

The Toyota Foundation
Report for 1976

Prospectus

Sakichi Toyoda, the founder in 1926 of Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, the original Toyota Company, contributed to the good of society through inventions concerning automatic looms. His son Kiichiro carried on his work by diversifying into automobile manufacturing, thus laying the groundwork for the growth of the Toyota Group.

Toyota's guiding philosophy is to make the automobile an integral and beneficial part of a prosperous society. It puts this philosophy into action both through its normal corporate activities and in other ways which directly benefit society, such as contributing to the construction of facilities for cultural activities, promoting education on transport safety, and working to improve the environment.

This philosophy guided Toyota in its decision to commemorate its fortieth year in the automobile industry by establishing The Toyota Foundation in 1974. The goal of the Foundation is to contribute toward the realization of a more people-oriented society and a resulting increase in human happiness.

The Foundation will view events from a global perspective as it works to support activities for the benefit of society. Its support will be aimed at identifying current problems in the following areas: 1. human and natural environments; 2. social welfare; 3. education and culture. Grants will be provided for research and projects consistent with these interests. Toyota Motor Company, Ltd. and Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd. jointly provided the Foundation's original endowment.

The founders hope that as the Foundation works to achieve its objectives it will play an important role in meeting the demands of contemporary society.

September 19, 1974

Eiji Toyoda

President, Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.

Shotaro Kamiya

President, Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.

Report for Fiscal 1976

April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977

The Toyota Foundation

Tokyo, Japan

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The Executive Director's Report

To Keep Society Always Vigorous, Always Progressing

I

Urakami—a district in Nagasaki known to most Japanese as the hypocenter of the world's second atomic bombing. A little over one hundred years ago this same area was the scene of intense government persecution of Japanese Christians. Known as the Urakami Yonban Kuzure, or the Fourth Urakami Dispersal, that event, as its name implies, was preceded by at least three similar incidents at Urakami. What is particularly remarkable about this fourth occasion of Christian suffering in Urakami, however, is that it was resolved during the Meiji era (1868-1912), under the forward-looking government of modern Japan, which had succeeded the seclusionist military government of the Edo period (1603-1868).*

* The Fourth Urakami Dispersal began on July 15, 1867 (while Japan was still officially under Tokugawa rule), when a Japanese Christian from Urakami rejected a Buddhist funeral for a member of his immediate family. Although the military government had already concluded treaties with several foreign powers and opened the country to foreigners, ending its seclusionist policy, the Christian faith was still banned for Japanese citizens and the government had approved churches for the use of foreign residents only.

Because of one person's refusal to observe Buddhist funeral rites, the Nagasaki magistrate's office began to arrest Christians in Urakami. Shortly after the arrests began, the military government collapsed and the unresolved problem of the Urakami Christians was handed over to the more progressive Meiji government. The new government, however, decreed measures even more stringent than the shogun's against Japanese Christians. It was decided to execute the leader of the Urakami Christians and to disperse all his followers into the custody of major provincial clan-governments.

The Fourth Urakami Dispersal is even more striking when it is remembered that the Meiji government had decided to open the country and pursue a policy of learning from the West. In other words, although the Japanese government was learning from Western civilization, it was at the same time attacking one of the institutions constituting the spiritual foundation of that culture.

Several thousand Japanese Christians were arrested in Urakami. They were sent to clans scattered throughout the country and the authorities encouraged them to renounce their faith. Besides clan officials, Shinto and Buddhist priests, acting on government orders, frequently visited the exiled Urakami Christians to try to persuade them to abandon their foreign religion.

But the visits were fruitless because the government envoys could not satisfactorily answer the Christians' questions about the salvation of the soul. "What is the Shinto or Buddhist way of saving the soul of a believer?" To this question the "experts" had no compelling answer. All they could do was repeat that because the Urakami Christians were Japanese, as was everyone else around them, they should cease believing in an alien religion and instead follow the traditional Japanese religions. In each of the scattered clans, such suasion had little effect on devout Christians.

Looking back on these events, it is difficult to believe that responsible Shinto and Buddhist priests were unable to answer this simple, basic question about the salvation of the soul. Yet we must believe this was the case, for the wealth of contemporaneous records leaves no room for doubt.

Inevitably, foreign diplomats residing in Japan learned of what was happening,

and the Urakami incident was reported in full to their homelands. Overseas, particularly in Roman Catholic countries in Europe, the news fostered a sense of lack of rapport with the Japanese mind. In Brussels, the Japanese government's roving mission, headed by Tomomi Iwakura, was met by a protest demonstration. In the French Chambers, a demand for government action against Japan drew forth a reply from the foreign minister to the effect that the French government would try to make the Japanese mission understand that humanity and a spirit of generosity were more precious than advanced technology, such as telecommunications or railways. Such incidents demonstrate the doubt and lack of rapport felt by Europeans who were dealing with the Japanese.

Surprised and shocked by the criticism, Iwakura directed his government to release the Christian exiles immediately. Once they were freed, the Fourth Urakami Dispersal came to an end; however, it resulted in a loss of trust that seriously frustrated Iwakura in his mission to amend the inequitable treaties in force between Japan and various European states.

II

Later, Japan initiated a program of modernization; but because of the frequent official use of such odd slogans as "Japanese spirit and Western technology"—indicating the desire to learn from the West only technical skills and to combine them with traditional Japanese systems of spiritual values—the nation remained an enigma in the eyes of European states.

Western civilization is the product of Western culture, but Japan was attempting to absorb the material civilization of the West divorced from its cultural foundation. Although there was no need for the Japanese to emulate the Western mentality, their indifference to Western culture traits increased the difficulties of achieving rapport.

Japan later supplemented the slogan "Japanese spirit and Western technology" with the declaration that "although Japan admittedly lags behind the West in regard to material civilization, Japanese culture is superior to any in the West."

It was true that this island country in the Far East had won military victories over Ch'ing China and Imperial Russia and that its industrialization had advanced at a surprisingly rapid pace. To Westerners these achievements, which appeared to be the basis of Japanese claims of superiority, seemed miraculous. Still, they could not understand the Japanese way of thinking.

Still more difficult for Westerners to understand was why the Japanese would not clearly explain just what the "Japanese spirit" is. When asked what exemplified the "Japanese spirit," Japanese would reply *Nō* or perhaps *Sadō* (the tea ceremony). But when asked to explain *Nō* or the tea ceremony in more detail, many Japanese said that they did not know a great deal about either of them. Asked about their faith, most professed to be Buddhist, yet could not give satisfactory answers to further queries.

The late Professor Sueo Goto of the old Tokyo Imperial University, an authority on French literature, related an illustrative story. Shortly after the end of World War I, when Professor Goto was still a young scholar, he accompanied the president of Lyon University to a museum in Nara. Standing in front of a Buddhist statue in the museum, Goto was asked by the French traveler to explain it. When he failed to do so, the Frenchman, apparently deeply disappointed, murmured that Buddhism was the "religion of your country." Goto felt so

embarrassed that he remembered the incident all his life.

Professor Goto's experience was not unique. Although he continued to be concerned about his lack of knowledge, most other Japanese did not feel embarrassed by their ignorance. Paradoxically, most Japanese did not hesitate to express pride in what they felt was their incomparable cultural heritage.

Such attitudes have contributed to a steadily increasing lack of rapport between Japan and both advanced Western nations and many of the developing countries. Sometimes Japan and its people seem to Westerners not enigmatic but invitingly mysterious. However, due to a simple lack of rapport Japanese people are often rejected because they seem too different.

III

Japan's role in the modern world is filled with contradictions. Regarded as an important advanced nation, Japan is expected to play a major role in the world economy. At the same time, Japan's necessary exports engender criticism in individual countries, for example, in America and in member nations of the European Community. While developing countries, particularly those in Asia, wonder discontentedly whether Japan is really aware of its position as a member of the Asian community.

Paradoxically, although Japan is expected to be a source of strength in the world economy, the country appears to be particularly isolated amid much foreign criticism.

In order to resolve this contradiction, the Japanese must first work toward making themselves understood in the world community. This is not to say that Japan should attempt a public-relations campaign. Rather, the first step for the Japanese should be to search within themselves to discover why they are not understood by the people of other nations, why other people still harbor feelings of doubt, and why rapport has not been achieved.

As I see it, the failure to understand the Japanese mind originates not with people outside Japan, but with the Japanese themselves. I think this is because the majority of Japanese people lack a clearly defined sense of self-identity. Moreover, they do not realize this; hence, in word and deed, they reflect their lack of self-identity, in effect digging their own graves. The lack of a concept of individuality has been considered a problem for Japanese society.

It is believed that the Japanese word *mura*, meaning "village," derives from *mure*, meaning "group." Certainly, it is often said that the Japanese are a clannish, group-oriented people. However, since this trait is not unique to the Japanese, why is it that they should be described as particularly clannish? Perhaps it is because what is seen in Japanese society is the totality of a group, rather than its individual parts. In Japan a group is perceived not as an assemblage of individual but as a separate entity, with which its members identify. That perception, however, may seem strange to people who are not Japanese.

Quite often foreigners point out that in both spoken and written Japanese the subject of a sentence (whether personal pronoun or topic) is frequently omitted. This is particularly true when the speaker feels that the rapport between himself and listener is such that he can expect the subject to be understood without unnecessary elaboration. Also, foreigners ask why, in situations where they themselves would normally say "I," Japanese speakers will often say "we." These

speech traits might indicate that the Japanese are a clannish people who, even when alone, cannot recognize or identify themselves as individuals without the reassurance of some group always behind them, supporting them.

