

Report for Fiscal 1995

The Toyota Foundation

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 1995 (April 1, 1995, to March 31, 1996) and approved at the seventy-seventh meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 28, 1996.

The information on individual grants is current as of the date the grants were approved, and subsequent adjustments are not reflected. Changes made in grant budgets, however, 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 the annual report is available on request, as are copies of the *Toyota Foundation Report*, which is published in Japanese four times a year, and the English-language *Occasional Report* series, shortly to be published as *Foundation News*.

Report for Fiscal 1995

April 1, 1995, to March 31, 1996

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The President's Report

Noteworthy Developments in Fiscal 1995

On March 4, 1996, the presidents of five Southeast Asian Universities—the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, the University of Malaya in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines in the Philippines, and Thammasat University in Thailand—met in Kuala Lumpur. There they signed an agreement formally inaugurating a program of interuniversity cooperation in Southeast Asian studies aimed at contributing to the region's indigenous cultures and social development. The program will focus on facilitating exchange among faculty members and young scholars, promoting study of the various languages of the region, and organizing student exchanges and joint research projects.

The emergence of a voluntary cooperative setup of this sort among Southeast Asian universities was a historic development. It was one of the fruits of the Toyota Foundation's 15 years of grant-making activities to support research and other projects aimed at the preservation and revitalization of the indigenous cultures unique to Southeast Asia. More immediately, it represented the inauguration of the Foundation's new Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program, which grew out of incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies awarded to graduate students in Malaysian universities. Through SEASREP the Toyota Foundation, along with the Japan Foundation Asia Center, will provide funding to support the implementation of the interuniversity agreement. Ultimately, however, as the number of participating institutions grows, it is expected that the universities and their countries will shoulder the program's operating expenses themselves.

The countries of Southeast Asia have developed dramatically in recent years, gaining strength not only economically but also socially and academically. As a result, they are acquiring a sense of their own place within the international community. The Asia-Europe Meeting, a summit of 25 Asian and European countries held in Bangkok at about the same time as the above-mentioned interuniversity meeting, offered an indication of the self-awareness and self-confidence that is emerging in the countries of Southeast Asia, which are now engaging European countries in an equal partnership. Recognizing this trend, we at the Toyota Foundation need to ensure that our grant-making activities vis-à-vis Southeast Asia are conducted in the spirit not of assistance to a developing region but of cooperation within the context of an equal partnership between Japan and the region's countries. Indeed, this is the spirit in which the Foundation's International Grant Program has been implemented, and it is another reason to hope for the rapid maturation and autonomy of SEASREP.

At the same time, there is no denying that economic, social, and political disparities are widening within Asia, including South as well as Southeast Asia. Redressing these imbalances is vital both for the preservation of global peace and for the protection of individual human rights. From this standpoint the Foundation regards the question of how to administer our International Grant Program in Burma, Cambodia, Laos, and Nepal as an issue of great urgency. To avoid adopting misguided policies, the Foundation must study the issues carefully and pay even closer heed to the advice of experts around the world.

Meanwhile, the nationality of beneficiaries of the Research Grant Program, the nucleus of the Foundation's grant-making activities, has gradually and naturally diversified over the years. This trend became especially apparent in fiscal 1994, when the program began accepting grant applications in English. The program's key theme is global in scope and is

designed to elicit ideas for the creation of a better society, and we are hopeful that the projects it supports are yielding world-class research. Although this is a modest program of a single private foundation, we hope that it is contributing to intellectual progress not as a tool for keeping up with or prevailing in international competition but as the common property of humanity.

Administration of a grant-making foundation at a time of low interest rates is not easy, and Japan's economic situation has placed many constraints on the Foundation's activities. These constraints make it all the more important that we remain true to the Foundation's spirit, carefully selecting grant projects and boldly pioneering new activities that respond appropriately to the changing times without bowing to superficial trends and fashions. Above all, we must be on our guard against lapsing into the inertia of habit. The *raison d'être* of a foundation like ours is to work tirelessly for the creation of a better tomorrow, encouraged by and encouraging the activities of people of goodwill around the world.

SOICHI IJIMA
PRESIDENT

The Managing Director's Report

Toward a Foundation Network

Lately I have become acutely aware of the degree to which ties have strengthened between the Toyota Foundation and other institutions in Japan and abroad. To be sure, for years the Foundation has cooperated with such organizations as the State Natural Sciences Foundation of China, but recently such connections have deepened and multiplied. Using as a base the programs that the Foundation has nurtured over the years, we are working with other organizations to move in new directions. Examples in fiscal 1995 alone include the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program, jointly administered with the Japan Foundation; the symposium "Technology and Society in Japan: Looking Back on the Fifty Years Since World War II and Forward to the Future," held in cooperation with the *Asahi Shimbun* newspaper; and the workshops on Asian studies arranged by the Asia Committee of the European Science Foundation.

By exposing the Foundation to outside scrutiny, these cooperative ventures provide an invaluable opportunity for the Foundation, which is always in danger of succumbing to complacency by virtue of its way of business. The success of each such project is always our greatest concern, but another important issue for us is whether, through exchanges like those mentioned above, we can objectively grasp the way the rest of the world perceives us.

Japanese foundations are still under the massive influence of government regulation, confined to single-purpose programs in line with their supervising agencies' fields of jurisdiction. Foundations may find that cooperative ventures of this sort offer an opportunity to embark on bolder programs to surmount the regulatory walls. Such a trend could result in the creation of an extremely effective network. Recently, we have seen many networking activities that seem to me to insist that networking per se is important. Needless to say, however, networking is just a vehicle to help us accomplish our mission, and is only useful as long as our activities have relevance.

