Forty Years of Walking with Grassroots Leaders

the history of ARI 1973–2013
Greetings
Toshihiro Takami, Honorary Director

Words of Thanks

Ever blessed, ever thankful! I am ever so grateful!

The progress that ARI has made thus far is evidenced in the fact that it is noticeably marked today in a variety of local maps. Accumulated efforts of numerous people, literally hundreds and thousands of them, have made the Community of ARI grow to this stage. For that, I am ever grateful.

This may be extreme, but I believe that the prayers and wishes of people from all over the world united and came to nurture ARI. Thank you for your prayers.

In its path to become such a community, ARI was constantly visited by supporters - tens of thousands of them! It owes many thanks to all the volunteers, members of staff, neighboring community people, people in Tochigi Prefecture, and many others. There are those who visited us only once. There are others who came and stayed as long-term volunteers. There are yet others who self-assigned themselves in the kitchen for the duty of meal preparation every day. Thank you everyone.

I sincerely pray that ARI will continue to be supported by all those people so as to be able to continue to carry out its mission of serving people of the world, especially the farmers.
Preface

I am grateful that we are able to publish the ARI history booklet, “Forty Years of Walking with Grassroots Leaders,” as part of the events to celebrate its 40th anniversary. Toshihiro Takami, the founder always tells how the work of ARI is an investment in persons. I am ever so thankful for the fact that this institute has been able to send more than 1,200 graduates back to their various home countries in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world over the past four decades. It is our wish that ARI continues to train local community leaders so that they may serve better their own people at the grassroots level.

In addition, we cannot forget that, in the history of 40 years, there has always been complete cooperation of so many people from the foundation to this date. I must keep in mind that the history of ARI rests upon each and every effort of support of those people.

Finally, I thank God, who always led us over those years through the trials and tribulations of the wilderness such as financial crises, the earthquake disaster and the radioactivity damage.

Kenichi Otsu, Board Chair / Director

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At its inaugural assembly, held in Kuala Lumpur in 1959, the East Asia Christian Council (EACC) unanimously adopted a resolution, among others, which stated that education and training of rural pastors was an urgent task in contributing to postwar rehabilitation of Asian countries, and urged the Japanese churches to carry out the mission. After that, EACC formally requested the United Church of Christ in Japan to realize the contents of the resolution.

In response to the request, in April 1960, the following year, the South-East Asian Christian Rural Leaders' Training Course (SEAC) was newly established on the campus of The Theological Seminary for Rural Mission (Machida City, Tokyo). Establishing the course within a theological seminary was meant to signify in a concrete manner the confession of war responsibility by the Japanese churches, in light of their support toward the military government's actions during WWII, and their atonement for such sins committed. At the beginning the participants were Japanese as well as rural pastors and evangelists mainly from Korea and Taiwan. As time went on, however, the course started accepting participants from other Asian countries such as the Philippines and Thailand. In this history, we could see a new philosophy of development assistance sprouting and evolving from the conventional way of thinking of ‘sending Japanese agricultural technicians to Asian countries and having them engage in rural development projects,’ to a new approach of ‘training local workers there and assisting them after the training so that they would be able to continue their activities after returning home.’

Under the climate of rapid economic growth, the then Japan's agricultural policy, as reflected in the newly adopted Agricultural Basic Law, was to push forward modernization drives by scaling up production following the European and/or American practices. Rather than following this trend of the times, Toshihiro Takami, the second director of the course since 1962, opted to establish a training program that would be more relevant to the rural realities of Southeast Asian countries. He visited around to practical farmers with participants and positively adopted traditional farming techniques and arts of living in Japan. Opportunities developed in the meantime of exchange with local farmers at the grassroots level, thus “postwar reconciliation” began to take its concrete shape, gradually and in many different forms as well.

In 1963, the Theological Seminary for Rural Mission made a fresh start under the name of Tsurukawa Rural Institute. Seven years later, on the occasion of its reorganization in 1970, SEAC, which used to be an independent training center in the seminary, was incorporated into the total institution and became ‘Southeast Asia Course’ (equal to two other courses, category-wise, namely, theology and childcare). Faced with a financial crisis that happened later on, however, the seminary could not help but downsize itself (such as discontinuing the childcare course and drastically cutting the number of staff). Fortunately, the Southeast Asia Course survived this restructuring crisis along with the theology course.

Meanwhile, (formerly known as) East Pakistan caught the world’s attention. It was an area that suffered cyclone disasters almost every year, but the damages in 1970 and 1971 were particularly serious, and the World Council of Churches (WCC) appealed for an emergency action to its member churches in order to relieve refugees, reportedly exceeding 8 million in number at one point. The Service Department of the National Christian Council in Japan (NCCJ) launched a refugee relief campaign, beginning November 1971, under the motto ‘That We May Live Together.’ The NCCJ decided to dispatch T. Takami (associate director of its Service Dept. and director of The Southeast Asia Course) together with Kazuho Makino (a staff member of The Southeast Asia Course, who was in India at that time) to the affected area. During the stay there, they cooperated in
the drafting of a Post-cyclone revival plan led by the WCC.

Later in December of that year, East Pakistan became an independent nation, called Bangladesh, after the Indo-Pakistani wars. Relief workers happened to ‘discover’ about 300 power tillers stacked up in a certain harbor warehouse. It was learned later that before independence, they had been imported by a government agency from Japan. Then a local Catholic relief organization purchased the power tillers and sought Japanese churches out for sending operation instructors for the tillers. The NCCJ Service Department (Protestant) and Caritas Japan (Catholic) organized a joint committee and dispatched 50 young men to Dhaka in April 1972. T. Takami led the group first and later it was taken over by K. Makino and Hajime Kikuchi, also a SEAC staff member. At the time when even the term ‘NGO’ was not commonly used, this group was counted as one of the pioneers of international cooperation projects by private organizations.

Successfully completing their duty by the end of July that year, those young men came home. Many of them had a strong feeling that they did not want to end their experience as just a one-time, temporary relief activity. Instead, they began to grope for building a sustainable relationship with overseas peoples. While, at the same time, the NCCJ was also on the verge of creating a cooperation/assistance philosophy of a new breed. In one of the official documents released later that year, it states: “What kind of cooperation can we do without disturbing the self-reliance of local people? In order to train agricultural leaders, we plan to invite several young men from Bangladesh.”

The second act of a long story of ‘That We May Live Together’ was about to begin.

In those days, Tsurukawa Rural Institute could not help but downsize itself due to financial circumstances as mentioned above. Because of that, those who were with SEAC led by T. Takami began to look for a new avenue to carry out the original mission of the training center. After several land-scouting trips to various locations, they finally decided to settle on the present site in Nasushiobara City, in the north of Tochigi Prefecture, to establish The Asian Rural Institute. In this place, there were devoted supporters who shared the same vision, and who accepted and hosted SEAC participants in the past for on-the-job farming practice and other live-in training in their communities. Thanks to the help of those supporters, from selecting and acquiring the necessary property to completing all the paper work required for authorization by the prefectural government office, ARI - Southeast Asian Rural Leaders Training Center was on its way to establishment. On September 16, 1972, the first founders’ meeting was convened. (From this point onward, Sept. 16 was designated as the Foundation Day of ARI.) In January of the following year, the application was duly filed with the governor’s office, and in March, ARI was formally authorized under the category of a vocational school.

