

The Toyota Foundation  
Report for Fiscal 1985

The Toyota Foundation is a private, nonprofit, grant-making organization established by the Toyota Motor Company and the Toyota Motor Sales Company (which merged to form the Toyota Motor Corporation on July 1, 1982) and chartered by the Prime Minister's Office on October 15, 1974.

Annual Japanese and English reports on the Foundation's activities have been prepared and distributed widely since fiscal 1975. This annual report was compiled on the basis of the Japanese-language report of activities for fiscal 1985, covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1985 (April 1, 1985, to March 31, 1986) and approved at the forty-first meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 9, 1986.

The information on individual grants is current as of the date the grants were approved. Subsequent adjustments are not reflected; however, changes made in grant budgets are listed separately in this report.

The descriptions of grant projects are not reports of project results but summaries of the project proposals submitted to the Foundation by the grantees and edited by the Foundation staff. Although the Foundation is responsible for the content of the summaries, project results do not necessarily reflect the Foundation's opinions or thinking.

The Japanese edition of this annual report is available on request, as are our *Toyota Foundation Report*, which is published several times a year, and our English-language *Occasional Report* series.

# Report for Fiscal 1985

April 1, 1985, to March 31, 1986

The Toyota Foundation  
Tokyo, Japan

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## Contents

The Executive Director's Report	5
Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report	14
International Division Program Officer's Report	20
Research Grant Program	26
Category I Research	28
Category II Research	31
Category III Research	36
Special-Subject Research: Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society	39
Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"	42
International Grant Program	45
"Know Our Neighbors" Programs	56
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan	57
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia	59
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries	60
Other Grant-Making Activities	62
Forum Grant Program	63
Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program	63
Communications-Supplement Grant Program	64
Other Grants	66
Adjustments to Grant Budgets	67
Financial Report for Fiscal 1985	68
Chronological Data	70



## The Executive Director's Report

### Stimulating Buds of New Creativity

#### I

Among the concepts guiding the Toyota Foundation's development of its grant-making activities are *kokusai* (international), *gakusai* (interdisciplinary), and *shokusai* (interoccupational). We attach considerable importance to the ideogram *sai* 際, the second character of each term.

Two dictionaries shed light on the precise meaning of *sai*. One, the *Gakken Kan'wa Daijiten*, a dictionary of Sino-Japanese characters, notes that on the left-hand side of *sai* is the radical *kozato-hen* 阝, which originally signified "wall." On the right is *matsuri* 祭. Now used to mean "festival" or "to worship," this character is composed of the elements "meat" 肉, "hand" 手, and "to show" (formerly "the god enshrined on an altar") 示 and originally meant to make an offering of meat after scrubbing it to remove any dirt. The combination of the *matsuri* ideogram and the "wall" radical expresses the idea of adjacent or touching walls—that is, two or more things coming into close contact. The term *kosai*, created by combining *ko* (association) and *sai*, means "social interchange," or people jostling one another. The term *kokusai*, a combination of *koku* (country) and *sai*, means "international," or two or more countries coming into contact.

The second source, the *Kojien* dictionary of Japanese, defines *sai* as "the act of encountering or meeting; intermingling." At first glance these dictionaries seem to provide a satisfactory explanation of *sai*, a term used in the way that *inter-* is often used in English. *Kokusai* generally means the mutual give and take among countries (*koku*), or *international*, while *gakusai* signifies the joining of two or more branches of learning (*gaku*), or *interdisciplinary*. Although it appears less frequently, *shokusai* expresses the concept of an exchange between or among occupations (*shoku*), or *interoccupational*. Personally, however, I find something lacking in this understanding of the ideogram *sai*. If such terms as *kokusai* and *gakusai* carry no deeper meaning than an "act of encountering or meeting," how can we expect them to stimulate buds of new creativity?

I have participated in a number of interdisciplinary studies, all of them

experimental attempts to combine different fields. I have also taken part in various gatherings labeled as international events, some of them large-scale and ambitious symposiums. All too often such occasions have left me with an indescribable feeling of emptiness. The more splendid the project or gathering, the more intense this feeling has been. I wonder if this sensation reflects my feeling that such occasions have not been used as opportunities for participants to create something together. I have come to realize keenly that the "creation of something" has a profound impact on the human heart.

When, accordingly, people engage in the kind of interchange implied by the *sai* ideogram, what might be done to ensure that the occasion leads to the creation of something? One precondition is that there be more than just a repetition of the act of meeting and intermingling with others; there must be an attempt to elevate the occasion to a higher plane. In order to do this, the participants must step completely outside their respective turfs. This, however, is easier said than done. Consider the way that interdisciplinary studies tend to turn out. Such projects might be described as occasions when specialists in various fields extend their hands into other fields but leave their feet planted in their own disciplines. Interdisciplinary studies offer a diversion that is intriguing as long as it lasts but leaves little behind. No matter how many studies of this sort are undertaken, they will not produce any solid academic achievement. Although they may afford a kind of intellectual amusement, this leisure aspect is their main value, and their worth as a method of scholarship is insignificant. And even if the participants do try to step outside their turfs to embark on pioneering research, they have difficulty discarding the identities they have established for themselves in their respective specialties. As ineffective as the results may be, the participants, each anchored in a specific discipline, end up passing the time in intellectual games.

Scientific and technological advances bring about changes in society. The current impact of high technology, particularly the advent of sophisticated means of communication, is a case in point. Society is also affected when new forms of international friction emerge and intensify to the point of generating serious disputes. The evils of "vertical administration" present a perpetual problem in the face of such developments. Attempts to reform a country's administration may be made, but the chances of success are slight no matter how vigorous the reform. Although an organization with no precursor may be established to meet the new circumstances, the personnel transferred to it from old organizations will immediately begin carving up the new territory. This generally turns the new agency into a collection of branch offices of the existing bureaucracy. Although the organization may be new in form, bold steps beyond existing turfs are unlikely.

## II

Let us turn our attention to different forms of international activities. It goes without saying that country-to-country relationships develop in the case of activities conducted by governments and semigovernmental organizations—collectively known as the first sector. There are two problems here. First, because the participants from each country tend to guide their



actions to profit their own national interest, little attempt is made to move beyond the "country" perspective. Second, attention tends to focus narrowly on economic matters. This tendency is especially pronounced in Japan, where national income is often the *only* indicator used to grasp a country's situation.

The practice of gauging a country's strength in terms of its national income is, to be sure, universal, but I find it lacking in one crucial respect. Money, after all, is not everything. I have made a number of trips to Southeast Asian countries, and each time I have met many people who were rich in spirit even if poor in material terms. Some of them were far more spiritually wealthy than I even though their material wealth did not match my own. On each occasion I experienced renewed exasperation with the numerous Japanese who fail to take the spiritual aspect of wealth into account, people who do not have the slightest misgivings about comparing countries in terms of per capita income and concluding that such-and-such a country is only one-tenth as well off as Japan.

A wide range of so-called international activities take place on this plane of country-to-country give and take, where attention focuses on superficial concerns and the national interest takes precedence. Can we really expect such activities to inspire people to new creative heights? Theoretically, rigidity can be avoided if international activities are carried out instead as third-sector activities—that is, as private, nonprofit undertakings. Although in this case, as well, the activities are the same *international* activities, the participants need not perceive the nation as the one and only unit of importance, nor need they concern themselves unduly with such matters as the national interest and national prestige. Greater freedom of conception should be possible.

Similar comments can also be made about the interdisciplinary and interoccupational concepts. This being the case, the activities of the third sector, provided they are inspired by conceptions that are allowed to develop freely, should be capable of spurring new creative efforts through interchange in the sense of the *sai* ideogram.

### III

The process whereby heterogeneous elements commingle and produce creations transcending the individual elements is one with which the Japanese have been intimately acquainted since the ancient past.

It is often said that the Japanese delight in ambiguity. If the European way of thinking is based on a variety of juxtaposed concepts—subjective versus objective, self versus other, humankind versus nature—and thus can be described as exhibiting discontinuity, continuity is the salient feature of Japanese thought.<sup>1</sup> Often criticized as leading to irresponsibility and a disposition to follow others blindly, the Japanese fondness for ambiguity has tended to be seen as a character flaw that the Japanese must correct. Although its drawbacks should not be overlooked, I believe that this mindset also has a positive side.

If we were to embark on a journey back to the roots of the Japanese

1. See my work *Nihon no Zaidan—Sono Keifu to Tenbo* (Japan's Foundations: Their Genealogy and Prospects), Tokyo, Chuo Koron Sha, 1984, p. 32.

preference for ambiguity, I suspect we would arrive in an ancient age when our ancestors perceived the self or soul as being at one with the universe. Because the Japanese all shared this way of thinking, they were receptive when Kukai (774–835), founder of the Shingon Sect of esoteric Buddhism, expounded the doctrine of immediate buddhahood, or the latent ability of any person to attain buddhahood in this world. Although this particular manner of expression was Kukai's own, it harks back to earlier doctrines. Mahayana Buddhism, for example, teaches of the "interpenetration" of the Buddha and the individual, or the ability of the individual to unify body and mind by means of meditation and eventually attain a state in which the universe and the individual are perfectly merged. Then again, the Upanishads of ancient India speak of the identity of atman and Brahman. In this conception atman, the human self or soul, and Brahman, the principle of the universe, are in essence one and the same.

Their thought characterized by continuity, the Japanese were able with the help of intermediaries like Kukai to comprehend ancient Indian thinking quite naturally. And because they had such a background, many Japanese after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, while gaining familiarity with the modern European sense of the self, were warmly receptive to the theory of the unity of subject and object postulated by the philosopher Kitaro Nishida (1870–1945), whose ideas were nurtured in the Japanese climate.<sup>2</sup>

The unity of subject and object, as in the case of the identity of atman and Brahman, does not imply the presence of *sai* in its usually accepted sense of a boundary between dichotomous elements. The unity instead consists of the unfolding of a new stage where both subject and object (or atman and Brahman) cease to be what they are and become something else. Or to quote from the *Prajnaparamitahridaya-sutra* (Heart Sutra), a condensation of Buddhist wisdom widely read in Japan, "form is no other than emptiness." That is, all objects of the material world come into being, go through change, and eventually disintegrate. Nothing is immutable. The unity of subject and object in Nishida's philosophy is akin to this idea of form as emptiness, or the perception of the world as a place where nothing is substantive, all is nebulous, and subject and object are undifferentiated.

As elucidated by Nishida, the fusion of subject and object in its most accessible form is by no means a rare occurrence in daily life. One can observe it, for example, when a painter depicting a landscape becomes so absorbed that he or she loses all sense of the self, feels as if body and mind have become one with the landscape, and does not respond when spoken to. Explained in such terms, the attainment of a unity of subject and object

2. Consider this passage from Nishida's classic *Zen no Kenkyu* (*A Study of Good*), originally published in 1921: "Seen from the standpoint of the theory of pure experience, [intellectual intuition] is the state of the unity of subject and object, of the merging of the intellect and the will. It is that state wherein things and the self are mutually forgotten, wherein things neither move the self nor does the self move things, wherein there is only one world, only one prospect." (*A Study of Good*, translated by V. H. Viglielmo, Tokyo, Japanese Government Printing Bureau, 1960, p. 34.)

In passing, I note that Nishida's philosophy was once drawn into service as a theoretical prop for Japan's ultranationalism, though this was undoubtedly not Nishida's own intention. In his *Zen no Kenkyu* he speaks of the state as merely a type of unit. Given the mood of the times, however, one can easily understand how the idea that the subject is at the same time the object came to be connected with the sacrificing of personal interests to the public good. After all, the Meiji Constitution had established the emperor as a divine being. This application of Nishida's philosophy provides a valuable lesson that we should heed even today.

is obviously not unusual in any person's experience. It is the state that children enter when they become so glued to the television set that their ears fail to register words spoken by their parents.<sup>3</sup>

Judged against Kant's dichotomy between the subjective and the objective or Descartes's dualism of mind and matter, such concepts as the identity of atman and Brahman and the unity of subject and object are clearly products of a contrasting way of thinking. While this thought may at times manifest itself in a preference for ambiguity, might it not be capable of giving birth to a completely fresh type of creativity when *sai* is reconsidered? And if so, might not Japanese foundations be in the best position to carry out experimental projects in this area? I offer this idea for consideration.

#### IV

Ever since the Foundation's establishment we have been striving to determine what types of activities are best suited to a private grant-making foundation. This question of precisely what activities are appropriate has proved difficult to answer. Over the last several years it has become clear that the programs we are aiming at can be developed by fulfilling the conditions specified by a set of three concepts: foresight, citizen participation, and a group of three *sai* terms—international orientation, interdisciplinary orientation, and interoccupational orientation. Our grouping together of the three latter terms, each prefixed in English with *inter-*, was a hopeful act on our part. There is, after all, little that is fresh in the international and interdisciplinary concepts. These are words that have been around a long time, and as I have already noted, a wide variety of meetings and projects have been carried out in their name. But since we wished to signal that our expectations for efforts of the *sai* sort were somewhat different from what had gone on in the past, we contrived to fashion a trio of *sai* terms by drawing in the seldom-used word *shokusai*, or interoccupational.

What, then, were we expecting to be different in *sai* interchange? In short, we hoped for the discovery of buds that would flower into creations of one sort or another. Admittedly, at the beginning we were not completely clear as to what particular buds of creativity we were seeking or what specific changes in conditions could transform the nature of *sai* activities.

As people making grants, we do not undertake research or carry out projects ourselves. Our stance is one of extending assistance to people working elsewhere on research or projects that they conceive, design, and execute. Whatever our own desires and expectations may be, there is no guarantee that they will be automatically and perfectly conveyed to people other than ourselves. And if I myself cannot explain precisely and explicitly how *sai* as we see it differs from its conventional meaning, I can have little hope that others will understand properly.

3. A friend of mine who is a jazz musician told me recently that jazz was properly performed without anything in the nature of a musical score and that performances were often preceded by only a few agreements on basics, the rest being improvised. The players do not make a conscious effort to blend their sounds, for that has the opposite effect, and the height of harmony is achieved when each player becomes totally immersed in his or her part. Jazz may have originated among blacks in the United States, but its essence is that of a realm where subject and object are united.

We have finally succeeded in clarifying somewhat the meaning we wish to invest in *sai*. I tentatively state our conclusion as follows: *In order to bring new creations into being by means of sai, people must go beyond the existing interpretation of sai.* I have discovered that the Japanese are intimately familiar with this proposition and can easily comprehend it. In developing our grant-making programs, accordingly, we need to devise schemes that facilitate an accurate understanding of our aims and to establish arenas in which these aims can be approached by means of *sai*. If this is done, an assortment of fresh creations can be encouraged to bud and flower.

Even before we were able to express our aim adequately, certain Foundation-funded projects were fortunately successful in getting on the proper track. These projects, which are *sai* in nature, seem to be producing results that approximate the new creativity we have been groping toward. Let me introduce a few examples.

**A Japanese Sign-Language Dictionary and Word Games for Disabled Children** The projects "Compilation of a Japanese Sign-Language Dictionary" and "A Practical Study of Word Games as a Form of Linguistic Coaching for Disabled Children" were both awarded grants in order to assist research to benefit the handicapped. Because of the exceptionally wide range of talents possessed by the scholars, researchers, teachers, artists, entertainers, and other members of the project teams, the projects can be described as interdisciplinary and interoccupational. Neither represents research for its own sake. At the same time, the first project is not devoted narrowly to the creation of a sign-language dictionary as a commercial product, nor is the second project intended merely as a supplementary activity for existing welfare programs.

Each project aims to create something. Based on an awareness that the current system of sign language is not well adapted to the Japanese language, the team members in the first project are attempting in the course of their dictionary compilation work to devise a more appropriate system of sign language. This is an adventurous undertaking, and one cannot yet gauge the impact the new language may have on the existing system. The participants may even find that this project will jeopardize their positions in academia or the workplace. While recognizing this possibility, the team members are nonetheless applying themselves wholeheartedly to the work of creation. The atmosphere of their project is, I believe, indicative of the new *sai* meaning toward which we are aiming.

The second project, which seeks to use word games in linguistic guidance for mentally handicapped children, is of a similar nature. Some specialists and professionals might question the acceptability of the project team. Its leader, the poet Shuntaro Tanikawa, is not an expert in language instruction for the handicapped. Mitsuko Hase, who is working as a language instructor, is also an amateur in this field, for her background is in acting. Tanikawa writes poetry and songs, which Hase recites and sings to mentally handicapped children. The team's researchers then evaluate the results and offer advice on improving the teaching method. The project is thus a cooperative endeavor in which the participants, while engaging in the practice of language instruction, attempt to refine their techniques and

expand their activities. This type of project would not make progress if each member stuck narrowly to his or her specialty. The spectacular results being attained are evidence of the creativity that can be unleashed when people step out of their turfs to join forces in a new endeavor.<sup>4</sup>

**The "Singing Sand" of Kugunari-hama Beach** "The Role of Marine and Shore Pollution in Altering the Squeaking Sound of the Sand on Oshima Kugunari-hama Beach in Kesennuma City" was one of two special research award recipients in the concluding phase of our second research contest. The project focused on a beach on the northeastern shore of Oshima, a small island lying just off Kesennuma, Miyagi Prefecture, in northern Honshu. Because the sand emits a sound like the rustling of silk when trodden on in dry weather, the site has become known as a "singing beach." The project's goals were to investigate claims that the sand was losing its sound-emitting properties and to clarify the nature of those properties. Led by a library curator in Kesennuma, the project team included many municipal employees and schoolteachers. The participants organized a broad-based research program, beginning from the basics of marine currents, meteorology, and geological conditions and extending to surveys of the literature on the subject and the pollution in the area. To date they have clarified numerous points.

If this project, a representative example of an interdisciplinary and interoccupational undertaking, had been limited to studies and surveys, undoubtedly it would have failed to move beyond the level of conventional interdisciplinary research. In fact, however, it has yielded some interesting byproducts. For instance, the team discovered that singing sand can be produced artificially. I do not know what academic significance this achievement may have—perhaps very little. The project members have never intended to commercialize this finding, that is, to mass-produce singing sand and sell it to tourists. This particular development was simply an offshoot of a joint investigation into factors that might be destroying the sand's sound-emitting properties. Although this finding may not qualify as a meaningful act of creation, the process that led to the discovery appears to have had something in common with our goal of bringing fresh creations into being by means of *sai*. We may evaluate this process, I believe, as containing buds of new creativity.

**The International Orientation of the Grants in Southeast Asia** We have been attempting to locate and revitalize indigenous cultures by means of international grants awarded to people in the countries of Southeast Asia. Our use of the term *indigenous cultures* in this description suggests that there is little that is international about these grants. Projects that we have assisted include surveys of palm-leaf manuscripts stored in temples in northern, northeastern, and southern Thailand and efforts to study and preserve wall paintings in Thai temples.<sup>5</sup> Research projects on regional history in Indo-

4. The sign-language project is now at the dictionary-compilation stage and will require several more years for completion. The results of the linguistic-coaching project are being preserved on videotape and in other forms. In April 1986 a kit including a videocassette and an illustrated book was put on sale by Tero Iiro Sha Co.

5. The palm-leaf manuscripts were written on leaves of the talipot palm. The existence of these

nesia, the Philippines, and elsewhere have also received Foundation assistance. Unlike the areas around the famous ruins of Borobudur in Indonesia and Sukhothai in Thailand, the regions selected for investigation have thus far received little attention. One cannot expect the unearthing of indigenous culture in such settings to contribute significantly to economic development; much less does such research bear any meaningful relationship to Japan's national interest. And yet when we reexamine these efforts from an international perspective, we find that they lead to a flowering of creativity.

On reflection, this is but to be expected. The countries of Southeast Asia of course have clearly demarcated borders, but in many cases these borders do not correspond to the cultural boundaries of the peoples in the region. By no means do all the regions within the borders of Thailand, for example, share the same Thai culture. Northern Thailand was once the center of the kingdom of Lan Na Thai, known for active interflows of people and goods and covering an area extending to southern China in the north, Laos and Vietnam in the east, and across the Shan region of Burma into India's Assam district in the west. Although artificial lines have now been drawn as borders, and although the countries defined by these borders have differing political systems and at times may seal themselves off from other countries, the traces of ancient ages exert an invisible impact in various ways and cannot be obliterated.

Given this situation, projects that initially strive simply to identify the indigenous culture in one region or another lead in time to research cooperation. In such cases the Foundation serves as a catalyst. This year, for example, we awarded a grant to M. R. Rujaya Abhakorn, director of the Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture at Chiangmai University, for "Lan Na Thai and Sipsong Pan Na: Studies in Cultural Relations, Continuity, and Change." Although the grant was awarded to a researcher in Thailand, the project, which involves research on Sipsong Pan Na, a Thai enclave in southern China, is in fact an international undertaking carried out by Thai and Chinese scholars. Another grant went to Chark Siri-panich, dean of the Faculty of Decorative Arts at Silpakorn University in Thailand, for "Burmese Design Through Drawing," an international undertaking involving Thai and Burmese specialists.

Two grants to Vietnamese researchers also deserve comment, for while the work thus far has taken place in Vietnam alone, the projects have the potential for extending across borders. The projects are "Cham Sculpture," led by Pham Huu, director of the Social Sciences Publishing House in Vietnam, and "Dong Son Copper Drums," led by Pham Huy Thong, director of the Institute of Archaeology in Vietnam.

The international outreach of such projects cannot be handled satisfactorily in the context of the country-to-country relationship discussed previously. When the country is taken as the primary unit, numerous factors that impede the international spread of research—such as clashes over

leaves has long been known in Japan, and references to them can be found in classical Chinese and Japanese literature. More recently, early in the Meiji era (1868–1912) the doctor and novelist Ogai Mori mentioned seeing numerous palm leaves in temples in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in his *Kozai Nikki* (Diary of a Voyage to the West), a record of his trip to Germany for studies during his youth. Although the importance of these leaves has long been recognized, apparently no one has ever done a full-fledged study of the writings preserved on them. Now such research is finally under way.

which country the culture in question should be seen as belonging to—tend to crop up unexpectedly. In an environment where national interests, state prestige, and similar considerations take priority, it is doubtful whether international endeavors can attain fruitful results transcending national borders. Such endeavors become far more meaningful when organized within the third sector as private, nonprofit activities.

**The "Know Our Neighbors" Programs** Since 1978 we have been implementing the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs as an independent part of our activities. As the name suggests, the programs focus on learning about neighboring countries, principally through translation and publication projects. The aim is to promote independent as well as mutual efforts to enhance understanding between Japan and Southeast Asia and also among Southeast Asian countries.<sup>6</sup>

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan, the program we launched first, assists the translation and publication in Japanese of works that have been published and extensively read in Southeast Asian countries. The selection of works is handled by people in Southeast Asia, who are asked to recommend works that they especially want the Japanese to read. "Know Our Neighbors" program activities got under way in Thailand first. Prominent intellectuals established the Thai Advisory Group, which was given total responsibility for the selection of Thai works. Lack of space prevents me from providing a detailed account; let me simply say that words cannot express our gratitude for the dedicated efforts of the advisers in each country.

More than seven years have passed since the programs got their start. Recently I met with Saneh Chamarik, a professor at Thammasat University in Bangkok, and Charnvit Kasetsiri, the university's vice-rector. As we talked I happened to note that both of these men, who have been working with us from the beginning, referred to the programs as "our programs." From the context it was clear that they did not mean "their" programs. Rather, they saw the programs as a possession shared by them and the Foundation.

I was deeply moved by their reference to "our programs." In it I see a sign that the people on both sides have stepped outside their turfs and joined in a new creation.

"Form is here emptiness, emptiness is form; form is no other than emptiness, emptiness is no other than form; that which is form is emptiness, that which is emptiness is form."<sup>7</sup>

Yujiro Hayashi  
Executive Director

6. Since these programs are covered extensively elsewhere in this annual report, let me simply enumerate the four areas of activity: (1) translation and publication in Japanese of Southeast Asian works, (2) translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of Japanese works, (3) translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of works from other Southeast Asian countries, and (4) compilation of bilingual (Southeast Asian languages into Japanese) dictionaries.

7. From the English translation of the *Prajnaparamitahridaya-sutra* (Heart Sutra) appearing in D. T. Suzuki, *Manual of Zen Buddhism*, New York, Grove Press, 1960, p. 26.

# Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report

## Changes Following the Integration of the Three Research Fields

### Recent Trends in Grant Applications

Until last year the Toyota Foundation's Research Grant Program accepted applications for research falling into one of three fields: human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture. In fiscal 1984 the foundation decided to integrate the three research fields under the single key theme "In Search of a New Society."<sup>1</sup> Now in its second year, the integrated program is already characterized by changes in the types of grant applications received.