Not long ago, the Japan Foundation Center sponsored a seminar led by Professor Shujiro Yazawa of Hitotsubashi University. Professor Yazawa's lecture, "The Sociology of Foundations," explained the function of foundations in terms of the market mechanism of supply and demand. Foundations themselves gauge the needs of society and in response create programs and search out projects suited to social needs. Meanwhile, researchers and nongovernmental organizations put together and supply projects to respond to society's demands. It is a complex marketplace interaction that functions to answer certain social needs that might otherwise be left unmet.

This highly functional way of thinking clarifies foundations' social role. There is nothing venerable about foundations per se, nor is it a given that they are necessary or useful. Foundations must continually prove their worth. For this reason as well, foundations must explore a variety of ways to engage in marketplace competition with both the public and the private sectors.

As the above suggests, the Japan Foundation Center has an increasingly important role to play. In addition to thoroughly redesigning and expanding its publication *Josei Zaidan* (Grant-Making Foundations), which provides information on a wide range of Japanese grant programs, it has launched a journal titled *JFC Views*, which has become the vehicle for some

highly original thinking on the subject of philanthropy, as typified by Professor Yazawa's "sociology of foundations."

In a climate often dominated by empty or authoritarian discussions on philanthropy, the positions expressed in *JFC Views* are both refreshing and persuasive. The center deserves our admiration for publishing such a pithy journal with a very small staff. In addition to applauding its efforts, Japanese foundations have a responsibility, I believe, to support the center in its efforts to build its new publication into something even better.

The so-called NPO bill to largely deregulate the criteria for nonprofit organizations to gain legal status recently caused considerable controversy in Japan, though as fate would have it the legislation remains pending. In the course of debate it became obvious that political parties and nonprofit organizations have sharply differing views on the subject, particularly in regard to the concept of the public good. It should go without saying that the notion of determining the public good by a simplistic, fixed set of criteria is untenable. At the same time, since NPOs survive by virtue of a contract with society, they can scarcely reject out of hand the idea of being subject to certain rules and conditions.

So far grant-making foundations' reaction to the NPO bill has been muted. Inasmuch as cooperation between foundations and the NPOs that depend on their grants is bound to figure largely in our activities henceforth, it is hoped that the Japan Foundation Center and other organizations will provide the opportunity for more substantive debate on these issues.

CHIMAKI KUROKAWA
MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Program Officer's Report

Seventeen Years of Observing the Community Environment

In the process of drawing up plans for activities in fiscal 1996, the Toyota Foundation decided to implement a number of changes in the programs related to citizen activities. One of those changes is the termination of the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," which, with incremental changes, has been held biennially since fiscal 1979. Projects awarded main research project grants for the seventh contest are currently in their second year, and selection of the projects to receive the most outstanding research and outstanding research awards is scheduled to take place in the autumn of 1997. At that time the program will come to a halt after 18 years. I would like to take this opportunity to present a brief history of the Citizen Research Contest, including the developments leading up to the Foundation's decision to discontinue this program.

INCEPTION

The Foundation began to solicit projects for the first research contest in October 1979. The highly original concept of a research contest and the theme "Observing the Community Environment" were both proposed by Yoshinori Yamaoka, a program officer at that time. Yamaoka, whose background was in urban planning, was in his second year with the Foundation. He was in charge of a program awarding research grants primarily for domestic projects and was in the process of building it into what is now the Research Grant Program. He conceived of the research contest as one way of commemorating the Foundation's fifth anniversary, which fell in 1979.

One inspiration for the contest was an idea that had emerged from our research grants in the area of the environment. At that time the concept of a Global Environment Monitoring System was being widely debated, and the results of certain projects carried out with Foundation grants had raised the question of whether a Community Environment Monitoring System might be feasible. The idea was that, even without using sophisticated monitoring equipment, it should be possible to head off major damage to the natural environment if ordinary citizens, in the course of their daily activities, watched for signs of subtle changes in their immediate environment. There was significance, moreover, in the mere fact of citizens' consciously involving themselves in the welfare of their immediate environment. The call for projects on the theme "Observing the Community Environment" was a distillation of these ideas.

Another pending issue at that time was the idea of a Toyota Foundation Prize. Ever since the Foundation's establishment in 1974, the officers had been deliberating the criteria for conferring such an award. After soliciting the opinions of people involved in foundation work in other countries, the officers, including then-Executive Director Yujiro Hayashi, inclined to the view that it would run contrary to the spirit of a foundation that stressed groundbreaking and adventurous enterprises to confer the prize on someone renowned for past achievements. Instead of an award that looked back on prior accomplishments, why not a prize that looked to the future? From this thinking emerged the idea of awarding grants for research projects and honoring the most significant achievements to come out of those projects. For Yamaoka, an urban planner, the idea of a research contest was doubtless all the more appealing by virtue of its similarity to an architectural competition.