IV

It is not my intention to attempt to explain here the origin and development of these traits. I wish only to point out that to non-Japanese they appear to be striking characteristics. These traits were manifested in the confrontation between the Shinto and Buddhist priests and the Christians from Urakami.

At first, the replies the priests addressed to their Christian questioners must seem very strange. Yet considered from the viewpoint of the average Japanese citizen of that time, entreaties to follow the traditional Japanese religions simply "because you are Japanese" probably seemed very natural. On the contrary, the average Japanese may have thought the questions of the Christians from Urakami quite strange because they demonstrated a clear distinction between being a member of the Japanese community of citizens and being an individual in need of salvation. To the Christians from Urakami, who had become aware of the existence of their individual beings, the questions may have seemed both natural and simple; but to the average Japanese, unaware of a personal, individual existence, such questions can only have seemed strange.

If Japanese society were totally self-sufficient, it would not matter if Japanese feelings and ways of thinking appeared somewhat peculiar to the rest of the world. Clearly this was so during Japan's seclusive Edo period, and it held true even during the early years of the Meiji era, when Japan was opening itself to the rest of the world. At that time, Japan's relationships with foreign countries amounted to a one-way flow—into Japan.

Japan's influence abroad was minimal, and even though Japanese "peculiarities" contributed to the erection of a wall between Japan and the rest of the world, that was not a significant problem at that time. Even after World War II, during Japan's period of rapid economic growth in the 1950s and early 1960s, a lack of rapport and mutual understanding may not have been a major problem because Japan's economic growth resulted primarily from rapid expansion of the domestic market. During that period Japan's exports accounted for less than ten percent of the nation's GNP.

V

Now, however, the situation is entirely different. Whether the Japanese like it or not, they can no longer survive in seclusion. For survival, it has become necessary for the Japanese to dispel feelings of doubt and lack of rapport that still exist in other countries. To do this, the Japanese must establish within themselves the concept of a clearly defined sense of individual identity.

In general, when people have little sense of individual identity they often can become either very servile or very arrogant. In many cases such people are not aware of their servility or arrogance. When people have a well-developed sense of self-identity they are clearly aware of themselves as distinct individuals and at the same time recognize the existence of other individuals. If people recognize one another's existence they do not become servile or arrogant in dealing with people either within their group or outside it. For this reason it is necessary to establish

a sense of individual identity.

The lack of a concept of a clearly defined self-identity is reflected in the Japanese conception of "public." *Ōyake*, one of the Japanese words meaning public, derives from the words *ōkii ie* (literally, "big house"), which in ancient Japan referred to the imperial family and its residence. In time, the term "big house" came to include the family and residence of the shogun, clan chief, or village headman. In essence, it denoted the family and residence of a ruler or one's superior. In contrast, the English word *public*, deriving from the Latin *publicus*, originates in the Latin *populus*, an undifferentiated crowd. It is significant that *ōyake* and *public* have such different derivations.

In Japan, until World War II it was generally accepted that "public" matters were the government's concern and that what the government did was "public." This may have been a uniquely Japanese concept for determining "public" responsibilities.

Although Japan became a democracy after World War II and its citizens no longer regard their government as an exalted superior, the general conception of "public" does not appear to have changed much.

Even though "public" does not now expressly imply government, when speaking of "public" and "private" matters "public" often refers to an organization to which a person belongs. Whatever is good for the organization is a public good, and a job with the organization is a public service, whether the organization is a business concern, a political party, or a labor union. For a Japanese person some kind of organization should exist, since he often identifies himself by his membership in an organization. Within a specific organizational unit a Japanese can easily maintain the concept of "public," but in any other context the concept is much weaker. In other words, the average Japanese recognizes the concept of "public" only as an extension of his awareness of belonging to a group.

Because until World War II the consciousness of being Japanese was the strongest of all feelings of belonging (for example, as an employee, or the graduate of a certain university, or the member of a particular organization), I think it was very easy for the average Japanese to believe that whatever the government did was "public." Since the war, however, although the consciousness of being Japanese has declined, other feelings of belonging have remained quite strong and the concept of "public" as an extension of the awareness of belonging to a group has not changed at all. Therefore, when we compare prewar and postwar attitudes, even though there appear to be changes in the concept of what is "public," the changes are only superficial. The concept of "public" still depends on the awareness of some kind of belonging to a specific group composed of a limited number of people.

In contrast to the concept of "public" as a specific, defined group, in the West "public," reflecting the word's Latin origin, encompasses a nonspecific collection of individuals quite different from one another. When an undifferentiated group of individuals gathers, common rules and common facilities are necessary. To support these institutions common fund-raising becomes necessary, and it is at this point that the concept of "public" truly matures.

The consciousness of belonging to a group is, of course, not a monopoly of the Japanese. Among all peoples we find patriotism and loyalty to one's employer. Whether the Japanese are, in fact, especially loyal to their employers is questionable. There may be other nations where we can find a more highly

developed consciousness of belonging to a group.

The facts remain, however, that the Japanese conception of "public" is based on the extension of identification with a particular group and that in other countries the concepts of "public" and "group membership" are not so intimately related.

VI

In America it has often been said that the function of philanthropy is to act as a catalyst in promoting the pluralism of society and in maintaining the youthful, adventurous spirit of society, in other words, in preventing the stagnation of society that results in uniformity and standardization. The United States of America, as its name implies, is a more pluralistic society than is Japan. Yet even in that pluralistic society there are calls for still greater efforts to maintain pluralism. If in America it is necessary to work to nurture pluralism, how much more necessary must it be in countries like Japan.

Because a clearly defined concept of self-identity has still not been instilled in the citizenry and in many instances the concept of "public" still refers to a specific, limited group, achieving pluralism in Japan is crucial to the growth of Japanese society. Foundations should exist to promote pluralism, and it is in this capacity that Japanese foundations should find their *raison d'être*.

The ideal of the Toyota Foundation is to promote pluralism within Japanese society and thus to act as a catalyst in dispelling feelings of doubt and of lack of rapport still entertained in much of the world.

Fiscal 1976 was the second of the Foundation's pioneer years, and in this year we initiated an experimental international-grant program for which we have high hopes. Summaries of the awards granted under this new program are included in this report.

Because we ourselves are not yet certain of how the results of our first full year should be evaluated, we are eager to receive and learn from constructive criticism of our first year's activities. We believe that such constructive criticism can guide us on our future path.

To those eager for quick results, the Foundation's progress this past year may appear too modest. We wish to assure them and others, however, that we shall not abandon our hope to become a steppingstone, however small, on the path to promote a clearly defined sense of self-identity in Japanese society.

Yujiro Hayashi
Executive Director

Grant Program

Toyota Foundation Research Grants for Fiscal 1976

A review of both the grant applications received in fiscal 1976 and the applicants who qualified as recipients reveals a number of changes.

Compared with fiscal 1975, applications received from public research institutes increased twofold, while applications from private organizations decreased by half. Although individual applicants were markedly fewer than during the preceding year, the number of applications from researchers engaged in joint international research projects rose to a figure nearly double that of 1975.

The considerable fluctuation in applicants was reflected to some extent in the 1976 grant recipient selection. Six grants were awarded to individual researchers, compared with four in 1975. Once again only one public research institute was endowed. Even though applications from private organizations decreased, the number of grants awarded increased from six in 1975 to eight in 1976. Seven grants were awarded to researchers working on joint international projects, compared with four grants in 1975.

Again this year the Foundation was careful to ensure that grant awards were not concentrated at a limited number of universities and research organizations and that disbursements were made to as wide a range of institutions as possible. Modest as these considerations may be, we hope that they will be regarded as an example of the concerted effort the Foundation is making to help broaden the perspectives of Japanese society.

Human and Natural Environments

Characterization of Particulate Air Pollutants in Urban Areas

Kanji Takahashi, Professor (and ten associates)
Institute of Atomic Energy, Kyoto University

¥6.72 million

The major urban air pollutants are no longer SO₂ and falling soot but a complex of NO_x, hydrocarbon and floating dust.

Minute particles, from auto emissions (themselves the secondary products of various polluting substances) and other gaseous components in the atmosphere, are considered to be primarily responsible for sustained air pollution.

A systematic study of these particles is a prerequisite to setting up standards for maximum levels of tolerable environmental pollution. Due to the obvious complexity of the research, this project will rely heavily on basic studies supplemented by laboratory and field observations.

The Effects of Environmental Change on the Stable Isotopic Ratio of Carbon and Sulfur and the Concentration of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide and Sulfur Dioxide

Hitoshi Sakai, Professor (and five associates)
Institute of Thermal Spring Research, Okayama University

¥8.33 million

The density of CO₂ and SO₂ in the air and their stable isotopic ratios are regulated by geoscientific and biochemical factors.

Man's activities since the industrial revolution, particularly his mass consumption of fossil fuels, have seriously affected the CO₂-SO₂ geochemical balance.

Under this project, sampling stations will be set up in industrial zones and cities, and in farmland, highland, coastal and volcanic areas in Japan to collect air samples and measure the isotopic ratio of CO₂ and SO₂. From these data it will be possible to prepare estimates of the extent and speed of contamination in terms of the isotopic ratio, and the purifying effects of biological organisms and the oceans.

Research on Structures Remaining from the Taisho and Prewar Showa Eras

Teijiro Muramatsu, Professor (and thirteen associates)
Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo

¥7.15 million

Structures built during the Taisho and prewar Showa eras, 1912-1945, are fast disappearing from the Japanese urban scene. This is in sharp contrast to the fate of buildings from the Meiji period (1868-1912), which following a five-year national survey, are now

the subject of a well-organized conservation program.