Figure 1 shows the trends over the past four years in the number of applications for grants in Category I (individual-incentive research), Category II (preliminary research), and Category III (comprehensive research).<sup>2</sup> In fiscal 1984 there was a sharp drop in the number of grant applications, and the decline continued in fiscal 1985. This downturn occurred overwhelmingly in Category III, where applications were restricted for the first time in fiscal 1984 to projects that had already passed through the preliminary research stage. New research projects were not considered for grants in this category. The further dip in fiscal 1985 is mainly a function of fewer applications in Category II. Although in fiscal 1984 we began requesting that proposed projects involve joint interdisciplinary, interoccupational, or international research, in that year we continued to receive a considerable number of Category II applications from project teams whose members all worked in the same discipline and at a single research facility. This year such applications have decreased, showing that our new policy is being communicated more effectively. In Category I, meanwhile, the number

1. My essay "Ten-Year Record of the Research Grant Program with a View Toward the Future" in the fiscal 1984 annual report explains in detail the aims of this move and subsequent changes in the administration of the program.

2. See the table on page 27 for a description of the categories, which were established in fiscal 1982 and modified slightly in fiscal 1984.



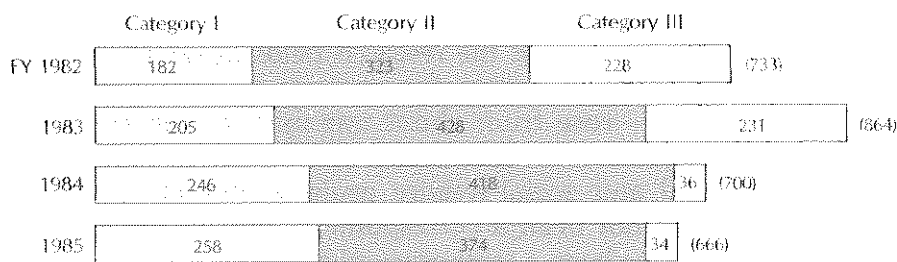
of applications received has expanded smoothly over the past four years.

Figure 2 charts the trends in the number of grant applications in individual research fields. The Foundation staff classified the applications received in fiscal 1984 and 1985 according to their themes, assigning each to one of five categories: the three former grant categories, which were revived for purposes of comparison, and two additional categories, multi-theme projects and others.

The most conspicuous development occurred in fiscal 1984, when applications in the field of human and natural environments dropped by 50 percent. The lack of any recovery in this field's research proposals this year suggests that changes in the program, and not some external factor, are responsible for the decline. Research in the natural sciences, including physics, engineering, medicine, and agriculture, accounts for a high proportion of the projects in this category, and possibly researchers in these areas do not consider their work relevant to the image evoked by our new theme "In Search of a New Society." Other possible restraints on applications in these areas may be the requirement that work pass through the Category II stage of preliminary research and the emphasis on "inter-" research, that is, research that is interdisciplinary, interoccupational, or international.

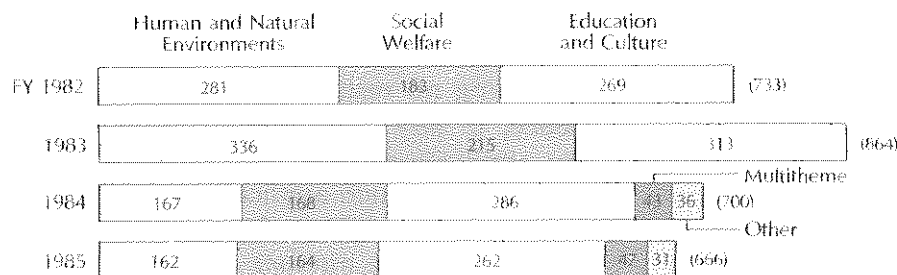
The number of applications in the fields of social welfare and education and culture has fallen, but when the decline in total applications is taken into account, the extent of the downturn seems minimal. Proposed projects with combined themes rose slightly from forty-three in fiscal 1984

Figure 1. Grant Applications by Category



Note: Annual totals (given in parentheses) do not include applications for special-subject research grants (eleven in fiscal 1982, forty-four in fiscal 1984, and forty-six in fiscal 1985).

Figure 2. Grant Applications by Research Field



Note: Annual totals (given in parentheses) do not include applications for special-subject research grants (eleven in fiscal 1982, forty-four in fiscal 1984, and forty-six in fiscal 1985).

to forty-seven this year, but these figures are lower than we had initially anticipated.

### Changes in Grant Awards

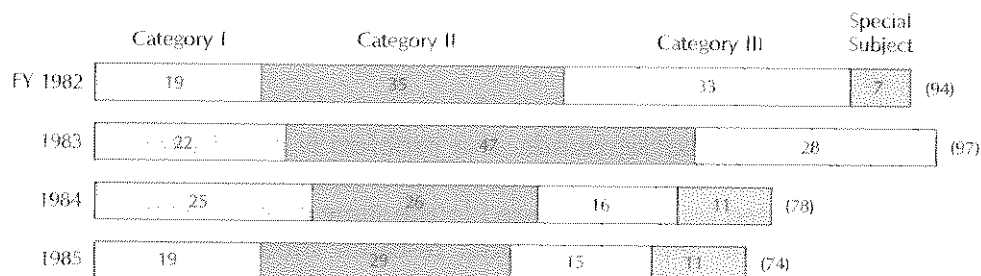
Given these shifts in the composition of applications, how have grant awards changed? Figure 3 shows recent trends in the number of grants made in each of the four current research categories, including the special-subject research category. After increasing steadily for a number of years, the total number of grants declined sharply in fiscal 1984 and edged somewhat further down this year. The first decline reflected two changes in the grant program in fiscal 1984: a reduction in the total grant budget and an increase in the size of individual grants. In fiscal 1984 the Foundation lowered the grant budget from ¥280 million to ¥220 million and simultaneously raised the maximum for Category II grants from ¥2 million to ¥3 million. As for the dip in the total number of grants in fiscal 1985, the cause was a slight increase in the average size of the grants, not a change in funding resources or guidelines.

As Figure 3 indicates, the number of Category I grants shrank somewhat in fiscal 1985, reversing a trend of gradual expansion. This reflects a decision by the Foundation to tighten the requirements in this category in order to promote high standards in individual-incentive research by young researchers. At the same time, we have been forced to acknowledge that the opportunities for productive projects by young researchers working on their own are gradually diminishing in today's society. The number of grants in Categories II and III decreased by more than 40 percent in fiscal 1984, and the new level of these grants remains relatively unchanged this year.

Figure 4 shows the trends in the research fields in which grants were awarded. The proportion of grants for projects in education and culture—especially culture—rose from about one-third of the total in fiscal 1983 to one-half last year. This gain, which resulted in a relative contraction in environmental and social-welfare projects, initially caused some concern, for there had not been a corresponding shift in the applications received. It seems to have been a temporary phenomenon, however, as can be seen from the more even balance of the fiscal 1985 grants. The increase in the number of grants for projects with combined themes can be taken as a sign of increasing awareness of and interest in the Foundation's new key theme.

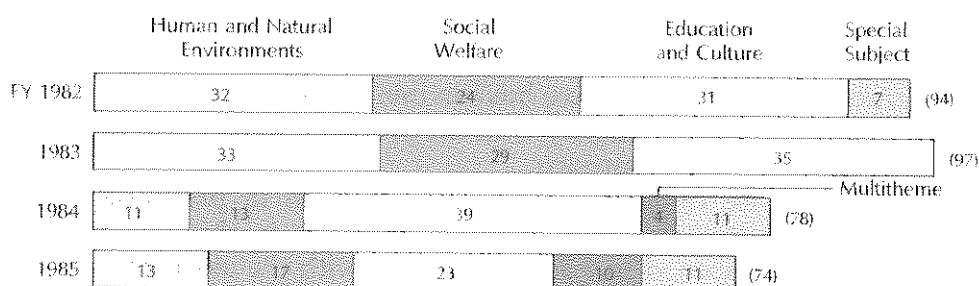
The above comments provide some insight into the distinctive features of the research grant program in recent years. However, there is an additional characteristic of the program that merits special mention. I refer to the long-standing practice of placing no restrictions on eligibility on the grounds of nationality, residence, or any other qualification. Every year the Foundation receives many applications from non-Japanese and from Japanese living overseas. The number of such applications jumped significantly after fiscal 1983, moving from fifty-eight in that year to ninety-four in fiscal 1984 and ninety-two this year. The number of grants awarded to these applicants also rose, doubling from eight in fiscal 1983 to seventeen

Figure 3. Grant Awards by Category



Note: Annual totals are given in parentheses.

Figure 4. Grant Awards by Research Field



Note: Annual totals are given in parentheses.

in fiscal 1984 and sixteen this year. Because of the very limited scope of grants from all Japanese foundations to foreign nationals and to Japanese living overseas, the demand for such grants is likely to continue to rise.

### "Inter-" Research

As mentioned, in fiscal 1984 the Foundation began restricting Category II grants to projects that involve joint interdisciplinary, interoccupational, or international research. (Of course, the same applies to Category III projects, inasmuch as these represent a continuation of Category II work.) The new policy reflects the Foundation's conviction that "inter-" research of this kind will be of the utmost importance in elucidating and resolving the complex social problems now emerging. Obviously this policy is not meant to imply that specialized research in the conventional sense is somehow less significant than "inter-" research. The Foundation, however, has decided to focus its attention elsewhere because financial assistance for conventional research is available from other sources.

Let me discuss briefly the aims of this change, beginning with the interdisciplinary concept. The Foundation has repeatedly stressed that interdisciplinary research is of great importance in solving today's problems. In the true sense of the term, however, interdisciplinary research does not merely consist of specialists in various fields sitting around a table and discussing a problem. People representing different specialties must join forces in thoroughly exploring a specific "field," be it a geographical site or

a sphere of information and knowledge. Interdisciplinary research will not be effective without this "common-field" approach, that is, a research framework in which all participants in a sense take up residence in the field under study.

Interoccupational research is work conducted jointly by people from different occupational backgrounds. If a problem is investigated solely by research specialists in universities and research institutions, feedback from other people affected by and interested in the same problem trickles in only slowly. As we see it, interoccupational research should invite the active participation of all people whose occupation or place of residence gives them familiarity with the issue under study. Regardless of whether specialists take part, joint research by people from a diversity of occupational backgrounds can provide opportunities for pooling experience and know-how. Ordinarily, even laypeople with direct involvement in the problem under investigation tend to be disregarded; at best they play a limited role of assisting the specialist. Our belief is that this approach is inadequate. The interoccupational research we have in mind aims to exploit the insights of all people possessing familiarity with the problem, in addition to making use of the common-field approach.

The importance of joint international research in promoting cross-cultural understanding and solving global problems is obvious. Such activities as traveling abroad to conduct surveys with the assistance of local personnel or discussing ideas with foreign researchers are important in their own right, but what we see as joint international research goes further. Here again the common-field approach is indispensable, and in this case the emphasis must be on the equal status of all participating parties.

The Foundation also attaches importance to reciprocal research across fields. Such research might, for instance, involve two joint surveys, one conducted in Japan with the cooperation of researchers from another country, and the other carried out in the other country by the same team. This approach enables researchers with different cultural backgrounds to establish a common basis for comparison. Although this may seem to be a roundabout way of achieving a desired objective, over the long run such cooperation may offer a shortcut to mutual understanding. From the researcher's viewpoint, "inter-" research, which demands a considerable investment of both time and effort with little prospect of immediate benefit, is unquestionably a troublesome approach. But we are willing to provide what support we can for those who undertake the challenge of this kind of research.

Although I have talked about "inter-" research thus far as if it always entailed two or more researchers, the "inter-" philosophy can also be applied to the individual-incentive research of Category I. As the content of their research indicates, many of the recipients of Category I grants possess interdisciplinary, interoccupational, or international perspectives. I like to refer to these people as having an "inter-" mind-set. In a nutshell, they can be described as people who choose not to confine themselves to the realm of research specialists. Instead of pursuing a career in a single specialty, perhaps they have been involved in several fields, have returned to research following several years of practical experience, or spent their youth

overseas engaged in diverse activities. Such people may be the first of a new breed of researcher.

Given its new emphasis on "inter-" research, the Foundation must ask itself an important question: Is such research truly suitable for a private grant-making foundation, or are there more important topics that need to be addressed? We intend to reexamine our policy on the basis of an objective appraisal of the current program and then refine our approach wherever there is scope for improvement.

**Yoshinori Yamaoka**

Program Officer, Research Grant Division

# International Division Program Officer's Report

## The Beginning of a New Decade

### Widening the Scope of Activities

Fiscal 1984 was the tenth year of the Toyota Foundation's international grant-making activities if we count from fiscal 1975, the year the Foundation began formulating plans for its International Division. As stated in the fiscal 1984 report, which describes the first decade in detail, the Foundation bases its international activities on two priorities: preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures and fostering healthy, self-reliant young people. Thus far the Foundation has awarded international grants for numerous projects in Thailand, as well as in such other countries as Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, and Singapore.

Fiscal 1985 marks the beginning of the International Grant Program's second decade. In addition to this program, the Foundation conducts grant-making activities under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs. The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan provides translation expenses in order to promote the translation and publication in Japanese of Southeast Asian literature and works on culture, society, history, and other subjects. The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast Asia enhances the flow of information in the opposite direction, promoting the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of Japanese works and the findings of Japanese researchers studying Southeast Asia. The function of the "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast Asian Countries is to promote the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of literature and other works of other Southeast Asian countries.

The International Division's second decade, which has just begun, already seems different from the first. There are signs that both the International Grant Program and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs have begun to change qualitatively and quantitatively.

This year the Foundation awarded fifty-two international grants, twice the number awarded in fiscal 1984. Two factors lie behind this increase: an expansion in the total grant budget from ¥100 million to ¥130 million and the rise in the yen's value. The larger number of grant awards meant that with the exception of some relatively large grants, the individual grants were smaller than in previous years.

The Foundation awarded grants to eighteen projects in Thailand, twelve in Indonesia, eleven in the Philippines, five in Nepal, and two each in Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. This represents a clear change from previous years, when Thai projects accounted for over half the grants. The diversification in the nationality of grant recipients has widened the scope of the indigenous cultures that the Foundation helps preserve and revitalize.

As in previous years, the Thai grant recipients are studying ancient manuscripts or art and doing archaeological, architectural, or ethnological studies. This year, however, a new trend is visible, for the Foundation is also assisting projects whose activities go beyond Thailand's borders. As research on indigenous cultures has progressed, the scope of the activities has as a matter of course begun to cross national boundaries and become international.

One example is the project "Lan Na Thai and Sipsong Pan Na: Studies in Cultural Relations, Continuity, and Change." In ancient times exchange occurred between Lan Na Thai in Thailand and such neighboring regions as Laos, Shan State in Burma, and Yunnan Province in China, where the Sipsong Pan Na enclave was located. These regions are generally thought to have constituted a single cultural sphere. Examination of the historical relationship between Lan Na Thai and its neighbors and comparative study of their societies and cultures can be expected to contribute considerably to clarifying the nature of Lan Na Thai society and throwing light on the origins of the Thai people. Under the present project, which focuses on the cultural links between Lan Na Thai and Sipsong Pan Na, a conference of scholars from China, Japan, and Thailand will be held.

This grant may be indicative of a future orientation in the Foundation's international activities. No doubt other research projects on the indigenous cultures of particular regions also have the potential to cross national borders and evolve into international undertakings. This is especially so in Thailand, where the Foundation's assistance has led to considerable progress in identifying local indigenous cultures. The results of such research may well form the core of research activities that expand into other Asian countries and, in one form or another, become global in scope. The Foundation will play a role as a catalyst in such activities.

There are additional examples of projects that involve Thailand and other countries. One, "Sri Lankan-Thai Religious Relations in the Mid-Eighteenth Century," is being conducted with Thai cooperation by a researcher from Sri Lanka. Following the decline of Buddhism in India, Sri Lanka became one of the world's major Buddhist centers. The influence of Buddhism waned when the country was under Dutch and then British control, but it experienced a revival in the mid-eighteenth century, largely because of the influence of Thai Buddhism. The project focuses on Sri

Lankan missions dispatched to Thailand that were instrumental in this revival.

Under another project, "Burmese Design Through Drawing," scholars at a university in Thailand are cooperating in the publication of an annotated collection of traditional Burmese designs assembled over several years by a Burmese architectural designer. Both this project and the above-mentioned study of Sri Lankan-Thai religious relations are examples of direct contact among Asians of different nationalities researching their own cultures. The future may see more of this type of project.

In Indonesia the Foundation awarded grants this year for projects focusing on ancient manuscripts and the history, culture, social systems, and dialects of various regions. Applying an expanded interpretation of its emphasis on preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures, the Foundation has also awarded grants for Indonesian projects focusing on the transfiguration of cultural traditions in the modernization process and the cultural and social responses to modernization. Examples include "The Cultural and Social Impact of Heavy Industry on Traditional Communities in Northern Aceh" and "Geographical Distribution of the Educational and Social Institutions That Support Social Integration in a Pluralistic Society: A Study of Medan City." After carefully evaluating the outcome of these Indonesian projects, the Foundation will determine how far the expanded interpretation of its emphasis on indigenous cultures can be applied to the International Grant Program.

"Islam in Southeast Asia" is an example of a project being conducted in Indonesia on a theme that is international in scope. From the thirteenth through the early nineteenth century an Islamic-influenced Malay civilization existed in Southeast Asia. Colonization by Western nations split up this civilization, establishing the national borders that are familiar today. Muslim society subsequently began to evolve differently in each of the newly defined areas. The project is a comparative study of Muslim society in each region of Indonesia and in Malaysia, the southern Philippines, Singapore, and southern Thailand. It seeks to deepen understanding of the various movements in Muslim cultures in Southeast Asia from a broad perspective encompassing many countries.

Fiscal 1985 international grant recipients in the Philippines are involved in studies of such subjects as local history, archival manuscripts, regional folklore, vernacular literature, the history of Philippine theater, and regional education systems. Because of the Philippines' long period under colonial rule and the complexities of its multiethnic population, until now most accounts of this country's history have focused on political and administrative systems in Manila, the country's capital, and have been written by foreigners. The history of the Philippines as recorded by indigenous historians still has many gaps. In order to fill them in, the history of various regions and numerous ethnic groups must be reconstructed. In recent years there has been a growing recognition of the importance of researching local history to clarify the historical background of problems now confronting Philippine society and to create a foundation for establishing a national identity. Local historians are now studying the history of their particular regions; their research will provide reference materials for a comprehensive history of the Philippines.



This bottom-up approach to writing history can be contrasted with the top-down methodology employed for a project that received a grant shortly after the International Grant Program got under way. The organization coordinating that project, "The Southeast Asian Studies Program Project on the History of Southeast Asia," selected historians from various Southeast Asian countries to enlist the cooperation of their peers in writing a national history for each country. Awarded a grant in fiscal 1977, the project is still under way.

Recipients of fiscal 1985 grants in Nepal are involved in projects pertaining to art, ancient manuscripts, and the compilation of an encyclopedia and a dictionary of classical Newari. In Vietnam, where international grants were awarded for the first time this year, the recipients are working on projects related to art and archaeology. The cooperation with Vietnam is highly significant, for it indicates an area in which private grant-making foundations have a role to play.<sup>1</sup> Sri Lankan projects receiving grants in fiscal 1985 include a linguistic study and the above-mentioned study of religious relations between Sri Lanka and Thailand. Grant recipients in Malaysia are studying traditional performing arts and publishing a journal to promote the social sciences.

As the above descriptions indicate, the nationalities of grant recipients are becoming more diversified. Moreover, differences are emerging from one country to the next in terms of the interpretation of the Foundation's guideline of aiding those projects designed to preserve and revitalize indigenous cultures. The quantitative and qualitative diversification in grant recipients clearly compels the Foundation to bear in mind the following consideration when grant applications are reviewed: Because the level of scholarship differs from one country to another, applications cannot be weighed against any single standard. There is a tendency during the review process to award grants to projects that rank highest in purely academic terms. Although this is fine as far as it goes, the diversity of conditions in Asia must be taken into account. From this perspective we should also give priority to those projects capable of making the greatest contribution to social and academic progress in each country.

### The Evolution of the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan, which aims to increase Japanese people's awareness of Southeast Asian peoples and others, is in its eighth year. To date grants have been awarded to ninety-eight projects. Seeking to increase the number of publishing companies participating in the program, this year the Foundation limited the number of applications to six per publisher. In the end, however, this change resulted in fewer applications, which in turn reduced the number of grants awarded and the total grant amount. Apparently the number of publishers interested in producing books by Southeast Asians is limited. The Foundation will give this matter further thought.

The readership of the Japanese translations remains low, and printings of most translations still range only between fifteen hundred and two

1. Given the potential for the emergence of projects that involve neighboring countries, the Foundation needs to serve as an intermediary capable of fostering joint research by these countries.

thousand copies. One requirement for increasing readership is to raise the quality of translations. Although the translators have undoubtedly gained valuable experience over the past eight years, the present situation demands a much higher quality of translation than was acceptable eight years ago, when almost no Southeast Asian works were available in Japanese. Because each translation is ultimately the product of an individual translator, the imposition of specific standards on the quality of translations is not feasible. At the very least, however, the time has come to foster communication among translators who are specializing in the same languages in order to enhance the quality of their translations.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast Asia, which seeks to foster awareness of the Japanese people among their Asian neighbors, is now in its fourth year.<sup>2</sup> This year grants were awarded for the second time to groups in Indonesia and Nepal and for the first time to groups in Sri Lanka and Vietnam. Including the Malaysian and Thai groups that received grants in previous years, activities related to the translation and publication of Japanese works are currently under way in six countries.

Selection of the works to be translated is the responsibility of the advisory groups in the partner countries. It is quite interesting to note how the characteristics of individual countries are reflected in the range of titles chosen by these groups. Despite this diversity, the groups clearly share one problem: the difficulty of producing high-quality translations. The problem here is slightly different from the translation difficulties associated with the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan. The ideal is to translate directly from Japanese into other Asian languages, and some books are being handled this way. But the continuing scarcity of translators able to read Japanese has meant that many translations are based on English translations of Japanese works. This arrangement has various drawbacks. For example, there are other Asian languages that, like Japanese, use honorific expressions and have words that are used only by males or only by females. When English editions are used for retractions, often the nuances of such expressions and words fail to be conveyed. Until more translators can read Japanese, however, retranslation is unavoidable. In order to improve the situation, the Foundation has commissioned an outside investigation of the process involved in translating from Japanese to English. A report on the study, which began in the middle of fiscal 1985, is to be issued in September 1986. This information will be made available to the groups participating in the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast Asia.

Launched in fiscal 1983, the "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast Asian Countries seeks to promote mutual awareness among the countries covered by the program. This year the Foundation awarded a third grant to a group in Thailand and a grant to a group in the Philippines. It also awarded four grants for a special project, the translation of works by the late Phraya Anuman Rajadhon into the languages of China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. The project was undertaken to introduce a wider audience to the observations and insights of the renowned founder of Thai

2. While this and our other "Know Our Neighbors" Programs are officially designated as covering the Southeast Asian area, in fact the Foundation has increasingly been making grants available to other neighboring Asian countries, such as Nepal and Sri Lanka.

ethnology. Scheduled to be published by 1988, a century after his birth, the translations are expected to contribute to direct exchange among Asians.

This year the Foundation awarded a grant for the compilation of a Thai-Vietnamese dictionary. This Vietnamese project should enhance exchange between the two countries. The compilation of such bilingual dictionaries between non-Japanese Asian languages will become increasingly necessary as exchange in the region is stepped up.

The groups involved in the translation and publication of works under the two Southeast Asian "Know Our Neighbors" programs have various problems in common. These stem in large part from the brief history of translation among the languages in the region and the need to resort to re-translations from English and other languages. The "International Workshop on Writing and Translation," a Thai project awarded a grant this year, will offer writers, translators, and other individuals affiliated with the groups a forum for addressing these problems. It will include a report on the above-mentioned study of translation from Japanese to English. To be held in Thailand in November 1986, the workshop will be an opportunity for practical discussion among people involved in translation work; the participants should be able to go a step beyond the abstract discussion typical of such international gatherings and approach the essence of translation work. The workshop is expected to help improve the quality of translations in the social sciences and the humanities and of literature.

Fiscal 1985 marks the beginning of a new stage for both the International Grant Program and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. Although the International Division's basic priorities will not change, a broader response is necessary if the Foundation is to continue to meet the diverse needs of Japan's Asian neighbors. It is no longer sufficient for us to set our sights only on Southeast Asia. The time has come to readjust our focus with Southeast Asia and Japan positioned in a global context.