Nonetheless, there were misgivings. Would professional academics react against the idea, saying that research did not lend itself to the contest format? These concerns proved completely unfounded, however, as scholars voiced strong support for the plan. Their approval is evident from the number of academics who accepted seats on contest selection committees over the years. Professor Makoto Numata of Chiba University* agreed to serve as the first committee's chair. Also participating were Masami Ichikawa, professor of earth science at Tsukuba University; Jiro Kondoh, deputy director general of the National Institute for Environmental Studies; Saeko Saegusa, director of the Consumer-Goods Research Institute; Toshitaka Shibata, head of the collection and library at the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology; Ushio Takeuchi of the Seikei Meteorological Institute; Akira Tamura, chief engineer for the City of Yokohama; Yujiro Nakajima, principal of Ogikubo Public High School; Keiko Nakamura, chief of the Mitsubishi Kasei Institute of Life Sciences; Yujiro Hayashi, executive director of the Toyota Foundation; Hiroshi Yagyu, chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Research Laboratory of Public Health; Shigemi Takayama, a professor at the University of Tsukuba; and Konomu Matsui, a professor at Rikkyo University. In searching for people to serve on the selection committee, the Foundation was careful to embrace a broad range of fields not only in the natural sciences but also in the social sciences and humanities; to incorporate a hands-on perspective by including people from the government and education sectors as well as researchers; and to ensure that the viewpoint of women was represented.

Many unknowns remained, however, including how many project proposals would be submitted and what caliber of research would emerge as a result. The Foundation decided to begin by holding a single contest to commemorate the Foundation's fifth anniversary. If the results were unsatisfactory, the pilot program could be discontinued.

In the end, as I indicated at the outset, seven contests were held, establishing the research contest as one of the Foundation's distinguishing programs. During that time a total of 728 teams submitted proposals. Of these 123 were selected for preliminary study grants. The communities that constituted the focus of these research projects extended from Rebun Island in the north to Ishigaki Island in the south. A total of 36 people served on selection committees.

A UNIQUE RESEARCH STYLE

The style of research envisioned by the research contest was a collaborative, long-term effort in which ordinary citizens joined with specialists to grapple patiently and assiduously with local environmental problems affecting people's everyday lives. At the very outset it was assumed that, when tackling the environment, a period of at least two years would be necessary for each project. With such long-term projects selected directly from publicly solicited applications, however, there was a high risk that some projects would fall short of expectations. The system adopted to lessen this risk was one in which initial grant recipients conducted six-month preliminary studies, whose results would be reviewed by that contest's selection committee. Projects deemed worthy would receive funds for more extensive research over the next two years.

* All selection-committee members' positions are those current at the time of selection unless otherwise noted.

In the first contest the initial project teams selected were called candidates for research awards, while those that continued to the second round were called research award recipients. In subsequent contests the terms "preliminary study grants" and "main research project grants" were adopted. Although other minor changes were implemented, including the size of the grants offered and the duration of research, the Foundation adhered throughout to the basic system of narrowing down the selection in stages from the initial application through the final awarding of prizes. As a result of this selection process, the Foundation felt free to award preliminary study grants to the kinds of adventurous, experimental projects whose success or failure was impossible to predict at the outset. A good example was the project of a bird-watching society in the Tokyo suburb of Gyotoku, which proposed to elevate the oxygen count in a polluted drainage stream by churning it with the kind of waterwheel used in eel farming, and so eventually restore part of the waterway's wild bird population. The Gyotoku team won the award for most outstanding research in the fourth contest even though the selection committee was initially doubtful of the project's prospects for success.

The members of the early selection committees played an important role in defining the character of the contest as it evolved. Special mention should be made of the suggestion that committee members interview teams in the field. The idea originated with Konomu Matsui and was immediately embraced by all the committee members. Their thinking was that such a contest by its very nature called for projects that could not be fairly judged from written proposals and reports alone. The members felt they needed to place themselves in the environment in question and see for themselves the sort of people who were grappling with its problems and the attitude they brought to their task. So began the system of on-site interviews that became a trademark of the research contest and even today receives glowing praise from both committee members and project teams. The plan was implemented quickly, midway through preliminary research for the first contest. A few years later the Ministry of Education adopted a similar system for its scientific research grants.

It soon became apparent that the on-site interviews also provided Foundation staff with the opportunity to gain extremely valuable information, experience, and understanding. Another positive aspect of the system was that each committee member would become an advocate for the teams he or she had visited and would argue their case before the committee when the results of the preliminary studies were being screened, expanding on points that the teams might not have explained adequately in their written and oral reports. This resulted in much livelier debate on the pros and cons of each project.

At first there was also debate over committee members' providing advice to teams, but it was concluded that the teams were free to follow or not follow any advice offered. Actually, it became clear very early on that the traditional pattern of "professionals who choose versus amateurs who are chosen" would not work. Indeed, over the course of the contests some clever teams even took to grading committee members.

Given the method of narrowing the field in stages, considerable importance was placed on progress-report meetings held at the end of the preliminary studies and midway through the main research projects. These provided an opportunity not only for the selection committee to evaluate the progress of each team but also for each team to see how the others were progressing. Out of these gatherings there arose both a rivalry and a kind of solidarity. Time and again participants would tell us afterward, "What pulled us out of our slump midway through a two-year research project was the knowledge that the other teams were doing their

best." Pointing to this trend, one committee member remarked, "This contest isn't a competition in which you battle against other contestants but a race in which you urge one another on toward a common goal." In this sense as well, the contest distinguished itself from the other programs of the Toyota Foundation.