Reference: At its Fourth General Assembly (Uppsala, 1968), the WCC called on its member churches throughout the world to become ‘servant churches’ for rural people, the urban poor and so forth who had been trifled with sudden changes of the world economy. For that purpose, the Rural Agricultural Mission (RAM) was created with education and training of rural leaders in mind under the Division of World Mission and Evangelism (DWME). This was in 1973, the same year when ARI was established.

1) Presently, Christian Conference of Asia (CCA)
2) South-East Asian Christian Rural Leaders’ Training Course (commonly called SEAC)
3) The goal of the campaign was to raise 10 million yen. The average starting salary of new college graduates at that time was a little less than 40,000 yen per month.
1972    **SEPT**  The following people organized the ‘Asian Rural Institute Founder’s Assembly’ and the first meeting was held at the Japan Christian Center in Tokyo on September 16. (From this point onward, September 16 has been designated as Foundation Day of ARL.) Haruo Fukumoto, Masayoshi Gunji, Walter Shore (Chairman), Toshihiro Takami, Tadashi Igusa, Gretchen DeVries, Masayoshi Arisawa, Kazuho Makino, Hajime Kikuchi, Shigeko Tachibana. The meeting was then followed by the preparation work such as land acquisition and construction of school buildings.

1973    **MARCH**  Acquired the authorization of an ‘Educational Foundation - Asian Rural Institute’ endowment statute and of establishing the ‘Southeast Asian Rural Leaders Training Center’ from the Governor of Tochigi Prefecture.  **APR**  Held the first board meeting and made a budget and a business plan, as well as enacted rules and regulations regarding the endowment statute and bylaws.  Founding Board of Directors: Toshihiro Takami (Board Chair), Masaaki Nakajima, W. Shore, Hajime Kikuchi, Masayoshi Gunji, Haruo Fukumoto, Arthur Kamitsuka, Hajime Ogawa (Auditor), Michio Oyamada (Auditor)  **MAY**  On the 14th, held the school establishing ceremony and the first opening ceremony for the training. Completed by that time were the main building (2 stories), the workshop building (2 stories) and four staff houses (one-story each).  Staff members at the time of establishment: Toshihiro Takami (Director), Hajime Kikuchi (Assistant Director) Kazuho Makino (curriculum/crops), Masayoshi Arisawa (accounting/livestock), Kiyoshi Nagashima (livestock/maintenance), Shigeko Tachibana (general affairs/ accounting), Tadashi Igusa (part-time), G. DeVries (as she had been on home assignment in the US, her actual work at ARI started in the following fiscal year.)

Country breakdown of the first class (16 participants): India (1), Thailand (1), South Korea (2), Malaysia (3), Bangladesh (3), Japan (6: 4 of them were consigned trainees from Rissho Kosei-kai)

[The training began with Radio Exercise at 6:30 a.m., followed by various farm works on campus. Examples of the regular lectures in those days are as follows; “Leadership in the third world”, “Current issues”, “Rural community and faith”, “Theory and practice of cooperatives”, “Food production for self-reliance.” Besides lectures, various visitations and observation trips were conducted on one day each week, such as to neighboring farmers,
schools, institutions of agriculture-related industries, town offices, facilities of small-scale home industries, agricultural experiment stations, research organizations, etc. [Rissho Kosei-kai, a new Buddhist sect, rendered both financial and in-kind support in the early days of ARI.] JUNE Participants were invited for home stay in the Tokyo area, sponsored by the National Women’s Association of the United Church of Christ in Japan. The home stay program continues up to this day. JULY A total of about 400 people visited ARI for such programs as summer work camps and seminars. JULY-AUG Live-in practical farming training (6 weeks) was conducted with help from neighboring farmers. Training in poultry and pig raising started. OCT On the 27th, the first Harvest Thanksgiving Celebration (HTC) was held (welcoming approximately 1,000 visitors). HTC has been an annual event in October up until now. Its total program management, including planning, budgeting, human resource placement and so forth, has been recognized as an important part of the training. NOV From the 4th to the 12th, the Western Japan Study Tour was conducted, using ARI’s own microbus to Osaka. On the way there, the participants visited farms, schools, institutions of agriculture-related industries, facilities of small-scale home industries, agricultural experiment stations, research organizations, factories, churches and other religious organizations. DEC On the 10th, the first Commencement Service was held. Seven graduated. (After the continuing training, 5 more participants completed the course.) Request for Christmas donations was sent out to individuals, Christian churches and organizations nationwide.

1974 APR Began organic vegetables and crop cultivation. MAY At the second board meeting, a resolution was adopted to thank W. Shore, one of the founding board members. For 2 years from then, he was Director Emeritus. (He returned to the US in August of that year. Mr. and Mrs. Shore then started granting scholarships to participants.) JUNE Accepted training for the new staff members of the National Council of YMCAs. (Several years later, ARI came to receive various kinds of needed support from them, working at different city Ys, on such occasions as the West Japan Study Tour.)

1975 JAN Fellowship with the Takahata Organic Agriculture Society (Yamagata Pref.) started through the practical training of a Lao participant. SEPT The ARI Foundation was established in the State of California, USA. Completion of the women’s dormitory (10 rooms to accommodate 20 residents). Started accepting trainees of the Tochigi Overseas Technical Workers’ Training Program (A total of 7 people up to 1981). NOV Fellowship with Tokyo Union Church started with the home stay program. (Continues up to this date). [In 1975, a call was presented in the ARI publicity paper “Ajia no Tsuchi” (or, The Soil of Asia, literally) stating “Let us create a world in which human life and the food that sustains it have the highest value – That We May Live Together”.)

1976 APR Accepted 2 participants from Africa for the first time (from Nigeria and Ghana), with the scholarship support of the World Council of Churches (WCC). Regular morning and evening chores attended by all participants and staff members were understood as an important part of the training. JULY Completion of the dining room building. NOV On the 21st, the ARI Supporters’ Association (ARISA) held its Inaugural General Assembly at the Japan Christian Center in Tokyo. The first chairperson: Kohei Goshi.

1977 MAY Tomio Muto took office as the new chairperson of ARISA. JUNE Noboru Iwamura, a medical missionary to Nepal sent by Japan Overseas Christian Medical Cooperative Service (JOCS), came to ARI for a special lecture. Hajime Ogawa, an auditor, resigned, and Kentaro Buma succeeded. JULY Nalini Jayasuriya, a Sri Lankan painter, finished her work, titled “Harvest” on the wall of the office in the former main building. In September of the year 2012, it was transferred to the front entrance of the current Koinonia House. OCT A fellowship program with Kawanishi Jr. High School in the neighboring town of Kurobane began through the good offices of the Kurobane Rotary Club. (The Jr. High School was amalgamated into Kurobane Jr. High in 2005, yet the fellowship program saw no discontinuation till this date.) NOV For the first time, the Western Japan Study Tour visited Kagawa and Ehime Prefectures on Shikoku Island, then afterwards to Hiroshima. DEC Masayoshi Gunji resigned from the board and became Director Emeritus. Tokuji Tajima filled the post. Completion of the men’s dormitory (20 rooms to accommodate 40 residents).
The name of the training center was changed from “Southeast Asia Rural Leaders Training Center” to “Asia Rural Leaders Training Institute.” Hajime Kikuchi, Associate Director, went to California Polytechnic State Univ. for an extended study (until 1979, the following year). To cover the post, G. DeVries was assigned. **MAY** Exchange program with “Tamago no Kai” began (literally, “The Society of Eggs” . A consumer movement organization in Ibaraki Pref. carrying out organic farming, open space poultry farming and pig raising with fermented feed made from leftover food).