Yoshiko Wakayama  
Program Officer, International Division

## Research Grant Program

Fiscal 1985 marked the second year of the Research Grant Program's new key theme, "In Search of a New Society." This year the Toyota Foundation accepted applications for grants in the three research categories that were established in fiscal 1982 and modified slightly in fiscal 1984 and for special-subject research. The three categories, which are described in the table on the facing page, are Category I (individual-incentive research), Category II (preliminary research), and Category III (comprehensive research).

In awarding research grants, the Foundation gives priority to projects with the following characteristics:

*Originality:* A project's theme, methodology, and structure should be highly original, and the project should possess the potential for future expansion. (Categories I, II, and III)

*Foresight:* A project's purpose should be based on keen insight into society, and both the implementation of the project and its results should have considerable significance for society over the long term. (Categories II and III)

*Timeliness:* A project should be at the point where a grant would provide an invaluable opportunity for a researcher or a research team to grow and mature. (Categories I and III)

*Limited funding alternatives:* A project should be one that would have difficulty obtaining assistance from other sources, such as governments or corporations, and thus would benefit considerably from a grant awarded by a private foundation. (Categories II and III)

*Feasibility:* A project should be well thought out, and its intended goal should have a high probability of producing results beneficial to both society and the academic community. (Category III)

Applications were publicly solicited during April and May, as usual, and a total of 712 applications were received. Reviews took place from July through September. A

twelve-member selection committee chaired by Ichiro Kato, former president of the University of Tokyo, reviewed the applications for grants in Categories I, II, and III. Applications for special-subject research grants were reviewed by a four-member selection committee chaired by Yoko Naita, a journalist. At the thirty-ninth Board of Directors' meeting, held in October, it was decided to award seventy-four grants (nineteen in Category I, twenty-nine in Category II, fifteen in Category III, and eleven for special-subject research).

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

First, a greater number of Category I grants were awarded to Japanese affiliated with universities overseas (five recipients) and to non-Japanese researchers (three recipients). All but two of the Category I recipients are affiliated with universities, indicating the need for efforts to attract more applications from researchers outside academic circles.

Second, the Category II awards exemplify the sort of joint interdisciplinary, international, and interoccupational research envisioned by the Foundation. Fifteen of the twenty-nine grants in this category are for joint international projects; five of these projects are headed by non-Japanese. The projects' objectives range from promoting international exchange and increasing mutual understanding to conducting comparative studies and providing international assistance.

Third, research projects conducted by private groups and organizations not affiliated with universities account for a considerable number of the Category III grants. Possessing a solid grass-roots orientation, such projects exemplify the philosophy behind the Foundation's grant-making activities.

Fourth, fifty-three of the grants awarded this year in Categories I, II, and III have themes that can be classified under the three fields in which the Foundation awarded grants through fiscal 1983: thirteen in the field of the human and natural environments, seventeen in the field of social welfare, and twenty-three in the field of education and culture. Multitheme projects account for the ten remaining grants, compared with just four grants for multitheme projects in fiscal 1984.

The following research symposium was held in fiscal 1985 for the presentation of research reports:

In Search of Words: Disabled Children and Communication (February 15-16, 1986, Tokyo)

## Research Categories and Grant Conditions

	Category I (Individual-Incentive Research)	Category II (Preliminary Research)	Category III (Comprehensive Research)	Special-Subject Research
Nature of Research	Embryonic research conducted by a young researcher working individually	Interdisciplinary, inter- national, or interoccupa- tional research conducted in preparation for compre- hensive research (limited to joint research)	The continuation of re- search begun under Cate- gory II or of Category III research deemed worthy of renewed funding (limited to joint research)	Documentation of citizen activities (limited to joint research)
Grant Amount	¥500,000-¥2 million per project	¥1 million-¥3 million per project	¥2 million-¥20 million per project	¥2 million per project
Grant Period	One year, beginning November 1, 1985	One year, beginning November 1, 1985	One or two years, begin- ning November 1, 1985	One year, beginning November 1, 1985

## Category I Research

### The Effect of the Allied Occupation on Japanese Cinema

Kyoko Hirano, Ph.D. Candidate  
Department of Cinema Studies, New York University  
¥2.0 million

The Allied Occupation of Japan after World War II affected Japan's culture, politics, society, and economy in many ways. Recently, scholars in both Japan and the United States have been discussing the significance of this period, focusing on censorship policies.

This project is a detailed study of the Japanese film industry's compliance with Occupation policies and of the changes that took place in the industry. The grant recipient will analyze Occupation-period films, interview people involved in cinema at the time, and examine materials on the Occupation, documents concerning censorship, and magazines and newspapers from the immediate postwar period.

### Foreign Trade and the Development of Central Settlements in the Philippines from the Mid-Tenth Through the Mid-Seventeenth Century

Masao Nishimura, Ph.D. Candidate  
Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan  
¥2.0 million

Trade with distant lands has occupied a central role in archaeological studies of Southeast Asia. It has always been the view, however, that one member of the trade partnerships, Southeast Asia, was culturally backward and developed only under the influence of other cultures through the medium of trade.

The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between the process of development and trade from the perspective of a settlement in Southeast Asia. After devising a model of the integration of trade and the sociocultural system, the researcher will verify its accuracy by conducting archaeological fieldwork in the city of Cebu on Cebu Island in the Philippines.

### Anthropological Research on the Oral Traditions and Ritual Songs of the Fasu-Speaking People of Papua New Guinea

Hiroyuki Kurita, Fellow  
Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo  
¥2.0 million

Since the middle of this century a number of communities in Papua New Guinea have leaped straight out of the neolithic period into the modern age. Development has been particularly rapid in the highland and coastal regions. Geographical isolation, however, delayed development among the Fasu-speaking people and other groups living in remote highland areas, and these groups are now in the throes of cultural and social change.

This study will focus on the way in which the Fasu-speaking people, who are experiencing rapid change, retain their ethnic identity and preserve social unity through songs and oral traditions.

### A Study of the Early-Phase Regrowth of Vegetation on Miyakejima Island After the 1983 Volcanic Eruption

Kozue Matsuda, Researcher  
Department of Biology, Tokyo Metropolitan University  
¥1.8 million

The long time span involved makes it difficult to grasp the process of change in plant communities. Such methods as comparing vegetation on lava from different eruptions and analyzing tree rings provide clues to the changes that have taken place.

This study, the first in a series scheduled to continue for several decades, seeks to compile a detailed record of the process of change through direct observation. Volcanic ash severely damaged part of the valuable *Castanopsis* forest on Miyakejima island in 1983. The researcher will record in detail the early-phase regrowth of vegetation in the forest, one of the few natural forests in Japan.

### A New Look at Economics and Human Life from the Viewpoint of the Law of Entropy: The Interrelationship Between the Environment and the Economic System

Toshihiro Oka, Graduate Student  
Graduate School of Economics, Kyoto University  
¥1.0 million

Since the 1970s people have become increasingly aware that environmental problems cannot be blamed simply on private corporations. Environmental problems involve all people as both perpetrators and victims, and their impact is long-term and irreversible. The concept of entropy is applicable to this issue.

By stressing the lessons of entropy, this project aims to analyze, from the perspectives of both theory and actual observation, the way in which the present economic system destroys social stability and, with the cooperation of citizens' movements, to search for an alternative social system.

### An Analysis of Soluble Antigens Obtained from *Plasmodium Falciparum*

Yoshitaka Omata, Assistant  
Research Institute for Microbial Diseases, Osaka University  
¥1.5 million

Human malaria transmitted by the parasite *Plasmodium falciparum* is the most fatal form of malaria. The disease has proved difficult to eradicate and is endemic in tropical regions, where it has become an obstacle to development. The discovery of an effective prophylactic is an urgent necessity.

The objective of this project is to extract and purify antigens found in the malarial parasite *Plasmodium falciparum*. By analyzing the composition of these antigens, the researcher will attempt to elucidate the existence of parasites in red corpuscles and the appearance of drug-resistant strains of malaria.

### The Development and Application of Artificial Mucosa

Minoru Ueda, Assistant  
Department of Oral Surgery, Nagoya University  
¥1.9 million

Damaged oral mucosa must be reconstructed by mucosal grafting. The extremely limited supply of mucosa

makes the development of artificial mucosa an urgent necessity.

This project's purpose is to develop methods for producing and grafting artificial mucosa. By reproducing a patient's mucosal cells in vitro, mucosal tissue will be manufactured and then transplanted back to the patient. Once the safety of this technique has been confirmed, the artificial mucosa will be tested on human beings.

#### A Study of the Spatial Abilities of Visually Handicapped Preschool Children

Toshikazu Yamamoto, Researcher

Department of Psychology, Kwansei Gakuin University

¥1.8 million

Training programs and devices to improve the mobility of visually handicapped people cannot be developed without basic data on their ambulatory and orientational abilities. Such information, however, is scarce in Japan.

The researcher will study the development of spatial awareness and mobility in visually handicapped preschoolers by conducting experiments and observing their everyday behavior over an extended period of time. The study is expected to yield valuable data on the ambulatory and orientational abilities of the visually handicapped.

#### An Empirical Study of Japanese Direct Investment in Southeast Asia

Tran Van Tho, Staff Economist

Japan Economic Research Center

¥1.7 million

Direct investment in Southeast Asia by Japanese private corporations has increased rapidly over the past fifteen years. How has this direct investment contributed to the economies of Southeast Asian countries, and what problems has it created? A careful examination of Japanese direct investment may produce some useful lessons for future relations between Japan and Southeast Asia.

Taking the synthetic fiber industry as a specific example, this project aims to analyze industrial development in Southeast Asia and the role of Japanese multinational corporations from the perspective of the relationship between the process of industrial development and foreign capital. The researcher will assess the international competitiveness of Southeast Asian industries and the nature of Japanese technology transfer.

#### An Anthropological Study of Folk Medicine Among Indian Tribes in the Upper Amazon Region

Hideo Takei, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Cultural Anthropology, University of Tokyo

¥2.0 million

Medical anthropologists have traditionally studied systems of folk medicine only in terms of cultural factors that relate to modern medicine. In primitive medicine, however, illness is often considered to be linked to misfortune, and the medical system is only one part of a larger fortune-oriented system.

This study will focus on the cosmology and healing

rites of Indian tribes in the upper Amazon region. The researcher will compile a report on folk medicine from the perspective of fortune-oriented systems, taking into consideration the life histories and personal relationships of the patients.

#### The Development of a Standard Method for Monitoring Metal Accumulation in Living Birds

Katsuhisa Honda, Research Associate

College of Agriculture, Ehime University

¥1.9 million

Criticism that the killing of wildlife for analytical purposes is cruel and detrimental to wildlife preservation has meant that many researchers collect only samples of blood and such tissues as fur, claws, and feathers, which can be obtained without killing animals. Although the samples indicate changes in metal accumulation in the bloodstream and these tissues, they do not necessarily show the level of metal accumulation in an animal's body as a whole. In particular, little is known of the effect that changes in metal accumulation in a bird's body have on its hard tissues during such periods as moulting, migration, and egg laying.

This project, which will include laboratory experiments, aims to investigate the connection between metal accumulation in the organs and feathers of various bird species and to establish a standard method for monitoring birds without killing them.

#### A Comparative Study of East Asian Funerary Rites

Halldor Stefansson, Lecturer

Institute of History and Anthropology, University of Tsukuba

¥2.0 million

Because of their extreme geographical, historical, and cultural closeness, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have continually interacted with one another, exerting an influence that has varied in scope and intensity. They therefore share common characteristics that transcend their cultural diversity.

This project will involve visits to South Korea and Taiwan to study funerary rites by interviewing members of the clergy, undertakers, and members of bereaved families. The researcher's main objective is to observe and study from various perspectives the regional systems of funerary rites in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan.

#### A Visual Analysis of *Taishu Engeki*: The Structure of Stereotyping and Improvisation

Masaki Ukai, Graduate Student

Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University

¥1.5 million

Japan's *taishu engeki*, a type of traveling theater, has its origins in Kabuki. Since the Meiji era (1868–1912) it has incorporated elements of *shimpa* (new school), *Shinkokugeki* (New National Theater), and *Soganoyageki*, theater performed by a comic troupe. A typical *taishu engeki* troupe has a repertoire ranging from two hundred to three hundred plays. Rehearsals, called *kuchi date* (verbal improvisation), take place without a script.

The grant recipient will record *taishu engeki* per-

performances on videotape and in photographs. He will analyze the structure of these performances in terms of stereotyping and improvisation, taking into account characters, dialogue, actions, costumes, props, scenery, themes, and plot.

#### The Relationship Between "Motherese" and Infant Vocalization

Yoko Shimura, Assistant Professor  
Faculty of Education, Saitama University  
¥1.8 million

Knowledge about infants' abilities has increased considerably in recent years, and the importance of human relationships from an early stage, particularly the bond between mother and child, is being reassessed. Vocal interaction between a mother and her baby is considered to be of fundamental importance in this connection.

This study will analyze the vocal sounds ("motherese") uttered by Japanese mothers to their babies aged around two months and the vocal responses of the babies. The researcher hopes to clarify the relationship between "motherese" and infant vocalization and determine the effects of "motherese."

#### Characteristics of and Changes in the Concepts Behind Regional Water-Resource Development Projects in Japan in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century

Soonthon Lupkitaro, Ph.D. Candidate  
Department of Social Engineering, Tokyo Institute of Technology  
¥1.0 million

Regional development in Japan in the second half of the nineteenth century was caught in the whirl of modernization. Unlike the development of commercial centers in the cities, the development of water resources for agricultural purposes was aimed at meeting a basic human need by increasing food production. Faced with such problems as unfertile land, overpopulation, and water shortages, developers invested an enormous amount of energy in these projects.

Focusing on the Asaka (Fukushima Prefecture), Meiji (Aichi Prefecture), Hirose (Oita Prefecture), and Tsujunkyo (Kumamoto Prefecture) water-resource projects, the researcher will make a systematic presentation of the concepts behind these projects in terms of engineering technology, methods of regional development, and the developers themselves.

#### The Status and Role of Women in Theravada Buddhism: The Significance of the Existence of *Meithilashin* in Burma

Hiroko Kawanami, Ph.D. Candidate  
Department of Anthropology, London School of Economics and Political Science  
¥1.4 million

Although women have played an important role in all religious traditions, their significance has tended to be forgotten. Women have an especially low status in Theravada Buddhism. Considered to be unclean and the source of evil desire, they have not been allowed to take vows.

The researcher will explore religious and social as-

pects of the paradoxical existence of *meithilashin* (nuns) in Theravada Buddhist society in Burma. She will also study the role of these women in relation to the monks, the laity, and society in general. The method of research will be participatory observation, a traditional research technique used by social anthropologists.

#### Educational Background and Socioeconomic Status: A Comparative Study of Japan, the United States, and Britain

Hiroshi Ishida, Ph.D. Candidate  
Department of Sociology, Harvard University  
¥1.8 million

The view that present-day Japan is a *gakureki shakai* (curriculum-vitae society) assumes that educational background has a greater effect on socioeconomic status in Japan than in other countries. This does not seem to have been proved by any close scrutiny, however.

This project aims to make an extensive comparison of the effect of educational background on the attainment of socioeconomic status in Japan, the United States, and Britain by using basic data from their national social surveys. The researcher will also examine the roles played by educational background in promoting social mobility and in preserving inequality from one generation to the next in order to determine which role is stronger in each of the countries.

#### A Study of Educational Programs for the Elderly in the United States

Ikuyo Nishide, Graduate Student  
Graduate School of Education, University of California, Los Angeles  
¥1.2 million

The aging of society has become a major issue for all countries. Much attention is focused on the significant role of education for the elderly.

The objective of this project is to study several educational programs for the elderly in the United States, with particular emphasis on students' needs, the content and format of lessons, teaching methods and aids, financing, and coordination among program organizers, teachers, and students. Based on a comparative study of the situation in Japan and the United States, the researcher will develop specific proposals for education of the elderly in Japan.

#### Visual Documentation of the Changes in the Seasonal Migration of Caribou and in Hunting by Eskimos as a Result of Arctic Oil-Field Exploitation

Michio Hoshino, Photographer  
¥2.0 million

Alaska, America's last frontier, is about to undergo major changes because of the discovery of the largest oil field in the Arctic region. Intense controversy has surrounded the development of this oil field, which has become a symbol of the environmental problems facing humankind. In the end, however, development has the upper hand.

The plight of caribou and the Eskimos who hunt them was a major issue in the debate. The grant recipient will undertake photographic documentation of



the changing seasonal migration of caribou and of Eskimo hunters, whose livelihood is at stake.

## Category II Research

Behavioral and Consciousness Gaps Between the Physically Handicapped and Those Around Them and Methods of Integrating the Handicapped into Society

Noboru Uchino, Director (and two associates)  
Saiyuki Group  
¥2.0 million

The physically handicapped are fearful of society but at the same time also wish to be part of it, and they share the feeling that they must live together with the non-handicapped. Their lack of mobility and knowledge, however, prevent them from overcoming the existing barriers by themselves. Some handicapped individuals also suffer from feelings of inferiority or from secondary handicaps and show excessive dependence or withdrawal, but since they do not have close relationships with others, they are not aware of these problems.

This study will examine this dilemma empirically from the viewpoints of the severely handicapped, the slightly handicapped, and nonhandicapped volunteers. The researchers hope that by respecting these viewpoints they can attain an objective understanding of the problem, thereby clarifying the significance of coexistence between the strong and the weak and developing measures to overcome the difficulties involved.

A Preliminary Study on the Settlement of the Northern Hill Tribes of Thailand and the Replacement of Poppy-Based Agriculture Through the Introduction of *Shiitake* Cultivation

Jitti Pinthong, Associate Professor (and five associates)  
Faculty of Agriculture, Chiangmai University  
¥3.0 million

The hill tribes of the mountainous regions of northern Thailand support themselves through widespread use of the slash-and-burn method of agriculture and through the cultivation of opium poppies. Cash crops have been cultivated experimentally and incentives provided for tribespeople to grow these crops so that they will settle and stop growing poppies. Problems in the choice of replacement crops and the lack of marketing knowledge among the hill tribes have hampered the success of these efforts, however.

This joint international project will involve the introduction of the experimental cultivation of *shiitake* mushrooms in the mountain village of Kae Noi. The researchers will study the village's social environment in order to find ways to motivate the villagers to give up poppy cultivation. They hope that their findings will form the basis for the drafting of effective plans for the introduction of alternative crops.

Health Care for the New Generation: A Japan-U.S. Comparison

Hiroshi Inada, Associate Professor (and six associates)  
Institute of Community Medicine, University of Tsukuba  
¥3.0 million

Community-based activities are vital to the promotion of primary-prevention efforts, which play an indispensable role in stopping chronic diseases and maintaining health. But traditional community structures have been breaking down among the new generation, leading to a decline in organized health-care activities.

The first aspect of this joint international project will be to conduct primary-prevention activities, including diet-improvement campaigns among both urban and rural populations, and to encourage the new generation of residents to participate in health-care activities by developing new community structures. A study will be conducted in collaboration with researchers at the University of Minnesota in the United States with a view to the adaptation of American health-care strategies for Japanese use. The objective of these project activities will be the development of a new program of health care in Japan.

A Preliminary Study for the Compilation of a White Paper on Housing

Shoji Yoshino, Professor (and seven associates)  
Faculty of Living Science, Kyoto Prefectural University  
¥2.4 million

Solving the housing problem is one of the most important tasks facing Japanese society today. Policies that go to the root of the problem and that are based on long-term perspectives must be developed. This objective cannot be attained without an accurate and realistic understanding of the conditions in which people are now living.

The objective of this joint research project, which will involve experts in fields ranging from housing to public health, is to reveal in concrete terms various aspects of the housing situation as it is seen by the occupants of dwellings.

International Misunderstanding: Japan Meets the West

Irene Marion Young, Visiting Researcher (and seven associates)  
University of Tsukuba  
¥2.8 million

Despite the friendly relations that exist between Japan and Western nations, tensions continue to escalate. A major cause of friction appears to be a communication gap attributable to cultural factors.

This joint international project is an empirical study of the processes that occur when Japanese and Westerners meet. It will test the hypothesis that the successful management of intercultural communication is a specific skill, one that focuses on process rather than content. The research team will employ such methods as the direct observation of encounters between Japanese and Westerners during business activities, at academic meetings, and in various other contexts, together with discussions among researchers representing a variety of fields and countries.

Japan's Economic Vitality as Seen from the Outside:  
A Chinese Perspective on the Sources of and Future  
Outlook for Japan's Economic Development

Feng Chaokui, Chief Researcher (and two associates)  
Institute of Japanese Studies, Chinese Academy of Social  
Sciences

¥3.0 million

China is currently in the process of modernizing its policies and reforming its economic structure. It is simultaneously working to develop friendly economic and political relations with Japan as part of its open-door policy.

This joint international project will examine the sources of and future outlook for Japan's economic development with the aim of improving mutual understanding between China and Japan. It will focus on both the positive and the negative aspects of Japan's economic and technological development as viewed in relation to China's reform of its economic structures. The project will offer observations, analyses, and research findings based on distinctly Chinese perspectives.

A Preliminary Study of Historical Relations Between  
Japan and Thailand Based on Primary Sources in Both  
Countries

Toshiharu Yoshikawa, Professor (and five associates)  
Faculty of Foreign Languages, Osaka University of Foreign  
Studies

¥3.0 million

Ties between Japan and Thailand are believed to date back to the early fifteenth century. Although the relationship has become increasingly close and diversified in recent years, no coherent study of its historical development has yet been written.

The goal of this joint international research project is to carry out preliminary studies in preparation for the compilation of a history of Japanese-Thai relations. Scholars from both countries will cooperate in locating surviving published and unpublished source materials both in Japanese and in Thai. Preliminary photocopies will be made of sample documents to explore the possibility of the systematic reproduction of the source materials that are located. The main research targets will be the government archives in Tokyo and Bangkok.

Joint Japanese-British Research into Planning Systems  
in Metropolitan Areas in the Age of "Pan-Urbanization"  
Shun'ichi Watanabe, Associate Director (and eight associates)  
Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction

¥2.9 million

Both Japan and Britain have gone through periods of rapid and large-scale urbanization and are currently in a period of what may be called "pan-urbanization," a phase characterized by the widespread adoption of urban life styles. Japan can learn much from the experiences of Britain, which reached this stage earlier and has a store of experience in urban-planning techniques. And Britain, because of its current economic difficulties, is greatly interested in Japan's use of private enterprise for urban development.

This joint international project will consist of joint Japanese-British comparative research into the planning

systems necessary to improve, develop, and maintain living environments in metropolitan areas in the age of pan-urbanization. The research team will focus in particular on the respective roles of the public and private sectors.

A Preliminary Study into the Assessment of Health-  
Care Technology

Tadashi Yoshida, Associate Professor (and five associates)  
Research Institute for Japanese Culture, Tohoku University

¥2.6 million

Medical technology has achieved remarkable progress recently in diagnostics and therapeutics. At the same time, however, the mechanization of health care has been the source of various problems. One is the feeling of isolation among patients that results from their lack of communication with physicians. Another is the increasing burden of health-care expenditures on the national budget.

The goal of this research project is to contribute to the solution of these problems by analyzing and reassessing the various issues associated with the introduction of new technology in health care. It will focus on such matters as the safety and effectiveness of new technology, the rising cost of medical treatment, and the impact of medical technology on social norms and ethics.

An Exploration of Methods to Enable Children with  
Hearing Impairments to Interact with Other Children

Sei Nakajima, Professor (and twelve associates)  
Department of Psychology, Kyoto University

¥1.9 million

Children with hearing impairments tend to lag behind others in their linguistic and mental development. In many cases they are treated as mentally retarded or as slow learners. Their inability to interact verbally also tends to isolate them from other children.

The purpose of this research project is to explore ways of assisting the physical, mental, and linguistic development of infants with hearing impairments. The infants to be studied will be fitted with FM hearing aids, which will allow them to hear their parents' speech sounds even at a distance of several meters. They will be given many chances to observe real animals and vehicles and to play with toy animals and toy vehicles to help them work with symbols. The infants will play first with their mothers and teachers, then with each other, and finally with infants with normal hearing.

The Adjustment and Reorganization of Private  
Property Rights in Urban Redevelopment

Hiroshi Mizumoto, Professor (and nine associates)  
Faculty of Law, Rikkyo University

¥1.5 million

Studies on urban redevelopment have traditionally been carried out by researchers in the fields of urban engineering and administrative law. Before the actual redevelopment commences, however, the complex private property rights that are held over the land and buildings in question must be disentangled.

This interdisciplinary study will involve experts in civil law, administrative law, property appraisal, and taxation. Its objective is to develop general rules to govern the adjustment and reorganization of private property rights, such as ownership, leasehold, and tenancy rights.