To make the screening process as transparent as possible, the Foundation strove to make information available by publishing materials on the deliberations at each stage and, beginning with the fourth contest, through the newsletter *Kan* (Circle). The Foundation also compiled two audiovisual records in connection with the contests. The first was a 16-millimeter film recording the activities of the four teams conducting main research projects for the second contest. Tadayoshi Himeda of the Center for Ethnological Visual Documentation produced the 34-minute film *Watashitachi no Machi, Shizen, Inochi* (Our Town, Our Nature, Our Life). The impulse behind its creation was the desire to let others see ordinary people hard at work tackling problems in their immediate environment, something no research report could adequately convey. The film was shown for the first time as one of the events commemorating the Foundation's tenth anniversary. More than a decade has passed since then, yet only recently did the Foundation receive an inquiry regarding purchase of the film from a rural community's board of education. The second such record was a video, produced largely in-house, introducing the contest. Released when applications were being solicited for the sixth contest, it consists primarily of interviews with team members and selection-committee members who had participated in earlier contests.

EVALUATING THE PROGRAM

After four contests we were anxious to know whether the program, having grown out of a concept generated within the Foundation, was fulfilling the objectives envisioned in the initial plan, and what had become of the teams awarded grants after their participation came to an end. In fiscal 1988, during the fifth contest, the Foundation began a three-year comprehensive evaluation project. It was decided that the contest scheduled to begin in fiscal 1989 would be deferred to give the Foundation time to review the comprehensive evaluation and formulate new guidelines based on the findings.

In the first year of the comprehensive evaluation project Professor Yasuo Shimazu of Nagoya University, who had served on the selection committees for the third and fourth contests, carried out a study and analysis of the program primarily from a natural-science perspective. The Foundation could scarcely have found a better person than Professor Shimazu, an expert in environmental assessment, to appraise the contest in the context of current trends in scholarly environmental research.

The Shimazu report, compiled over the course of a year, raised a number of important points. To begin with, it characterized the research promoted by the contest as "eye-level environmental science." Further, it analyzed past achievements in environmental studies in terms of a triangular diagram whose points represented citizens, professional researchers, and local government, and suggested that the Foundation try harder to tap the potential of local government. In analyzing the leadership of the teams, Shimazu posited two categories, "local science" and "civic science," and discussed the historical development from the former to the latter. The Shimazu report provided valuable encouragement to the Foundation by defining the concept of eye-level environmental science and making the case for its efficacy.

In fiscal 1989, the second year of the program's comprehensive evaluation, Professor Hiroko Hara of Ochanomizu University carried out a study and analysis from the standpoint of the humanities and social sciences. Professor Hara was assisted by two graduate students in her department, Nachiko Kiwaki and Natsuko Hagiwara. Hagiwara was particularly suited to the task, having participated in the third contest as a member of the Yabo Cultivation Group, an experience on which she based her master's thesis.

The Hara report offered a female perspective on the contest, focusing especially on the role of women in the contest. This analysis made it clear that women very often performed a major role in their teams even though their contribution was not apparent in the project reports and other presentations. Further, the report's follow-up on teams revealed many instances in which the contest had proved a turning point in a participant's life.

In fiscal 1990 the Foundation compiled a comprehensive evaluation report based on the Shimazu and Hara reports, and the staff, particularly program officers, deliberated the direction that the program should take thereafter. As a result of these efforts the program was resumed in fiscal 1991, when the Foundation kicked off its sixth contest under the new name Citizen Research Contest.

THE IDEA OF CITIZEN RESEARCH

With the sixth contest, the program underwent a number of changes. First, more time was allotted to both preliminary studies and main research projects. In addition, the follow-up grants that had hitherto been awarded to winning teams were abandoned, and each contest was brought to an end with the awarding of prizes for most outstanding research and outstanding research. But although apparently trivial, the biggest change from the standpoint of the Foundation was the adoption of the new name Citizen Research Contest. Over the course of about a decade, the program's administrators had described the program variously as one in which "citizens and specialists work together" or "specialists approach a problem from the standpoint of citizens," but they had never hit on the idea of describing it simply as citizen research. One day I attended a lecture, sponsored by representatives of the contest's teams, given by Genpei Akasegawa, a selection-committee member for the fifth contest. When he referred to the program repeatedly as the "citizen research contest," I realized that "citizen research" had already become a perfectly natural and acceptable term.

The term "citizen research" was readily embraced both by the teams participating in the sixth contest and by the selection-committee members. At the same time, the adoption of the new name catalyzed debate within the selection committee on the criteria for outstanding citizen research. Indeed, this was a recurring theme over the three-year duration of the sixth contest.

CHARTING THE PROGRAM'S EVOLUTION THROUGH ITS AWARDS

In the foregoing I have presented the program's progress from the viewpoint of the Foundation, which initiated and administered it. Now I would like to shift perspective and survey the program's development in terms of the winning research projects in the first six contests. The bulk of this research was carried out during the 1980s. During that period, citizen environmental movements gradually evolved from the narrowly focused antipollution campaigns of earlier years and began to propose practical alternatives supported by scientific data. Each

year the proposals submitted reflected current trends to one degree or another, and the selection committee's criteria likewise shifted bit by bit. The following is an overview of the program in terms of this evolutionary process.

Environmental education (first contest)

For the first contest the project judged most outstanding was awarded a gold prize and a special research grant to encourage continued research. The Gifu Prefecture Mammal Study Group won the award with a project titled "Research on the Habitats of Mammals in Gifu Prefecture, the Condition of the Environment, and Environmental Education in the Area."