**1979 OCT** Keo Inthavongsa was enrolled as the staff in charge of crops cultivation. His family was the first Lao refugees officially accepted by the Japanese government and he was the first one to be officially employed in Japan.

**1980 APR** Began the processing and sales of carrot jam. **JULY** The first Northern Japan Study Tour, for a period of some 10 days (conducted until 1992). **OCT** Fellowship program began with Utsunomiya Kita High School, a governor-designated pilot school for international education and understanding. (The program continues till this date.)

**1981 MAY** Milking cows (the Jersey breed) were introduced from the Tsuchida Farm in Akita Pref. Thus, cow milk was included in the meal menu. **JULY** “Foodlife” was introduced as one of the core concepts for the training and announced in the ARI paper “Ajia no Tsuchi” . [FOODLIFE here is an ARI coinage, signifying inseparable relations between food and life.] **OCT** During the Western Japan Study Tour, the participants took part in “Asia Youth Cooperation Service Seminar” (at Kansai Seminar House in Kyoto).

**1982 FEB** A supporters group named the “American Friends of ARI (AFARI)” was established in the US. **APR** Two interns joined the ARI community from Sisters of the Visitation. **JULY** Began an exchange with the Shimosato Farm (managed by Yoshinori Kaneko, an organic farmer) in Saitama Pref. The first Asia Seminar/Work Camp sponsored by ARI itself was held from the 28th to the 31st. The main theme: “That We May Live Together – The issues of food.” 26 people participated. **AUG** Completed the 250-seat outdoor coliseum with the cooperation of the Nasu Group of the Anglican-Episcopal Church of Japan. **OCT** “ARI ecosystem (or, environmental conservation system) committee” issued an appeal at the 10th HTC as well as in “Ajia no Tsuchi.”
More than ten years before ARI started, Rev. Haruo Fukumoto, while studying at the Theological Seminary for Rural Mission, met Toshihiro Takami for the first time, who was the then director of The South-East Asian Christian Rural Leaders’ Training Course (SEAC). Though very busy as pastor of Nishinasuno church, he made a great contribution to ARI from its founding to its overall management from this time onwards.

Mr. Toshi Kimata, the first director of SEAC, was the mentor of Rev. Fukumoto at the Seminary. Mr. Ken Muto, who served as the principal of the Seminary and the Moderator of the United Church of Christ in Japan (UCCJ) as well as the chairman of the National Christian Council in Japan (NCCJ), used to serve as pastor at Nishinasuno church for a period soon after the war. In retrospect, we see here an important part of the interpersonal connections which led to the foundation of ARI.

Besides his pastoral work, and management of the church’s kindergarten, Fukumoto eagerly participated in ecumenical activities. While he participated in such activities as The Asia Christian Youth Conference (The Philippines, 1974) and The Asian Rural Life Study Group, he was also actively involved in mutual exchange ventures with churches in Taiwan and Korea, organized by the Tochigi District of the UCCJ.

Since the time of SEAC, Rev. Fukumoto had arranged the practical farm training for many participants together with Mr. Masayoshi Gunji, who ran an agricultural machinery business based in the northern area of Tochigi Prefecture.

According to Nishinasuno church records, it was in April of 1972 that T. Takami, director of SEAC, visited Rev. Fukumoto and had a consultation with him in regards to the establishment of ARI. Then, in September of that year, Rev. Fukumoto worked very hard with Mr. Gunji and other local leaders to finalize a land purchase contract for 15 acres (6 hectares) of land, where ARI is currently located.

For about half a year from the contract’s conclusion, he did his best to gather financial support for the establishment of ARI to cover a list of initial costs, i.e., for land acquisition, building construction and operation as well as day-to-day management of the training program. He was also very instrumental in completing all the paper work required by the prefecture related to the application and authorization of an institute. As ARI continued to face financial difficulties after its establishment, Rev. Fukumoto assumed great responsibilities for a long time as the finance director of the board. The members of Nishinasuno church well understood and deeply supported such a commitment of their church pastor. And the spirit has long been carried on as a tradition of the church until today.

Rev. Haruo Fukumoto
1927～2000

In remembrance, companions of ARI
Indian graduates workshop was held, where the past participants evaluated the training program. From this year, workshops with similar purposes were held in various countries. **FEB**

**1983**

**APR** Started receiving young people on the “One-year Volunteer Service” program sponsored by Japan Youth Volunteers Association (JYVA). **AUG** Teruo Miura (the first class of ARI, 1973) was newly assigned on the staff. Summer program in practical organic farming training started at the Murakami farm (managed by Shuhei Murakami) in Fukushima Pref. **SEPT** The dining hall building was burned to the ground (causes unidentified). What had been the dining room for the work campers was used instead. On the 15th, the 10th anniversary ceremony was held. A large number of guests from overseas including two graduates attended the function. **OCT** “Harvest,” the record of the graduates’ activities back home was published. Participated in “Seminar for mutual understanding among Asian churches,” hosted by the Tomisaka Christian Center. Participation continued until 1994.

**1984**

**FEB** The first “Study tour to visit graduates” was conducted, and the second one in November, in Thailand. [Since 1987, African countries were also visited. With the help of local graduate associations, the tour has been conducted almost every year up to this date. The 2012 tour was the 29th.] **APR** The dedication ceremony was held for the newly-completed dining hall building, named “Koinonia House”.

**1985**

**APR** Started accepting scholarship students of the Ministry of Education of the Japanese Government for 2-year training. The first two trainees were from Thailand. (It continued until 1988). **JUNE** G. DeVries received the Antoinette Brown Award from the United Church of Christ in USA. **JULY** Fellowship with the Obihiro City Agricultural Youth began in response to the ‘International Youth Year’ of the United Nations. (The program continued until 1994). **AUG** Training at the organic farm, “Wind Family” (managed by Tadashi Ueda), in Tochigi Pref. began. **SEPT** The Pacific Ecumenical Missionary Conference took place on ARI’s campus. **OCT** Visited Tanaka Shozo University (presided by Tatsuo Sakahara), addressing the issue of copper mine pollution. (It continues up to this date.)

**1986**

**JAN** Participants were invited by Tozawa Village, Yamagata Pref., and fellowship with the village community continues to this date. **JUNE** Held the International Agricultural Youth Symposium, cosponsored with Utsunomiya YMCA. **SEPT** The 4-year effort of “ARI Ecosystem (or, environmental conservation system)” was presented in “Ajia no Tsuchi”. The dedication ceremony was
held for the new women’s dormitory (to accommodate 26 residents). Participated in the telephone consultation support activity for foreign residents living in Tochigi Prefecture, Tochigi International Life Line (TILL), in cooperation with the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) of Japan/HELP. ARISA Tokyo Branch opening ceremony together with the 10th anniversary meeting. NOV Visited Masanobu Fukuoka, a natural farming practitioner, in Ehime Pref. for the first time during the Western Japan Study Tour. DEC Started a forestry project in Bato Town, Tochigi Pref.

1987 FEB The Urban Rural Mission Committee of the National Christian Council in Japan (NCCJ-URM) held a seminar on ARI’s campus. APR Scholarships for 8 participants from 7 countries were granted by the Rotary Yoneyama Memorial Foundation. (From 1987 until 2013 fiscal year, 212 men and women from 29 countries have received scholarships from the foundation.) Accepted volunteers from Bangladesh and Thailand though “One-year Volunteer Service” program of the Japan Youth Volunteers Association (JYVA). JULY Held an open study session at ARI on natural farming with Masanobu Fukuoka, cosponsored by a group called “Sowing Seeds In the Desert”. OCT The Japanese NGO, Center for International Cooperation (JANIC), was established, and Toshihiro Takami took office as the Chief Director. NOV Kyozo Yuasa, the Chairperson of ARISA, was awarded by the Japan Christian Culture Association.