Members of the staff will organize regional teams of researchers to inspect and identify Taisho and prewar Showa buildings. Regional lists of important structures will be prepared and collated.

Practical evaluation of these buildings, made possible by this research, will forestall confusion in developing new urban revitalization programs.

Experimental Studies on the Effects of Air Pollutants on Health: Studies of the Dose Response of the Respiratory System

Jun Kagawa, Associate Professor
Department of Environmental Medicine and Occupational Health, School of Medicine, Tokai University

¥3 million

The controversy occasioned by the establishment of standards for permissible levels of atmospheric pollution stems mainly from the lack of research data available on the reaction of the human body to pollutants, particularly in respect to density and time of exposure. Such data can be obtained through epidemiological studies and exposure tests.

Specifically, this project will involve tests to assess the reaction of the respiratory system to four types of pollutants: O₃, NO₂, SO₂ and suspended particulate matter. The results of these short tests (lasting for 1 to 3 hours) should allow the researchers to estimate the effects of pollutants in the context of daily and yearly exposure. This data should be useful in reexamining present antipollution measures.

A Study of the Development of Remote Areas in Conformity with Environmental Conservation—in Search of Principles: Case Studies of Some Nepalese Hill Villages

Jiro Kawakita, President (and six associates)
Association for Technical Cooperation in the Himalayan Area

¥7.74 million

Nepal's developmental efforts have been thwarted by many serious problems, not the least among them being the mountainous terrain that hinders communications and the sharp population increases in regions that range from the subtropical to the subfrigid. Until now, little self-sustaining progress has been achieved because of the lack of a comprehensive development program.

This project envisages selecting sample areas for interdisciplinary research on natural conditions and culture. A study team will observe local conditions and interview residents to predict the effects of technical assistance and to ascertain regional, social, economic, and cultural factors.

Data relevant to regions not studied at first hand will also be collected as contributory information for the establishment of general principles applicable to a nationwide program in Nepal.

An Economic Study of Urban Environment, Planning and Government Financing

Kikuo Iwata, Associate Professor

Department of Economics, Sophia University

¥0.6 million

The high concentration of urban facilities in such large cities as Tokyo has resulted in air and water pollution, traffic congestion, and land and housing shortages, leading to severe disruption of the urban living environment. And yet in spite of the evidence, most municipal authorities have assumed a "passive" attitude, attempting only to restrain population increases, rather than to develop positive measures to resuscitate the dying urban environment.

This project aims at solving city problems primarily from an economic point of view by exploring the roots of inadequate city planning and finance.

Recommendations, including fiscal proposals, will be developed for decentralizing urban functions in order to create a better urban environment.

A Study of Traffic Safety Systems Based on Pedestrian Behavior and Road Usage

Kosei Okada, Professor (and three associates)

Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University

¥5.21 million

Urban thoroughfares are not the monopoly of motorists and pedestrians but should be shared by cyclists, road-side vendors and children at play. Moreover, the use of urban roads varies in accordance with the season, weather, hour, day, and location.

Past attempts to achieve coexistence between pedestrian and vehicular traffic has failed because of the behavioral patterns of pedestrians and the diversified use of roads have been ignored.

Under this research program, a simulator system will be erected to study road-related factors, including pedestrians' probable reactions as indicated by psychological tests. Comparative analyses will be made of road functions in major Japanese and European cities.

Ultimately, this project aims at devising new road systems, such as triline roads for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists and multipurpose roads designed to ensure safe and efficient utilization of urban space.

Development of a New Air-Pollution Assessment Method through the Surface Analysis of Heavy Metal Particles in City Air

Ryuichi Shimizu, Associate Professor (and three associates)

Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University

¥8 million

The effect on the human body of atmospheric pollution caused by heavy metal particles resulting from auto emissions and other sources poses a basic problem in the context of an urban environment. Conventional approaches to this question have been confined to quantitative chemical analyses of these particles.

Before coming into contact with the human body, however, these particles undergo complex chemical reactions, resulting in a change of composition. The process of surface organic change in fact reflects the history of the environment of cities and provides a new approach to the problem of urban air pollution.

Members of this research team hope to establish a new means of assessing urban air pollution on the basis of chemical analysis, surface analysis, and morphological diagnosis of biological and medical samples using a scanning microscope.

The Geoenvironmental Chemistry of N₂O

Ikuzo Tanaka, Professor (and four associates)

Department of Chemistry, Tokyo Institute of Technology

¥10 million

NO_x (particularly NO and NO₂) has been the subject of extensive research in recent years. When NO_x is artificially removed, by a catalyst, N₂O forms as the final product. This has given rise to concern among environmentalists lest the N₂O density increase to disrupt the natural balance.

Despite the gravity of the problem, much remains to be done to clarify the N₂O cycle and its effects on the natural environment.

This project aims at developing methods of detecting minute particles of N₂O in the air and separating natural N₂O from NO_x-derived N₂O. An isotopic comparison will be made between atmospheric N₂O in the cities and that in outlying areas, to examine the process whereby it originates. The N₂O cycle will be explored to develop an effective system for detecting and eliminating artificially-formed N₂O.

Research toward Prevention of Environmental Pollution through Study of Tissue Samples

Yuzo Fukuyama, Professor (and three associates)

Department of Public Health, Asahikawa Medical College

¥5.18 million

In assessing the effects of pollution hazards on human health, abnormal values must be compared with values representing the normal functions of the human body. The normal value, however, is relative and is subject to fluctuations caused by encroaching urbanization and industrialization.

For example, the degree of mercury contamination of the average Japanese is far higher than that of his Western counterpart.

This project, a continuation from 1975, aims at: 1) improving analytical technology and establishing a system for determining the extent of environmental pollution, 2) calculating the normal value of the function of the human body by examining the effects of pollution on residents of relatively unpolluted Hokkaido, and 3) establishing a tissue sample bank where specimens will be kept frozen for analysis pending further technological developments.

Analyses will concentrate on heavy metals and

organic chlorine compounds, both of which tend to remain and accumulate in the natural environment.

Observation and Simulation of Urban Weather Phenomena

Itaru Shionoya, Managing Director (and five associates)
Chubu Region Development Research Center Inc.
¥14.86 million

The development of towns and cities has given rise to "urban weather," a collection of new phenomena that includes "heat islands" and "Monroe winds."

These phenomena can be ascribed to changes in the albedo and in the evaporation capacity of the ground surface induced by the extensive paving of thoroughfares in urban areas. Another contributing factor is the large amount of waste heat discharged by industrial plants and houses. The resultant overheating in cities can cause photochemical smog and change the ecological pattern of plant life.

This project will undertake extensive observation of an urban heat environment supplemented by aerial remote-sensing probes. Results of the survey will be fed into a computer simulation model to obtain a structural analysis of urban weather.

Data and information thus obtained will not only help establish a theory of the role of waste heat in urban weather but will also assist in the planning of preventive measures.

Integrated Conservation: Recycling the Historical Environment

Sachio Otani, Professor (and 15 associates)
Department of Urban Engineering, University of Tokyo
¥5.82 million

In accordance with the 1976 revision of the Cultural Properties Protection Law, the government, as a matter of national policy, will take steps to preserve structures of historical significance. Historic landmarks, however, should not be preserved solely as cultural assets but as a means of restoring a degree of humanity to urban areas in an era of industrial development and environmental degradation.

This project traces both past civil conservation movements in Japan and Europe and the reactions of administrative authorities to such movements.

The research staff, consisting of city planners, architects, historians, and journalists, intends to set forth a formula for organizing and educating citizens to build new urban surroundings with a sensitivity to historical values.

Application of the Body-Image Technique of Instruction to Safe Driving

Tetsuo Ota, Professor (and four associates)
School of Physical Education, Juntendo University
¥6.7 million

A body image, or the image of a person's body as

conceived by that person, can greatly affect patterns of behavior. The line of vision of a motorist driving downhill remains on a downward incline; consequently, the driver tends to negotiate a following stretch of level road as if it had an upward gradient. This often results in unnecessary acceleration.

The development of body images bears a close relationship to an individual's emotional stability and self-awareness, hence the need to educate and train motorists to condition their body images.

This research project will clarify body images during driving, taking into account such considerations as the driver's physique and posture. Field training will also be conducted to develop an effective teaching method for safe driving.

An Interdisciplinary Study of the Problem of Environmental Pollution in the Shiranuhi Sea Area: A Study in the Changes in Human Life and the Natural Environment as a Result of Modernization and the Minamata Disease

Daikichi Irokawa, Professor (and nine associates)
Department of Economics, Tokyo University of Economics
¥3 million

The mercury pollution of the Shiranuhi Sea and the coastal area of Minamata in Kyushu is an unfortunate example of how unplanned industrialization can contribute to the disruption of a community and its natural environment.

This is an interdisciplinary program with participating researchers specializing in modern Japanese history, the history of science, economics, political science, international relations, labor relations, sociology, ethnology, and pharmacology.

Rather than a medical or administrative investigation, this research aims at an objective sociological examination of the contributory factors and the effects of Minamata disease. The effects of mercury pollution on the biology of the sea, the local ecology, the fishermen, farmers, and other residents of the area will be assessed. The effects of Minamata disease on the region's culture, human relations, and social awareness will also be surveyed.

The Effects of Urbanization on the Hydrological Cycle in Tsukuba Science City and Its Surroundings

Masami Ichikawa, Professor (and seven associates)
Institute of Geoscience, University of Tsukuba
¥10.43 million

Urbanization characterized by heavy concentrations of buildings and paved thoroughfares is rendering the earth in city areas impervious to water. Due to the destruction of this feature of the ecological system, the volume of rainwater flowing directly into rivers is far greater in urban areas than in rural districts. This has resulted in changes in the hydrological cycle.