The inclusion of "environmental education" in the project's title is extremely significant. The selection criteria that changed the most dramatically as the contests progressed were doubtless those concerning environmental education. "Environmental education" was listed in the application guidelines for the first contest, and one of the selection criteria was that "the research methods be scientific, possess universality, and also be worthwhile in terms of practical environmental education and environmental learning." Subsequent discussions within the selection committee, however, led to the view that the original emphasis on environmental education had lapsed into a preoccupation with educational techniques in the narrow sense and was inhibiting the generation of original research ideas. Accordingly, "environmental education" was dropped from the application guidelines for the third contest.

Another criticism of the early projects arose from the teams' hierarchical structure. In the Shimazu report, vertical relationships between teachers and their students are discussed as one type of leadership structure within the category of "local science." Teams meeting this description, particularly those formed by links between schoolteachers and the universities where they had received their teaching education, were often hobbled by rigid methodology and were unable to generate original ideas.

Later, during the course of the fourth and fifth contests, the issues surrounding the term "environmental education" evolved into doubts concerning the adoption of an educational posture in general. The prevailing feeling was that the purpose of the contest was not the pedagogical regurgitation of research findings but the accumulation of experiences embodying the joy of discovery and creation. The criteria for selection shifted in accordance with this thinking.

Natural sciences versus social sciences and humanities (second contest)

As the second contest drew to a close, two projects vied for top honors. The selection committee was ultimately unable to decide between them, and two teams ended up sharing the special research award. They were the Kugunari-hama Study Group for "The Role of Marine and Shore Pollution in Altering the Squeaking Sound of the Sand on Oshima Kugunari-hama Beach in Kesenuma City" and the Sangenjaya Branch of the Study Group on Children's Play and the Neighborhood for "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."

The selection committee was evenly divided regarding the relative merits of the two projects. In the final analysis, the standoff represented a confrontation between the natural sciences on the one hand and the social sciences and humanities on the other. In fact, this conflict surfaced regularly in selection-committee debates through all seven contests. From the beginning, the Foundation's concept of "environment" embraced society and culture as

well as nature, and the staff hoped for projects that brought all these elements together in tackling the environment. Yet when it came time to evaluate the subject and methodology of a given project, the yardstick of scientific rationality inevitably held sway. There were complaints both from selection-committee members in the social sciences and humanities and from teams working on subjects in those areas that projects with a strong natural-science component were more apt to win high marks.

With the third contest, selection committees began to emphasize another yardstick to complement that of scientific rationality: the attitude and approach of the researchers. Thanks to this change, debates on the relative value of projects under review were less likely to become bound up in the preexisting academic distinction between the natural sciences and the social sciences and humanities. Whether the project happened to relate more to the natural sciences or to the social sciences and humanities was thereafter regarded as a secondary factor in evaluating its merits.

Diversifying criteria (third contest)

The special research award in the third contest went to the Study Group on City Birds for "An Ecological Study of Birds Living in the Urban Environment Around Tokyo Station and the Imperial Palace." Around this time, the selection committee began to regard the maturation of the team itself over the course of the contest as one of the criteria for evaluation. Where the Study Group on City Birds was concerned, the team initially set out simply to examine the ecology of urban birds from a natural-science perspective. After completing its preliminary study, however, the group's focus shifted considerably. It began to turn its attention toward the interaction of birds and people in the city and further attempted to present a "bird's-eye view" of the urban environment. Team leader Koichi Karasawa later revealed that the advice of the selection committee and the influence of other teams had played a major role in this shift. During deliberations, members of the selection committee gave the group high marks not only for the conclusiveness of its studies but also for the process by which it had grown as a research team. Incidentally, around the time that this team won the special research award the term "urban birds" came into general use in the Japanese media, and newspaper articles on the subject invariably made reference to the work of the Study Group on City Birds.

Having taken measures to overcome the dichotomy between the natural sciences and the social sciences and humanities, the selection committee began to grapple during the third contest with a second dichotomy, that between professional and amateur researchers. As discussed above, the selection-committee members and participating teams had already ceased to relate to one another within the dualistic framework of "professionals who choose versus amateurs who are chosen." It would appear, however, that there remained within the committee a lingering tendency to compare the work of amateur researchers with the work of professionals. As I will mention again below, it would take time and experience before the realization dawned that overcoming the distinction between professional and amateur was essential to creating the new style of research that came to be known as citizen research.

Also around this time, the committee began to evince a strong awareness of the distinction between research and activism in its evaluations. As early as the second contest, many committee members had argued that the purpose of the contest was to assess research and not to evaluate or support citizen movements. The debate was rekindled during the third

contest when the committee was evaluating the research of the Yabo Cultivation Group, an organization spearheading a campaign to promote agricultural self-sufficiency in a Tokyo suburb. It would be fair to say that the group was by nature a citizen movement, yet it had entered the contest with no other purpose than to demonstrate through research the general applicability of the methods it had applied locally. In recording its own activities and making them the subject of study, the group distanced itself from the traditional methods of specialists and revealed a style of research that might be regarded as an embryonic form of citizen research. In the end, the Yabo Cultivation Group failed to win top honors, but it did receive a grant to conduct a main research project and two years later compiled a report on the results of this research. Later the dichotomy between research and activism began to dissolve as selection-committee members inclined toward the view that drawing a clear-cut line between the two was sometimes impossible and rarely meaningful.