#### Humans Living Together with Wildlife

Koji Sato, Professor (and two associates)  
School of Agriculture, Nagoya University  
¥1.4 million

The preservation of nature and wildlife is one of humanity's most important responsibilities. In practice, however, its fulfillment sometimes conflicts with the interests of the human inhabitants of a particular area.

The objective of this project is to explore ways in which humans and wildlife can coexist to their mutual benefit. Focusing on the Japanese cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) at a site in Aichi Prefecture, the researchers will use ecological, physiological, and toxicological techniques to study factors relating to the birds themselves, including their reproduction and the production and supply of food, together with the impact of human settlement in the form of environmental pollution. The findings will be used to project how the area will develop in the future.

#### The Relationship Between Health Habits and Levels of Physical and Mental Well-being

Akira Koizumi, Professor (and nine associates)  
Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo  
¥2.7 million

The effects of everyday health habits on physical and mental well-being can only be ascertained through long-term research. In the United States the effects have been determined through surveys spanning three decades, but no similar data are yet available in Japan.

This research project is based on the belief that in the future self-care will be an indispensable part of health maintenance and the primary prevention of illness. The project's aim is the implementation of a long-term follow-up survey along the lines of those already undertaken in the United States. This year a survey will be made of approximately ten thousand people receiving checkups at public health centers in Tokyo proper. The project team also intends to exchange information with American researchers.

#### The Use of a Maternal Checklist in the Early Detection of Developmental Disorders in Infants

Norio Murai, Associate Professor (and twelve associates)  
Faculty of Education, Tohoku University  
¥1.6 million

Using the results of their previous studies on the ability of mothers to observe their children's behavior, the researchers have compiled a maternal checklist for the detection of developmental disorders in early infancy.

The present study is designed to investigate the effectiveness of this maternal checklist. The checklist will be used in a municipal health-care program for infants, and the research team will conduct follow-up studies to

ascertain whether early indications of abnormality as perceived by mothers are followed by the detection of actual disorders.

#### A Behavioral Study of Stress and Coping in Socially High-Risk Environments

Tsunetsugu Munakata, Director (and three associates)  
Medical Sociology Research Institute, National Institute of Mental Health  
¥1.8 million

Much research has been conducted pertaining to stress and illness, particularly in the United States. Through this work it has become apparent that stressful life events contribute significantly to the generation of illness. The relationship works both ways, however, since illness can also cause the increased occurrence of stressful events. For this reason stress is not sufficient as a variable to explain the social pathology of illness.

This research project will examine the role of the social environment in this connection. It will test the hypothesis that people in high-risk social environments, namely, those that create chronic social, economic, and psychological constraints, are more likely to experience frequent stressful life events and are also more prone to illness.

#### A Joint Japan-U.S. Study on Problems Associated with Local Production by Japanese Manufacturers in the United States

Tetsuo Abo, Professor (and ten associates)  
Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo  
¥3.0 million

Japanese manufacturers, who in recent years have rapidly moved away from their traditional emphasis on exports, are increasingly establishing production facilities overseas. The question is whether they can maintain the traditional Japanese management style, which emphasizes the enhancement of competitiveness through the achievement of high standards of efficiency and quality in production processes, in a cultural environment that differs from that of Japan.

The objective of this joint international project is to examine how and to what extent Japanese-style management can be adapted to the environment of the United States, which contrasts sharply with Japan in terms of its regional and ethnic diversity. Field surveys covering the major Japanese automobile and electronics manufacturers that have plants in the United States will be conducted jointly by Japanese and American researchers.

#### Joint International Research into the Resistance of the Main East African Crops to Noxious Insects, with Emphasis on Borers

Toshitaka Hidaka, Professor (and five associates)  
Faculty of Science, Kyoto University  
¥2.9 million

Improvements in the productivity of the main crops of eastern Africa, such as maize and sorghum, have been accompanied by increases in the incidence of crop damage due to noxious insects. There is an urgent need

for the development of pest-resistant strains of these crops in order to avoid reduced harvests and the excessive use of insecticides.

The aim of this joint international project is to explain the mechanisms whereby these crops resist borers, which do the most serious harm. The research, which will be conducted simultaneously in Japan and Kenya, will involve analyses of such factors as the characteristics of the crops and the reaction of the insects, including the ways in which they physically adapt themselves to different crops. The researchers eventually intend to conduct field experiments in Kenya.

Research into the Protection and Management of Seals Inhabiting the Hokkaido Coastline, with Emphasis on the Kuril Seal

Satoru Nakamura, Chief (and eighteen associates)  
Obihiro Zoo

¥2.6 million

It is estimated that the population of Kuril seals has fallen to a mere 350 seals inhabiting six reef systems on the east coast of Hokkaido. Given this critical situation, appropriate protection and management measures must be introduced on the basis of scientific, legal, and social research.

The study's objective is to collect the basic data needed to ensure the provision of adequate protection and management. The researchers will conduct ecological surveys with the cooperation of the staff members of local zoos and of specialists from universities in order to ascertain seal populations and habitats. They will also study the relationship between seals and the fishing industry, giving consideration to means of keeping seals out of the way of commercial fishing activities. The project will also investigate the possibility of using wildlife and its habitats for social education.

Research into the Development of Mountain Villages in Nepal Through Cooperation Among Residents, Administrative Agencies, and Nongovernmental Organizations

Jiro Kawakita, President (and nine associates)  
Association for Technical Cooperation to the Himalayan Areas

¥2.7 million

It is now recognized that rural development efforts will not succeed without extensive grass-roots participation, which enables traditional local knowledge and skills to be put to work. There is thus an urgent need for effective communication systems and cooperative arrangements among those involved in development activities.

The aim of this joint international study is to create a deeper understanding of the mechanisms involved in the formation of interactive and cooperative relationships among the various participating groups, including residents, administrative agencies, technical groups, and volunteer organizations, and to suggest a method of networking among them. This will be achieved through an analysis of technical aid activities in Nepalese mountain villages over the past decade. The researchers will focus in particular on the processes involved in technology transfer.

A Study of Human Relationships Among Students, with Emphasis on the Role of School Infirmaries

Hiroko Nakamaru, Teacher (and twelve associates)  
Hiroshima Minami Senior High School

¥1.6 million

In today's rigidly administered schools, with their emphasis on following rules and maintaining order, the infirmary is one of the few places that a student may go at any time. A number of students visit it, seeking help for a broad range of problems. But just what function the infirmary is expected to perform has remained only vaguely defined.

This project seeks to develop human relationships between school nurses and the students who visit the infirmary, clarify the background and main elements of the students' problems, and examine the potential roles of the school infirmary in the future.

A Comparative Study of Attitudes Toward Snow in Japan, Scandinavia, and Finland, with Emphasis on Finland

Hidefumi Takeda, Forestry Specialist (and five associates)  
Forestry Division, Akita Prefecture

¥2.2 million

The residents of communities in snowy districts are too ready to adopt the thinking of people in districts that are not subject to heavy snowfalls instead of following philosophies of their own that reflect their knowledge of the local climate and other conditions. This tendency frequently leads to problems relating to snow and cold weather.

The aim of this project is to study attitudes toward snow in Finland and the Scandinavian countries, which despite cold and snowy environments have developed advanced social-welfare systems and achieved high income levels. Using the results of these studies, which will be based mainly on questionnaire surveys, the researchers will determine the differences between attitudes in these countries and in Japan.

A Study of the Japan-U.S. Repatriation Program During World War II in Relation to the History of Japanese-Americans

Yoko Murakawa, Researcher (and one associate)  
Institute of International Studies, Tsuda College

¥2.6 million

The problems of Japanese-Americans must be studied in historical and sociological terms in relation to the history of emigration from Japan and the history of ethnic minorities in the United States. An aspect of this field of study that has yet to be adequately explained is the situation of Japanese-Americans during and after World War II.

This project aims to shed light on the Japan-U.S. repatriation program during the war and to collect documents concerning the repatriates. The researchers will examine diplomatic documents and other contemporary sources in an effort to discover the processes whereby both Japanese immigrants and American citizens of Japanese descent came to be involved in the program. The project will also follow the course of their lives after resettlement in Japan, using both source mate-

rials and direct interviews, and attempt to obtain a more accurate picture of the economic, social, and psychological problems that they faced.

#### Joint Japanese-Thai Study to Support the Development of a Hand-Weaving Industry in Song Hon Village in Northeastern Thailand

Kikuo Morimoto, President (and eight associates)  
Group Studying Hand Weaving in Thai Villages  
¥2.6 million

*Madmee* is a traditional hand-woven silk product made by the women of the village of Song Hon in northeastern Thailand during the agricultural off-season. Last year grass-roots groups in Japan and Thailand initiated a project to improve and develop *madmee* production in order to raise the income level of the village, which now relies heavily on earnings from itinerant seasonal labor. The success of this project necessitates a wide range of specialist knowledge, together with surveys and research.

This joint international study aims to provide ancillary support for this enterprise through specialized advice and cooperation. Japanese and Thai experts will help villagers and volunteer groups with such processes as cultivating mulberry trees, engaging in sericulture, hand weaving, designing, dyeing, and marketing.

#### Surveys and Research Relating to Planning for a Museum of the Gandhara Region

Koji Nishikawa, Professor (and nine associates)  
Faculty of Engineering, Kyoto University  
¥3.0 million

The Gandhara region in northwestern Pakistan has a long history as a crossroads of the cultures of East and West. The region's Buddhist remains, however, have suffered because of the keen interest they have stimulated among representatives of both cultures. Some remains have been destroyed through undisciplined excavation, and relics and structures have become separated from each other. If such activity continues unchecked, the remains may be destroyed before they have been studied properly.

The goal of this joint international project is to contribute to the protection and maintenance of the Buddhist remains at Gandhara by working to preserve and develop the entire Gandhara region as a museum district and by preparing for the drafting of plans for the construction of a museum building at Shahbazgarhi. The building is to serve both as a central facility for exhibition and storage and as a base for research, excavation, and site administration.

#### Comparative Studies of Indigenous Coastal Fisheries in the Western Pacific Region

Efren Ed. C. Flores, Professor (and three associates)  
University of the Philippines in the Visayas  
¥2.0 million

Coastal areas in the Western Pacific region have a variety of indigenous fisheries. These fisheries, which are vital to life in the coastal villages of the region, display many common characteristics.

For the purposes of this joint international study, the researchers have selected eight sampling locations at constant intervals from the northern tip of the Philippines to the southern coast of Java in Indonesia. They will conduct a detailed survey of indigenous fisheries at each of these locations, using interviews and measurement of fishing gear and craft. The research results will be considered statistically to show the interrelations between the fisheries of the Philippines and Indonesia. The project also aims to identify fisheries with development potential and to contribute to the enhancement of fisheries science and technology in the region.

#### A Preliminary Analysis of the Mechanisms and Dynamics of the Desertification of Arid Land Areas in China, Focusing on the Mous Desert Area

Akiyoshi Matsuda, Professor (and eleven associates)  
Faculty of Agriculture, Tottori University  
¥3.0 million

Deserts cover about 1.3 million square kilometers, or 13 percent, of the land area of China. Widespread desertification has occurred in areas that were formerly grassy plains as the result of both natural and artificially caused environmental changes. In the area of the Mous Desert, which covers 40,000 square kilometers in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, desertification has been claiming land at a rate of 1,000 square kilometers annually since 1950. This phenomenon has been attributed to a variety of causes, including climatic factors, salt accumulation and other soil conditions, land clearance, and the excessive grazing of livestock.

Conducted in collaboration with Chinese researchers, this joint international study will involve a comprehensive simulation analysis of the mechanisms and dynamics of desertification in the Mous Desert. The research team will pay particular attention to climatic factors, soil conditions, irrigation, and erosion control. The ultimate objective of the study is to present some basic ideas regarding a program for the prevention of desertification and the development of green areas in the region.

#### Corporate Democracy in Thailand: Perceptions and Realities

Pichet Maolanond, Lawyer (and four associates)  
Baker & McKenzie  
¥2.4 million

A common goal in the developing countries is economic development through the industrialization of domestic enterprises. In most cases this is achieved through the introduction of foreign capital, which is accompanied by the adoption of social systems and technology from abroad. In addition to the roles played by government and business, this process demands the active participation of workers and the creation of an environment conducive to such participation. The development of democratic thinking within businesses is one effective means of achieving this goal.

The objective of this joint international study is to examine the present state and future prospects of democratic attitudes in Thai businesses in terms of legal systems, worker attitudes, and business management.

#### The Classification of Basic Materials for Researching Japanese Art History

Jobei Sasaki, Associate Professor (and ten associates)  
Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University

¥2.7 million

The study of Japanese art history has reached a stage at which scholars must conduct comprehensive research based on the widest possible range of materials. Auction catalogues are a valuable resource because the photographs they contain offer the only way to study many objects whose current location is unknown.

Eleven scholars from Britain, Germany, Japan, and the United States will participate in this joint international project. They will collect copies of photographs in auction catalogues located in various countries and will compile new catalogues properly indexed in both English and Japanese. The completion of this work will enable the historical study of Japanese art to be adapted more readily to modern methods of scholarship and will facilitate highly detailed research.

#### The Historical Transformation of Sexuality in Pre-modern and Modern Japan: The Birth and Symbolic Analysis of Dialogue on Sexuality

Naoki Sakai, Assistant Professor (and two associates)  
Department of Far Eastern Languages and Civilizations,  
University of Chicago

¥2.8 million

In the past, research on sexuality has been excluded from the scope of orthodox academic research. Sexuality, however, is a point of contact between the human body and society, and a reexamination of Japan's modern era in terms of the role of sexuality not only will help fill a gap in traditional theories about modernization but will also provide a valuable new perspective for research into Japanese culture.

The participants in this interdisciplinary project bring to it the perspectives of an early modern historian, an anthropologist, and a sociologist. From these perspectives they will study the creation and transformation of materials relating to sexuality in Japan from the Edo period (1603-1868) to the late nineteenth century.

### Category III Research

#### Mechanisms of Carcinogenesis, with Special Reference to Territorial Effects

Hiroyo Naora, Professorial Fellow (and three associates)  
Research School of Biological Sciences, Australian National University

¥7.0 million (two-year grant)

Scientists suspect that oncogenes, which are inhibited in normal cells, play a key role in the functioning of these cells. Studies have shown that abnormal activation of oncogenes is closely linked to the mechanisms of car-

cinogenesis and to the maintenance of cancerous cells. Initially awarded a grant in fiscal 1984, the researchers conducted a theoretical study of the mechanisms inhibiting the expression of oncogenes in normal cells. Through experiments they proved the validity of their prediction that activated normal genes exist alongside oncogenes.

Building on last year's findings, the researchers participating in this joint international project will conduct a detailed study of the molecular mechanisms underlying the suppression of an oncogene's carcinogenic activity because of the territorial effects of neighboring genes. The researchers will investigate whether oncogenes activated after being removed from the territory of neighboring genes will become inactive again when subjected once more to the territorial effects of neighboring genes.

#### Clinical Research on an Early-Intervention Program for Infants with Down's Syndrome

Bensaku Nishimura, Chief Researcher (and four associates)  
Institute for Developmental Research, Aichi Prefectural Colony

¥3.2 million

Down's syndrome, a developmental disability caused by a chromosomal abnormality, accounts for a high proportion of cases of mental retardation, which occurs in one out of a thousand births. Infants with Down's syndrome are afflicted with several handicaps to the development of motor skills, cognitive ability, and language ability. Recently it has been pointed out that the developmental handicaps of Down's syndrome children can be alleviated considerably if adequate training is provided from infancy, and the importance of early intervention is now being urged.

Currently in its second year, this project seeks to elucidate the factors causing Down's syndrome and to develop training procedures based on the specific characteristics of the delayed development of Down's syndrome children. The researchers will focus separately on the factors responsible for the delayed development of first motor skills, then language ability, and then cognitive ability. They will then develop a special step-by-step training program for surmounting the developmental barriers unique to Down's syndrome children.

#### Development and Implementation of a Computer-Aided Medical System for Birth-Defect Consultations

Yoshiro Wada, Professor (and eight associates)  
Department of Pediatrics, Nagoya City University Medical School

¥4.8 million (two-year grant)

In the near future the technology of computerized information networks will provide a means of maximizing the availability of medical information. It is especially important to ensure that as many doctors as possible have access to specialists' extensive and continually expanding knowledge concerning birth defects. The incidence of birth defects is fortunately relatively low, but the factors causing congenital abnormalities are diverse, and it is difficult for ordinary physicians to have access to all the information accumulated by specialists. Convinced that the techniques of artificial intelligence can be

used to help such physicians, the project team undertook the development of appropriate software last year.

Awarded a second grant this year, the researchers will improve the software and establish an information network linking several pediatric facilities. They will continue to refine the system once it is in operation. The project's results are expected to help improve the quality of medical care available for patients with birth defects.

#### A Comparative Study of Women's Magazines in Japan, Mexico, and the United States

Teruko Inoue, Professor (and ten associates)

Faculty of Humanities, Wako University

¥6.6 million (two-year grant)

Women's magazines offer the most sensitive reflection of trends in present-day women's culture. The characteristics of women's magazines today are increased advertising reflecting the advance of the consumer society, changes in the content of articles because of more flexible attitudes toward the roles of men and women, and the pervasive influence of the culture of white women in the West. These characteristics can be seen not only in Japanese women's magazines but also in those of Europe, North America, and the third world.

The aim of this joint international project, which was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1983 and is now in its second year, is to conduct a comparative analysis of women's magazines in three countries: the United States, which is the pacesetter in the world of women's magazines; Mexico, which is directly influenced by its northern neighbor; and Japan, whose women's magazines, although influenced by Western women's culture, are somewhat different. In addition to shedding light on the phenomenon of the worldwide uniformity of women's magazines, the researchers will explore differences in these three countries' cultural traditions. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods, the project team will conduct an analysis of the use of magazine space over a one-year period; a detailed content analysis of beauty, fashion, cooking, and life-style pages; and a comparative analysis of the Japanese, Mexican, and U.S. editions of the magazine *Cosmopolitan*.

#### Development and Clinical Application of Devices for Electrical Stimulation of Patients with Spinal Paralysis

Jiro Kawamura, Director (and nine associates)

Department of Rehabilitation, Osaka Rosai Hospital

¥10.0 million (two-year grant)

At present there is no cure for spinal paralysis. Physicians instead treat the resulting disabilities through such means as physical therapy, braces, and reconstructive surgery. A more advanced form of treatment is electrical stimulation of the muscles of paralyzed patients to help them regain the use of their arms and legs. More successful than conventional therapies in restoring the use of paralyzed muscles, this treatment requires only a very small energy source.

The researchers involved in this joint international project, which is in its second year, are developing a functional stimulator that can be implanted in the body. Once the device has undergone mechanical and biological testing, it will be used to help quadriplegics recover the ability to grasp objects. This year the researchers

will develop two prototypes of the implant device, testing their durability and implanting them in rabbits to evaluate their effectiveness and to assess the reaction of living organisms.

#### Visual Documentation of the Changes in the Life Style and Culture of Mountain Villagers After Relocating to a Flat Area

Tadayoshi Himeda, Director (and fourteen associates)

Center for Ethnological Visual Documentation

¥11.0 million (two-year grant)

A large number of dams have been built in Japan during this century, forcing many mountain villagers to leave their homes. For the most part no one has studied or recorded the changes in the lives and culture of these relocated villagers. Needless to say, understanding such changes requires familiarity with the conditions prior to the villagers' relocation.

From 1980 through 1984 the project team documented on film the life and culture of the inhabitants of Miomote, a hamlet of Asahi Village in the Asahi Mountains of Niigata Prefecture. The members of the hamlet's forty-two households were forced to move out of their community before its submersion upon the completion of a nearby dam in November 1985. Over the next two years the project team will observe and document the changes that occur as the villagers adjust to their new environment in a flat area. Miomote was a historically significant mountain community. The life style of its inhabitants, who so ingeniously adapted to their mountainous environment, was typical of Japanese culture at its roots. The documentation of the changes that occur after the villagers' relocation will therefore also enhance understanding of the transformation that has taken place over the years in the life style of the Japanese people as a whole.

#### A Study on the Evaluation and Conservation of Public Works of Historical Significance: Bridges Reconstructed in Tokyo After the Kanto Earthquake

Takashi Ito, Lecturer (and ten associates)

Faculty of Engineering, Hosei University

¥5.0 million (two-year grant)

A preliminary study awarded a grant in fiscal 1983 revealed that the sites of bridges reconstructed after the great Kanto earthquake of 1923 were selected according to a specific plan and that the bridges were designed to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. Several bridges have been restored in the six decades since the earthquake, and many others are scheduled to undergo reconstruction.

Because urban planning puts considerable emphasis on environmental and spiritual values, it is important to develop methods for evaluating and preserving public works of historical significance. The project members will determine the historical value of bridges reconstructed in Tokyo after the Kanto earthquake. They will investigate the present-day significance of the bridges, which date back to the time when Edo was evolving into the modern metropolis of Tokyo, and devise steps for maintaining these structures. In addition to studying ways to preserve and use blueprints and other materials that are needed to evaluate the historical significance of

public works, they will conduct research on the evaluation and preservation of specific bridges.

#### Kata and the Formation of the Japanese National Character

Ryoen Minamoto, Professor (and nine associates)  
Social Science Division, International Christian University  
¥4.7 million (two-year grant)

The project leader received a grant in fiscal 1981 for "A Preliminary Study on the Relationship Between Culture and the Formation of the Japanese National Character." After the results of that study were published in *Bunka to Ningen Keisei* (Culture and the Formation of Human Character), he wrote several additional articles focusing specifically on *kata* (cultural patterning).

The objective of this interdisciplinary, joint international project is to investigate the relationship between Japanese culture and the formation of the Japanese national character in terms of *kata*. Present-day Japan has lost much of its traditional *kata* and has not yet created new *kata* appropriate to current conditions. Rather than limiting their study to the literary or martial arts, the researchers will adopt an interdisciplinary approach, examining *kata* in an individual, educational, and social context. Through their comparative studies of cultures, ideologies, and societies, the researchers will clarify the relationship between *kata* and Japanese culture.

#### A Study on the Incident-Reporting System in Aviation

Masako Miyagi, Executive Director (and ten associates)  
Japan Research Institute of Air Law  
¥9.6 million

Now in its second year, this project is based on the conviction that Japan must adopt an incident-reporting system in order to ensure air safety. Such a system would control potential hazards and prevent accidents. Last year the researchers conducted a preliminary study with the cooperation of the crew members of six Japanese airlines. In addition to confirming the importance of and need for an incident-reporting system, they determined two essential prerequisites for the adoption of such a system. First, the crew members reporting incidents must put air safety above anything else. Second, they must have complete trust in the people processing their reports.

This year the researchers will continue to cultivate a relationship of trust based on their position as neutral third parties. After collecting specific and detailed data from crew members on incidents occurring on routine flights, they will study the factors involved in human error, which is the leading cause of such incidents, and examine the correlation between incidents and accidents. They will also develop measures to alleviate human error and improve air safety.

#### Compilation of a Japanese Sign-Language Dictionary

Takashi Tanogami, President (and sixteen associates)  
Japan Dactylogological Society  
¥5.0 million (two-year grant)

The limited vocabulary (approximately two thousand words) of the sign language used in Japan and the differences between it and spoken Japanese hamper com-

munication for people with hearing impairments. Sign language must be modified and its vocabulary expanded to enable the deaf to take a more active role in society.

Over the next two years the project members will continue to develop a new sign-language system. During last year's preliminary study they selected the vocabulary to be included and studied methods of sign-language expression. They will now develop a system and compile a sign-language vocabulary of about thirty-five hundred key words and approximately three thousand supplementary terms, the equivalent of some fifteen thousand words in spoken Japanese. After the vocabulary has been recorded on film and illustrations have been drawn, the project members will compile an illustrated dictionary. Entries in the dictionary, which will have an index, will include usage notes and examples for both sign language and spoken Japanese. The project members also plan to produce a videotaped sign-language dictionary.

#### Cultural Friction and Conflict in Work Groups:

Research on the Crews of Flag-of-Convenience Ships  
Nobuo Ohashi, Senior Research Fellow (and eight associates)  
Maritime Labour Research Institute  
¥15.0 million (two-year grant)

The internationalization of labor in recent years, a product of the increase in laborers working overseas, has complicated the ethnic and cultural circumstances of work groups in various countries, creating friction and conflict. Given such domestic and external factors as technological advances, changing attitudes toward labor, shifts in the population structure, and the relocation of refugees, work groups within Japan are going to be affected by the internationalization of labor. The crews of many Japanese flag-of-convenience ships are already international, comprising not only Japanese nationals but also many temporary laborers from other Asian countries.

Initially awarded a grant in fiscal 1984, this interdisciplinary, joint international study seeks to elucidate the circumstances of cultural friction and strife on flag-of-convenience ships. The researchers will gather information through participatory observation, interviews, and questionnaire surveys. After determining the cultural differences that exist in multinational work groups, they will develop measures for surmounting such differences in order to foster harmony in the work groups and ensure their smooth functioning.