The main objective of this research is to observe these changes, analyzing their relationship to

urbanization, and to forecast future developments in the hydrocycle.

Under study is Tsukuba Gakuen (a university town north of Tokyo) and the adjoining farmland. With five rivers flowing nearby, this region combines the features of both developed and undeveloped areas in terms of both land use and plant ecology. (This is a followup to a similar project directed by Professor Ichikawa from 1967 until 1973 on hydrocycle patterns in connection with the development of Tama New Town, a modern housing complex in the western suburbs of Tokyo.)

Effects of Regional Development on the Ecology and Environment of the Yahagi River Basin

Masayoshi Hiro, Professor (and five associates)

Department of Domestic Science, Nagoya Women's University
¥4 million

The Yahagi River, which flows through Aichi Prefecture in central Japan, has contributed greatly to the cultural, economic, and industrial development of the areas along its 101 km. course. It has nurtured the western Mikawa district into a prosperous economic region.

But rapid industrial progress has ravaged the environment and a dramatically increased population has urbanized the rural landscape. Hasty land development projects have disrupted plant ecology; and sewage and industrial waste have polluted the river water, imperiling the survival of many forms of river life.

The research team intends to analyze these problems with a view to achieving a balance between development and environmental protection. This project focuses on plant life in the lower reaches of the Yahagi River, as well as on patterns of land use and population movement in recent years.

A Multidimensional Analysis of Causative Factors in Urban Accidents Involving Schoolchildren

Tsuneoyoshi Ishida, Professor (and four associates)

Department of Education, Bunkyo University
¥7.74 million

Along with its many conveniences, the growing tide of urbanization has brought a variety of daily hazards, including the increased dangers found in our residential space, which is constantly diminishing because of population concentration. One result of urban congestion has been an increasing number of accidents, especially those involving schoolchildren.

Recent examinations of accidents involving juveniles show that frequency and cause varied according to the degree of urbanization.

This research project will begin with a nationwide questionnaire-survey covering a sample of 5,000 elementary and junior high school students. The causes of accidents will be analyzed to determine the relationship of degree of urbanization to accidents involving schoolchildren and to assist in developing

recommendations for safety improvements.

Studies of Heterogeneous Catalysis for Environmental Protection; Elucidation of the Mechanism of Heterogeneous Catalysis by Means of Electron Spectroscopy

Kenji Tamaru, Professor (and three associates)

Department of Chemistry, University of Tokyo
¥9.57 million

Air pollution caused by exhaust fumes poses a serious problem in densely populated Japan. Catalysts play a vital role in industrial efforts to avoid producing polluting substances, or at least to render them noninjurious in cases where their production is unavoidable. Although catalysts are considered highly effective in eliminating carbon monoxide, NO_x, sulfuric compounds, and hydrocarbon, little is known about their actual functioning.

The recent development of electron spectroscopy and other advanced technology has shed light on the absorptive reaction and other characteristics of catalysts.

This project is aimed at solving a number of environmental problems by elucidating the various reactions of metal and oxidized catalysts and developing a technology whereby their chemical reactions can be controlled.

Social Welfare

Collection and Evaluation of Health and Medical Information on Residents of Isolated Islands in Okinawa Prefecture, with Related Administrative Policy

Masateru Sugiura, Professor (and eight associates)

Department of Health and Sciences, University of the Ryukyus
¥8.5 million

Okinawa, especially its outlying islands, lags far behind other prefectures in health care and medical treatment. Standing in the way of medical modernization is the residents' continuing belief in the efficacy of traditional healing systems, most of which are closely identified with the islanders' life style. Moreover, the scattered locations of the 70-odd islands and their population decline further aggravate the problem.

In the belief that a general upgrading of living standards is a prerequisite to developing a medical care program for the islands, this project team will conduct on-the-spot investigations of nutrition, disease incidence rate, physical strength, and overall health

factors. An occupational survey of the population will be carried out and the islands' medical program will be examined in the context of the island economy as preliminaries to establishing a comprehensive health care program for the region.

An Interdisciplinary Approach to Labor Issues in Asia—Labor Problems in Multinational Corporations: A Comparative Study of Applied Industrial Relations
Tsuneo Ono, Senior Research Officer (and three associates)
Research and Study Department, Japan Institute of Labor
¥2.5 million

Continuing a 1975 program, this interdisciplinary project examines the role played by Japanese and other foreign capital enterprises in Asia's industrialization. Multinational corporations, functioning with modified labor-management formulas geared to local situations, are examined at bases in the Philippines, Singapore, and Malaysia.

The case of a Japanese joint-venture enterprise is studied, specifically in regard to pre-establishment capital, labor, market, raw material and technology requirements, and so forth. These factors are compared with the MNC's management and labor-management systems in order to establish an integrated model of a joint business venture in Asia.

Through comparative analysis of Asia-based Japanese MNCs with their Western counterparts, this project is expected to further studies in industrial labor relations involving MNCs.

Project on Mobile Health Clinics
Susumu Tsukahara, Professor (and six associates)
Department of Physiology, Fukushima Medical College
¥9.2 million

This research project, continuing a 1975 program, focuses on developing a basic system for physical examinations of city residents. Currently, periodic health checks are conducted collectively at schools, job sites, and regional organizations, but inevitably a large portion of the urban populace is not covered by stationary efforts to provide health examinations.

To make health consultation and periodic health checkups readily accessible to city dwellers, this project will support the design and test manufacture of a prototype mobile clinic equipped with the latest diagnostic equipment. An easy-to-operate health system capable of determining the health of urban communities will also be developed.

Contemporary Delinquency and Social Problems among Adolescents in Urban Communities, with Some Propositions for Rehabilitation
Hiroshi Motoaki, Professor (and three associates)
Department of Psychology, Waseda University
¥9.2 million
At a time when delinquency and other social problems

are increasing among high school students and teen-age workers, this project searches for the causes of the situation and for ways of remedying it. The dropout phenomenon is explored to its roots in sprawling urbanization, test-oriented education systems, vocational dissatisfactions, and the spirited adolescent mind.

The researchers will conduct sample tests and group interviews among junior and senior high school students and working youths in Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka to learn their opinions. The results of these test-interviews will be cross-analyzed with the latest government reports to produce indices of the behavior of juvenile delinquents and would-be delinquents. This information will be used to formulate a comprehensive system for predicting, diagnosing and solving this increasingly grave socioeducational problem.

Changes in the Distribution of Income and Wealth through Economic Growth and Urbanization in Developing Countries

Toshiyuki Mizoguchi, Professor (and nine associates)
Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University
¥7 million

A continuation from last year, this project explores inequalities in the distribution of income in Asia by reviewing changes in consumption patterns in selected areas.

This year, the scope of investigation is expanded to include the distribution of expenditure—or inequalities therein—as a prelude to discussing the problem of poverty. Comparisons are made of the distribution of personal expenditure in Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and the Philippines considering Engel's coefficient and such other factors as a regional breakdown of income brackets, housing, diffusion of durable consumer goods, nutrition, and so forth.

This is an expansion of a joint undertaking with the CAMS (Council for Asian Manpower Studies, Ltd.) concerned with income distribution in the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries.

Computerized data on the distribution of income will be augmented by those on current expenditure distribution, which when combined, should serve as an important source of information for international teams embarking on research on this and related subject matter.

Health Indices for a Modern Society and an Appraisal of Health and Medical Treatment

Hiroshi Abe, Professor (and 10 associates)
School of Medicine, Osaka University
¥6.1 million

Today's medical and health care problems are so complex that their solution is beyond the limits of modern medical science. Hence the need to develop a standardized index system suitable for the proper

assessment of health conditions in the welfare-oriented society of tomorrow.

This interdepartmental research project, a continuation from last year, takes into consideration a variety of basic factors, such as conceptual changes in health standards accompanying rising living standards, the increased number of senior citizens in the population, and the changes in the social structure resulting from changes in the industrial structure and from environmental pollution.

Analytical Study of Aging Factors

Toshifumi Tanaka, Vice President (and seven associates)
Industrial Research Institute
¥4.9 million

As life expectancy increases, the steadily growing number of senior citizens in Japan is expected to place a greater burden on the nation's work force.

To cope with this new socioeconomic problem, a more realistic assessment must be made of the economic capabilities and social adaptability of senior workers. Past studies have been confined to analyses of physical functions based on medical science.

The primary objective of this research is to consider the aging phenomenon and its causes from the psychological, social, economic, and medical points of view, free from established research methods on the subject.

Research and Development of an Emotional Response System in Society

Masaaki Yoshida, Professor (and nine associates)
Department of Science and Engineering, Chuo University
¥4.8 million

Functional analyses are often made of man's physiological and conditioned responses in studies seeking an understanding of human behavior. In a human-oriented approach, however, emotional responses should also be the subject of scientific study.

In search of a new approach to research in the field of emotional response, this project will examine pertinent data and conduct sample interviews relevant to the stimulation and impact of emotional response as a basis for establishing a scientific approach to emotion.

Small- and Medium Scale Industries in Japan's Historical Development and in Contemporary Developing Countries: Issues for Comparative Studies

Kazushi Okawa, Director (and seven associates)
International Development Center of Japan
¥3.1 million

This project aims at establishing an integrated formula for promoting the growth of small- and medium scale enterprises in the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America by comparing them with their counterparts in Japan.

Case studies will be made in the Philippines, Malaysia, India, Kenya, Mexico, Colombia, and Nigeria, as well as in Japan itself.

