success in completing their projects as scheduled and to their satisfaction!

Philippines:

Patrick D. Flores; Rosalie B. Arcala Hall; Rudyard C. Pesimo

Japan:

Mariko Akuzawa; Mizuki Endo

Malaysia:

Askiah binti Mohd. Adam; Chan Chee Khoo; Khoo Su Nin; Wan Abdul Manan bin Wan Muda; Shamila Annie binti Mohamed Ariffin; Wan Muhammad Paris bin Wan Omar

Thailand:

Kannika Angsuthanasombat; Pornthip Apisitwasana; Pennapa Hongthong; Kokaew Wongphan

We welcome contributions to the API Newsletter in the form of articles, reports, letters, anecdotes or photographs.

Send to:

'API Fellowships' at The Institute of Asian Studies Chulalongkorn University (contact details are on page 20).

Note: Written work may be edited for clarity and / or space.

NOTICE BOARD (cont'd)

MORE NEWS! CHANGES!

Dr. K.S. Jomo

Dr. K.S. Jomo, API Senior Fellow and former member of the International Selection Committee (ISC), has left University Malaya as a Professor to join the United Nations. He is now Assistant-General at the U.N. Department of Economics and Social Affairs. We thank him for all his past work with the API Program and hope that he will continue to work with the API Program and the API Community.

His changed contact information is: jomoks@yahoo.com; jomo@un.org

Khoo Su Nin

Senior Malaysian Fellow Khoo Su Nin, (more commonly known as Salma), and a local historian and heritage advocate, has informed that she has created a website. The address of the website is www.lestariheritage.net. She informs that of special interest is the post tsunami heritage alert for Aceh, as much of Aceh's heritage was destroyed even before the tsunami. Salma's website is an effort to increase awareness to safeguard the heritage of Aceh during the re-construction period.

Dave Lumenta

Dave Lumenta, API Fellow from Indonesia and former consultant to the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), informs that he is now pursuing a PhD at the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) - Kyoto University.

His changed e-mail address is lumenta@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Zamroni

Zamroni, API Fellow from Indonesia, has

informed that he is now at Nagoya University. This happening was as of 1 April 2005. Zamroni is on a PhD Monbukagakusho Scholarship. He has to take Japanese language courses for the first six months.

Wataru Fujita

Dr. Wataru Fujita, API Fellow from Japan, has moved to Kobe and is teaching at a private university there. He is lecturer in the Department of Multicultural World Studies at Konan Women's University. His e-mail remains unchanged at: watrufujita@yahoo.co.jp

Changes at The Nippon Foundation

Ms. Ayako Sono, the Chairperson of The Nippon Foundation will be stepping down from her office as of 30 June, 2005. A very big 'thank you' Ms. Ayako Sono, for giving life to the API Program!

Mr. Yohei Sasakawa will succeed Ms. Ayako Sono as Chairman of The Nippon Foundation as of 1st July 2005.

Mr. Takeju Ogata, currently the Executive Director of The Nippon Foundation, will assume the position of President of The Nippon Foundation.

Mr. Tatsuya Tanami has been appointed the Executive Director, of The Nippon Foundation effective 1st August 2005. He will still be responsible for the API Program.

'I will do the same work I do now except for the regular grant-making administration. I shall be a coordinator of the work of the different Foundations and Organisations in our group and



NOTICE BOARD (cont'd)

MORE NEWS! CHANGES!

seek possible ways to maximize these efforts. My attachment and involvement with API will be the same'.

Ms. Michiko Taki, has been appointed Chief Manager, International Network Team, International Program Department.

Changes at the Japanese PI



Professor Koji Tanaka, the Director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University, succeeded Professor Takashi Shiraishi as the representative of the API Partner Institution in Japan.

Professor Tanaka's academic background is agricultural sciences and based on it, he has expanded his interests to the field of studies on agriculture, environment and natural resource management in Southeast Asia. Since his assignment as a research associate at the CSEAS in 1979, he has conducted various types of joint studies in Laos and Myanmar, with the enthusiasm of promoting integrated area studies.

Professor Takashi Shiraishi, who served as the representative of the API Partner Institution in Japan, has moved from the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University to the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS) and now serves as its Professor and Vice-President.

The GRIPS, established in 1998 as a premier policy studies graduate school, trains mid-career officials from the Japanese Government as well as those from the Governments in the region of East Asia and beyond. It is located in Roppongi, a posh area in Tokyo, and has about 100 faculty members and 400 students.

Changes at the Thai PI

As of 1 June 2005, the Thai PI assumes the role of the **Coordinating Institution of the API Program**.

Ms. Pajaree Saosuwan, a graduate in Microbiology from Kasetsart University, joined the Thai PI Office on 13 June 2005, as an additional Program Assistant

Changes at the Malaysian PI

As of 1 June 2005, the Malaysian PI transferred its responsibilities as the Coordinating Institution of the API Program to the Thai PI. IKMAS will now continue as the **Malaysian PI**.

Ms. Maarhafizah, Program Assistant, has left to become a teacher with the government. **Ms Sheela Devi**, a former administrator of a private educational centre, has joined as Program Assistant.

Changes at the Philippines PI

Dr. Felice Noelle Rodriguez, our Coordinator in the Philippines, has left us to be with her husband, Dr. K.S. Jomo, in the US. A replacement Coordinator for the Philippines has yet to be appointed. In the interim, Mr. Russell Q. Tabisula, Program Assistant, holds the fort!

The International Selection Committee (ISC)

Taufik Abdullah

- Research Professor, Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI)

Jose M. Cruz, S.J.

- Dean, School of Social Sciences, Loyola Schools, Ateneo de Manila University

Koji Tanaka

- Professor & Director, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

Mary Racelis

- Member, Secretary-General's Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations-Civil Society Relations

Prawase Wasi

- Professor Emeritus of Medicine, Mahidol University

Ragayah Haji Mat Zin

- Professor & Director, Institute of Malaysian & International Studies (IKMAS), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Surichai Wun'Gaeo

- Deputy Director, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University

Takashi Shiraishi

- Professor & Vice President, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Tatsuya Tanami

- Executive Director, The Nippon Foundation

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Ms Saowaros Saetang

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E-mail: api_fellowships@chula.ac.th

The Nippon Foundation



The Nippon Foundation is an independent, non-profit, grant making organization that was founded in 1962. It supports projects both in Japan and overseas. It funds activities in two areas: social welfare in both the domestic and International arenas as well as maritime affairs. It works with other non-profit organizations, non-governmental organizations and international organizations.

For more details on The Nippon Foundation, please refer to:-

The Nippon Foundation

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Contact person: Ms Michiko Taki / Ms Makiko Ogihara

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