#### Research on the Effects of Solid Wastes on Marine Organisms

Makoto Shimizu, Associate Professor (and eight associates)  
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tokyo  
¥7.5 million (two-year grant)

Many studies have investigated the effects on marine organisms of heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls, and other chemical substances dumped into the ocean. Virtually no research has been done, however, on the effects of cans, bottles, plastics, and other wastes resistant to decomposition.

Last year's preliminary study focused on the highly traveled and once-productive waters of Tokyo Bay and off the coast of Choshi in Chiba Prefecture. The re-



searchers determined the degree of solid wastes and investigated the effects of such wastes on the distribution and abundance of marine life. The study clarified several questions and brought additional problems to light. Over the next two years the researchers will continue to focus on Tokyo Bay and the waters off Choshi. They will calculate the types and quantities of wastes; analyze the distribution patterns of marine organisms, particularly those living on or near the ocean floor; analyze the contents of the digestive tracts of such organisms; and track both the location of solid wastes and the resultant movement of marine life. Conducted with the cooperation of other concerned individuals, including specialists, the project is expected to elucidate the effects of solid wastes on marine organisms.

#### The Role of the Historical Building Conservation Movement in Japan

Tadaomi Ishikawa, Adviser (and seventeen associates)  
Japanese Association for Machinami Conservation and Regeneration

¥4.0 million (two-year grant)

Public- and private-sector campaigns to improve the appearance of urban and rural environments are gaining momentum throughout Japan. These activities stem from a widespread desire to protect and foster those elements that define a city's individuality. The preservation of *machinami* (picturesque town settings) and historically significant surroundings is regarded as particularly important.

Campaigns to preserve *machinami* are an important element of efforts to improve local communities. The primary objective of this project, which is in its second year, is to conduct a practical study of the ways in which such campaigns may be organized and implemented. The project will also clarify the role that the Japan Association for Machinami Conservation and Regeneration, a national liaison committee, must play in order to establish ideals and practical measures for promoting *machinami* conservation movements throughout Japan. For this the researchers will study the history of local groups and their ties with the liaison committee.

#### An Experiment to Improve the Economic Viability of Traditional Sago-Producing Communities by Providing Small-Scale Economic Aid and Recording the Resultant Changes in a Village

Yoshihazu Takaya, Professor (and seven associates)  
Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

¥3.7 million (two-year grant)

In recent years agricultural development has threatened the existence of the sago industry, which is the livelihood of many people in the tropical rain forests of Southeast Asia. The inhabitants of certain villages, such as Pengkajoang in southern Sulawesi, Indonesia, are striving to continue sago production as a means of livelihood and thus preserve their traditional way of life.

Awarded a two-year grant in fiscal 1983, the project team outfitted a pump-equipped well and made other efforts to enhance the extraction of sago starch. The current objective of this joint international project is to keep a record of the changes that occur over the next two years. The project team will gradually taper off

its assistance until the village, which has benefited considerably from the well, can sustain itself. In order to ensure that the experiment produces the maximum results, an outside evaluation of the on-going project will be conducted.

#### Research on the Promotion of Primary Health Care in Bangladesh

Nobukatsu Ishikawa, Consultant (and six associates)  
The Research Institute of Tuberculosis, Japan Anti-Tuberculosis Association

¥3.7 million (two-year grant)

Over the last several years the researchers have participated in volunteer activities to combat tuberculosis in Bangladesh. They have come to realize that the health problems of people in Bangladesh and other countries are not caused simply by a lack of human or material resources but are deeply rooted in the social infrastructure. They are convinced that primary health care is the only means of resolving such health problems.

Working toward the long-term goal of eliminating tuberculosis, the participants in this joint international study seek to introduce organized primary health care by fostering health-related volunteer activities among villagers. The primary aim of this project, which was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1983, is to determine the most effective approach to the villagers and the community and to identify obstacles. The researchers will conduct in-depth research on communities in Bangladesh, using methods developed by sociologists. They hope that their results will provide measures for coping with health problems in developing countries and for international cooperation in this field.

#### Special-Subject Research: Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society

##### Report on the Activities of Fukinoto, a Volunteer Meal Service for the Elderly

Masako Hirano, President (and nine associates)

Fukinoto

¥1.9 million

Fukinoto is a volunteer group in Tokyo that provides home-cooked meals for elderly people on a regular basis. Generally, the elderly people gather for the meals, but deliveries are also made to individuals unable to leave home. In addition, a variety of events are held throughout the year, and efforts are made to improve the volunteers' capabilities.

This report will describe the group's activities over the past four years and provide a guide for future activities. Comparison will be made with the activities of other Japanese and foreign groups providing meal services for the elderly in order to consider how such activities can be improved.

Report on the Activities of the Nippon Environmental Planners' Assembly

Teiichi Aoyama, Director (and twelve associates)  
Nippon Environmental Planners' Assembly  
¥1.8 million

The Nippon Environmental Planners' Assembly is a group of professional planners who work in cooperation with local citizens to promote community development and environmental conservation. The NEPA members received their inspiration from the "advocate planning" movement in the United States.

This report will explain the philosophy and methods of advocate planning. It will also describe specific activities supported by NEPA members in Tokyo and elsewhere. The team members hope that the report will increase public awareness of the function of advocate planning and serve as an aid to future activities.

Report on the Citizens' Conference for the Conservation of Tenjinzaki

Ken'ichi Komemoto, Director (and seven associates)  
Citizens' Conference for the Conservation of Tenjinzaki  
¥1.8 million

The main activities of the Citizens' Conference for the Conservation of Tenjinzaki are to solicit contributions from across the nation in order to purchase land that has been slated for development and to use the land for educational purposes.

This report will record the activities of the group over the past twelve years, beginning with the initial decision to solicit funds to preserve Tenjinzaki cape in Wakayama Prefecture, a valuable place for the younger generation, and ending with the group's realization of its fund-raising goal, a feat accomplished with the support of the Japanese people.

Report on the Working Mothers' Association

Hisako Hirota, Member (and seven associates)  
The Working Mothers' Association  
¥1.6 million

It was no easy task for women with household and child-rearing responsibilities to work outside the home in the rapidly changing society of Japan in the postwar period. While resisting generally accepted social attitudes at the time, they first had to create with their own hands an environment that enabled them to work. The Working Mothers' Association is a group of women who, while helping rebuild postwar society, paved the way for a new life style.

This report will describe the pioneering efforts of the association over the past three decades, starting with the movement to establish day-care centers.

Report on the Association to Aid Refugees

Tadamasa Fukiura, Director General (and nine associates)  
Association to Aid Refugees  
¥1.8 million

The Association to Aid Refugees was founded in November 1979 as the first private organization in Japan established for the sole purpose of aiding refugees. For the past six years it has been engaged in relief activities for a wide variety of refugees both in Japan and abroad.

In particular, it has assisted young Indochinese refugees who have settled in Japan in furthering their education.

This report will describe the activities of the association and survey the various problems that individual refugees have faced in obtaining an education.

Report on the Group Assisting Satoshi Fukushima

Sumiro Kojima, Director (and six associates)  
Group Assisting Satoshi Fukushima  
¥2.0 million

The objective of this group is to assist the studies and daily activities of Satoshi Fukushima, the first blind and deaf university student in Japan. In doing so, the group members are studying the possibilities for higher education for people who are both blind and deaf and putting their findings into practice.

This report will discuss ways of assisting the blind and deaf, focusing on a unique "finger braille" system used by Fukushima. The project members will also attempt to develop a computerized braille telephone.

Report on the Fukinoto Library

Shizue Kobayashi, Chief Director (and seven associates)  
Fukinoto Library  
¥1.7 million

The main activities of the Fukinoto Library, a foundation, are to set up libraries for lending books to children in hospitals and other institutions and to produce and lend cloth picture books for retarded children and books with large print for children with poor vision. Located in Sapporo, the Fukinoto Library is the base for the group's activities and also serves as a place where handicapped and normal children come into contact.

The motto of the Fukinoto Library is Bringing the Joy of Books to All Children. This report will describe the library's activities since its founding some twenty years ago.

Report on the Activities of the Information Center for Public Citizens

Katsuko Nomura, Representative (and thirteen associates)  
Information Center for Public Citizens  
¥1.9 million

Due to unforeseen circumstances the above grant proposal was withdrawn subsequent to the approval of the grant.

Report on the Activities of the Nobinobi Camp Committee of the Kitakyushu YMCA

Koichi Yamaoka, Chairman (and eight associates)  
Nobinobi Camp Committee, Kitakyushu YMCA  
¥1.6 million

Aiming to create a society in which the handicapped and the nonhandicapped can live together, the Nobinobi Camp Committee has served as the main body responsible for sponsoring camps for integrating handicapped and nonhandicapped children since 1976. These camps have been held every year since then.

This report is intended to provide guidelines for making camps of this sort possible. It will include sections on the significance and purpose of integrated

camps, actual camp experiences, explanations of different types of handicaps, safety precautions, and the training of camp leaders.

#### Report on the West Japan Federation of Condominium Owners' Associations

Sadao Sugihara, Head Director (and fourteen associates)

West Japan Federation of Condominium Owners' Associations  
¥1.9 million

Condominium owners have to create their own organizations for managing their buildings. Being novices in housing management, however, they are not aware of many of the aspects involved. The West Japan Federation of Condominium Owners' Associations was founded in 1981 as an organization for exchanging information on their experiences after it became clear that management associations must learn from one another's successes and failures.

This report, which aims to be of direct use in condominium management, will include accounts of the discussions that have taken place at the federation's more than twenty exchange meetings, the content of study and consultation sessions, case studies of typical management association activities, and the results of a survey of the state of management associations.

#### Report on the Ono Water Think-Tank Group

Yoshio Azuchi, President (and eleven associates)

Ono Water Think-Tank Group

¥1.8 million

Ono City in Fukui Prefecture has long been known to be rich in underground water resources. In recent years, however, the underground water level has decreased markedly. During the winter in particular, wells sometimes go dry, leaving citizens without adequate water for drinking and household needs. The Ono Water Think-Tank Group was formed under the leadership of a woman who realized the seriousness of this situation.

Over the past eight years this group not only has engaged in such activities as urging the people of Ono to save water but has also gotten a city ordinance passed to regulate underground water. The group is now in the process of becoming part of a new community development movement focusing on water. This report will relate the history of its activities.

## Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

The Toyota Foundation holds research contests biennially on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." The purpose of these contests is to encourage specialists and local residents to cooperate in implementing long-term research that is closely related to the local community.

This year the Foundation conducted activities in connection with the third contest, which was begun in fiscal 1983, and the fourth contest, which was launched this year. Selection committee members visited and interviewed each of the project teams selected for awards in the third contest, and a symposium for the presentation of these recipients' interim research reports was held. This year the Foundation also solicited applications for the fourth contest, receiving a total of one hundred and forty applications. It awarded a total of ¥10.55 million to twenty research teams.

The selection committee for the fourth contest was chaired by Takashi Asada and consisted of Hiroko Hara, Toshitaka Hidaka, Yoshihito Homma, Kiyonobu Itakura, Yukiko Kato, Akihiko Okabe, Yasuo Shimazu, and Tsuguyoshi Suzuki.

The schedule for both contests is given below. Note that the schedule descriptions for the fourth contest differ somewhat from those for the third, which are given in parentheses.

	Third Contest	Fourth Contest
Acceptance of research contest applications	Oct. 1983–Jan. 1984	Nov. 1985–Jan. 1986
Selection of recipients for preliminary study grants (Selection of candidates for research awards)	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1986
Implementation of preliminary studies	Apr.–Sept. 1984	Apr.–Aug. 1986
Selection of recipients for main research project grants (Selection of award recipients)	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1986
Implementation of main research projects	Nov. 1984–Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986–Oct. 1988

	Third Contest	Fourth Contest
Decision on most outstanding and outstanding research award recipients (Decision on special research award recipients)	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1989
(Implementation of special research award projects)	Apr. 1987 on	—
Decision on research award fund and supplementary grants	—	Oct. 1989

### Preliminary Study Grant Recipients, Fourth Research Contest

A Survey and Study of Reservoirs in Eastern Nagoya and Its Environs, with Emphasis on Their Role in the Urban Environment and Their Use in Nature Education Shigetaka Hamajima (and eight associates) Nagoya Reservoir Study Group, Aichi Prefecture ¥500,000	A Study of the Effects of Ice Floes on the Lives of People Living Along the Sea of Okhotsk Ryoichi Yamahara (and fourteen associates) Okhotsk Ice Floe Study Group, Hokkaido ¥600,000
Research on the Preservation of the Quality of Drinking Water at Its Source in Hojo City, with Special Reference to the Construction of a Garbage Incinerator Nobuko Sakamoto (and twenty-four associates) Society for the Protection of Drinking Water in Hojo City, Ehime Prefecture ¥550,000	A Study of Sounds in Kanda, Past and Present Keiko Torigoe (and fourteen associates) Kanda Soundscape Study Group, Tokyo ¥500,000
Report on a Group of Elderly People in Setagaya Ward: Creating a Purposeful Life Yoshinori Ajiki (and twenty-nine associates) Group of Eighth-Terra Students in the Life Studies Course at the Setagaya Ward University for the Elderly, Tokyo ¥500,000	A Survey and Study of the Friendly Environments of Nezu, Sendagi, Ueno, and Yanaka Masaaki Urai (and twelve associates) Study Group on the Edo Towns of Nezu, Sendagi, Ueno, and Yanaka, Tokyo ¥500,000
A Study of the Role of Local Libraries in the Information Society: The Living Environment of Mothers and Children as Seen Through Home and Neighborhood Libraries and Toy Libraries Akio Ikuta (and twelve associates) Study Group on the Role of Local Libraries in Kurayoshi, Tottori Prefecture ¥550,000	A Study of the Natural Environment in Tenjinbara-Yato as Urbanization Spreads, with Special Reference to Plant and Animal Life Hiroshi Hiraishi (and twelve associates) Chigasaki Nature Society, Kanagawa Prefecture ¥500,000
A Study of the Relationship Between People and Vegetation on Yakushima Island Suchiko Manabe (and ten associates) Oiwanekka Yakushima, Kagoshima Prefecture ¥600,000	A Study of Nature Preservation on Rebun Island and the Creation of an Environmental Education Curriculum for the Islanders Hirokazu Taniguchi (and twenty-three associates) Rebun Island Nature Preservation Study Group, Hokkaido ¥550,000
	A Study of Kofu's Relations with the World Eiji Osawa (and sixteen associates) Kofu and the World Project Team, Yamanashi Prefecture ¥500,000
	Wild Birds of Amparu, Ishigaki Island Naoshi Motonari (and twenty-nine associates) Ishigaki Island Wild Bird Study Group, Okinawa Prefecture ¥650,000

An Attempt to Continue Dairy Farming in an Urban Environment: The Coexistence of Urban Towns and a Rural Village in the Nineteenth Residential District of Tama New Town and Its Environs

Noboru Suzuki (and twenty-eight associates)  
Dairy Farm Village Study Group, Tokyo  
¥500,000

Bringing Wild Animals Back into Our Lives: The Green Railroad Concept

Hisaaki Oshima (and fifteen associates)  
Green Railroad Study Group, Tokyo  
¥500,000

A Survey of Killifish in Kanagawa Prefecture and an Attempt to Stock Rivers

Tomohiko Watanuki (and ten associates)  
Kanagawa Killifish Society, Kanagawa Prefecture  
¥500,000

A Study of an Urban Environment That Facilitates the Mobility of Disabled People: The Welfare City of Inariyama

Yoshisada Horiuchi (and six associates)  
Community Ecology Study Group, Nagano Prefecture  
¥500,000

A Study of the Coal Mine's Influence on the Cultural Climate of Yubari: A Coal-Mining Town Comes Back to Life

Izumi Ota (and seventeen associates)  
Yubari Study Group, Hokkaido  
¥550,000

A Study of the Changing Underwater Environment and Underwater Life in Lake Hamana

Atsushi Otaka (and fourteen associates)  
Sea Frogs Diving Team, Shizuoka Prefecture  
¥500,000

Restoration of Shinhama: Cleansing the Water and Bringing Back Birdlife

Ryoichi Azuma (and nineteen associates)  
Gyotoku Bird-Watching Station Friendship Society, Chiba Prefecture  
¥500,000

A Study of the Eating Habits of Severely Disabled People, with Special Reference to Kyoto City

Akihiro Taniguchi (and thirteen associates)  
Shiritai Club, Kyoto  
¥500,000

## International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program is currently directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its nine years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1985 the Foundation concentrated on the following two fields: (1) projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures and (2) projects aimed at fostering healthy, self-reliant young people. The Foundation is placing priority on projects of the following types:

1. Projects initiated and carried out by indigenous researchers.
2. Projects initiated by universities and nongovernmental (nonprofit) organizations, especially independent projects undertaken at local universities, which take precedence over those initiated by the governments of Southeast Asian countries or by international organizations.
3. Projects that do not represent research for its own sake but offer the prospect of practical results with a discernible social impact.
4. Projects that go beyond the academic sphere and have as much relevance as possible for the general public.

The application procedure for international grants is as follows: People in Southeast Asian countries wishing to apply for an international grant should submit directly to the Foundation's International Division a brief letter in English describing the proposed project and its goals. (The Foundation has its only office in Tokyo and does not maintain field offices abroad.)

In general, the Foundation does not approve grants for endowments; building construction; equipment procurement; museum or library acquisitions; annual budgets of institutions or established programs; propaganda or lobbying activities; religious activities; research for the sake of research, such as projects that have no practical foundation or are deemed unlikely to produce results with any social impact; or salaries of project leaders or researchers.

There are no fixed deadlines for submitting applications. The Foundation will require from six months to one year to review an application depending on the nature of the project's proposals and the amount of information provided by the applicant(s). In

most cases, the Foundation's professional staff will visit the applicant(s) to gather necessary information before and during the review period. For projects with a duration of more than one year, applications must be submitted each year. Grants are approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held in October.

*A Critical Study of the Northern Thai Version of the Panyasa Jataka*

Pichit Akanich, Associate Professor  
Faculty of Humanities, Chiangmai University  
¥1.8 million

The *Jataka* are popular stories of former lives of the Buddha before he attained spiritual enlightenment. As Buddhism spread to various regions, versions of the *Jataka* that incorporated local morals and customs appeared. One of these local versions is the *Panyasa Jataka*, said to have been written by a northern Thai priest in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It gained acceptance not only in a kingdom in northern Thailand but also in Burma and the kingdoms of central Thailand, becoming widespread in the Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia.

First awarded a grant in October 1984 and now in its second year, this project aims to produce a standard text of the northern Thai version of the *Panyasa Jataka* using a large stock of palm-leaf manuscripts. The first year was spent collecting manuscripts of the *Panyasa Jataka* scattered throughout northern Thailand, as well as research reports and other materials. A standard text will be created on the basis of these this year.

*The Dance and Music of the Joget Gamelan Tradition of Malaysia*

Ahmad Omar bin Haji Ibrahim, Choreographer  
National Culture Complex, Kuala Lumpur  
¥1.27 million

*Joget Gamelan* is a traditional Malaysian dance drama performed to the accompaniment of the gamelan, a percussion instrument similar to the xylophone. The dance, which originated in Riau, Indonesia, saw unique development at sultans' courts in Pahang and Trengganu in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. After reaching its zenith in the 1940s, however, the dance is now in danger of extinction.

The purpose of this project is to conduct research on this traditional dance drama. The researcher will survey and record the costumes and props used in the dance; investigate its origins, its social and cultural background, and the process of development of the dance patterns at the courts of Malaysian sultans; and undertake structural research on the individual dances and music that form one unified dance drama. The dances will also be recorded using the Labanotation system of recording human movement. Electronic equipment will be used to make a detailed study of the methods of musical composition and of the system of tuning used. The researcher also plans to record the music numerically using the system of musical notation employed for the Javanese gamelan.

*Batara Gowa: Messianism in Social Movements in Makassar*

Mukhlis, Director  
Social Sciences Research Training Center, Hasanuddin University  
¥1.2 million

Prior to being ruled by the Dutch, the Buginese and Makassarese people, who inhabited an area centered on southern Sulawesi, extended their influence in coastal areas in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to become important maritime powers known as the Bone and Gowa kingdoms. During the period under Dutch rule messianic movements occurred among the Makassarese peasants, who believed that a hero called Batara Gowa would deliver them from their plight and restore the Gowa kingdom. This project, which was first awarded a grant in October 1984 and is now in its second year, aims to provide a sociohistorical interpretation of these activities as resistance movements against a colonial government.

In the first year an overall picture of the social movements connected to Batara Gowa was obtained through data collected in field studies, including a study of extant groups of believers, and from Dutch colonial government materials in the National Archives in Jakarta. This year the project will involve a similar study of the various types of social movements that occurred among the Buginese people living in southern Sulawesi.

*Publication of the Results of Research on Traditional Architecture in Thailand: The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century*

Anavit Charernsupkul, Associate Professor  
Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University  
¥0.35 million

The objective of this project is to publish the results of a previous project, "The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century," which received grants in fiscal 1980, 1981, and 1982. A grant was awarded in fiscal 1984 for the publication of the results of research on a special theme, the Khmer stone-lintel style of architecture in Thailand, the great importance of which became clear in the course of research.

The purpose of the current project is to compile and publish the overall results of the research. The book, entitled *The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century*, will describe in detail and evaluate the development of the Dvaravati, Khmer, and Srivijaya styles of architectural design in Thailand during the period in question.



#### Historical Landmarks and Monuments of Iloilo

Henry F. Funtecha, Coordinator

Visayan Studies Program, University of the Philippines in the Visayas

¥1.02 million

Originally awarded a grant in October 1984, this project is in its second year. Its objective is to study and catalogue relics and buildings of cultural and historical importance in Iloilo Province on the island of Panay in the Philippines. The project involves locating important relics and buildings; studying their significance in terms of local, regional, and national history and development; producing historical accounts of them; and recording them through photographs, slides, sketches, and maps.

Field research was conducted in Iloilo City and its suburbs and in northern and central Iloilo Province during the project's first year. Documents in the Philippine National Archives in Manila, local libraries, private collections, and elsewhere were collected and surveyed. This year the survey will be continued, and a report will be prepared on the basis of comparisons of data obtained from field research and documents.

#### Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts

Swayambhu Lal Shrestha, Chairman

Committee for the Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts, CWASAPASA

¥11.28 million

Nepal has many old manuscripts written in such languages as Nepali, Newari, Pali, and Sanskrit. They are extremely valuable records of the past and an important part of Nepal's cultural heritage.

First awarded a grant in March 1985, this project is in its second year. It aims to preserve valuable manuscripts that might otherwise be scattered and to facilitate their use by gathering together manuscripts held by a number of individuals, storing them in an appropriate place, and filing them for easy reference. In the first year work was begun on the compilation of a catalogue of old manuscripts. Considerable effort was also made to find a suitable place to house the manuscripts, and an appropriate building was found. This year the building will be purchased and renovated to make possible the establishment of archives for old manuscripts.

#### Three Davao Ethnic Groups in Cross-Cultural Perspective: Majority-Minority Perceptions and Relations

Heidi K. Gloria, Assistant Professor

Ateneo de Davao University

¥2.68 million

The processes of acculturation and assimilation are under way among the many cultural communities and ethnic groups in the Davao region of southeast Mindanao in the Philippines.

This project is a study of the relationships among three cultural communities in order to record and preserve their rapidly changing cultures and to clarify the process of change in each case. The three groups to be studied are the Visayan, the largest Christian group in Davao on the island of Mindanao, where they migrated four hundred years ago; the Maguindanao, the largest

Muslim group, who have lived in Davao since the nineteenth century; and the Bagobo, a non-Christian, non-Muslim group that is the third largest group in Davao and considered to be a representative traditional group.

An interdisciplinary approach using ethnography, ethnology, and sociological surveys will be employed.

#### The Madrasah Institution in the Philippines

Manaxos Boransing, Vice-President

Iligan Institute of Technology, Mindanao State University

¥4.24 million

Arab missionaries introduced *madrasah* (schools for teaching Islam) into the Philippines in the fourteenth century. Today there are about two thousand of these institutions throughout the Philippines. The majority of them are concentrated on Mindanao Island. About one million Muslim children attend *madrasah*, where they study Arabic, the history and culture of Islam, and the Koran. Because the *madrasah* are not officially recognized as educational institutions, children educated in them are unable to proceed beyond the middle school level. Nevertheless, Muslim parents in the Philippines continue to send their offspring to *madrasah*.