This research presupposes that selective development of technology conducive to the type of industry, business status, and scale of operation involved is vital to small businesses operating in developing economies. Comparative studies will be made of the technological features of industries classified in industry groups. A business leadership program will be inaugurated to plan broad measures for promoting small businesses in developing countries.

Research on Realigning Human Factors for Urbanization

Takashi Kagoyama, Professor (and nine associates)
School of Social Welfare, Sophia University
¥3.9 million

Problems besetting today's urban society are basically the result of the physical environment of cities and of the relationship between human beings and their changing urban environment. Past assessments have concentrated on the various physical components of urban structure and infrastructure.

In contrast, however, extensive studies on human interaction and reaction in an urban environment are yet to be conducted.

This project, a continuation from last year, is designed to develop a formula for establishing a new human network through a two-stage study of Japan's three major industrialized areas with a high population density—Kawasaki, Kitakyushu, and Nagoya.

Appraised are the causes, process, and impact of human alienation among low-income workers in the three industrial centers.

Physiological and Psychophysical Studies for the Development of a Vision Substitute for the Blind

Kenkichi Suhara, Professor (and ten associates)
Department of Special Education, Tokyo University of Education
¥3.6 million

The fundamental objective of this research is to provide in the Japanese syllabary a substitute for the conventional Braille system. OPTACON, a system similar to that envisaged here, is already being used by those without sight to communicate in languages written with roman letters. However, because written Japanese includes Sino-Japanese ideographs and two separate syllabaries, OPTACON is unsuitable for extensive use by Japanese readers.

A new system under development by this project team—Tactovibro-Visual Aid—is designed to transform visual orthographic patterns into tactile patterns that can be "read" by touch.

This research includes the compilation of basic factors relating to tactile recognition and of the biological characteristics of the peripheral and central

nerve systems involved in such cerebral functions as recognition and concentration. Fatigue associated with each of the functions will also be examined.

Study of the Decision Making Methodology in Health-Care Planning

Toshiyuki Furukawa, Professor (and five associates)

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo

¥10 million

One of the most pressing requirements of our modern society is the establishment of socially acceptable welfare based on a comprehensive medical and health-care system. Life insurance policies, currently based on life expectancy figures assessed according to demographic records, will in the future have to consider the anticipated costs incurred during the treatment of a variety of illnesses. The absence of such a reckoning system, however, has hindered the advancement of the welfare system.

Employing advanced statistical methods, this project aims at developing an accurate system to estimate: 1) the quantitative classification and average duration of illnesses, 2) the cost of medical treatment and socially shared welfare benefits, 3) the life expectancy of the cured, and 4) the effectiveness of various kinds of medical technology.

System Analysis of Household Waste Disposal in Large Cities: A Case Study of Tokyo

Takao Fukuchi, Professor (and two associates)

Institute of Socioeconomic Planning, University of Tsukuba

¥2 million

Rising living standards, as well as mass concentration of the population in cities and the resultant urban sprawl, have led to a remarkable increase in the volume and types of urban waste. Many city administrations are unable to cope with the problem effectively. The magnitude of the problem, however, has been emphasized by a growing environmental awareness among city dwellers.

This project is devoted to an analysis of the urban waste problem that exists in metropolitan Tokyo. It aims at arriving at an equation, based on various socioeconomic indices, that not only will make possible a correct estimate of the quantitative increase of waste but also will determine the output pattern. Based on this equation, the research group plans to devise a model disposal system that can deal effectively with this urban problem.

Research and Development of a Health Consultation Library Equipped with an Automatic Diagnostic System

Shintaro Takeda, Professor (and 12 associates)

Department of Hygiene, Wakayama Medical College

¥8.2 million

The rapid depopulation of remote rural districts has

brought about a deterioration in the available medical and health-care system. In light of this situation, this project is designed to develop an effective automatic diagnostic system that can compensate for the absence of doctors or health-care experts.

The success of this system depends on establishing a comprehensive linguistic medium designed to receive and accommodate complaints from patients in remote areas:

Experts in the fields of public hygiene, sociolinguistics, education engineering and data engineering will be called on to render assistance in this project, which will involve three remote areas in central Japan.

When developed, the automatic diagnostic system should prove highly beneficial not only for those residing in remote areas but also for those in cities where the collapse of the family system has disrupted the transmission of general medical and health-care knowledge from one generation to another.

Education and Culture

Citizens' Life Styles and Character Building under the Comprehensive Moscow Development Program

Teruo Matsushita, Professor

Faculty of Law, Kobe University

¥1.2 million

This project examines the Moscow municipal administration — its political, economic, cultural, educational, and institutional organization—under the comprehensive Moscow development program now in progress.

In this research, which focuses on the actual conditions and prospects in the life of Moscow citizens in relation to new educational concepts and programs, new socialist institutions are scrutinized from a global point of view.

Analyzed are the ways Moscow's "integrated" city planning, scheduled for completion in 2000, achieves urbanization and the transformation of the social environment as part of the character-building required to establish a model communist community.

Research on the Effects of Urbanization on Child Education

Mamoru Sato, Professor (and 12 associates)

Department of Education, Akita University

¥3.8 million

Social changes and urbanization have brought about extensive changes in the traditional structure of families and communities.

Also undergoing change are the pattern of child care at home and the lives of children, including play with neighborhood friends. Both of these factors are singularly important to the psychological development of children.

Working mothers have increased the importance of child care at nursery schools and kindergartens and correspondingly decreased the time of at-home child care. Divorced or single parents, unmarried mothers, and one-child families also pose a number of problems.

A continuation from last year, this project deals with infant education in Akita Prefecture, in northern Japan, and aims at developing basic directions of preschool child education in urbanized communities through joint educational, psychological, and sociological studies.

Research on the Preservation and Restoration of Regional Cultural Properties in the Light of Urbanization

Koji Nishikawa, Assistant Professor (and 14 associates)
Department of Architecture, Kyoto University
¥8.4 million

Many Japanese cities have historical monuments and other landmarks, as well as local customs, traditional performing arts, various religious ceremonies and festivals. Even though they may not be on the list of government-designated cultural properties, these cultural assets are a valuable legacy to those who live in the region.

Urbanization, however, is slowly but steadily depriving city residents of the sense of "home" and togetherness.

Historic cities will be selected and their cultural properties appraised by reviewing past studies, supplemented by up-to-date research on their present condition. The latter will be carried out through on-the-spot surveys, personal interviews, and questionnaires involving residents of the areas concerned.

This project aims to reassess the traditional cultural legacy of Japanese cities in the light of urbanization and develop plans for its preservation and revitalization.

Investigative Research on Overseas Teaching Materials: Australia, New Zealand, and Canada
Seiichi Iwao, Director (and four associates)
International Society for Educational Information, Inc.
¥4.5 million

For over two decades, this research group has examined and revised the descriptions of Japan appearing in foreign educational materials. This has been done in order to present overseas teachers and students with an accurate picture of Japan.

The current project, a continuation from last year, will concentrate on the collection of textbooks, supplementary readers, reference books, and other teaching materials dealing with Japanese geography,

history, and social studies in use at primary and secondary schools in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. Articles, illustrations, and photographs will be closely examined and when found erroneous, misleading, or outdated, recommendations will be made for their revision or deletion.

Besides giving students and teachers an up-to-date understanding of Japanese culture, this project will enable Japanese scholars, educational officials, and publishers to see how other countries view Japan.

A Comparative Study of Street Life

Hidetoshi Kato, Professor (and two associates)
Department of Political Science, Gakushuin University
¥4.4 million

Streets are not merely designed to facilitate the passage of people and vehicles but also to serve as public space where the drama of everyday life unfolds. For children, streets are playgrounds. For housewives, they are space for "social" gatherings.

In this international joint research program, the many facets of streets are explored in search of an answer to the basic question: "What are streets and what do they mean to man?" "Street culture" is defined with visits to New York, Manila, and Tokyo.

This project should shed new light on the significance of human-oriented streets, marking a departure from past studies, most of which have treated streets from the point of view of administration or traffic.

Comparative Research on the Creativity and Personality of Japanese and American University Students

Junichi Kobayashi, Professor
Department of Psychology, Sophia University
¥1.3 million

The objective of this project, a continuation from last year, is to clarify the psychological relationship between creativity and personality. In addition, the project hopes to contribute to a reform of Japanese university education, particularly the entrance-examination system, which has been blamed for seriously impairing the creativity and personality development of students.

Studies made so far point to an interrelationship between creativity and personality. Therefore, to stimulate creativity the development of personality must be emphasized in university education.

A recent survey found that Japanese university students had not only the lowest level of creativity but also the highest level of neurosis compared with students in other advanced countries.

This project, through its comparison of Japanese and American university students, can be seen as the first step toward a reform of the Japanese university system.

A Study of the Role and Function of Professionals

and Semiprofessionals in Urbanized Societies

Zensuke Ishimura, Professor (and six associates)

Law Department, Tokyo Metropolitan University

¥4 million

Professionals (such as doctors, lawyers, and architects) and semiprofessionals (such as nurses, social workers, and librarians) have increased markedly in Japan since the Meiji era. The progress of urbanization, however, has presented professionals and semiprofessionals with diverse demands. But can professionalism, under the classical definition, adequately cope with the new situation?

Progress and specialization in science and technology have improved the quality of services professionals can offer, while confronting society with such new problems as over specialization and increased competition, as well as the need for a thorough review of education and training.

This project presents a comprehensive picture of the present state of professionalism in Japan, contrasting it with past studies of specific professions.