The poet Shuntaro Tanikawa was on the selection committee for the third contest, and his highly original views often had a profound impact on the selection process. For example, when the committee was debating whether to eliminate from the field a study concerning the protection of an extremely rare species of loach known as the *ajime dojo* (*Nirwaella delicata*), the members were leaning toward a negative decision based on the view that the ecology of such a rare species had little general relevance to observing the community environment. At that point Tanikawa, noting that the ideograms for *ajime* literally mean “woman of taste,” suggested, “It must be a very delicious loach to merit such a name. It would be terrible if something that delicious were to disappear.” And with that single comment, the entire committee was persuaded to allow the project to continue. Viewing the incident in retrospect, I am inclined to think it set a precedent in terms of allowing intuition to play a bigger role in the selection process instead of relying purely on reason.

The Foundation also called upon Tanikawa to compose some public-relations copy to use in soliciting applications for the fourth contest. The result was the slogan “Truth can be discovered in a cockroach” and a call for entries that began, “When you find something strange— / When you find something beautiful— / When you find something that makes you think, ‘This isn’t right’— / That is where research begins. / Observe it, think about it, discuss it, walk around it, touch it, formulate a method. / Trial and error is fine, conclusions are unnecessary, setbacks are important, arguments are fun. / Research is one of life’s many pleasures.” Although the inception of citizen research was still several years in the future, this brief invitation seemed to distill the essence of the concept.

Toward long-term research (fourth contest)

The winner of the fourth contest was the Gyotoku Bird-Watching Station Friendship Society for “Restoration of Shinhama: Cleansing the Water and Bringing Back Birdlife.” This project was an ambitious experiment that relied on an understanding of ecological relationships to clean up an aquatic habitat. The team used a waterwheel to aerate a stream that carried urban waste, thus creating water with a higher oxygen content that could be diverted into a pond.

The quality of the results can be gleaned from the Shimazu report, which calls this project “a valuable example of civic environmental science.” It can be argued that the project was especially easy to applaud because the scientific methodology used allowed the results to be clearly gauged on the basis of hard data. But the team had also negotiated long and hard

with reluctant bureaucrats for permission to create a large pond on government-owned land, and in that sense the group's background as a citizen movement was doubtless indispensable to the project's success.

I should mention here that the idea of a fund to support environmental studies by citizens emerged as a realistic possibility at the end of the fourth contest. Near the outset, the Foundation had promised to award a major grant to contest winners to support long-term research. At first this was offered in the form of prize money, but from the very first contest, when the Gifu Prefecture Mammal Study Group was awarded ¥10 million, it was regarded essentially as a long-term research grant. Indeed, the program came under criticism in the comprehensive evaluation report for in essence compelling the winning team to conduct long-term research. At the end of the second contest the two winning teams were awarded ¥5 million each, and the winner of the third contest received ¥10 million. In each case the funds were simply used until they ran out, extending the research for several years at most. Yoshinori Yamaoka, the contest's originator, had envisioned using the contest's prize money to set up trust funds that would be managed by ordinary citizens. Unfortunately, circumstances did not yet allow his dream to be realized.

During the fourth contest, however, it began to seem feasible. When the Gyotoku team won the award for most outstanding research, it drew up a blueprint for the establishment of a fund to support and develop activities to improve water quality and attract waterfowl, the goals of the team's successful experiment. Fortunately, the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology had recently moved to Chiba Prefecture, where the Gyotoku group was located, and made an extraordinary offer to cooperate by setting up a special account and managing funds for the Gyotoku group until the smaller organization was able to establish its own fund. The Foundation then entrusted the institute with the ¥20 million follow-up grant that had been awarded to the Gyotoku group, and its proposed Gyotoku Wild Bird Protection Fund came a step closer to reality. As of this writing, an independent fund has yet to be established, but the contributions collected from citizens already total several million yen. The prefectural and municipal governments have indicated their willingness to cooperate, and there are high hopes that the plan will come to fruition in the near future.

Establishment of a charitable trust (fifth contest)

The fund concept moved forward during the fifth contest and became a reality in the city of Hakodate, Hokkaido. The winner of the fifth contest was the Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture for "A Study of Hakodate's 'Color Culture': Reconstructing the Color Scheme of the Port City's Painted Clapboard Buildings." The team demonstrated that the color scheme of the painted wooden houses responsible for Hakodate's distinctive townscape have changed over time, and on the basis of its discoveries it proposed a new methodology for urban design based on a cityscape's color scheme. Starting with the simple, unsophisticated technique of using sandpaper to reveal earlier layers of paint, the team proceeded to solve the riddle of Hakodate's original color scheme and finally used this information to formulate new ideas for urban design. This dynamic development was in large part what led the selection committee to award this team's project top honors.

Having received the most outstanding award, the Hakodate group immediately submitted a plan for the creation of a charitable trust dedicated to the implementation of color scheme-conscious urban development. A year's negotiations were required before the Hokkaido

government agreed to permit the establishment of a charitable trust for the first time in its history. The selection committee also agreed to the plan and awarded a ¥20 million follow-up grant, and in April 1993 the fund was officially established under the name of the Hakodate Color Trust. The charitable trust cannot be used directly for the group's own activities. It can and does, however, provide grants for small-scale citizen activities that honor the group's basic blueprint, and slowly but surely it is making its mark as a pioneering concept in this country: a charitable trust created and sustained by the initiative of citizens.