Intended to enhance understanding of Philippine Islamic society and culture and to find clues to developing an effective educational program in areas inhabited by Muslim believers, this project involves collecting basic data on such factors as the geographical distribution of the *madrasah* and their curriculum, teachers, students, and funding. A directory will be compiled on the basis of this information. A study will also be made of such factors as the historical background of the *madrasah*, changes that have occurred in them, their social function, and their sociocultural influence.

#### Seminar on the Status and Direction of Sociology and Anthropology in Thailand

Shalardchai Ramitanondh, Chairman

Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Chiangmai University

¥1.33 million

When applied uncritically to social research in Thailand, social-science methodologies based on Western experiences and thinking present many problems. Discrepancies between Western science and the empirical realities of Thailand are particularly evident in the fields of economics and politics. There has been much debate over the effectiveness of these fields and their roles in social development in Thailand. In the disciplines of sociology and anthropology, however, for quite some time there has been no serious questioning of whether Western norms are capable of explaining Thai society and culture.

This seminar's participants will include not only Thai sociologists and anthropologists but also people involved in rural development. Discussion will focus on assessing the present level of knowledge in Thai sociology and anthropology, determining how Thai sociology and anthropology as academic disciplines relate to the realities of Thai society and culture, and pinpointing the roles of sociology and anthropology in Thailand's social and cultural development.

Publication of the *Darangen* Epic of the Maranao  
Delia Coronel, Chairman  
Folklore Division, University Research Center, Mindanao  
State University

¥2.07 million

The Maranao people, who live around Lake Lanao on the island of Mindanao, are the second largest group of Muslims in the Philippines. They resisted Christianization during the period of Spanish rule and have maintained their traditions. The *Darangen* epic is part of their cultural heritage.

The *Darangen* was recorded in *kirin*, a version of Arabic script, when Islam reached the Philippines. The epic had not been studied in detail until the University Research Center of Mindanao State University compiled it between 1977 and 1981. By tracing the lineage of Bantugen, the epic's hero, scholars discovered that the *Darangen* epic encompassed a total of seventeen volumes. For this project the *Darangen* will be published at the rate of four volumes a year, with the classical Maranao text romanized and an English translation added.

Sri Lankan-Thai Religious Relations in the Mid-Eighteenth Century

G. D. Wijayawardhana, Head  
Department of Sinhalese, University of Colombo

¥1.82 million

Sri Lanka was one of the world's centers of Buddhism until the period of Dutch and British rule, when Buddhism almost completely died out. In the mid-eighteenth century, however, Sri Lankan missions to Thailand were influenced by Buddhism there. Particularly important was the founding of the *Styam Nikaya*, or the Siamese School, which played a major role in the revival of Buddhism in Sri Lanka.

This project is a study of the mid-eighteenth-century religious relations between Sri Lanka and Thailand, which formed the backdrop for the reconstruction of Buddhism in Sri Lanka. The study will focus particularly on the numerous missions that were dispatched from Sri Lanka to Thailand. Whereas previous research on this topic relied primarily on old Sinhalese documents, this project will use Dutch documents, since Sri Lanka was then under Dutch rule; Pali documents from both Sri Lanka and Thailand; and Thai documents. The results will be published in English and Sinhalese.

An Ethnographic and Historical Study of Northern Thai Culture: An Inventory of Ritual Practices and Related Beliefs

Anan Canjanapan, Lecturer  
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai  
University

¥2.48 million

Compared with the amount of research on the culture of central Thailand, little attention has been paid to the culture of northern Thailand. This project, an examination of the rapidly disappearing culture of northern Thailand, will focus on the region's ritual practices and religious beliefs.

Whereas most anthropological studies narrowly limit the geographical area under consideration, this project will take a broad perspective, studying the entire

northern Thai region. Information will be gathered through field studies and a survey of palm-leaf manuscripts and other documents. An inventory of materials on ritual practices and related beliefs, including slides, cassette tapes, and videotapes, will be compiled, and a map showing the regional distribution of ritual practices and beliefs will be drawn to provide an overall picture of northern Thai culture and of the diversity of the region's customs. The ritual practices and beliefs of various localities will also be analyzed and compared to obtain an understanding of the diversity of northern Thai cultural rituals and their transformation.

A Data Base for Ancient Settlements in Thailand:  
Preparation for Establishing an Information Center

Thiva Supajanya, Assistant Professor  
Department of Geology, Chulalongkorn University

¥13.47 million

This project, first awarded a grant in September 1983, is in its third year. It is the outgrowth of another project, "An Inventory of Ancient Settlements in Thailand Using Aerial Photography," which received grants in fiscal 1981, 1982, and 1983. The present project's aim is to use the inventory results and other data to create a comprehensive computer data base on the remains of settlements throughout Thailand and to prepare for the establishment of an information center on ancient settlements. Led by researchers at thirty-six teachers colleges throughout Thailand, local people will conduct field studies of settlement remains.

In the first year of the project the researchers drew up and tested a work sheet for the input of data on settlements provided by aerial photographs, field studies, and related documents. In the second year seminars on how to use the inventory and how to collect data on settlement remains were held at two universities. This year the project's goal of establishing an information center will be served through the acquisition of a computer.

*Dati*: A Social and Economic Institution Based on  
Traditional Law

Abdul Riyai Hatuwe, Lecturer  
Faculty of Social Science and Political Science, Pattimura  
University

¥0.78 million

Famous for its spices, the island of Ambon is located in the Central Moluccas district in eastern Indonesia. Although it lies on the easternmost periphery of Malay culture, it has elements in common with Micronesian culture.

This project is a sociological and anthropological study of the *dati*, a social and economic institution that exists on Ambon. The term *dati* refers to property in the form of farm land that is owned jointly by a kinship group. Membership in a kinship group is defined by the possession of common rights in its *dati*, which is used jointly and cannot be divided. This socioeconomic system, which forms the basic structure of traditional society on Ambon, is being gradually destroyed by the monetary economy that has emerged in recent years. The objectives of this project are to study the role played by the *dati* system in traditional Ambon society and to assess the system's present state.

#### A Dictionary of Classical Newari

Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Secretary-Treasurer  
Nepal Bhasha Dictionary Committee  
¥2.73 million

This project is an outgrowth of another project, "A Lexicon of Classical Newari Drawn from Traditional *Kosa* Sources," which received grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1984. The Newari, a people who have for centuries inhabited the Kathmandu Valley, developed their unique culture to a high level, while at the same time being influenced by neighboring India and China. They have left a great many ancient manuscripts relating to Nepalese and Buddhist history. As an aid to deciphering these ancient manuscripts, a lexicon of classical Newari was compiled using Sanskrit-Newari and Pali-Newari lexicons known as *kosa*. With this lexicon as a nucleus, the present project aims to compile a medium-sized dictionary of classical Newari that will include vocabulary items drawn from numerous ancient documents other than the *kosa* materials.

#### Lan Na Thai Studies Information Project

Chayan Vaddhanaphuti, Deputy Director  
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University  
¥4.48 million

Lan Na Thai has been attracting attention because of its unique historical, social, and cultural vitality. Scholars in this field face several problems, however. Namely, there is no organized information about the tremendous number of documents that have been collected, and information concerning the documents being gathered by educational institutions in northern Thailand is not transmitted to the outside on a regular basis. Moreover, no evaluation is being made of the present state of Lan Na Thai studies or of the direction that future research should take.

The present project will seek to solve these problems by establishing close contact with scholars, librarians, and people at research centers in order to collect and integrate information related to Lan Na Thai studies. Seminars and workshops will be held to stimulate Lan Na Thai studies and to promote the exchange of information in this field. Information will be disseminated by means of bibliographies, periodicals, and individual exchanges, and a newsletter will be published to increase understanding of Lan Na Thai studies.

#### Publication of Reproductions and Transliterations of and Critical Notes on Old Nepalese Manuscripts

Kamal Prakash Malla, Professor  
Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University  
¥3.01 million

This project, which initially received a grant in October 1984, is in its second year. Its objective is to obtain photographic reproductions of four old Nepalese manuscripts carefully selected from among the most outstanding of these manuscripts still extant in Nepal and of two types of illuminated manuscripts, which are an important part of Nepal's cultural heritage. The manuscripts will be transliterated and supplemented with English translations, notes, and introductions. Ex-

planations will also be written for the illuminated manuscripts.

Last year the project focused on two old manuscripts: a legal document dated 1380 and a Buddhist legend dated 1557. During last year's research another chronicle was discovered that appears more complete than the two items scheduled to be studied this year: a chronicle of Nepalese kings from 1179 to 1349 and a supplementary chronicle. The original schedule will be followed after philological examination to determine the relationship between these two and the newly discovered manuscript.

#### A Survey and Study of Ancient Southern Thai Manuscripts in the Province of Nakhon Si Thammarat

Wichien Na Nagara, Director  
Center for Cultural Studies of Southern Thailand, Nakhon Si Thammarat Teachers College  
¥2.8 million

The province of Nakhon Si Thammarat in southern Thailand has become a focal point of research into the history of Southeast Asia. It is thought to have been the site of the capital of the enormous Srivijaya Empire that extended across present-day Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, although this has not been proved.

This project, first awarded a grant in September 1983, is in its third year. A team led by researchers from Nakhon Si Thammarat Teachers College is carrying out a survey of an estimated three thousand ancient manuscripts in sixteen localities in the province of Nakhon Si Thammarat. Some of these manuscripts are being collected, transliterated, and published. In the first and second years about two thousand ancient manuscripts were surveyed and collected in eleven localities. This year, in addition to surveying and collecting about one thousand manuscripts in five more areas, the project will focus on microfilming the manuscripts that have been collected.

#### Survey and Photographic Recording of Northeastern Thai Mural Paintings

Pairoj Samosorn, Lecturer  
Committee of Esarn Cultural Center, Khon Kaen University  
¥4.01 million

First awarded a grant in September 1983, this project is in its fourth year. Its objective is to survey mural paintings found in the temples of northeastern Thailand and compile a record of them based on photographs and replicas. These mural paintings are a valuable part of northeastern Thailand's cultural heritage and are important materials for ethnographic research on the area.

In the first year of the project a preliminary survey was made of seventy temples in fifteen northeastern provinces in order to obtain an overall picture. Mural paintings were discovered in thirty-five of these temples. In the second and third years the researchers focused on ten important temples with relatively well preserved murals, drafting floor plans of the buildings, photographing and creating full-size copies of the murals, and collecting the traditions associated with the murals. This year the results of this research will be compiled, a report will be published, and photo exhibitions and discussions on northeastern Thai mural paintings will be held throughout Thailand.

#### An Inventory of Traditional Historiography in Bali

Anak Agung Gde Putra Agung, Head  
Department of History, Udayana University

¥1.3 million

A large number of palm-leaf manuscripts called *lontar* have survived in Bali. These old royal manuscripts written in Balinese and ancient Javanese are important materials for the transmission of the history and culture of both Bali and ancient Java recorded in their works of literature, ethics, religion, philosophy, traditional medicine, folk tales, and history. The manuscripts preserved in museums have not been adequately organized, however, and little is known of the great number that are scattered about the country in private collections.

This project aims to compile an inventory of history-related *lontar*, using manuscripts held by museums and private collectors. The purpose is to obtain a general picture of Balinese manuscripts related to history, contribute to their future preservation, and inventory them to facilitate their use by researchers.

#### A Survey of Old Manuscripts in Northeastern Thailand

Yubol Dhanasilankura, Secretary  
Cultural Center, Mahasarakam Teachers College

¥6.4 million

Previously awarded grants in September 1983 and October 1984, this project is in its third year. Its objective is to survey the palm-leaf manuscripts, stone inscriptions, and paper manuscripts scattered around northeastern Thailand, noting their location and content. Valuable manuscripts will be recorded on microfilm and preserved as primary sources for future research.

The project, coordinated by Mahasarakam Teachers College, involves the cooperative efforts of seven other teachers colleges and one university, each of which is in charge of its own district. During the first and second years approximately fifteen thousand old manuscripts were discovered, far exceeding the original estimate. This year, in addition to continuing the manuscript survey, the researchers will begin microfilming the old manuscripts. They are also planning a campaign to increase public awareness of the old manuscripts.

#### Private Islamic Educational Institutions in Banjar Society

Analiansyah, Head  
Institute for Research and Surveys, Antasari National  
Institute for Islamic Religion

¥3.32 million

The area around the capital of the Indonesian province of Kalimantan Selatan (South Borneo) was one of the earliest parts of the country to come under Islamic influence. Islam was the official religion of the Banjar kingdom after its establishment in the sixteenth century. The Islamic educational institutions known as *madrasah* did not become common in this area until the mid-nineteenth century, in imitation of the Dutch school system; however, by the beginning of the twentieth century these institutions outnumbered public schools in the region. The role of the *madrasah* has been in flux since the 1970s.

Although Islamic education is more widespread in Banjar society than in any other part of Indonesia, it has

never been studied in detail. The grant recipient and other researchers at the local Antasari National Institute for Islamic Religion will explore the history and present situation of private Islamic educational institutions in Banjar society and the sociocultural background that supports them.

#### The Cultural and Social Impact of Heavy Industry on Traditional Communities in Northern Aceh

Dayan Dawood, Director  
Social Sciences Research Training Center, Syiah Kuala  
University

¥2.34 million

The introduction of large-scale modern industrial projects—a liquefied natural gas plant and a fertilizer plant—in the northern part of Aceh on Sumatra had a major impact on the residents of surrounding rural areas, who until then had led very traditional lives. Moreover, these projects brought into the area people of different ethnic groups from throughout Indonesia, as well as many foreigners; this intermingling of people of diverse cultural backgrounds has created some interesting phenomena.

The aim of this project is to study the process of social and cultural change that these industrial projects effect in the traditional rural society of the surrounding area. Over a period of years surveys will be conducted among local inhabitants to study changes in attitudes toward the industrialization process; a sociolinguistic study will be made of changes occurring in the Indonesian language within the plant confines and in the surrounding area; and research will be carried out on the migration of the Gayo people from central to northern Aceh.

#### An Epigraphic and Historical Study of Northeastern Thai Inscriptions

Dhawaj Poonotoke, Associate Professor  
Department of Thai and Oriental Languages,  
Ramkhamhaeng University

¥1.45 million

Ancient inscriptions found in northeastern Thailand are divided into three periods: pre-Angkor (from the sixth to the tenth century), Angkor (from the tenth to the twelfth century), and Lao (from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century). Because different ethnic groups populated the region in these periods, the languages and writing systems used in the inscriptions vary. First awarded a grant in October 1984 and now in its second year, this project involves making rubbings of Lao-period inscriptions, on which no proper research has been done, transliterating them into contemporary Thai, and analyzing their content.

Last year surveys were made in five locations in northeastern Thailand. The researchers found forty-four inscriptions and thirteen Buddhist image inscriptions and recorded all of them in photographs, slides, and rubbings. This year they will transliterate into contemporary Thai the data collected last year and will compile lexicons of dialectical items and vocabulary. The project leader will also visit Laos to survey inscriptions there for comparison with northeastern Thai inscriptions.

*Tongkonan* in Toraja: Their History and Function

Puang Paliwan Tandilangi, Local Historian

Ujung Pandang

¥1.28 million

Known for their unique boat-shaped houses and elaborate funeral rites, the Toraja of the Sulawesi highlands have been the focus of numerous studies by cultural anthropologists from around the world. The grant recipient, a descendant of the royal family of the Toraja and formerly an object of study himself, will make use of his extensive experience as a local historian involved in the collection of oral traditions related to the history and culture of the Toraja.

The project will focus on *tongkonan*, uniquely shaped houses found in the villages of the Toraja. These houses have varied functions, serving as places for holding rituals, as meeting places, and as dwellings that indicate lineage, and have played a significant role in the history of the Toraja. After studying the functions of the *tongkonan* in this society and the history surrounding them, the researcher will publish the results as a book.

Producing Typewriters for the Bugis-Makassar Script

Salahuddin, Fourth Assistant for Administration and General Affairs

South Sulawesi Local Government

¥2.09 million

Several Indonesian ethnic groups, including the Bugis and Makassar peoples, who live primarily in southern Sulawesi, have their own writing systems. These systems differ only slightly, and palm-leaf manuscripts called *lontar* that are written in the Bugis-Makassar script still exist. These old manuscripts are very important materials for learning about the history and culture of the Bugis and Makassar peoples. The lack of a typewriter for this script, however, is a big obstacle to researchers wishing to use *lontar* to study history and culture. This project's objective is to manufacture Bugis-Makassar typewriters in Japan and present them to designated research institutions and individuals.

Minangkabau Vocabulary, Collocations, and Expressions

Khaidir Anwar, Chief Researcher

Foundation for Studies of Minangkabau Culture

¥1.54 million

Spoken in the western Sumatra region of Indonesia, the Minangkabau language is an important local dialect of Malay. It has much in common with the Indonesian language, which is based on Malay. At the same time, the two languages have many words that differ completely or that appear similar but have different meanings. Focusing on Minangkabau, a language that few scholars have studied, the project members will conduct a field survey to collect words not found in Indonesian. They will compile a checklist and provide Indonesian and English equivalents for the Minangkabau words.

After the checklist has been completed, a study of Minangkabau collocations, idiomatic expressions, and proverbs is planned in order to provide linguistic information that will be valuable for future research on the Minangkabau language and to contribute to the documentation of this language.

An Inventory of Old Malay Manuscripts from Aceh

Zakaria Ahmad, Director

National Museum of Aceh

¥1.22 million

Aceh, on the western edge of Sumatra, has long served as a center for Islamic scholarship and learning within the Malay world in the Indonesia-Malaysia region. It has also produced many Islamic scholars.

The objective of this project is to make a comprehensive inventory of old Malay manuscripts of Aceh origin that have survived in Aceh and elsewhere. Written or used in Aceh, these old manuscripts in the Aceh or Malay language are written in Arabic script. The manuscripts include *hikayat* (literary romances), folk tales, and other stories as well as items concerning Islam. At present many are scattered about Britain, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, and elsewhere. Those that remain in Aceh are in the possession of Islamic educational institutions and individuals.

An Art Index to the *Jinakalamalini*, a Traditional Chronicle

Piriya Krairiksh, Assistant Professor

Department of History, Thammasat University

¥1.1 million

As one element of general research on Lan Na Thai art history, this project aims to create a clearer and more detailed inventory of Lan Na Thai artwork by using the outstanding *Jinakalamalini* chronicle to conduct a survey of the many artworks and architectural remains in the region. The chronicle contains detailed records of many ancient works of art.

The project will involve translating from Pali to English and Thai sections of the *Jinakalamalini* that deal with works of art. The project members will do field work in the Lan Na Thai region, using descriptions in the *Jinakalamalini* to help them locate and identify works to be photographed. Using this data, they will analyze and categorize the styles of the artwork and then prepare an inventory including notes and photographs, diagrams, and other illustrations.

A Historical and Dialectological Survey of Divehi, the Language of the Republic of Maldives

Stanley Wijesundera, Vice-Chancellor

University of Colombo

¥4.08 million

Divehi, the language brought to the Republic of Maldives by immigrants from India and Sri Lanka early in the Christian Era, subsequently developed under the influence of the geographical isolation of the Maldivian Islands and other factors. This project aims to throw light on the origins and development of Divehi; clarify its relationship with Sinhalese; analyze, study, and map its various dialects; and study and analyze the social phenomena, such as social stratification, that are reflected in this Indo-European language.

The researcher will conduct a historical-linguistic analysis of Divehi using such sources as old manuscripts, chronologies inscribed on temples and tombstones, and stone inscriptions. A visit will be made to each island to record its dialect, obtain information, and observe and record local social and cultural events.

Geographical Distribution of the Educational and Social Institutions That Support Social Integration in a Pluralistic Society: A Study of Medan City

Usman Pelly, Lecturer

Research Center, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Medan

¥3.15 million

Medan, capital of the province of North Sumatra in western Sumatra and the third largest city in Indonesia, is the economic center of this region. Its population comprises five or six ethnic groups in about equal proportions, including the indigenous Malays, Chinese and Javanese immigrant agricultural laborers, and the Minangkabau and Toba Batak peoples who have drifted in from neighboring areas. The complicated ethnic relations typical of Indonesian cities stand out particularly clearly in Medan. Each ethnic group has a monopoly over a particular occupation, from which it excludes the members of other groups. Moreover, each group maintains its own traditions and has created its own sector within the city, and ethnic groups are constantly at odds over the boundaries of residential areas.

Focusing on the role that such educational and social institutions as schools and sports centers should play in improving interethnic relations in Medan, this project aims to survey the ethnic composition of those who supervise and use these facilities, study the potential role of these facilities in interethnic relations, and determine where they should be located for maximum effectiveness.

A Cultural Encyclopedia of Nepal

Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah, Executive Director

Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University

¥7.49 million

Situated in the Himalayas between China and India, Nepal is inhabited by a variety of ethnic groups that have nurtured a rich traditional culture strongly influenced by the cultures of this country's neighbors. The aim of this project is to bring together in an encyclopedia the results of the many studies of Nepalese culture that have been conducted up to now. Compilation of the encyclopedia will be carried out under the leadership of the staff of the Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies at Tribhuvan University in Nepal.

In the first year a study tour of several Asian nations will be made to learn from encyclopedia-compilation experiences in other countries. In ensuing years writers will be chosen for selected topics, and surveys will be made of extant documents on each topic. Although most writers will be Nepalese scholars, foreign scholars of Nepal will also be asked to contribute, and compilation will take place within the framework of international cooperation.

The *Pengampong*: A Historical Study of the Multiple Sultanates of Lanao

Manuel R. Tawagon, Associate Professor

Department of History, Mindanao State University

¥1.31 million

The Maranao people, who live in Lanao on Mindanao Island, are the second largest group of Muslims in the Philippines. To date no one has analyzed why this

group has numerous sultans. This project seeks to elucidate the reasons for the multiple sultanates and study the history of the Maranao people by clarifying the historical relationship between the *pengampong* institution and the sultanate system.

The *pengampong* is an unwritten set of rules regulating human relations among the Maranao people; on the basis of these rules the people are minutely subdivided, by both territory and social class, into sultanates. The researcher will set up a number of hypotheses, including the possibility that because the *pengampong* system was already established prior to the introduction of the sultanate system accompanying Islam, the sultanate system was able to find acceptance only in a form compatible with the indigenous system. Research will be conducted through field interviews and a survey of manuscripts.

Waray Folk Literature: Regional History and Social Change in Leyte Province

Jaime B. Polo, Anthropologist

Manila

¥1.44 million

The Philippines is rich in traditional culture and ethnic life styles, but little attempt has been made to deepen understanding of the people's world view and social attitudes by recording and analyzing folk literature. This project will be the first attempt to create a comprehensive record of folk literature on the island of Leyte, where Waray, a Visayan dialect, is spoken. The researcher will examine folk literature from the standpoint of ethnology and anthropology and study local Leyte history to gain an understanding of the historical context that gave birth to this literature.

The research will involve observing the various production processes involved in Leyte agriculture and fishing, recording such expressions of tradition as the rituals that are associated with them, and making a visual record comprising photographs and slides. The island of Maripipi has been chosen as the main site for extensive observation and recording of agricultural and fishing rituals. Surveys of socioeconomic data relating to agricultural and fishing production processes on Maripipi and of historical documents relating to Waray regional history will be made.

History of the West Coast of Sumatra: The Tax Revolt of 1908

Rusli Amran, Local Historian

Jakarta

¥1.84 million

Most research concerning western Sumatra has focused on cultural anthropology or Islam, and there has been little study of the region's history. The researcher, a local historian born in western Sumatra, has already read through and organized the enormous volume of documents and records preserved in archives and libraries in the Netherlands and undertaken historical research on the Long Proclamation of 1833 and on west Sumatran history prior to that date.

Issued by the Dutch colonial forces to the people of western Sumatra in order to obtain local support for the suppression of Muslim rebel forces there, the Long Proc-

lamation contained such promises as a pledge not to introduce a direct (monetary) tax. Although the Dutch succeeded in suppressing the rebels, subsequent renegeing on various promises made in the proclamation triggered the tax revolt of 1908, the focus of this project.

#### A Photographic Inventory of Kathmandu Valley Art Objects

Lain Singh Bangdel, Chancellor  
Royal Nepal Academy  
¥1.4 million

The Kathmandu Valley has many outstanding works of art, including buildings, carvings, and monolithic inscriptions. Recently this important cultural heritage has been endangered by thievery. Prevention of further theft necessitates confirming the location of these art objects and obtaining an accurate picture of their present condition.

The objective of this project is to visit the sites of art objects remaining in the Kathmandu Valley, photograph them, record the geography and condition of the sites, and compile the results in an inventory for publication. The researcher will also use old photographs and records to make a catalogue of art objects that have been taken out of Nepal.