A Scientific Analysis of the Possibility of Introducing Compulsory Upper Secondary Education, Including Policy Proposals

Morikazu Ushioji, Associate Professor (and five associates)

Department of Education, Nagoya University

¥5 million

Compulsory senior high school education, a major issue of educational policy of the not-so-distant future, can be approached from two standpoints: 1) to make it compulsory by law, as in the case of primary and junior high school education; and 2) to make senior high school attendance obligatory by bringing various social factors to bear.

This project aims at categorizing the problems, examining them, and presenting policy proposals on the introduction of compulsory senior high school education.

To be examined are: 1) Input theory: predicting the senior high school student population, broken down by regions; 2) System theory: predicting distribution and cost sharing of various resources required to support that student population and determining the optimal support system; 3) Selection-distribution theory: selection and distribution of prospective high school students; and 4) Impact theory: anticipated impact of a compulsory senior high school education system on junior high school and university education and on employment opportunities.

Studies on the Japanese Way of Life

Hyoë Murakami, Managing Director (and three associates)

Japan Culture Institute

¥4.6 million

In an age of rapid modernization and urbanization and a greater life expectancy, leisure plays a more important role in Japanese life.

Still very much in evidence in Japan are the traditional cultural pursuits—music, the composition and reading of short poems (such as *haiku*), the tea ceremony, flower arrangement, calligraphy, and so forth. These “arts in daily living” are actively performed or created by broad spectrum of people, not just passively appreciated.

Under this project, surveys will be conducted in cities, towns, and villages to determine the distribution of various arts, their present vitality, and their significance and function in people’s daily lives. Similar surveys will be conducted abroad, particularly among Americans of Japanese ancestry, for purposes of comparison and to ascertain how these arts have been accepted and how their spheres of influence have expanded abroad.

The survey data will not only reveal how traditional arts are regarded by and incorporated into modern culture, but will also serve as guidelines in preparing materials to introduce these Japanese arts to other societies.

The Historical Role and the Perspective of Women’s Journalism in the Japanese Cultural Climate

Hiroko Kageyama, Adviser (and seven associates)

Headquarters for the Planning and Promoting of Policies Relating to Women, Prime Minister’s Office

¥5.4 million

The world action program for the United Nations International Women’s Year in 1975 stressed the role of the mass media in promoting women’s participation in social activities and in attaining equality between men and women. It called for research on and surveys of the roles played by the media as agents of reform and how these roles should be developed in the future. The impact of the mass media as reformers is considered especially great in Japan, where society is particularly accustomed to organized information. So far, no extensive studies have been made of women’s journalism.

This project traces the development of women’s journalism since World War II with an analysis of its impact on people’s behavior and public sentiment. The project will develop strategies for promoting women’s social participation and for developing equality for women in society.

Research on Unique Features of Public Theatricals in Bali and Their Contemporary Significance in Relation to the Birth and Development of Japanese Dramas

Michio Morinaga, Professor

Faculty of Liberal Arts, Tezukayama University

¥2.9 million

The performing arts of Bali, in Indonesia, are said to retain the original structure of the world’s entertainments—the central theme of this research project.

Japanese public entertainments, such as Shinto music

and dancing, which are said to have originated on the island of Bali, are compared with Bali theatricals, dancing, and other forms of entertainment in the hope of finding answers to basic questions about culture and life.

By tracing the development of Bali entertainments and assessing their cultural and psychological value, the project, a continuation from last year, pursues the principle governing the world's entertainments in contemporary and future perspective.

Development of a Simulation Model for the Optimal Allocation of Educational Resources

Shogo Ichikawa, Chief (and three associates)

Educational Administration and Finance Section, National Institute for Educational Research

¥1.6 million

As demand for education continues to rise, ways of accommodating the resultant increase in educational expenditures must be given due consideration. Indications are that a large part of educational costs will have to be defrayed through public finance.

To ensure effective results, educational programs must be sustained by well-prepared long-term fiscal programs, but as yet, no extensive studies have been conducted on the subject.

This project, a continuation from last year, attempts to approach the subject from the viewpoint of a long-term fiscal planning for education in both public and private contexts.

This project also aims at developing a simulation model for the long-term educational fiscal planning and will conduct policy simulation in an effort to resolve the problems encountered in the optimal allocation of educational resources.

Anthropological Study of the Culture of Ponape, Micronesia

Akitoshi Shimizu, Research Associate

Department of Industrial Design, Chiba University

¥1.2 million

In primitive cultures, the intimate relationship between human kind and his environment pervades all his activities. But in modern, technologically advanced societies, human kind becomes estranged from his environment, impoverishing his culture.

In this project, cultural-anthropology methodology will be applied in a field study of the still relatively primitive culture of the Ponape islanders. Special attention will be given to the people's daily activities (work, play, and so on), social relationships, material culture, potlatch ceremonies, politics, economics, and to religion and shamanism and their cultural roles.

The field-study data will be supplemented with information from previously published studies to achieve an integrated portrait of the culture of the Ponape islanders. That portrait will form the bases of a reassessment of the role of culture today and should,

through comparative study, cast light on the quality of modern civilization.

A Case Study of Musical Acculturation in Urban and Rural Indonesia

Ko Tanimura, Professor (and four associates)

Department of Science of Arts, Osaka University

¥4 million

This project intends to clarify from a musicologist's standpoint the way in which different artistic value systems have changed in response to population shift and the spread of culture in urban and rural areas of Indonesia. It will also examine what kind of new arts and culture have emerged as a result of these changes.

Most folk-musicological studies in the past have dealt statically with the individual musical cultures of different nations and areas. In contrast, this study will analyze and explain musical culture in its dynamics and provide various specific, practical materials relating to modern social problems arising from urbanization and depopulation. These will include education, as a method of enculturation or socialization, and syncretism or acculturation, which advances in accordance with changes in transportation, communication, and social and economic organizations.

Traditional Factors in the Formation of African Cities: Case Study of Ouagadougou and Tenkodogo, Upper Volta

Junzo Kawada, Associate Professor (and one associate)

Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

¥5.1 million

The Mossi Empire, located in western Africa in the country now known as Upper Volta, has attracted the attention of historians and anthropologists as one of the most highly organized and longest-lived black African kingdoms.

This project will examine the largest of Mossi's old palace cities—Ouagadougou and Tenkodogo—to 1) clarify the process of their formation, comparing the cities with earlier palace cities; 2) trace the changes the two cities underwent before colonialization; and 3) compare them with contemporary cities by describing their customs and traditions, such as ceremonies, voluntary labor services, and exchange of gifts.

An Analytical Study of the Relationship between Urbanization and Physical Fitness in Schoolchildren

Yoshinori Oyama, Associate Professor (and two associates)

Center for Physical Activity Instruction, Kyoto University

¥3.8 million

School education is designed basically to enhance the intellectual, moral, and physical training of the students. But today accent has been placed on intellectual achievement, with a resulting decline in the

physical training of schoolchildren. Such intellectualized educational programs, coupled with urbanization, have resulted in a noticeable decline in the students' physical strength in sharp contrast to their greatly improved physiques.

This study aims at finding a means of increasing schoolchildren's physical strength by tracing the interrelation between the decline of physical strength and urbanization, and by determining factors essential for the diagnosis of schoolchildren with diminished physical strength.

In view of the spread of urbanization, schoolchildren in rural areas will also be examined.

A Comparative Study of Paddy-Growing Communities in Southeast Asia and Japan: A Basic Study of Modernization in Paddy-Growing Societies

Masuo Kuchiba, Professor (and 14 associates)

Department of Sociology, Ryukoku University

¥10 million

Paddy-farming communities in Southeast Asia differ considerably from those in Japan in ecology, value system, and social structure. Moreover, the Southeast Asian countries themselves have numerous differences because of their respective historical and cultural backgrounds. They share, however, certain common characteristics in their paddy-farming communities.

The purpose of this research is to compare Southeast Asian and Japanese paddy-farming communities in the course of modernization from the ecological, socioeconomic and anthropological viewpoints.

This research will be carried out in Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia, and Southeast Asian researchers will be invited to Japan to conduct joint research on rural communities.

This project should contribute largely to a thorough review of studies made in the past while at the same time promoting further studies in this field.

Measurement of the Efficiency of In-Company Training

Yoko Sano, Professor (and three associates)

Faculty of Business and Commerce, Keio University

¥1.6 million

Education at Japanese corporations is believed to have played a large role in economic growth and in the development of the corporations themselves, but to date studies on the subject have lagged far behind those made of school education.

This research is devoted to formal in-company education, as a case study of young corporate students studying at Keio University's School of Business.

Lifetime employment, rigid teamwork, other behavioral characteristics of Japanese company employees, and the unique structure of Japanese corporations have considerable effect on in-company education.

The project, a continuation from last year, will

measure the long-term effect of in-company education on corporate business growth specifically in terms of profits derived through such educational investments.

Comparative Study of the Function and Structure of a Postsecondary Education System

Shigeru Nakayama, Chairman (and four associates)

Association for the Comprehensive Study of Higher Education

¥4 million

Today, more than ninety percent of Japanese and American children receive secondary education. In Japan several groups are urging that senior high school education be made compulsory, while in the United States a universal-access policy, designed to guarantee that all people can receive higher education, is about to be instituted.

The present higher education system, centered on universities, seems incapable of meeting today's diversified requirements. Attempts to expand the capacity of universities also seem impossible in view of their limited financial resources and manpower.

This project will develop a program for a new educational system by reviewing recent studies made in the United States and Europe and comparing them with Japanese sources.