1988 MARCH T. Takami was awarded with Shimotsuke Prefectural Citizen Prize. APR The Asian Rural Welfare Association (ARWA - Managing Director: Yoshio Tamura) was established. This first year, 4 participants received the ARWA scholarships. From this time until 2013, the association has supported a total of 102 participants from 10 countries. JULY ARI received the Foreign Minister’s Commendation for its effort in promoting international exchange.

1989 JULY With the attendance of ARI participants at the International Farmers Conference, held in Yamagata Pref., as a start, the fellowship with the Okitama farmers began. SEPT Student Christian Fellowship (SCF) built “Nasu Seminar House” on property adjoining the ARI campus. Held an open seminar, “Living with the local community, and learning from it – Water in crisis” with Jun Ui as the lecturer, the author of “The Principles of Pollution”.
1990 **MARCH** Director T. Takami, resigned. Gretchen DeVries succeeded the position (from the following month of April). "Charcoal making project" began with the cooperation of JANIC.  **JUNE** Immigration processes for the overseas participants became difficult with the revision of some parts of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.

1991 **APR** With the completion of the charcoal kiln (Yasu kiln), the charcoal making project began in earnest. The product was utilized as fuel as well as a soil improvement material.  **JUNE** G. DeVries terminated her UCBWM missionary assignment, and continued her work at ARI as a volunteer.

1992 **MARCH** Director G. DeVries resigned, and Hajime Kikuchi succeeded the position (to take office in April).  **APR** Extended the time for regular chores to approximately 3 hours, attended by all the participants and the staff members in the mornings and evenings. Those chores, including field work, livestock rearing and school building cleaning, have always been practiced as an integral part of the training and the community building activity from the beginning of the establishment of ARI.  **SEPT** JANIC held an international conference on human development for NGOs at ARI.  **NOV** Visited for the first time such organizations as the Kumamoto Association of People Considering Life and Soil, Kikuchi Health Care Institute, Minamata Disease Historical Investigation Museum, Minamata Disease Municipal Museum, Anti-Pesticide Minamata District Producers Alliance. (Still visiting many of those organizations today during the Western Japan Study tour.)
In the 1960s, numerous Korean Christians deepened their fellowship with Japanese non-church movement Christians. Shuhei Murakami used to participate in the Bible study meetings hosted by Ainou Association, an organization founded on a non-church movement tradition. At one of those meetings one year, he came across Rev. Um Tae-sung, a Korean pastor, who happened to be there from The Theological Seminary for Rural Mission (cf. separate column). Ever since then, which was indeed even before The Asian Rural Institute was established, the relationship of these two persons continued throughout their lifetime.

Mr. Murakami is a well-known egoma grower in Japan. *Egoma*, [*Perilla frutescens*] is a shiso herb variety specially suited for oil production. In fact, he got the idea of growing it through his exchange with Rev. Um. Here we find the roots of egoma growing at ARI.

Although Mr. Murakami was an active person who immediately carried out what he thought was good, it was not easy at all for him to grow safe food with organic farming methods. In fact, during the period of high economic growth in Japan after the war, Mr. and Mrs. Murakami employed modern farming methods utilizing pesticides, chemical fertilizers and the like to grow rice, just as other ordinary farmers did at the time. He was also engaged in intensive poultry raising. As a result, however, both of them ruined their health. Due to this unfortunate experience, they shifted to organic farming at quite an early stage, apparently taking to heart the advice of the Ainou people, who were pioneers in this field as well.

Since the beginning of ARI, the Murakami farm has kindly received ARI participants for their study tours and on-the-job type of farming practices. Through such a long time association with the Murakami’s and thanks to their great instructions, organic farming at ARI has also adopted various stimulations. For example "bokashi" has become one of the common words at ARI farm. It is a fermented fertilizer utilizing chicken manure, rice bran and other materials, and this technique was acquired from the Murakami farm.

Whenever visited by ARI participants, Mr. Murakami told them energetically about the theory of organic farming and its practice, which were borne out from his rich experience, along with the safety and especially the natural taste of organically grown vegetables. Also, he never forgot to talk about God’s creation and his faith. The same was true with his special lectures frequently conducted on ARI’s campus, leaving deep impressions every time on the hearts and minds of participants. Some of them had this to comment: “Is a Japanese organic farmer a philosopher?”

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**Mr. Shuhei Murakami**

1923～2006

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In remembrance, companions of ARI

共に歩んでくださった人々
1993 APR As ARI turned 20 years old, the farm started implementing energy self-sufficiency, efficient water utilization and on-campus forest preservation projects through the use of appropriate technologies. Also, a fish breeding project began. OCT Held the 20th anniversary ceremony. The commemorative history documentat “That We May Live Together” and the graduates’ activity documentation “Harvest II” (English only) were published. In addition, a panel discussion was held in Tokyo to celebrate the anniversary.

1994 MARCH T. Takami resigned from the post of Board Chair as well as acting director. APR Masaaki Nakajima took office as the new Board Chair. Kiyoshi Nagashima served as the acting director. JUNE Jintaro Ueda took office as Director. T. Takami received the Yoshikawa Eiji Prize. AUG Started “Farm and Rural Community Study Tour” around Fukushima and Yamagata Prefectures, replacing the Northern Japan Study Tour.

1995 FEB ARI planned a “Sustainable Agriculture Seminar,” conducted in Chiang Mai, Thailand. Twenty-five people attended, including graduates from Thailand, the Philippines, India and Malaysia. The second seminar under the same theme was also held in Chiang Mai that December. MAY A seminar on environmental issues such as living creatures, water and the forest was held on ARI’s campus. Through December of this year, a series of 6 seminars was held.

DEC St. Augustine’s Abbey, to which several graduates from the Philippines belong, established Santa Rita Training Center in Negros Island with the cooperation of ARI. From the following year 1996, the center served as a base of the ‘Negros Training Project,’ which offered field training to those who wished to attend from among those who graduated ARI the previous December, as well as programs for high school work-campers beginning 1997.

1996 JUNE T. Takami published “Tsuchi to Tomo ni Ikiru” (literally, “To Live with Soil”) from the Publications Dept. of the UCCJ. AUG T. Takami was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Peace and International Understanding. OCT Masaaki Nakajima, the Board Chair, passed away. NOV A special lecture was held by Han Kyu Cho, “The Theory and Practice of Korean National Farming”. DEC The first Negros Training at the Santa Rita Training Center was conducted. Eighteen ARI graduates of the year 1996 participated.

1997 APR The postgraduate course (Graduate Intern: GI) for Japanese started. One 1996 graduate was qualified. Some improvements were made to the curriculum formation in the following
areas:  [Lectures]  Spring term: “Sustainable agriculture”, “Instruction on survey methods and report writing.”  Summer term: “Rural community research.”  Fall term: “Rural development and community organizing.” “Small-scale rural development projects.”  In addition to the above, lectures on “Development issues” and “Rural leadership theory” were offered throughout the year.  [Farming technique training]  In place of the farming rotation system, participants were divided into groups of “Crops and vegetables”, “Livestock”, and “Environment/ appropriate technology” and continued to work in groups for a longer term.  1998  APR  ARI received a special prize for social contribution from the Tochigi Association of Corporate Executives.  T. Takami became the Honorary Director.  NOV  An “Environmental conservation and appropriate technology” project team completed the grey water management system. The processed water was utilized in the fish ponds.  DEC  The first basic seminar for NGO workers “Environment and community development” was conducted, cosponsored by the Japan Association for International Collaboration of Agriculture and Forestry (JAICAF). The program continued until the 9th Seminar in 2008.