#### Compilation of an Ancient Northern Thai Vocabulary from Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

Araonrut Wichienkeeo, Lecturer  
Lan Na Folklore Studies Center, Chiangmai Teachers College  
¥1.0 million

Of the various projects that have been funded by the Toyota Foundation for discovering and microfilming palm-leaf manuscripts throughout Thailand, those dealing with ancient manuscripts from northern Thailand have made the most progress. The aim of this project is to compile a dictionary of ancient northern Thai, the language used in the palm-leaf manuscripts of that region, so that researchers in as many fields as possible will be able to make use of the manuscripts.

Initially awarded a grant in March 1985, the project is in its second year. Last year the research team discussed the form that the dictionary should take and the items that should be included. One hundred nine of the problematic vocabulary items that were extracted from fifteen palm-leaf manuscripts have been resolved. This year the researchers will continue to clarify the usage of problematic vocabulary items and broaden the range of documents used.

#### A History of the Northern Philippine Province of Pangasinan Between 1901 and 1972

Rosario M. Costes, Professor  
Department of History, University of the Philippines  
¥1.88 million

Research on the history of the Philippines contains many gaps that cannot be filled in without reconstructing the history of the many local regions and ethnic groups that constitute Philippine society. Recognition of the importance of local history has accordingly increased in recent years.

The grant recipient, who has already studied the

history of Pangasinan Province in the period between 1572 and 1900, will chronicle the political, cultural, social, and economic history of Pangasinan in this century. The account will deal with the people's response to the U.S. colonial administration between 1901 and 1935 and with the years between 1945 and 1972, which included the achievement of independence and the early years of the republic. It will not cover the years between 1935 and 1945, which included both the country's preparation for independence and its occupation by the Japanese. The research will consist of interviews in Pangasinan and surveys of documents in both the Philippine National Archives and the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C.

#### Islam in Southeast Asia

Taufik Abdullah, Senior Research Fellow  
National Institute for Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute for Sciences  
¥2.42 million

Many kingdoms and principalities existed in Southeast Asia between the thirteenth and the early nineteenth century. Each of them had its own special characteristics, but viewed as a whole, the gradual establishment of what might be called a Malay-Islamic world can be seen.

The objective of this project is to make a comparative study of Islamic societies in Southeast Asia through documents and visits to Islamic communities in various parts of Indonesia and in Malaysia, the southern Philippines, Singapore, and southern Thailand. The researcher will explore how and to what extent the concept of a Malay-Islamic world is being perpetuated by Islamic communities in present-day Southeast Asia. At the same time, by approaching the topic from the viewpoint of Southeast Asia as a whole rather than in the context of individual national histories, he will seek to obtain a deeper understanding of current trends in these Islamic communities.

#### Philippine Theater: A History and Anthology

Nicanor C. Tiongson, Associate Professor  
Department of Filipino and Philippine Literature, University of the Philippines  
¥0.99 million

The study of Philippine theater, one of the oldest of Philippine arts, contributes much to elucidating the identity of the Filipino people. The grant recipient, who has spent the past ten years documenting traditional and modern theater, will write a comprehensive history of Philippine theater; conduct field studies and examine written materials in order to document the various forms of theater; reproduce the complete scripts of representative works in the major theatrical forms in the original language, providing English translations and explanatory notes; and prepare an annotated bibliography of important works in these theatrical genres.

The results will be published in a two-volume work, *Philippine Theater: A History and Anthology*. The first volume will cover indigenous Philippine drama, the *komedya (moro-moro)*, the *komedya de santo*, *sinakulo*, and religious drama. The second will include *sarsuwela*, secular drama, *troubadil*, Spanish- and English-language theater, and modern theater.

Workshop on the Study of Ancient Settlements in Lower Northeastern Thailand

Phaitoon Charoernpanthuvong, Rector  
Buriram Teachers College

¥0.44 million

Based on "An Inventory of Ancient Settlements in Thailand Using Aerial Photography," a project that received grants in fiscal 1981, 1982, and 1983, a project is under way to collect comprehensive data on the remains of ancient settlements throughout Thailand and to establish an information center with a computerized data base.

Local researchers primarily from four teachers colleges in lower northeastern Thailand will conduct field studies of ancient settlements in the area in order to create this data base. The aim of this project is to hold a workshop at Buriram Teachers College to enable these researchers to cooperate as a team in conducting accurate ground studies. The workshop program will include the announcement of previous research results, an exchange of ideas on how most effectively to utilize the inventory of ancient settlements obtained from aerial photographs, an orientation tour for field studies, and discussions on the creation of a cooperative system for survey and preservation activities.

Workshop on the Study of Ancient Settlements in Northern Thailand

Mungkorn Tongsookdee, Rector  
Chiangmai Teachers College

¥0.44 million

The purpose of this project parallels that of the preceding project. The project seeks to create a structure among local researchers led by local teachers colleges in order to enable them to cooperate in surveys and preservation activities in northern Thailand on the basis of the above-mentioned inventory of ancient settlements obtained from aerial photography.

Workshop on the Study of Ancient Settlements in Upper Northeastern Thailand

Soontorn Kantanod, Rector  
Sakon Nakorn Teachers College

¥0.44 million

Like the preceding two projects for lower northeastern and northern Thailand, this project involves holding a workshop on the study of ancient settlements in upper northeastern Thailand. The workshop will be coordinated by four teachers colleges in the region.

The Negrenses: A Social, Cultural, and Economic History (1850-1985)

Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga, Director  
Social Research Center, La Salle College

¥2.36 million

The Negrenses, who own large sugar plantations, or haciendas, on Negros Island in the Philippines, once enjoyed enormous power. However, government monopolization of the sugar industry by the administration of former President Ferdinand Marcos and the fall in sugar prices on the world market dealt the island's economy a severe blow. This project aims to elucidate the present social and economic crisis on Negros by examining its

historical background. At the same time the researcher seeks to fill in the gaps in historical research concerning the society and culture of the Negrenses.

The research will be divided into three stages: a social survey, a documentary survey, and case studies. The documentary survey will be carried out in the Philippine National Archives and in the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C. The researcher will use an anthropological research methodology based on participatory observation for the case studies. After haciendas have been categorized, a representative sample will be selected, and their owners and managers will be interviewed.

Lan Na Thai and Sipsong Pan Na: Studies in Cultural Relations, Continuity, and Change

M. R. Rujaya Abhakorn, Director  
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University

¥2.28 million

Beginning around the ninth century the Lan Na Thai region had a flourishing exchange of goods and people with such neighboring regions as Laos, Shan State in Burma, and Yunnan Province in China, where the Sipsong Pan Na enclave was located. The people in these areas influenced one another's thought patterns and customs. However, because these historical relations have been overlooked and because present-day Thailand did not have diplomatic relations with China until 1975, Lan Na Thai studies have been limited to the Lan Na Thai region.

The objective of this project is to promote long-neglected research on the cultural link between Lan Na Thai and Sipsong Pan Na in Yunnan Province, China, by holding an international conference of scholars from China, Japan, and Thailand. The conference participants will discuss and compare the relations and similarities between the two regions in terms of traditional architecture, language, religious beliefs, and social organization.

An Annotated Inventory of Spanish Documents in the Philippine National Archives

Rosalina A. Concepcion, Chief Archivist  
Records Management and Archives Office, Philippine National Archives

¥0.81 million

The Philippine National Archives has a stock of more than ten million old Spanish documents. These documents, which are valuable sources of information on the more than three centuries of Spanish rule, have only been categorized very simply and bundled together, however, and their actual number is unknown.

The grant recipient and other staff members of the Philippine National Archives will take the initiative in organizing these bundles of neglected documents, reclassifying those that have been mistakenly categorized, reorganizing them chronologically, and compiling an inventory of their contents for the convenience of researchers. They will set aside badly damaged manuscripts and consider ways of preserving them. They will also explore the possibility of microfilming the recategorized documents in the future.



A Descriptive Survey of Spanish Archival Materials on Philippine Local History

Belen D. Alampay, Chairperson  
Department of History and Area Studies, De La Salle University

¥2.05 million

The greatest problem in local historical research and research into relations between local areas and the central government in the Philippines is that old documents in Spanish, which are indispensable to such studies, have not been comprehensively organized. In order to develop a foundation for local historical research in the Philippines, this project will create a bibliography of documents relating to local history in major historical archives with the aim of presenting a qualitative and quantitative outline of materials of value to historians.

Surveys will be conducted in archives in the Philippines and Spain, and an inventory will be compiled that includes the titles of old manuscripts, the years in which they were written, their sources, and an annotated outline of information contained in the manuscripts relating to particular provinces, cities, towns, and areas. In the project's first year a survey will be conducted in the Philippines. It will focus mainly on archives held by religious orders in Cebu, Iloilo, Manila, Naga, Vigan, and Zamboanga. In the second year the project will concentrate on Spanish archives in Aguila, Barcelona, Madrid, and Seville.

Publication of the Social Science Quarterly Journal *Imu Masyarakat* (Social Science)

Syed Husin Ali, President  
Malaysian Social Science Association

¥2.81 million

First awarded a grant in March 1983, this project is in its fourth year. Ten issues of this journal, an academic quarterly published by the Malaysian Social Science Association, have already been published. The journal's objectives are to encourage international joint research and joint publication by Southeast Asian social scientists, to promote the exchange of knowledge and information among Southeast Asian social scientists, and to develop Southeast Asian approaches and perspectives in the social sciences.

Although *Imu Masyarakat* is receiving growing acclaim, by the end of the three-year grant period it was not yet financially secure enough to operate without support. As publication continues this year, the grant recipient will further strive to make the journal financially independent.

Cham Sculpture

Pham Huu, Director  
Social Sciences Publishing House

¥1.38 million

The Cham people, who now inhabit central Vietnam and Cambodia, created one of Southeast Asia's oldest kingdoms. They attained a high level of civilization whose works of art, particularly sculpture, were outstanding. The stone sculpture of the temples built by the Cham have survived for more than a thousand years, and the quality of their artistry is extremely high.

This project will involve visiting various sites in

Vietnam in order to compile a photographic record of Cham sculpture in the holdings of museums throughout the country, as well as extant Cham temple sculpture. The record, which will include explanatory notes, will be published as a book.

Dong Son Copper Drums

Pham Huy Thong, Director  
Institute of Archaeology

¥1.38 million

Dong Son copper drums, archaeological relics that have been unearthed in Vietnam, are considered an important key to clarifying the ancient history of Southeast Asia, about which much remains unclear. These copper drum-shaped objects are found in what is called the Dong Son cultural sphere, which is thought to have been the location of an important prehistoric culture of Indochina.

The one hundred twenty-two copper drums that have been discovered thus far in Vietnam are now located in museums throughout the country. This project, the first of its kind, involves the publication of a book containing black-and-white photographs, sketches, and the dimensions of all the drums.

Burmese Design Through Drawing

Chark Siripanich, Dean  
Faculty of Decorative Arts, Silpakorn University

¥0.75 million

The objective of this project is to write explanatory notes for and publish a collection of traditional Burmese designs that have been copied over several years by a Burmese architectural designer. Publication will be carried out through the cooperation of scholars in the Faculty of Decorative Arts and the Faculty of Architecture at Silpakorn University in Thailand. These Thai specialists will visit Burma, consult with the Burmese designer, and photograph traditional Burmese architectural designs and so forth for reference in writing notes for the book. Using these materials as a basis and continuing to consult with the Burmese designer, the project members will then compile and publish the book in Thailand.

## "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The "Know Our Neighbors" Programs began in fiscal 1978 with the inauguration of the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan, now in its eighth year. The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia got under way in fiscal 1982, and the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries was launched in fiscal 1983.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture, society, history, and other aspects of their Southeast Asian neighbors. To accomplish this, the program selects from Southeast Asian literary works and books on culture, society, history, and other subjects those designated by people from Southeast Asian nations as suitable for introduction to the Japanese public. The Toyota Foundation awards grants to assist the translation of these works into Japanese. Thus far, grants have been awarded to ninety-eight works: sixteen from Burma, twenty-seven from Indonesia, nine from Malaysia, two from Nepal, eight from the Philippines, seven from Singapore, and twenty-nine from Thailand.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast Asia aims to encourage an understanding of Japan among the peoples of Southeast Asia. To this end, it assists the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan by Japanese authors, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research projects on Southeast Asian topics. Selection of the works to be translated, the translators, and the publishers, as well as other administrative details, is the responsibility of organizations in Southeast Asia that have received Foundation grants. This year groups in Sri Lanka and Vietnam were awarded grants for the first time, and second grants were made to groups in Indonesia and Nepal. Activities connected with this program are also under way in Malaysia, where a group received grants in fiscal 1982 and 1983, and in Thailand, where a group was awarded a grant in fiscal 1982.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast Asian Countries was established to promote understanding among the peoples of Southeast Asia. The program seeks to do this by assisting the translation and publication of Southeast Asian

social science and humanities books and works of literature to enable the Southeast Asian peoples to read the works of their neighbors. This fiscal year a grant was awarded to a group in the Philippines, and a third grant was made to a group in Thailand. The Foundation also awarded grants to groups in China, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam for a special project, the translation of works by the late Thai ethnologist Phraya Anuman Rajadhon into other Asian languages.

The Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program, which is in its fourth year, strives to encourage the publication of medium-sized bilingual (Southeast Asian languages into Japanese) dictionaries that will serve as basic tools for activities conducted under the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. It does this by partially funding the costs of compiling and publishing such dictionaries. No grants were awarded this year. In the past grants have been awarded for the compilation of a Thai-Japanese dictionary (in fiscal 1982) and a Vietnamese-Japanese dictionary (in fiscal 1981, with an additional grant in fiscal 1983). Work on both these dictionaries is in progress.

#### "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Title	Author	Translator	Publisher	Grant Amount
<i>Kathamā Narihastakṣaraḥ</i>	Sailendra Sakar and Kashinath Tamot, eds.	Shizuko Terada and Reiko Saigusa	Dandansha Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,340,000
<i>Chao Fa</i>	Piriya Phanasuwan	Ikuo Sakurada	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,180,000
<i>Nasamphagu Ca</i>	Ramashekhara	Hidenobu Takaoka	Shinjuku Shobo	¥ 1,100,000
<i>Made in Japan and other stories and poems</i>	Surachai Chantima-thong	Wako Shoji	Shinjuku Shobo	¥ 660,000
<i>Burung Burung Manjer</i>	Y. B. Mangunwijaya	Megumi Funachi	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,860,000
<i>Kisah Kehidupan Keluarga Ngadimin—Seorang Pengemudi Becak</i>	Heddy Shri Ahimsa Putra	Yoshimichi Someya, Hiroyoshi Kano, and Kunio Igusa	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,400,000
<i>Ko Tanga</i>	Kye Nyi	Shizuo Katoda	Shinjuku Shobo	¥ 2,000,000
<i>Looking Back</i>	Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra	Kimiko Nabeshima	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,640,000
<i>Kham Phiphaksa</i>	Chat Koppitti	Tatsuo Hoshino	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,400,000
<i>The Fateful Years: Japan's Adventure in the Philippines, 1941-1945.</i> 2 vols.	Teodoro A. Agoncillo	Ken Nimura	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 5,200,000
<i>Kan kon twa son soan sa</i>	Thaw Ta Swe	Kazubiko Morita and Masami Harada	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 800,000
Total				¥18,580,000

*Kathama Narihastaksasar* (Anthology of Modern Nepalese Women Writers)

Following a popular revolution that restored the sovereignty of the crown in Nepal in 1951, women began to become involved in writing and other intellectual pursuits. Not only upper-class women but also talented women from the provinces and the lower echelons of society have produced works that sharply criticize the contradictory family and social systems in which they find themselves. Their works offer considerable insight into Nepalese history and this country's political and economic conditions. The compilation of this volume, an anthology of stories by fourteen representative women writers, began in conjunction with the United Nations Decade for Women, which started in 1976.

*Chao Fa* (Chao Fa: The Story of a Hmong Fighting in the Laotian Civil War)

This documentary-style fictional work takes place during the Laotian Civil War, which occurred during the Indochinese War. It depicts the conflict through the eyes of the divided Hmong people, whose members fought for both sides in the war. The protagonist joins the right-wing government army, where, despite encountering discriminatory treatment as a member of a minority, he fights bravely for Laos as his native land. The leftist forces are victorious, however, and before he can flee to Thailand he is shot to death. In addition to providing an account of the Laotian Civil War, this book reveals problems faced by minorities in Laos.

*Nasamphagu Ca* (Waiting for Daybreak)

The years since World War II have witnessed a movement toward independence and ethnic recognition among third-world countries. In Nepal this has been accompanied by the spread of the Newari language and literature and the publication of Newari fiction on themes of social criticism. Exemplifying such works, the current volume portrays village life and social conditions through the story of a brother and sister living in a village. The rape of the sister by the son of a powerful man in the village reveals the utter helplessness of the villagers, for despite widespread awareness of the incident, the rapist's father manages to silence the police.

*Made in Japan* and other stories and poems

The Thai author and poet Surachai Chantimathong writes of impoverished but warmhearted Thai villagers with endless compassion and sympathy. He is also able to capture the alienation of people in such large cities as Bangkok and Tokyo. In addition, he is a musician who sets his poetry to music and performs as a member of the Caravan ensemble. The Japanese-language translation consists of selections from three Thai works: *Anthology of Short Stories by Surachai Chantimathong*, *Made in Japan*, and *The Caravan Diary of Travels in Japan: September 1984–January 1985*.

*Burung Burung Manyar* (A Bird Called Manyar)

This work depicts the internal conflict of an anti-republican through its central character, who is tossed

about by a series of events during a turbulent period that includes the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, the proclamation of independence, and the war that follows. Although the protagonist serves in the Dutch Indonesian Army, his childhood sweetheart aids the republican forces, and the two lovers are separated and unable to marry. Suffering through their country's trials, they nevertheless attain maturity and find meaning in life. Twenty years later a chance meeting reunites them at last.

*Kisah Kehidupan Keluarga Ngadimin—Seorang Penge-mudi Becak* ("The Story of the Family of Ngadimin, a Becak Driver" and Other Stories)

Pedaling a *becak* (pedicab) is one way to earn a living in contemporary Indonesia, an overpopulated country that has limited arable land and a backward education system. The living conditions of the families of *becak* drivers typify the plight of contemporary Indonesia. This work, which uses a cultural-anthropological approach to document the lives of such families living in and around Yogyakarta, is useful for gaining an understanding of the lives of the Indonesian masses.

*Ko Tanga* (The Fisher)

This volume, a collection of twenty short stories that focus primarily on a fisher and his wife, faithfully depicts the lives of impoverished fishers against the background of the customs, traditions, beliefs, and environment of the delta of the Irawaddy River. Filled with references to Burmese Buddhist scriptures, classical literature, ancient traditions, songs, and proverbs, the anthology's descriptive passages exhibit high literary merit. The stories also possess a strongly local character. This is particularly evident in the realistic dialogue, which vividly reflects life in poor fishing villages in the region the writer is from.

*Looking Back*

As his country's first prime minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, the author, was a leading figure in the independence movement and the establishment of the Federation of Malaya in 1957. This work begins with recollections of conversations held between himself as head of the United Malay National Organization and Chin Peng, secretary-general of the Malayan Communist Party. The struggle for independence, the status of Singapore, and the process of establishing the Federation of Malaysia in 1963 are described by one who played a central role in the new government. The author's deep love for humanity, commitment to nonviolence, and respect for the law are apparent throughout the work.

*Kham Phipaksa* (The Judgment)

This representative work of Chat Koppjitti, a leading contemporary figure in Thailand's literary world, is set in a village in central Thailand. Although modernization in the form of road construction and electrification is encroaching upon the village, traditional customs remain strongly entrenched. Upon the death of his father, the

main character, recognized as a model youth despite his poverty, assumes his father's post as school custodian and continues to live with his stepmother. Soon, however, unfounded rumors about their relationship begin to circulate in the village. Feeling alienated, the protagonist turns to alcohol. When his drinking eventually kills him, his body ends up in the village's newly modernized crematory. In its skillful depiction of the characters' psyches, this novel succeeds in representing the inner lives of people in present-day Thailand.

*The Fateful Years: Japan's Adventure in the Philippines, 1941-1945*

This work is a balanced account of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines during World War II and the operations of both the Japanese army and the forces of the United States and the Philippines. It opens with a description of relations between Japan and the Philippines up until the outbreak of war, followed by an outline of major military moves and other events that had a significant impact on the history of this island nation. The work recounts in detail the various policies of the Japanese occupation forces; the administration of President José Laurel, who was chosen by the Japanese; and the local underground resistance movements. The work ends with the author's evaluation of the Japanese occupation.

*Kan kon twa son soan sa (Meeting is the Beginning of Parting)*

In 1946, with World War II barely over, this work's main character is striving to earn a livelihood by hauling rice from Rangoon to Mandalay, where he sells it, and by buying and selling copper. In the social turmoil of Burma's struggle for independence, however, his business flounders, and he loses everything he owns. The series of episodes from the start of his liaison with a down-and-out woman until his return to his wife and children offers a wealth of information about the people and society of rural Burma, giving readers a glimpse of social conditions in this Southeast Asian country. In addition to this main selection, four short stories by the author are included in this volume.

"Know Our Neighbors"  
Translation-Publication Program  
in Southeast Asia

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication  
Project of the Japanese Literature Translation Committee  
and the Toyota Foundation

Madhav Lal Karmacharya, Chairman  
Japanese Literature Translation Committee

¥3.01 million

First awarded a grant in October 1984, this project is

in its second year. Implemented for a three-year period, it is intended to promote an understanding of Japan among the people of Nepal. It seeks to do this by facilitating the translation and publication in Nepalese languages of social science and humanities works on Japan by Japanese authors, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese projects on Nepalese topics.

The project is administered by the Japanese Literature Translation Committee, whose members include individuals involved in publishing, the study of linguistics, and writing as well as a Nepalese who once studied in Japan, a Japanese who is studying Buddhism in Nepal, and a teacher of the Japanese language. The translation of ten works got under way last year, and eleven additional works are being considered for translation this year.

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication  
Project of the Karti Sarana Foundation and the Toyota  
Foundation

M. Sastrapratedja, Vice-Chairman  
Karti Sarana Foundation

¥9.44 million

This project, initially awarded a grant in September 1983, is receiving a second grant. Its purpose is to provide for the translation and publication in Indonesian of social science and humanities works on Japan by Japanese authors, Japanese literary works, and the findings of Japanese research projects on Southeast Asian topics.

The secretariat of the committee administering the project is under the auspices of the Karti Sarana Foundation, a private foundation formed by leading Indonesian intellectuals to promote culture in Indonesia through sponsoring such activities as seminars and opportunities for cultural exchange. During the first phase of the project four books were translated and published: *Authority and the Individual in Japan*, which was edited by I. Victor Koschmann; *An Encouragement of Learning* by Yukichi Fukuzawa; *Madogitwa no Totto-chan (The Little Girl at the Window)* by Tetsuko Kuroyanagi; and *Sanshiro* by Soseki Natsume. Of fifteen works proposed for the second phase, eight will be selected for translation and publication. The committee will also consider the possibility of using the revenue from sales of books published during the project's first phase to establish a revolving fund for future translation and publication work.

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication  
Project of the Japanese Literature Translation Committee  
and the Toyota Foundation

D. A. Rajakaruna, Chairman  
Japanese Literature Translation Committee

¥0.76 million

This project seeks to further understanding of Japan and Japanese life among the people of Sri Lanka through the translation into Sinhalese and Tamil of selected works on Japanese culture, history, society, and economics.

A committee of seven literature and linguistic specialists will coordinate the project, selecting the works to be translated, the translators, and the publishers and handling such responsibilities as editing the translated manuscripts and supervising their printing. The goal for

the first year includes the translation of two stories by Ryunosuke Akutagawa, "Rashomon" and "Yabu no Naka" (In a Grove), as well as the scenario of the director Akira Kurosawa's film *Rashomon*, which is based on these two stories. The popularity of this movie among Sri Lankans made it seem an appropriate selection for introducing readers to Japanese literature. Through the translation and publication of these works, the committee hopes to gain experience for more systematic development of the project in the future.

Translation of Japanese Books on Industry, Economics, and Management into Vietnamese

Vo Dai Luoc, Director  
Institute of World Economy  
¥4.93 million

The limited availability of Vietnamese translations of works on the Japanese economy has made it difficult for Vietnamese scholars and general readers to obtain accurate information on this subject. This project provides for the translation and publication in Vietnamese of three volumes: *Japan's Managerial System* by M. Y. Yoshino, *Theory Z* by William Ouchi, and *Japan's Economic Policy* by G. C. Allen.

A five-member committee will coordinate the project, carrying out both financial and editorial tasks. The Institute of World Economy plans to publish the translated works.