Cartogram Analyses of Urbanization in Japan

Shozo Yamamoto, Professor (and eight associates)

Institute of Geoscience, University of Tsukuba

¥7.7 million

The concentration of population in the cities and the shift of rural life styles to an urban life style have brought about extensive changes in living space, employment patterns, and behavior.

This project will analyze both the spread of urbanization at the regional level and the potential for further urbanization. The results will be compiled as cartograms for regional assessment of the urbanization phenomenon and comparisons will be made with foreign countries.

This is the first attempt in Japan to compile complex urbanization factors into cartograms on a national scale. The hitherto-neglected problem of the natural environment will be examined from such aspects as climate, topography, and hydrocycle to assess the natural base for the progress of urbanization. The results of this research should be valuable not only to urbanologists but also to those responsible for national and local administration as well as regional planning.

International Grant Program

Since its endowment, the Foundation has stressed the importance of international research. Last year, grants were awarded for joint international research projects, in which overseas scholars joined Japanese teams as coresearchers.

This year the Foundation decided to initiate an experimental grant program for independent international research projects. Under this program, grants will be awarded to scholars whose work is not necessarily related directly to Japan or urban issues.

This experimental program has been established in response to the many applications we have received from overseas but could not act on, since they presented projects that did not fall within any of our established programs. Because this program is so new, we are still developing the final guidelines that will govern it in the future.

In 1976 the following grants were awarded under this program.

Changing Value Patterns and Their Impact on Economic Structure

Emil van Lennep, Secretary General, OECD

¥14 million

When forecasting future trends in the manufacturing and market structures of industrially developed nations, it is important to consider the balance and harmony between these countries and the developing nations. This need prompted the inception of the OECD Inter-Futures Project.

From the beginning OECD officials recognized that it would be necessary to reflect the posture and climate of opinion in developing countries and to analyze and formulate theories of sociocultural influences on economic development. It was for this analysis and theory formulation that the OECD was awarded a grant.

The project aims at the systematic determination of potential sociostructural influences on future consumption and production patterns. This, in addition to the subsequent assessment of their importance and likelihood of change, will allow an overall picture of patterns and trends to be obtained.

Codification and Indexation of Japanese Environmental Legislative Texts for Environmental Law Information System

Wolfgang E. Burhenne, Managing Director

The Fund for Environmental Studies

¥1.183 million

The Fund for Environmental Studies cooperates with groups active in the fields of environmental conservation, research, and development.

For some time, the Fund has rendered financial assistance to various programs at the Environmental Law Center in Bonn, West Germany, an affiliate of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

One major program currently receiving support is the Environmental Law Information System (ELIS). Under this program worldwide environmental legislation is stored in a computerized data bank. In 1977, the system had 3,500 statutes from 60 nations on file. Japanese legislation, however, was conspicuous by its absence, despite the hopes of the Environmental Law Center that they would be joined by a competent and relatively young Japanese specialist in this field.

This grant enabled Japan to participate in the project and a suitable specialist, recommended by the Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems, was sent to Bonn.

Through this award not only will Japanese environmental legislation be both known and available to overseas specialists but also a Japanese specialist in this field will have the opportunity to train overseas and gain broader experience and an international outlook.

Fellowship Program for Japanese Social Scientists

Yoichi Maeda, Managing Director

International House of Japan

¥25 million

The internationalization of Japanese social studies, the promotion of international exchange of social scientists, and an interdisciplinary approach to social problems are vitally important to the future of Japan.

This program provides relatively young Japanese social scientists who have as yet little international experience with an opportunity to work in overseas universities or research institutes for two years. It is designed to allow 100 scholars to acquire a worldview of their subject through participating in the solution of common human problems and also to further develop their communication skills.

In 1975 six scholars were sent overseas. In 1976 eight were selected—two economists, two cultural anthropologists, three jurists, and an educational psychologist—and the host universities were expanded to include the University of Indonesia, the University of Gajah Mada, also in Indonesia, and the University of Belgrade in Yugoslavia.

The fellowship program receives the support of the Social Science Research Council (U.S.) and a number of other organizations throughout the world.

Financial Report for Fiscal Year 1976

Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1976—March 31, 1977)

	Unit: Yen	
	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1975
INCOME		
Balance brought forward from the previous year	108,153,416	78,936,538
Interest from the principal endowment	283,879,508	286,571,296
Interest on working endowment	189,253,000	63,355,309
Donations	1,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Total Income	1,581,285,924	2,428,863,143
EXPENDITURES		
Grants and program expenses	382,031,196	266,376,269
Administrative expenses	59,132,308	54,333,458
Purchase of fixed assets	2,027,080	—
Income transferred to working endowment	1,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Total Expenditures	1,443,190,584	2,320,709,727
Excess of Income over Expenditures	138,095,340	108,153,416

Note: Surplus funds for the current fiscal year have been carried over to the income budget of the following fiscal year.

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 1977)

	Unit: Yen	
	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1975
ASSETS		
Cash	15,835	25,469
Bank accounts	36,845,358	35,945,495
Marketable securities	6,196,265,833	5,115,009,180
Prepaid expenses	1,622,828	1,420,120
Advance (disbursement)	9,340,600	8,322,192
Fixed assets	48,422,407	49,535,125
Total Assets	6,292,512,861	5,210,257,581
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	85,168,744	41,847,490
Deposits received	826,370	721,550
Reserves	20,000,000	10,000,000
NET ENDOWMENT		
Principal endowment	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Working endowment	3,186,517,747	2,157,688,541
Total Liabilities	6,292,512,861	5,210,257,581

Endowment Status

	Unit: Yen		
	End Fiscal 1976	End Fiscal 1975	End Fiscal 1974
Principal endowment	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Working endowment	3,186,517,747	2,157,688,541	133,057,559
Total	6,186,517,747	5,157,688,541	3,133,057,559

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1976 includes ¥48,422,407 of fixed assets.

Articles of Endowment

(Translated from the Japanese)

Section One: General

Article 1. Name

This Foundation shall be called the Zaidan Hojin Toyota Zaidan, and its English title shall be The Toyota Foundation.

Article 2. Address

This Foundation's office shall be located at 1-1, Nishi-Shinjuku 2-Chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan

Section Two: Objective and Programs

Article 3. Objective

The objective of this Foundation is to contribute toward the realization of a human-oriented society by providing grants for research and projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, and other fields.

Article 4. Programs

In order to achieve its objective, this Foundation shall conduct the following programs:

1. Provide grants for research and projects related to transport safety;
2. Provide grants for research related to the human and natural environments, education, culture, and other fields;
3. Provide grants for projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, whole-man education of youth, and other projects;
4. Provide grants for research and projects in foreign countries especially in developing countries, in the fields outlined in 1, 2 and 3 above;
5. Provide grants for other programs as required in order to achieve this Foundation's objective.

Section Three: Assets and Accounting

Article 5. Make-up of Assets

The Assets of this Foundation shall consist of the following items:

1. Assets endowed to this Foundation at the time of its establishment and listed in its Statement of Assets;
2. Assets donated after this Foundation's establishment;
3. Returns from investment of assets;
4. Income from projects;
5. Other income.

Article 6. Categories of Assets

1. The Assets of this Foundation shall be divided into two categories: Principal Endowment and Working Endowment.
2. Principal Endowment shall consist of the following items:
 - (1) Assets listed as Principal Endowment in the Statement of Assets at the time of establishment;
 - (2) Gifts made after establishment and designated as Principal Endowment.
 - (3) Assets included under Principal Endowment by resolution of the Board of Directors.
3. Working Endowment is all Assets other

than Principal Endowment.

Article 7. Management of Assets

1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall manage this Foundation's Assets.
2. Principal Endowment which is in cash shall be deposited in postal savings accounts, in accounts with reliable financial institutions, entrusted to a trust company, or converted into government bonds or other negotiable securities. The Chairman shall select the method of deposit subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

Article 8. Restrictions on the Disposition of Principal Endowment

Principal Endowment shall not be depleted or encumbered. However, subject to the approval of the competent government agency and the consent of two-thirds or more of the members of the Board of Directors, Principal Endowment may be disposed of when such action is essential for conducting this Foundation's programs.

Article 9. Payment of Expenses

Expenses for this Foundation's activities shall be met by funds from its Working Endowment.

Article 10. Fiscal Period

The fiscal period of this Foundation shall begin on April 1 of each year and end on March 31 of the following year.

Article 11. Programs Plan and Annual Budget

Annual programs and budget proposals of this Foundation shall be resolved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the competent government agency prior to the start of each new fiscal period. The identical action shall also be taken if substantial changes are introduced to programs or the budget.

Article 12. Annual Report and Financial Statements

An Annual Report, Statement of Appropriations and Payments, and Statement of Assets shall be approved by the Board of Directors and submitted with an Auditors' Report to the competent government agency within three months after the close of each fiscal period.

Section Four: Officers

Article 13. Officers and Their Appointment

1. This Foundation shall have the following Officers:
 - (1) Not less than seven nor more than fifteen Directors;
 - (2) Not more than five Auditors.
2. The Board of Trustees shall appoint Officers.
3. The Directors shall elect from among themselves one Chairman, one Executive or Managing Director, and, when deemed necessary, one Vice-Chairman.
4. No person may serve as a Director and Auditor simultaneously.

Article 14. Duties of the Officers

1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall represent this Foundation and preside over all Foundation affairs.
2. The Vice-Chairman shall assist the Chairman, and perform the duties of Chairman when the Chairman is indisposed or the Chairman post is vacant.
3. The Executive Director or Managing Director shall assist the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and perform the duties of Chairman or Vice-Chairman when either is indisposed or either post is vacant.
4. The Directors shall comprise the Board of Directors, and shall deliberate and decide on matters prescribed in these Articles of Endowment.
5. The Auditors shall perform the following duties:
 - (1) Audit this Foundation's current assets;
 - (2) Report on the current performance of duties by the Directors;
 - (3) Report to the Board of Directors and to the competent government agency any suspicion of irregularities they discover in the condition of this Foundation's assets or the performance of its affairs.