1999  FEB  ARISA conducted a special program “Rural life experience tour in the Philippines”.  JULY  To the second basic seminar for NGO workers Masanobu Fukuoka was invited as a lecturer.  DEC  Prince and Princess Hitachi visited ARI.

2000  MAY  G. DeVries finished her work at ARI and returned to the US.  JUNE  The 100th issue of “Ajia no Tsuchi” was published. Haruo Fukumoto, a former member of the board of directors passed away.  NOV  A millennium gathering “Peace Conference” for graduates from South Asia was held in Kerala State, India (funded by the Niwano Peace Foundation).

2001  MARCH  J. Ueda resigned from the post as Director, and was succeeded by Yasuo Furuya. Also, Teruo Miura was assigned as acting director (both taking office in April).  SEPT  ARI received the Mainichi Newspaper International Exchange Award.  NOV  ARI’s community development work in Negros Island, the Philippines was chosen as “Project of the year” at the International Cooperation Festival in Tokyo.

2002  MARCH  Y. Furuya retired from the post as Director. Koa Tasaka, a former ICU Professor, took office as the new Director (from April).  APR  ARI Metropolitan Office opened (Fujisawa City, Kanagawa Pref.).  NOV  Completed construction of a food processing building, “Manna House,” as one of the 30th anniversary projects. (Funded by the UMC in the US).
Missionary Gretchen DeVries
1923～2005

Gretchen DeVries, a missionary from The United Church Board for World Missions, served as a secretary to Toshihiro Takami, director of The South-East Asian Christian Rural Leaders’ Training Course (SEAC), while at the same time teaching at The Theological Seminary for Rural Mission from 1970. When The Asian Rural Institute started in 1973, she continued to serve as a secretary to the director and contributed greatly to the work of communicating with overseas supporting churches and sending organizations of participants, and of building a network of ARI graduates. Utilizing her past work experience as a secretary in a private company prior to coming to Japan, she worked from the early morning until late at night using an electric typewriter, and many staff members and participants remember well the machinegun-like rattling from her office.

One year in the 80s, a certain German church-related organization decided to give ARI a grant covering training costs for 10 participants. Ms. DeVries earned the trust of this organization through the very thorough and informative financial and training reports that she submitted to them upon the completion of that year’s training course. From that point on, the organization continued its support with an increasing amount of grant year by year. Ten years later, they pledged to grant travel costs and tuition for 25 participants.

Director Takami made frequent business trips abroad to report about ARI activities and show appreciation for the generous support rendered by overseas churches and organizations, as well as to solicit further support. All those activities of his were conducted smoothly because of DeVries’ behind-the-scenes work.

Though very busy, she made efforts to spend a great amount of time with participants, especially with women participants. She was a ‘mother’ to them, and also their consultant. Despite her persistance, she could not readily improve her Japanese language skills, but this may be one reason why she was able to communicate heart to heart with overseas participants, who must have found themselves in the same circumstances.

Succeeding T. Takami, she served as the director for 2 years from April of 1990.

One of her favorite things, while living a very simple life and working all day long for ARI and the participants, was to reunite with the graduates in their actual assignment sites by joining ARI-sponsored ‘study tours to visit graduates’ many times. Every time she did, she tried to evaluate contents of previous years’ training programs, identify new challenges, and share the findings with other staff members upon coming back ‘home’.
Rev. Um Tae-sung
1932~2012

Rev. Um Tae-sung, a pastor of the Korean Methodist Church, participated in The South-east Asia Course (SEAC) in the Theological Seminary for Rural Mission. His learning and experience through the course are thought to have had a great influence on his life. Completing the course in 1966, he returned home and devoted his life to form rural churches and to facilitate local community development. Often times he went beyond the self-imposed limits of what is expected of a “pastor”, conducting various projects aimed at enhancing the self-reliance of the community. Introducing and promoting a credit union was one of them. His projects were all financially independent. Such efforts of his deserve due credit in view of the mindset of the people at large in developing countries, even to this date, in that ‘leaders’ are the ones who can skillfully and successfully draw funds from donor agencies. The practices of Rev. Um were pioneering work of an innovative model.

One of the many projects Rev. Um initiated, and the one that lasted longest, was with Tozawa Village in Yamagata Prefecture. It was not like any other project conducted by Korean churches in that it did not wave an evangelical flag. Instead, it simply tried to involve the community as a whole, aiming at contributing to the growth and development of the people of different ages. The exchange program with Tozawa Village still continues to this day. There have been more than one hundred visits from Tozawa Village to Korea during these past two decades or so.

A building called ‘Korai-kan’ (literally, Korean Pavilion), erected on a hill facing Tsuruoka-Kaido Road at The Mogami River bank, is the symbol of the history of their exchange. In June 2012, a group of people from Tozawa Village International Exchange Association visited Songhak Village (presently, a part of Jecheon City) where Rev. Um’s activities were based. The director of the Association, the Tozawa Village Head, Director of the Tourism Association and others were among those who participated in the trip.

In just a half year after their visit in November 2012, Rev. Um passed away. In his lifetime, he served as one of the trustees of ARI in the 1990s.

(Rev. Ban Hyung-wook and Mrs. Jeong Jeen-hae, a married couple who are members of Rev. Um’s church, Songhak Church, were trained at ARI in 1983 through the recommendation of Rev. Um. After graduation, they worked in several rural churches following the will of their mentor. They came back to Japan as missionaries of the The Korean Methodist Church in 2004 with their rich career greatly appreciated. Ever since then, they have been working at ARI, sharing their practical wisdom with the next generation of rural leaders.)
2003  
APR  The new logo mark of ARI was designed and offered by the Interblend Foundation.  
OCT  The 30th anniversary symposium, “Freedom from Hunger – The Challenges and Prospects of Organic Agriculture” was conducted.

2004  
MARCH  The basic concept of the training program was reviewed, and the following reforms were made which placed an importance on “endogenous development” as a base theme. (A) Provision of full consultation  (B) Introduction of teaching methods to facilitate participant-led discussions  (C) Strengthening various participatory methods  (D) Improvement of evaluation techniques, and  (E) Provision of support for participants in completing graduation thesis by reevaluating oneself and one’s community positively and setting a new goals for the future.  
JUNE  Installed a rainwater catchment tank and a ram pump, which pumps up water without motor power, in the woods on the south side of the women’s dormitory, with instruction and cooperation given by the AID Foundation in the Philippines.  
JULY  Conducted “A grassroots pilot project of sustainable integrated farming and environmental conservation” with funding from JICA Grassroots Technical Cooperation Projects in Allahabad, India (until June 2007). Teruo Miura, a former staff member managed the project at the site.