### "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries

International Workshop on Writing and Translation

Charvut Kasetsiri, Secretary  
Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and  
Humanities Textbooks Project  
¥3.31 million

Interest in Asian literature has been growing throughout Asia in recent years, and Asian works are being translated into a variety of Asian languages, as seen in the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. There are, however, a number of difficult problems involved, such as the need to resort to retranslations from English and other languages. The people involved in translation activities have come to realize that the individual projects designed by each country need to be organized and executed according to a comprehensive plan in order to enhance the significance of this form of cultural exchange.

With the need for coordination in view, this workshop held in Thailand will offer a forum at which writers and translators from various Asian countries can meet to discuss problems. Its goal is to formulate a coordinated program for further cultural exchange through the translation of literature. Most of the workshop par-

ticipants already have some connection with the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs.

Translation into Vietnamese of *Essays on Thai Folklore*

by Phraya Anuman Rajadhon  
Nguyen Tan Duc, Vice-Director  
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies  
¥1.23 million

The late Phraya Anuman Rajadhon was a widely renowned scholar and an expert in the field of Thai ethnology. His writings, based on thorough ethnological studies, provide a wealth of information on contemporary Thai history, culture, and society. The translation of this Thai ethnologist's works into various Asian languages is being undertaken in commemoration of the centennial of his birth, which will be celebrated in 1988.

This project, one segment of the above-mentioned commemorative program, involves the translation and publication in Vietnamese of one of his well-known ethnological works. Undertaken by a three-member group belonging to the Institute of Southeast Asian studies, the translation will be based on the work's English-language edition, *Essays on Thai Folklore*. To ensure a quality translation, each of the members will be responsible for one of three tasks: translation, editing, and evaluation.

Translation into Nepalese Languages of *Essays on Thai Folklore* by Phraya Anuman Rajadhon

Swayambhu Lal Shrestha, Chairman  
CWASAPASA  
¥1.44 million

The aim of this project, which will produce Nepalese-language editions of a work by Phraya Anuman Rajadhon, is the same as that of the above Vietnamese translation project. At present no books on Thai ethnology are available in Nepalese languages. Translations into Nepali and Newari of Phraya Anuman Rajadhon's *Essays on Thai Folklore* will offer Nepalese readers general information concerning Thai ethnic groups and provide basic information concerning Thailand.

After the grant recipient's translation is completed, it will be edited. The Japanese Literature Translation Committee, which coordinates "Know Our Neighbors" Program activities in Nepal, will publish the translation.

Translation into Chinese of *Essays on Thai Folklore* and Two Other Works by Phraya Anuman Rajadhon

Ma Ning and Duan Li-sheng, Researchers  
Institute of Southeast Asian History, Zhongshan University  
¥2.59 million

This project, which shares the objective of the two preceding projects, involves the translation and publication in Chinese of three works by Phraya Anuman Rajadhon. Ma Ning will translate the English-language *Essays on Thai Folklore* into Chinese, and Duan Li-sheng will translate the other two works—*Fun Khwan-lang* (Reflections on Thailand, Reflections on Life) and *Chut Prapheni Thai* (The Ethnological Essays of Phraya Anuman Rajadhon)—directly from Thai to Chinese, abridging them somewhat. The three translations will be published in one volume.

Translation into Sinhalese of *Essays on Thai Folklore*  
by Phraya Anuman Rajadhon

G. D. Wijayawardhana, Head

Department of Sinhalese, University of Colombo

¥1.53 million

Under this project, which shares the objective of the other Phraya Anuman Rajadhon translation projects, the English-language *Essays on Thai Folklore* will be translated and published in Sinhalese. Given the close cultural connection between Thailand and Sri Lanka—a bond that goes back many centuries and includes their common religion, Theravada Buddhism—Sri Lankans reading this book will discover many cultural and social similarities to their own country.

Compilation of a Thai-Vietnamese Dictionary

Pham Duc Duong, Director

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

¥0.75 million

The languages spoken by the more than one million Tai and Nung people living in Vietnam and by the members of Tai minorities in Laos and other Southeast Asian countries are etymologically related to the Thai language. For many years scholars have therefore considered a knowledge of Thai, the standard spoken and literary language of present-day Thailand, essential for any in-depth study of the languages of Indochina and other Southeast Asian regions.

This dictionary-compilation project aims to enhance understanding between Thailand and Vietnam, which has long awaited a dictionary that can serve as a foundation for the study of Thai, and to facilitate research on Thailand in Vietnam. The dictionary is intended for the use of Vietnamese who are studying the Thai language or are translating Thai works into Vietnamese. Selected mainly from a Thai dictionary compiled by the Thai Royal Institute, the dictionary's thirty thousand entries will include Vietnamese equivalents and usage examples.

Thai "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication  
Project: Works in Other Southeast Asian Languages  
to Be Published in Thai

Pramote Wongthongkua, Editor

Sathirakoses-Nagapradipe Foundation

¥4.07 million

Initially awarded a grant in September 1983, this project is in its third year. It aims to further the Thai people's understanding of other Southeast Asian countries primarily through the translation and publication of representative works of contemporary literature reflecting social, cultural, and political conditions in these countries. The project was established by a private Thai foundation whose philosophy parallels that of the Toyota Foundation's "Know Our Neighbors" Programs.

During the project's first year two works, one from Malaysia and one from the Philippines, were translated and published in Thai. The translation of four more works, one each from Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam, began in the second year and is in progress. Plans for this year include the translation and publication of one work each from Burma, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam and two works from Indonesia.

Philippine "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-  
Publication Project: Works in Other Southeast Asian  
Languages to Be Published in English and Tagalog

F. Sionil José, Editor and Publisher

Solidarity Foundation

¥4.86 million

This project aims to raise the level of understanding of and concern for other Southeast Asian countries among Filipinos through the translation and publication in English and Tagalog of Southeast Asian humanities and social science works and literature.

The project will be administered by the Solidarity Foundation, the publisher of the magazine *Solidarity*, which for many years has offered Southeast Asian intellectuals a forum for the exchange of information. Composed of representatives from Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, the project's editorial committee will select the works to be translated and the translators and will edit the translated manuscripts. The goal is to translate and publish five books a year.

## Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs mentioned thus far, the Toyota Foundation provides funds for forums, the promotion of private grant-making programs, and the presentation of research results. Grant applications for these programs are screened by a planning committee comprising the following members of the Board of Directors: Isao Amagi, Takashi Asada, Yujiro Hayashi, and Masamitsu Oshima.

The Forum Grant Program supports small-scale research projects with a direct bearing on future foundation activity. Under this program grants are awarded on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and research groups. This year five projects were awarded grants.

The Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, which was begun in fiscal 1984, is designed to provide funds for or commission studies and projects instrumental to the expansion of private-sector grant-making activities in Japan. This year the Foundation awarded a single grant to support preparations for the establishment of the Foundation Library Center of Japan.

The Foundation launched the Communications-Supplement Grant Program to disseminate the results of Foundation-assisted research as widely as possible. Grants are awarded to help cover such costs as those for printing and publishing research results, convening symposiums, and participating in international symposiums. Only previous recipients of Foundation grants are eligible for this program. This year communications-supplement grants were awarded for thirty-eight projects.

Finally, in fiscal 1984 a system was implemented whereby projects of particular significance to the Foundation's activities may be awarded grants following deliberation by the Planning Committee and approval by the chairman of the Board of Directors. One such grant was awarded this year.



## Forum Grant Program

### Prospectus for a Research Project on the History of Postwar Science and Technology

Shigeru Nakayama

Forum on Science and Society

¥4.4 million

In the course of its earlier studies, carried out with the support of forum grants in fiscal 1982 and 1983, the Forum on Science and Society concluded that the compilation of basic historical records pertaining to the relationship between science and society in the post-World War II period was essential to the assessment of future developments in this area. It then proceeded to consider the feasibility of such a task. Under the present grant the group proposes to consider the composition of a subgroup to carry out this work, while drawing up a concrete prospectus for the project as a whole. The group also plans to conduct a study preliminary to compiling a general history, which is necessary to completion of the project.

### The Application of the "Onomura Formula" as a Means of Regional Revitalization

Saburo Yamashita

HOCCO Forum

¥2.7 million

During a project that received grants in fiscal 1978 through 1980, off-season craft work was promoted as a means of restoring vitality to rural communities. The method was applied to the village of Ono in Iwate Prefecture in northern Honshu, where it has taken root, and has since begun to spread under the name of the "Onomura formula." The HOCCO Forum was established to promote more widespread adoption of this method and to serve as a liaison to facilitate networking among interested communities. With the current grant it proposes to assemble local residents from four areas that have adopted the system, including Ono, to discuss problems they have encountered and goals for the future.

### The Civic Trust as a New Resource for Community Improvement

Nobuo Sakagami

Civic Trust Forum

¥2.4 million

In recent years private nonprofit activity has begun to flourish in Japan, especially in the form of grass-roots citizens' movements. A financial base is required to ensure the continuance and the effectiveness of such activity. One way to build such a base is to establish a fund in the form of a civic trust. With the support of the current grant, the Civic Trust Forum seeks to promote exchange among people who have been involved in such efforts in various parts of the country, discuss their experiences, and so arrive at a concrete picture of the shape such funds are likely to take in the future. It is also hoped that the forum will facilitate the exchange of information on new developments in this field.

### The Compilation and Use of Contemporary Written and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia During World War II

Akira Nagazumi

Forum for the Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia

¥2.8 million

The Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II, although lasting only four years, had a considerable impact on the country's independence movement and on the society and culture that have developed since independence was attained. Unfortunately, the majority of the written and oral records of that period, being in Japanese, are virtually useless to Indonesian historians. The current grant is to support a joint effort by Japanese historians and their Indonesian counterparts, particularly those employed in the National Archives in Jakarta, to compile and organize records from the period, many of which are located in Japan, and to consider ways to make their content accessible to Indonesian historians.

### Feasibility Study for the Compilation of a Chinese-German Character Dictionary

Kenosuke Ezawa

Chinese-German Character Dictionary Study Group

¥2.7 million

The compilation of a Chinese-English character dictionary under a fiscal 1981 grant is now complete, and arrangements are under way for publication. Meanwhile, work on a Japanese-German dictionary, also carried out with the support of a fiscal 1981 grant, has proceeded smoothly. The Chinese-German Character Dictionary Study Group was formed to study the feasibility of bringing together the results of these two projects in the form of a Chinese-German character dictionary, the need for which was felt keenly during the course of the latter project. The study group hopes to provide the basis for a new project through the exchange of ideas and information between researchers in Japan and West Germany.

## Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program

### Preparations for the Opening of the Foundation Library Center of Japan

Yujiro Hayashi, Chairman

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥10.0 million

In May 1984 a committee of twenty-two people engaged in foundation work was formed to consider the feasibility of establishing a foundation library center. The committee determined that with broad participation it would be possible to operate a center on a modest scale, and in November 1985 a voluntary organization was es-

tablished with twenty-nine people involved in foundation work acting as founders. It was decided to devote the period through March 1986 to preparations for the opening of the Foundation Library Center of Japan, which would open for general use the following month. The current grant is designed to support these preparations.

Initially the center, which will eventually become a foundation itself, will concentrate on fulfilling three basic functions. First, it will serve as a library for materials relating to grant-making foundations. Second, it will compile and publish a directory of such foundations. Third, it will issue bulletins and take other steps to publicize grant-making activities. It is hoped that this joint undertaking by a number of foundations will enhance foundation activity in Japan.

## Communications-Supplement Grant Program

A Study on the Development of Japanese-Language Newspapers in North America [publishing costs and convening a symposium]

Norio Tamura  
¥2.88 million

Dolphin Ecology and Bioconcentration: Research on the Interaction Between the Properties of Chemical Substances and the Species and Characteristics of Organisms [participation in an international symposium]

Ryo Tatsukawa  
¥590,000

Research to Develop a Method for Continuous Measurement of Movements and Activities of the Lower Extremities Using Bioelectric Impedance [participation in an international symposium]

Yoshitake Yamamoto  
¥620,000

A Study of Desirable Patterns of Road Construction in Historical Areas and of Residents' Efforts to Reach Agreement on the Construction of Houses Along Such Roads [printing costs]

Katsuakira Kihara  
¥1.78 million

A Preliminary Study on the Present Conditions and Future Problems of Chinese Management in Connection with the Promotion of Technology Transfers [printing costs]

Jingai Cho  
¥700,000

Research on Job Systems for Older Workers in an Aging Society [participation in an international symposium]

Mitsuo Nagamachi  
¥530,000

Research on a Comprehensive Dental Health Service for Babies, Expectant and Nursing Mothers, the Handicapped, and the Elderly [printing costs]

Fumiaki Shinsho  
¥500,000

Research on the Functions of Homes for Fatherless Families in View of Changes in the Functions of the Family [printing costs]

Sumeru Nagaume  
¥850,000

Research on the Right to Life of Infants with Severe Congenital Defects [printing costs]

Yasuko Shirai  
¥390,000

Development of an Aerial Photography Method Using Kites and Applications in Environmental Research [publishing costs]

Katsutaka Murooka  
¥2.0 million

High Technology as Culture [convening a symposium]

Tadoru Kato  
¥1.5 million

Empirical Research on the Utilization and Conservation of the Natural Environment by Agroforestry Systems [supplemental study]

Manabu Morita  
¥2.0 million

Cultural Friction and Conflict in Work Groups: Research on the Crews of Flag-of-Convenience Ships [participation in an international symposium]

Nobuo Ohashi  
¥410,000

A Study on Women and Employment: Female Executives of Small Companies in Tokyo [publishing costs]

Hiroko Hara  
¥590,000

Education and Enculturation in the Republic of Korea, with Special Emphasis on Language and History [supplemental study and publishing costs]

Kihong Cho  
¥3.42 million

- Development of a Conversational Aid System for Deaf-Mutes [participation in an international symposium]  
Shin'ichi Tamura  
¥1.66 million
- Haji Hasan Mustapa: An Anthology [participation in an international symposium]  
Ajip Rosidi  
¥350,000
- An Evaluation of and the Future Prospects for Research on Life [publishing costs]  
Masayoshi Chubachi  
¥1.0 million
- The Outlook for Environmental Studies [publishing costs]  
Noboru Yamagata  
¥1.9 million
- A Study on Western Science in Southwestern Japan [convening a symposium]  
Isao Sugimoto  
¥1.35 million
- The Driving Performance of Aged Drivers in Small Cities and Related Problems in Transportation Planning [publishing costs]  
Yuzuru Kurimoto  
¥1.55 million
- An Examination and Re-creation of Living Space by Drawing Maps of Three Generations of Play Areas in Sangenjaya: Collecting Data on the Past and Surveying the Present Situation [supplemental study and printing costs]  
Isamu Kinoshita  
¥1.5 million
- A Study of Mass Mortality Among Short-Tailed Shearwater [participation in an international symposium and printing costs]  
Nagahisa Kuroda  
¥2.32 million
- Research on Heterogeneous Photocatalytic Oxidation in the Atmosphere, with Special Emphasis on the Formation of Acid Rain [participation in an international symposium]  
Yoshio Hori  
¥510,000
- An Architectural Study of Holy Precincts on the Ryukyu Islands [supplemental study and printing costs]  
Ryuichi Urayama  
¥1.16 million
- Recording and Translation of the Oral Traditions of the Ainu Culture [printing costs]  
Sasuke Ogawa  
¥1.0 million
- Research on the Availability of Information to Aid in Observing the Community Environment [printing costs]  
Tsuyoshi Sasada  
¥1.0 million
- The Urban Environment as a Place for Children: The After-School Life of Children [publishing costs]  
Nobuko Ogawa  
¥2.58 million
- A Survey on the Prevalence of Influenza in Maebashi City and Research on the Effect of Influenza Vaccine [printing costs]  
Shuzo Yukami  
¥1.0 million
- Control of Hazards in Civil Aviation by Use of the Incident-Reporting System [publishing costs]  
Masako Miyagi  
¥1.3 million
- A Preliminary Study on Analyzing Lip Reading by Applying Computer Science [participation in an international symposium]  
Kenji Kurosu  
¥530,000
- A Study on the Formation of Scientific Disciplines [publishing costs]  
Akira Tezuka  
¥1.54 million
- A Practical Study of Word Games as a Form of Linguistic Coaching for Disabled Children [convening a symposium]  
Shuntaro Tanikawa  
¥1.26 million
- An Analysis of Places Named Koaza to Determine the Use of Space in Farm Villages, with Special Reference to the Rokugo District of Yonezawa City [supplemental study and printing costs]  
Toru Iwao  
¥1.0 million
- An Empirical Study on How Children Assess the Scenery in the Shuri District of Okinawa [printing costs]  
Takayuki Ikeda  
¥1.0 million

A Study of the Formation of Spatial Order for Environmental Preservation of Special Farming Communities, with Special Emphasis on the Musashino Shinden Region [printing costs and convening a symposium]

Ryoichi Ura  
¥2.0 million

Research on the Hilly Urban Environment of Nagasaki and a Comprehensive Reconstruction Plan [printing costs]

Toshihide Katsuyese  
¥1.0 million

Compilation of and Chronological Research on Calendars and Astronomical Records in China, Japan, and Korea [convening a symposium]

Hiroyuki Momo  
¥940,000

## Other Grants

Preparation of Materials on Corporate Giving and Private Foundation Activities

Tadashi Yamamoto, President  
Japan Center for International Exchange  
¥1.5 million

The Japan Center for International Exchange decided to organize a symposium on the theme "The Role of Philanthropy in International Cooperation: The Social Responsibility of Businesses and the Role of Private Foundations." The center staff decided to prepare, in both English and Japanese, a report on corporate giving and private foundations in Japan and another on corporate giving in the United States as reference materials for this symposium, scheduled for December 1985. The current grant is to defray some of the costs of translating and printing these materials, which are expected not only to aid participants in the symposium but also to provide valuable reference for years to come.

# Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1985–March 31, 1986)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amount Approved Amount Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1982	Eizo Ohtaki Research Grant Division Grant	Hokkaido Society of Architects and Building Engineers	September 29, 1982	¥3,000,000 285 ¥2,999,715
Fiscal 1983	Koji Nishikawa Communications-Supplement Grant	Study Group on the future of Omi Hachiman City	June 15, 1983	¥ 940,000 150,000 ¥ 790,000
	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 13, 1984	¥1,960,000 80,000 ¥1,880,000
	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 13, 1984	¥1,400,000 120,000 ¥1,280,000
	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 13, 1984	¥1,100,000 254,000 ¥ 846,000
Fiscal 1984	Yayoi Shobo "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 7, 1985	¥1,300,000 100,000 ¥1,200,000
Fiscal 1985	Katsuko Nomura Research Grant Division Grant (grant proposal withdrawn)	Information Center for Public Citizens	October 3, 1985	¥1,900,000 1,900,000 ¥ 0

# Financial Report for Fiscal 1985

## Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1985--March 31, 1986)

	Unit: Yen			
	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1982
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	57,666,036	44,901,230	30,279,428	45,899,255
Income transferred from the reserve for tenth-anniversary programs	—	80,000,000	—	—
Endowment income	897,699,821	964,887,064	969,446,198	840,348,132
Miscellaneous income	2,891,285	14,352,231	3,045,075	1,326,129
Total Income	<u>958,257,142</u>	<u>1,104,140,525</u>	<u>1,002,770,701</u>	<u>887,573,516</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grants and program expenses	644,996,482	662,706,835	634,020,856	673,083,984
Expenses for special tenth- anniversary programs	—	61,722,843	—	—
Administrative expenses	117,887,454	106,247,220	102,780,578	96,299,996
Purchase of fixed assets	—	2,107,108	7,190,000	5,410,108
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	3,200,000	3,690,483	3,878,037	2,500,000
Total Expenditures	<u>766,083,936</u>	<u>836,474,489</u>	<u>747,869,471</u>	<u>777,294,088</u>
Excess of Income over Expenditures	<u>192,173,206</u>	<u>267,666,036</u>	<u>254,901,230</u>	<u>110,279,428</u>

Note: Of the surplus funds for the current fiscal year ¥50,000,000 has been transferred to the working endowment and ¥50,000,000 to a reserve for special programs; the balance has been carried over to the income budget of the next fiscal year.

## Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 1986)

	Unit: Yen			
	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1982
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash	85,617	37,002	114,188	69,485
Bank deposits	21,407,114	428,854,281	27,124,833	49,481,007
Negotiable securities	12,018,676,338	11,431,237,593	11,639,017,221	11,409,448,412
Prepaid expenses	2,343,502	2,343,502	2,138,734	2,138,734
Advances (disbursements)	24,232,585	25,096,994	360,244	353,286
Suspense payments	750,000	3,166,692	20,885,815	1,494,264
Fixed assets	47,936,239	50,279,515	51,174,807	46,875,009
Total Assets	<u>12,115,431,395</u>	<u>11,941,015,579</u>	<u>11,740,815,842</u>	<u>11,509,860,197</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	302,801,673	261,345,579	207,045,259	208,833,841
Deposits received	3,344,155	3,561,327	3,009,607	2,834,217
Reserve for retirement allowances	19,176,122	18,163,122	14,684,939	11,037,702
<b>NET ENDOWMENT</b>				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,350,000,000	4,200,000,000	4,050,000,000	4,000,000,000
Surplus fund	440,109,445	457,945,551	466,076,037	287,154,437
Total Liabilities	<u>12,115,431,395</u>	<u>11,941,015,579</u>	<u>11,740,815,842</u>	<u>11,509,860,197</u>

Note: The surplus fund in the net endowment includes the reserve for Toyota Foundation prizes, the reserve for special programs, fixed assets, and the balance carried over from the budget of the previous fiscal year.

## Endowment Status

	Unit: Yen				
	End Fiscal 1985	End Fiscal 1984	End Fiscal 1983	End Fiscal 1982	End Fiscal 1981
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,790,109,445	4,657,945,551	4,516,076,037	4,287,154,437	4,149,064,517
Total	<u>11,790,109,445</u>	<u>11,657,945,551</u>	<u>11,516,076,037</u>	<u>11,287,154,437</u>	<u>11,149,064,517</u>

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1985 includes the surplus fund of ¥440,109,445.

## Chronological Data

- 1985 *Apr. 1*: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1985 Research Grant Program
- Apr. 6*: Presentation ceremony and commemorative symposium for second research contest special research awards (in Tokyo)
- Apr. 30*: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 32* (in Japanese)
- May 31*: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1985 Research Grant Division grant applications (712 applications received)
- June 10*: Thirty-eighth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1984 activity program report and financial report (including report of disposal of surplus funds); fiscal 1985 grants decided: for Forum Grant Program, 1 recipient; for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 1 recipient; approval of appointment of selection committees; tenth meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of status of Foundation activities
- July 31*: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1984
- Aug. 1*: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1985 "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan; publication of *Occasional Report No. 5* (in English)
- Aug. 9*: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 33* (in Japanese)
- Sept. 30*: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1985 "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan grant applications (11 applications received)
- Oct. 3*: Thirty-ninth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1985 grants decided: for Research Grant Division grants, 74 recipients; for International Division grants, 26 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia, 2 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries, 5 recipients; for Forum Grant Program, 2 recipients; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 1 recipient; decision to hold fourth research contest
- Oct. 15*: Fiscal 1985 grant award ceremony
- Oct. 24*: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 34* (in Japanese)
- Nov. 1*: Acceptance of applications for fourth research contest
- 1986 *Jan. 15*: Deadline for acceptance of applications for fourth research contest (140 applications received)
- Jan. 20*: Publication of *Toyota Zaidan 10 Nen no Ayumi* (The Toyota Foundation's First Decade; in Japanese)
- Jan. 25*: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 35* (in Japanese)
- Feb. 15-16*: Twenty-first Research Grant Division Symposium (in Tokyo)
- Mar. 20*: Fortieth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1985 grants decided: for fourth research contest, 20 recipients; for International Division grants, 26 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan, 11 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia, 3 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries, 3 recipients; for Forum Grant Program, 3 recipients; approval of fiscal 1985 financial statement estimates and decision on disposal of estimated surplus funds; approval of fiscal 1986 activity program and budget; publication of *"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs Report No. 6* (in Japanese)
- Mar. 25*: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1984* (in English)
- Mar. 31*: Publication of *Kore kara no Minkan Josei Zaidan* (The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations; edited by the Toyota Foundation and published in Japanese by Toyo Keizai Shimposha); publication of report on second research contest



## The Staff of the Foundation

**Executive Director**  
Yujiro Hayashi

**Secretary of the Foundation**  
Hideo Yamaguchi

**General Affairs and Accounting Division**

*Division Manager*

Naomichi Kamezawa

*Assistant Division Manager*

Katsuyoshi Ito

*Assistants*

Yasuko Matsukura

Mieko Tamura

Masumi Narita

Yuko Hoshina

**Research Grant Division**

*Program Officer*

Yoshinori Yamaoka

*Assistant Program Officers*

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**International Division**

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