Article 15. Terms of Office

1. The term of office for Officers shall begin on July 1 and end two years later on June 30. However, even if their term expires, Officers shall continue in office until their successors replace them.
2. Officers may be reappointed to office.
3. The term of office for an Officer appointed to fill a vacancy or to assume a newly established post shall be the unexpired term of the former Officer or the same term of office remaining for other Officers.

Article 16. Dismissal of Officers

An Officer may be dismissed from office if the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees deliberate and resolve that such Officer has behaved in a manner unbecoming an Officer of this Foundation, or in the event of special circumstances.

Article 17. Compensation for Officers

1. Officers other than full-time Officers shall as a rule receive no compensation. However, compensation may be paid if deemed necessary.
2. Provisions concerning compensation and other matters related to Officers shall be deliberated and resolved by the Board of Directors.

Section Five: Board of Directors

Article 18. Board Chairman

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over Board meetings.

Article 19. Matters for Deliberation and Decision

In addition to the matters prescribed

elsewhere in these Articles, the Board of Directors shall deliberate and decide on the following matters:

1. Policy regarding priority of the grants prescribed in Article 4 above to be provided during the fiscal year;
2. Decisions on grants prescribed in Article 4 above;
3. Other matters of importance related to the management of this Foundation.

Article 20. Convening of Board Meetings

1. The Chairman shall convene meetings of the Board of Directors.
2. The Board of Directors shall convene in ordinary and extraordinary meetings.
3. Ordinary meetings shall be convened twice every year.
4. Extraordinary meetings shall be convened under the following circumstances:
 - (1) Whenever the Chairman deems such a meeting is necessary;
 - (2) Whenever one-third or more of the Board members request a meeting with a specific statement of the purpose for the meeting.
5. When a meeting is to be convened, all Board members shall be notified in writing of the matters for deliberation, and of the time and place of the meeting.

Article 21. Quorum

The Board of Directors cannot convene, deliberate or make resolutions without half or more of its members duly assembled.

Article 22. Board Decisions

Except as prescribed elsewhere in these Articles, decisions of the Board of Directors shall be made by a majority vote of the Directors in attendance. In case of a tie vote, the Chairman shall make the final decision.

Article 23. Proxy and Other Votes

A Board member who for unavoidable reasons is unable to attend a Board meeting may vote in writing on matters communicated to him in advance, or he may appoint another Board member to vote for him by proxy. For the purpose of determining matters prescribed under Articles 21 and 22 above, such a member shall be considered to be in attendance.

Article 24. Record of Proceedings

1. A record of the proceedings of meetings of the Board of Directors must be prepared and preserved. This record shall include the following items:
 - (1) Date and place of meeting;
 - (2) Current total number of Board members;
 - (3) Names of Board members in attendance, including those who vote in writing or by proxy;
 - (4) Resolutions adopted;
 - (5) Deliberation proceedings.
2. The Chairman, and two or more other Board members representing the members in attendance, must affix their seals to the record of proceedings.

Section Six: Trustees and the Board of Trustees

Article 25. Trustees

1. This Foundation shall have thirty or fewer Trustees.
2. Trustees shall be nominated by the Board of Directors and appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
3. Trustees of this Foundation may also be Officers.
4. The provisions of Article 15 (Terms of Office), Article 16 (Dismissal of Officers) and Article 17 (Compensation for Officers) shall also apply to Trustees, wherein the word "Officers" shall be substituted by the word "Trustees."

Article 26. Board of Trustees

1. The Trustees of this Foundation shall comprise its Board of Trustees.
2. The Board of Trustees shall appoint Officers, and shall advise the Chairman of the Board of Directors on matters on which he requests advice.
3. The provisions of Article 18 (Board Chairman), Article 20 (Convening of Board Meetings), Article 21 (Quorum), Article 22 (Deliberation and Decisions), Article 23 (Proxy and Other Votes), and Article 24 (Record of Proceedings) shall also apply to the Board of Trustees, wherein the words "Board of Directors" and "Directors" shall be substituted by the words "Board of Trustees" and "Trustees" respectively.

Section Seven: Selection Committees

Article 27. Members of Selection Committees

1. This Foundation shall have a number of persons serve on Selection Committees.
2. Members of Selection Committees shall be leading scholars or professionals nominated by the Board of Directors and appointed by the Board Chairman.
3. Members of Selection Committees may also be Officers.
4. The provisions of Article 15 (Terms of Office), Article 16 (Dismissal of Officers), and Article 17 (Compensation for Officers) shall also apply to the members of Selection Committees, wherein the word "Officers" shall be substituted by the words "Members of Selection Committees."

Article 28. Selection Committees

1. The members of Selection Committees shall comprise the Selection Committees.
2. The Selection Committees shall select candidates for the grants prescribed in Article 4 above, and shall refer their selections to the Board of Directors for final disposition.
3. The Board of Directors shall rule on matters necessary for the operation of the Selection Committees.

Section Eight: Secretariat

Article 29. Secretariat

1. This Foundation shall establish a Secretariat to administer its affairs, staffed by a Secretary-General and other staff members.
2. Staff members of the Secretariat shall be appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
3. The Board of Directors shall rule when necessary on matters related to the Secretariat.

Section Nine: Amendment of Articles of Endowment and Dissolution

Article 30. Amendment of Articles of Endowment

These Articles of Endowment cannot be amended without the consent at a Board Meeting of two-thirds or more of all members of the Board of Directors and the approval of the competent government agency.

Article 31. Dissolution

Except for reasons prescribed in Clause 3 or Clause 4, Paragraph 1, Article 68 of the Japanese Civil Code, this Foundation may not be dissolved without the consent of three-fourths or more of all members of the Board of Directors.

Article 32. Disposition of Residual Assets

With the consent at a Board Meeting of two-thirds or more of all members of the Board of Directors and the approval of the competent government agency, the residual assets of this Foundation at the time of its dissolution shall be donated to organizations with interests similar to those of this Foundation.

Section Ten: Supplementary Provisions

Article 33. Implementation of These Articles

The Board of Directors shall rule on matters necessary in order to implement these Articles of Endowment.

BYLAWS

1. Despite the provisions of Article 10 herein, the first fiscal year of this Foundation shall begin on the day that this Foundation's establishment is approved and end on March 31, 1975.
2. Despite the provisions of Article 13 herein, the Officers of this Foundation shall be those persons listed on attached sheets.
3. Despite the provisions of Article 15 (Clause 1), Article 25 (Clause 3), and Article 27 (Clause 3), herein, the terms of office for Officers, Trustees and Members of Selection Committees shall extend until June 30, 1976.
4. Despite the provisions of Article 11 herein, the Programs Plan and Proposed Budget of this Foundation for its first fiscal year shall be as described on attached sheets.

Chronological Data

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------------|--|------|---------|--|
| 1973 | Sept. 10-11 | Boards of Directors of Toyota Motor Co. (Sept. 10) and Toyota Motor Sales Co. (Sept. 11) adopt resolutions to establish foundation | 1976 | Apr. 1 | Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1976 program |
| | Oct. 12 | Organizing Committee formed | | June 25 | Final acceptance of grant applications; total 331 for Human and Natural Environments; 146 for Social Welfare; 150 for Education and Culture |
| 1974 | Apr. 22 | Submission to Prime Minister's Office of Prospectus, Articles of Endowment, Programs Plan and Budget Proposal | | Oct. 4 | Fiscal 1976 grants decided: for Human and Natural Environments, 18 recipients, ¥124,050,000; for Social Welfare, 14 recipients, ¥83,000,000; for Education and Culture, 20 recipients, ¥84,500,000; for International Grants, 1 recipient, ¥25,000,000 |
| | Aug. 10-20 | Ten Directors and two Auditors appointed | | Oct. 15 | Fiscal 1976 grants awarded |
| | Oct. 15 | Prime Minister's Office approves establishment of The Toyota Foundation; Foundation is registered | 1977 | Mar. 16 | 9th meeting of Board of Directors; Fiscal 1976 grants decided: for International Grants, 2 recipients, ¥15,183,000; Activity program and budget established for fiscal 1977 |
| | Oct.-Nov. | Twenty-one Trustees and twenty-one Selection Committee members appointed | | | |
| | Dec. 5 | Dissolution of Organizing Committee | | | |
| | Dec. 20 | First meeting of Board of Directors | | | |
| 1975 | Mar. 19 | Activity program and budget established for fiscal 1975 | | | |
| | Apr. 21 | First acceptance of grant applications | | | |
| | June 30 | Final acceptance of grant applications; total: 349 for Human and Natural Environments; 143 for Social Welfare; 186 for Education and Culture | | | |
| | July 1 | Auditor Fumio Nakamura deceased | | | |
| | Oct. 1 | Susumu Nakagawa assumes office as an Auditor; fiscal 1975 grants decided: for Human and Natural Environments, 14 recipients, ¥92,250,000; for Social Welfare, 12 recipients, ¥61,900,000; for Education and Culture, 13 recipients, ¥61,830,000. | | | |
| | Oct. 15 | First grants awarded | | | |

THE TOYOTA FOUNDATION

Shinjuku Mitsui Building 37F 1-1, Nishi-Shinjuku 2-Chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan

Tel: (03) 344-1701, 1702, 1703