The deliberations leading up to the selection of the Hakodate group's project included debate on the role of specialists in citizen research projects. In order to assign approximate dates to each layer of paint, the team needed some absolute indicator. It became clear that the presence or absence of titanium compounds in white pigment was an important key to dating the paint, and the team called on a technician working for a paint manufacturer to perform the necessary chemical analysis. The debate within the committee centered on whether this was a legitimate research method for citizens "observing the community environment." The two major objections were that the analysis was performed by technical experts and that it was entrusted to a private firm.

Regarding the first point, the committee concluded that the resourcefulness of lay people in mobilizing the expertise of specialists as needed was to be applauded. It may appear a trivial decision, but within the context of the ongoing debate on amateur versus professional, this judgment was a clear acknowledgment of the legitimacy of lay people enlisting the help of specialists as needed. In regard to the second point, it was argued that companies are also, in a broad sense, citizens. This decision came at a time when the idea of corporations' contributing to society was coming into vogue, and the term "corporate citizenship" had just begun to appear in the mass media. The selection committee's ideas anticipated these broader trends.

The birth of citizen research (sixth contest)

In the sixth contest the award for most outstanding research went to the Study Group on Outdoor Activities for "Cultural Properties We Choose: A Study of How People Select Things." The team conceived a system for registering "personal cultural properties" using registration cards. Supplementing its data gathering and analysis with experimental exhibitions, the team sought to explore what sorts of objects within the living environment individual citizens regarded as important and worth remembering. At first glance, this appears a rather vague topic of research, and it provoked considerable debate within the selection committee. One of the reasons it was chosen despite this controversial aspect was the spirit of fun that pervaded the entire study. It was a mood that seemed to embody the joy of creativity and discovery that is basic to research at its best, and it was revealed in a form that anyone would find compelling, evoking a strong positive response from the selection committee.

By this time, we sensed that the evolutionary process that had continued over the course of six contests had finally culminated in the birth of citizen research. In this context I refer readers to the highly pertinent comments of Toshitaka Hidaka, chair of the selection committee for the sixth contest, on page 56.

THE DECISION TO TERMINATE THE PROGRAM

The winner of the seventh contest has yet to be determined, but on the basis of the six preceding contests, one can gather that citizen research on the subject of the community environment has grown steadily both broader and deeper. That being the case, why should

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the program be discontinued at this point? This requires an explanation, and so I will conclude my review of the program's history by discussing the reasons for its termination.

The Foundation's grant programs have all been proposed as ways to respond to the needs of the time. To avoid lapsing into anachronistic self-repetition, it is necessary to view each program as having a finite life span. Two basic factors determine the life span of a grant program: the degree to which it has achieved its original objectives and the changes in the prevailing conditions to which the program sought to respond.

In regard to the first factor, it seems fair to say that the Citizen Research Contest has succeeded in eliciting a wide variety of excellent models for citizen research on the community environment. Of course, this is not so much the Foundation's achievement as that of the participating teams. Regarding changes in circumstances, we should note first of all that citizen research is no longer a rarity in this country. The contest was designed as a special event whose goal was to make citizen research an everyday occurrence. Today the potential for citizen research throughout the country has grown to the point where it is necessary to find a means of supporting it on a year-round basis instead of through biennial contests.

Over the years the Foundation has administered its Grant Program for Citizen Activities in tandem with the Citizen Research Contest. With the passage of time, more and more of the groups awarded citizen-activity grants have demonstrated a capacity for rigorous research. It has become difficult to discern obvious differences between these groups and the teams entering the Citizen Research Contest. To be sure, a close inspection would doubtless yield subtle discrepancies in attitude and approach. But in allocating the Foundation's limited resources among its various programs, we need to adopt the long view, and from that standpoint the differences between the Grant Program for Citizen Activities and the Citizen Research Contest are no longer great enough to justify setting them apart as distinct programs. Accordingly, the Foundation has decided to reorganize the Grant Program for Citizen Activities, renaming it the Program for Civil Society, and to consider ways of supporting citizen research on a regular basis within that program.

Of the many people who have been involved in the contest over the years, some may lament the program's termination. But the role of the Foundation is to be a pioneer, always one step ahead of its time. We planted a seed that bore fruit; now we would like to sow a seed in different, untilled soil. We hope the Foundation's supporters will view this not as a retreat but as the acceptance of yet another new challenge.

MASAAKI KUSUMI
PROGRAM OFFICER, NATIONAL DIVISION

Research Grant Program

OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 1995 research grants between April 1 and May 31. As in earlier years, the Foundation requested that proposals relate to the program's key theme, "Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values," and address one of four subthemes: (1) mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures, (2) proposals for a new social system—building a civil society, (3) the global environment and the potential for human survival, and (4) science and technology in the age of civil society. The Foundation received 807 applications. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and on the basis of their recommendations, a total of 56 grants were approved at the seventy-fifth Board of Directors' meeting, in September.

As in last year, research grants were divided into two categories, individual research projects (Category A grants) and joint research projects (Category B grants). The selection process centered on four selection committees. Projects for Category A grants were selected by an eight-member committee headed by Kin'ya Abe. For Category B grants, a five-member committee headed by Kin'ya Abe selected projects addressing the first subtheme, a committee of six headed by Kinhide Mushakoji selected projects addressing the second subtheme, and a five-member committee headed by Ryo Tatsukawa selected projects addressing the third and fourth subthemes.