2005  
JAN  From this year onwards, only Japanese participants attended the Negros training.  
FEB  G. DeVries passed away in her home town in the State of Nebraska.  
JUNE  ARI began accepting Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) for their technical supplemental training. (It continues to this date, conducting several sessions a year with a period of approximately 3 weeks each.)  
JULY  ARI began accepting short-term trainees on the program for local government workers from various countries invited by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

2006  
MARCH  Director K. Tasaka resigned, and was succeeded by Isao Nozaki (taking office in April).  
SEPT  The Emperor and the Empress visited ARI.  
OCT  ARI received the Asia Pacific “Culture Prize” of the Asia Pacific Forum Iue Memorial.
2007  
**JAN**  A ceremony was held to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Santa Rita Training Center in Negros Island, the Philippines. Twelve people attended from Japan, including the Japanese graduates of 2006 and general citizens, who joined a study tour conducted afterwards.  
**SEPT**  The Peace Symposium “Peace from Soil” was conducted on ARI’s campus as the “International Exchange Program Between Japan and Other UNESCO Member States” of the Asia-Pacific Cultural Center for UNESCO.  
**OCT**  Reprinted “Tsuchi to Tomo ni Ikiru” by T. Takami as a part of the 35th anniversary projects.

2008  
**APR**  Received the 14th Distinguished Services Prize from the Japan Ecumenical Association.  
**JUNE**  Inaugurated the founders’ meeting in Tokyo for “The 40th Anniversary Fund Raising Campaign”.

2009  
**FEB**  Received the Asahi Social Welfare Prize for the year 2008.  
**MARCH**  Director I. Nozaki resigned, and was succeeded by Kenichi Otsu (taking office in April).  
**NOV**  Conducted the Peace Symposium “Peace from Soil II.”

2010  
**MARCH**  Reviewed the basic concept of the training and revised it into the following 10 items.  
1) The philosophy of “That We May Live Together”  
2) Servant leadership  
3) Foodlife  
4) The idea of living together with nature  
5) Localization  
6) Community-based learning  
7) Skills to live with others  
8) The dignity of labor  
9) Spiritual growth  
10) Learning attitude  
**SEPT**  ARISA sponsored “Peace Concert/ Peace Art Poster Exhibition” at the Kuroiso Cultural Center, attended by 650 people.

2011  
**MARCH**  In the afternoon on the 11th, the Great East Japan Earthquake hit most of the northern half of the main island, affecting also the ARI campus, located on a gentle mound in the suburb of Nasushiobara City. The area registered magnitude 6- on the Japanese seismic scale. Greatly damaged were the main building, Koinonia House, the women’s and men’s dormitories and many others. Electricity and water supply lines were cut off. As for the staff members and volunteers, 30 people were on regular duties on campus that day. Thankful y, all participants had already returned to their home countries in December after the graduation ceremony and were therefore not on campus at this time. On the 12th, a temporary administration office was set up in the adjacent Nasu Seminar House and all staff members resumed their work. On the 14th, iodine and cesium contamination was observed in various spots on campus, caused by the hydrogen explosion at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. On the 18th, an extra issue of “Asia no Tsuchi” was mailed out nationwide, reporting on the damage situation and appealing for donations aiming at 5 million yen for urgent restoration activities. On the 31st, an official letter was sent to the standing board committee of the Theological Seminary for Rural Mission located in the suburb of Tokyo, requesting that ARI be able to
JAN NCC Japan Ecumenical Disaster Response Office (JEDRO), which was entrusted with disaster response funds from around the world, donated a radioactivity measuring device. With it, the “ARI Becquerel Center” was established at Nasu Seminar House and started a food radioactivity measurement service for the public. Members of Nasunogahara Residents’ Association for Radiation Protection (NRARP) gave its full cooperation for the operation and management. APR The 40th Opening Ceremony was held at the Nasu Seminar House. A total of 30 people joined, i.e., 27 participants from 16 countries, 1 graduate intern and 2 training assistants.

JUNE At the ARISA general meeting, the proposal for organizational reform was accepted, including the change in Japanese naming (English naming and its abbreviation unchanged). The Board Chair Akira Niwa suddenly passed away. Kenichi Otsu, the Director, took on additional duties as the new Board Chair. SEPT Dedication ceremony was held for the “New Koinonia House and classroom building – in remembrance of the late Akira Niwa.” DEC The 40th Commencement Service was held in the new Koinonia House.

2013 [From right after the news of the Great Earthquake until September of 2013, various churches, organizations and individuals both in Japan and overseas have given great help and support to ARI for the post-disaster reconstruction activities.] APR The 41st Opening Ceremony was held with 32 participants, including one training assistant. JULY Dedication ceremony was conducted for the new men’s dormitory (2 separate buildings to accommodate 43 residents) and a new pigpen. SEPT On the 16th, the 40th anniversary ceremony and symposium was conducted. The theme: “Transformation at the Grassroots – Forty Years of Walking with Rural Leaders.” Guests along with many generations of graduates attended the ceremony.
Dr. Akira Niwa

1935～2012

Dr. Akira Niwa happened to come across the existence of ARI for the first time while he was a professor at Dokkyo Medical University, located in the central region of Tochigi Prefecture. It was there that the then director T. Takami contacted him for help in regards to an endemic disease that an African participant was found suffering from after arriving in Japan. Decades later, in 2006, Dr. Niwa became the Board Chair of ARI and served two consecutive terms, or for 6 years.

In the middle of the 1990s, he established a social welfare organization named ‘Hitomugi-fukushi kai’ (literally, “One-grain-of-wheat Welfare Institution”), and assumed its Board Chairmanship as well. In neither of those duties did he ever compromise his work. As the ARI Board Chair, he did his best, especially in reconstructing its financial conditions. So proficient in finance management himself, he even prepared financial statements for the board meetings every time. In addition, he proposed income-generating activities through self-help efforts and set up an Income Generation Section within ARI to promote the sales of processed foods utilizing farm produce harvested from the fields on campus. Furthermore, he made efforts to talk to his friends about the work and mission of ARI whenever possible, which later resulted in winning new supporters.

Niwa was an MD and a professor emeritus of Dokkyo Medical University. His own grandfather, Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, was one of the well-known pioneers in social welfare in Japan. Regardless of the social status of himself and his family, he was an openhearted person, who got along easily with people of many different walks of life. Although when excited, he sometimes would talk in one go, in general he spoke in a calm manner. “The work of ARI,” he often emphasized, “rests on the war responsibility of Japan during WWII.”

After the March 11 Earthquake of 2011, by which many buildings on the campus were severely damaged, there seemed not a single day that he was not seen on campus. Driving well over two hours one way from his home to come to the damaged site, he literally devoted all of his available time to be with the staff members to lead the post-disaster reconstruction activities. Just as he was beginning to consider continuing on to his third term so as to fulfill the Board Chair’s responsibility until the last stage of recovery from the disaster, on the 25th of June, 2012, he suddenly passed away. He was only 76.
Graduates of the South East Asia Course

The Asian Rural Institute counts the 116 graduates of the South East Asia Course (1960 - 1972) as its own graduates. The list below includes the 9 short-term trainees from that period.

1960
- **Korea**: Oh Seh-chul / Cho Young-hie
- **Japan**: Michiko Tonegawa
- **Taiwan**: Ming-Fang Hsu / Chin-Fong Hoang / Cheng-Yi Yu / Shy-Ming Huang

1961
- **Korea**: Kei Chang-bong* / Ahn Hee-kuk
- **Papua New Guinea**: Bernardus Rumbino*
- **Philippines**: Camilo T. Toledo* / Baltazar H. Rosales* / Narciso Quimba Ibarra*
- **Taiwan**: Hsin-En Chao / Chen-Ken Chang / Hsin-Chi Lin
- **Thailand**: Charoen Suttasarn*

1962
- **Myanmar**: Saw Eddie Loo
- **Philippines**: Artemio T. Auste*
- **Taiwan**: Jong-Siong Chuo / Kwei-Song Chung
- **Thailand**: Somboon Daengruan*

1963
- **Indonesia**: Hadarian A. Pasaribu
- **Korea**: Moon Yong-oh / Lee Dou-syub
- **Philippines**: Cesario T. Alegado / Leodegario A. Milambiling
- **Taiwan**: Chou-Tai Hwang / Hau-Hsing Say
- **Thailand**: Anpail Glinhawn / Boonsri Glinhawn

1964
- **India**: Easow Mar (V. T. Koshy)*
- **Korea**: Park Keun-won / Lee Chang-bok / Kim Mal-joon
- **Philippines**: Jose G. Mejica* / Ramona D. Loyola* / Jose L. Ilabarrosa* (Thailand)
- **Malaysia**: Charul Uprakham* / Mien Pongnoi*

1965
- **India**: Budh Singh* / Christ M. S. Kandulna
- **Korea**: Lee Jong-sung
- **Malaysia**: Joshua Bunsu
- **Philippines**: Alejandro H. Dugaduga* / Pedro Trinidad
- **Taiwan**: Sok-Toi Hwang / Chen-Chin Lin
- **Thailand**: Subhan Dourngnate

1966
- **India**: Narsingh Nagu
- **Korea**: Choi Moon-soo / Um Tai-sung* / Kim Jong-ill
- **Philippines**: A. Juan B. Sicwaten* / Jose G. Mejica* / Ramona D. Loyola* / Jose L. Ilabarrosa* (Thailand)
- **Taiwan**: Ling-Yueh Pan
- **Thailand**: Prakob Suwannagul* / Mien Pongnoi*

1967
- **China (Hong Kong)**: Philip (Kuri Shin) Sun
- **India**: Renuka Bala Neupane* / Laxmi Prasad Neupane
- **Philippines**: Ofelia Bartolome / Nathaniel Espantar
- **Taiwan**: Yuh-Po Hwang
- **Malaysia**: Busitt Duangkaomai

1968
- **Bangladesh (then East Pakistan)**: Paul Munshi
- **F.S. Micronesia**: Madhile Epel* / Linter Epel
- **Korea**: Park Jong-soo
- **Thailand**: Tanorm Sirisuan* / Samran Koangwaen / Wilai Tipakorn

1969
- **India**: Jacket B. Emmanuel / Emmanuel S. Marandi / George E. Ratnam
- **Indonesia**: Melkias B. Lulfeto
- **Korea**: Cho Wan-kul
- **Philippines**: Urdiano Lamoste* / Jorge E. Rubio
- **Taiwan**: Ling-Yueh Pan

1970
- **India**: Abiya Pasad Tandi* / Bomraspet Manikya Rao / Reuben Senapati / Tukeram S. Kamble
- **Korea**: Nam Won-Sik / Choi Byong-Chi
- **Malaysia**: Peter K. Gani
- **Philippines**: Urbano Lamoste* / Jorge E. Rubio
- **Taiwan**: Ling-Yueh Pan

1971
- **India**: Niranjana Ekka / Benjamin Asai* / R. Moses Premanandam / Sushil Kumar Baria / Kiyoshi Nagashima
- **Japan**: Koji Sasaki*
- **Korea**: Cho Moon-ki* / Kim Eun-kyu
- **Philippines**: Maximo B. Dizon
- **Taiwan**: Aratorn Sirimontapornt

1972
- **India**: Simon Gnanasundaraman* / David B. Singh / Robert M. Singh
- **Japan**: Koji Sasaki* / Kim Moo-k* / Kim Eun-kyu
- **Malaysia**: Hee Sing Chong / Lai Ching Kwan
- **Nepal**: Renuka Bala Neupane* / Laxmi Prasad Neupane
- **Sri Lanka**: T. Kirupanandarajah
- **Thailand**: Songdej Kusawadee* / Kajorn Chawyong
- **Vietnam**: Trong Quy Truong

* indicates deceased persons

(116 persons)
Asian Rural Institute
Graduates of the Rural Leaders Training Course

The list of graduates below (1973-2012) covers only those who successfully completed the full curriculum of the Asian Rural Leaders Training Institute, as authorized by the Governor of Tochigi Prefecture, and who were accordingly awarded a certificate. Short-term participants are not included.

1973
Bangladesh Augustine Talukdar / Ruben Toppo / Jerome Sardar
India Kaleshwar Kachhap / Japan Teruo Miura / Ko Ooka
Malaysia Thomas Thong / Stanley G. Muling / William Mapan
Thailand Chana Karawanee

1974
Cambodia In Yetthea Laos / Kengchangh Phongsvang
Indonesia Pchipi Satyasurya / Esther Singh / Michael J.
Manja Kondamesa* / Jacob J. Tuhumury
Malaysia Manja Kondamesa*
Thailand You Calm-young

1975
Bangladesh Sunil Kumar Talikder*/ Bivash Singha
India Konanthu Joseph John* / Sona Wakoba Gaikwad*
Nigeria Chong Chong Bang / Nigeria Sidny Ouji
Philippines Angelina Bisauna / Thailand Chandeek
Chairatana* / Suchita Buntusarnee

1976
Ghana John E. Ackie*/ Bangladesh Daniel T. Baroi*
India David D. Dewri / Mildred Sardar Anwar / Earnest Amrita
Latika Baroi / Thailand Joseph R. Targsrurakit / Jinda Laklam
Mali S. Alfred Godagama* / S. Alfred
Nigeria D. A. Ariyadasa
Philippines Jung-hee Choi
Thailand Josarithan

1977
Bangladesh Smita Adhikary / Ruben Toppo
India Sadeek Job * / Smita Adhikary
Japan N. J. Perera / Lakshman
Malaysia Venmellii K. Rachellamna / Sergei Thompson
Philippines /Manjana Kondamesa
Thailand Willian

1978
Bangladesh Bikash Adhikary / Sujit K. Baroi / Helen Howlader / David Sarker
India Royce Dixon Carter*/ Morris Fofana
Liberia Ghana Nathaniel Dodd / India Muthuramu Kshothy / Alexander
Sri Lanka Madhura Valaparam
Thailand

1979
Bangladesh Aruna Adhikari / Joel T. Adhikary / Symon P.
India James Ruan / Ghana Comfort Love
Japan Owusu-Kena / Italy Vito K. Sema / Kunel J. Jacob
Malaysia Thomas Thomas / K. V. Thomas / U. S. Samuel / Peter O. Isaac / Jayashree
Philippines Supandi C. Paulus / Jasahilan Damanik / Timbul E. Raja
Thailand Srisuk Daranond / Rawiwan Songsaeng / Sukhum Srisang

1980
Bangladesh Lucy A. Baroi / Anthony Palma
India Monorama Mitra / Jessie A. Gaha / Sree Rarkar
Japan Usa Itets Prakas / Sunirmlal Karmarkar*
Malaysia R. M. R-srcar
Philippines Nepal S. Prasad / Mary Pershad
Thailand Srisuk Daranond / Rawiwan Songsaeng / Sukhum Srisang

1981
Bangladesh Golam M. Chowdbury* / India Harish
China Chotani / Annamma Abraham / D. P. Panne / Mariam
India Venmellii K. Rachellamna / Sergei Thompson
India Nathaniel Dodd / India Muthuramu Kshothy / Alexander
Malaysia Sheng-an Lin / Smita Adhikary / Ruben Toppo
Nepal Madhura Valaparam / Alexander
Philippines Bikash Adhikary / Sujit K. Baroi / Helen Howlader / David Sarker
Thailand Bikash Adhikary / Sujit K. Baroi / Helen Howlader / David Sarker

1982
Bangladesh Nirmol Richel / Nirendra Chisim / Sannam
Bangladesh Bawm / Sri Lanka Theiwendaram Vignesevaran
India Agnes A. Ansa / India G. Sugirthen
Thailand Prabhat Faibus

1973-2012 graduates (1049 persons)
Ratio of Graduates’ countries and continents

The 1,049 Graduates of ARI’s Rural Leaders Training Course are from 54 different countries:

- **Africa**: 24 countries
- **Asia**: 19 countries
- **Pacific**: 7 countries
- **Latin America**: 4 countries


Most of them are Asians.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Participants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Ratio of female and male Graduates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>62.7% &gt; 600 pers.</td>
<td>37.2% &lt; 400 pers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Numbers and Ratios of Graduates’ Religions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Christians</th>
<th>Muslims</th>
<th>Others, non-Religious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>76.9% (810 pers.)</td>
<td>3% (31 pers.)</td>
<td>7.1% (74 pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>82.2% (856 pers.)</td>
<td>3% (31 pers.)</td>
<td>6.7% (69 pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>74.6% (783 pers.)</td>
<td>3.9% (39 pers.)</td>
<td>8% (82 pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>76.2% (800 pers.)</td>
<td>5% (50 pers.)</td>
<td>7.8% (80 pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>76.9% (810 pers.)</td>
<td>3% (31 pers.)</td>
<td>7.1% (74 pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>76.9% (810 pers.)</td>
<td>3% (31 pers.)</td>
<td>7.1% (74 pers.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>76.9% (810 pers.)</td>
<td>3% (31 pers.)</td>
<td>7.1% (74 pers.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The above table represents the religious distribution of graduate students in the specified years. The data is based on the proportions of students identifying with different religious affiliations within each country.
Asian Rural Institute
Graduates of the Advanced Training Course (76 persons)

The Advanced Training Course was established in 1986. Overseas graduates who have lived and worked in their countries for at least five years after their ARI training can apply to be a “Training Assistant” (TA) for further studies in a certain topic. Besides pursuing his or her own research, the TA aids in conducting the ARI training alongside the staff members.

Japanese graduates are eligible to apply for a second year of study as “Graduate Interns” (GI), following the year of their training. The GI chooses one field of agricultural research to enhance his or her experience. Further, as an accustomed member of the ARI community, the GI fulfills a supporting role in all aspects of daily life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Arun Korkaew</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Ding Rin Brang</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Wichien Poongporrn</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
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<td>1986</td>
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27
The past and future 40 years

When looking at old pictures of ARI, it is sometimes difficult to guess in what year each one was shot. Many of the photos depict similar scenes: People from different countries working in the fields with simple tools, scooping pig manure or singing songs together. Although the ARI training program has evolved over time, there seems to be something that has remained since 1973, when it first started - the joy of a humble communal lifestyle close to the soil.

Of course, the world around ARI has dramatically changed since 1973. The global population has almost doubled. These days, more people live in cities than in rural areas. Globalization has become a force of incalculable transformation, spreading information, capital and migrants across a planet aching under man-made disasters. In the near future, even more extreme changes are predicted.

Given the looming challenges of tomorrow and the arbitrary course of history, we must ask ourselves: Will ARI still be relevant in the future for rural people of 2033 or even 2053?

ARI’s mission is rooted in the love of Jesus Christ. This love is meant to be translated into service to those in need: For everybody suffering from social violence, hunger, pollution, armed conflict and climate catastrophes. For forty years, ARI graduates have been leading such people towards self-reliance, justice and peace. In more than fifty countries, they practice and teach sustainable agriculture. Some establish water irrigation and health care. Some work in remote places without infrastructure. Some are involved in disaster relief, others work for refugees. Many graduates educate children, including HIV orphans and former child soldiers.

We at ARI believe that positive, lasting transformation can come through the creativity of these people at the grassroots. Examining our past, our approach of cultivating food locally in environmentally friendly ways has proven to be a key solution for any age. Aided by supporters, we can overcome unprecedented crises, such as the Fukushima disaster. As we continue forward we hope to improve our training for the next generation of leaders by listening carefully to our graduates’ experiences. As Scripture says, “the poor will never cease to be in the land.” Through its education program ARI will continue walking with grassroots people, step by step, on a path to dignity.
The theme song of ARI

Take My Hand

VERSE 1

\[ F \ d\text{min} \ Bb \]
I'm calling to the country folk who work upon the land

\[ F \ d\text{min} \ g\text{min} \ C7 \]
To come and see the vision we have shaped into a plan

\[ d\text{min} \ a\text{min} \ Bb \ G \]
Side by side we'll find a life of strength and dignity

\[ g\text{min} \ F \ g\text{min} \ F \ Bb \ C7 \]
Until the day we all can feed ourselves we never will be free

CHORUS

\[ F \ C \ F \ g\text{min} \ Bb \]
Take my hand which has labored in the soil

\[ F \ d\text{min} \ Bb \ C \]
Together we will stand for together we must toil

\[ a\text{min} \ d\text{min} \ Bb \ G \]
To build a world where hunger will not keep the people chained

\[ g\text{min} \ F \ C \ Bb \ F \]
To build a world that will still bear fruit tomorrow.

VERSE 2

I'm calling to the rich folks in their mansions down the road
To come and see the backs that break while carrying your load
Please come let us show you how the chemicals you send
Kill the earth that one day must support your children.

CHORUS

VERSE 3

I'm calling to the heavens to the power there above
To thank you for the harvest given freely through your love
Grant us courage, strength and hope throughout the coming year
For the sake of all the planet Lord, I pray that you can hear me singing

CHORUS (2x)
The mission of the Asian Rural Institute is to build an environmentally healthy, just and peaceful world, in which each person can live to his or her fullest potential. This mission is rooted in the love of Jesus Christ.

To carry out this mission, we nurture and train rural leaders for a life of sharing. Leaders, both women and men, who live and work in grassroots rural communities primarily in Asia, Africa and the Pacific, form a community of learning each year together with staff and other residents.

Through community-based learning we study the best ways for rural people to share and enhance resources and abilities for the common good.

We present a challenge to ourselves and to the whole world in our approach to food and life.

That We May Live Together

About the ARI Mission Statement

The official documents and brochures of ARI published in its first year 1973, state that the mission of ARI is "Based on the love of God, to train those mid-level leaders who devote their life for the betterment and prosperity of the people in Asian rural communities and to contribute to the creation of a just and peaceful society." In the 1980s, the target areas were expanded and clearly mentioned as "Asia, Africa and other parts of the world," adding, further, that ARI aims at "self-sustaining development of the people of 'The Third World'". And in the 1990s, "people of 'The Third World'" is rewritten as "marginalized people in the society." It was then confirmed that as the core of the training program, an emphasis shall be placed upon the importance of food that sustains our life so that all living creatures may live together. Through further discussions, the Mission Statement as it is now was finalized in the year 2000.

“Forty Years of Walking Together with Grassroots Leaders”

Asian Rural Institute
Rural Leaders Training Center