Research Categories and Grant Conditions

	Category A Individual research	Category B Joint research
Nature of research	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, with a particular emphasis on international research
Grant amount	¥1 million–¥2 million per project	¥4 million–¥5 million per project Limited to ¥20 million over 2 years
Total grant amount	¥40 million (approximate)	¥140 million (approximate)
Anticipated grant period	1 year, beginning 11-1-95	1 or 2 years, beginning 11-1-95

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Analysis of Fiscal 1995 Applications

		Category A	Category B			Total (B)	Total (A+B)
		Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4		
Number of applications		373	150	119	165	434	807
Value of applications		622	1,221	873	1,435	3,529	4,152
Average value of applications		1.7	8.1	7.3	8.7	8.1	5.1
Average age of applicants		33	49	48	49	49	41
Gender of applicants	(M)	241	121	103	154	378	619
	(F)	132	29	16	11	56	188
Applications in English		49	24	15	21	60	109
International applicants	a)	31	30	18	23	71	102
	b)	62	4	8	3	15	77
	c)	61	7	3	2	12	73
	Total	154	41	29	28	98	252

Analysis of Fiscal 1995 Grants

		Category A	Category B			Total (B)	Total (A+B)
		Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4		
Number of grants		26	9	10	11	30	56
Value of grants		40	50	40	50	140	180
Average value of grants		1.5	5.6	4.0	4.6	4.7	3.2
Average age of recipients		34	52	47	45	48	41
Gender of recipients	(M)	19	7	10	10	27	46
	(F)	7	2	0	1	3	10
International recipients	a)	3	0	3	4	7	10
	b)	3	0	0	0	0	3
	c)	6	0	1	0	1	7
	Total	12	0	4	4	8	20

Note: All value and average value figures are in millions of yen. Figures may not add to totals given because of rounding. International recipients are subdivided as follows: a) non-Japanese research project leaders based overseas, b) non-Japanese research project leaders based in Japan, and c) Japanese research project leaders based overseas.

COMMENTS BY SELECTION-COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Following are comments on the selection process by the chairs of the four selection committees.

Category A Grants Committee

This year the committee received 373 applications for individual-research grants, of which 26 were selected for grants totaling ¥40 million. The selection process began in June, with each member of the committee spending a month studying all the proposals before selecting 8 for recommendation to the committee. The committee then met to debate the merits of the recommended proposals and make its selection.

The successful proposals included 13 projects on subtheme 1, mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures; 3 on subtheme 2, proposals for a new social system—building a civil society; 6 on subtheme 3, the global environment and the potential for human survival; and 4 on subtheme 4, science and technology in the age of civil society. Subthemes 3 and 4 were better represented than in fiscal 1994.

It is significant that 4 projects dealt with subtheme 4, a relatively new focus of research in Japan. The committee felt that overall this year's proposals were more relevant to the subthemes than last year's, with many describing truly fine projects.

Three of the successful applications had been submitted in English, all by African researchers. This reflects a rise in the number of applications from Africa, in line with the Foundation's decision in fiscal 1994 to begin accepting applications in English. Also encouraging increased participation by non-Japanese researchers was the elimination last year of the requirement that all research-grant proposals be related to Japan in some way.

Finally, I would like to express our regret that budget constraints forced us to eliminate many excellent proposals.

KIN'YA ABE

Category B Grants Committee 1

The committee received 150 applications for grants for joint-research projects on subtheme 1, mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures, 25 fewer than last year, of which 9 were selected for grants totaling ¥50 million. (Two were for continuing projects first awarded grants in fiscal 1994.)

Forty-two proposals concerned basic research on a specific culture, 16 elucidation of cultural dynamics, 10 intercultural coexistence, 7 universal values and ethnic cultures, 7 culture and development, 6 intercultural understanding in educational issues, 5 preservation of the cultural heritage, 3 art and society, and 2 traditional cultures and protection of the environment. There were 52 proposals on other topics, with projects relating to culture and the human body and the use of computers for cultural research especially popular. Also included were 8 proposals for archaeological excavations, although none were selected.

Beginning in late June the committee members spent a month individually evaluating the proposals before coming together on July 20 to make their selection. Three of the projects selected focused on cooperation to preserve developing countries' cultural heritage, 2 dealt with the relationship between universal values and individual cultures, and 1 each addressed the study of a large cultural zone, research into a specific cultural group, an architectural

approach to urban culture, and social change and indigenous culture. While 5 of the 9 projects thus related to only two issues—preservation of developing countries' cultural heritage and the relationship between universal values and individual cultures—they were judged to address concrete contemporary needs.

Most of the project proposals stressed the urgency of the research because of the rapid social and cultural change underway in the Asia-Pacific region, such as "Joint International Research on the Typology and History of the Endangered Languages of the North Pacific Rim," "Joint International Research on Guilds of Blind Buddhist Priests: A Study of the Cultural Differences and Correspondences in the Rituals and Folklore of Blind Priests in Japan and Korea," and "An Anthropological Study of the Role of Indigenous Medical Care in a Time of Sociocultural Change in Vietnam." As a private foundation, we strove to select projects having clear relevance to contemporary social issues. Some members of the committee wondered, however, if the fact that the subject of research was "endangered" was sufficient to justify selection. For this reason, in evaluating the proposals we tended to pay special attention to the researchers' past work in the fields concerned.

We also gave a great deal of thought to whether proposals were suited to the Research Grant Program, and thus rejected proposals that seemed likely candidates for funding from the Ministry of Education or other sources. We would like to think that the projects selected are true to the program's distinctive character.

Finally, we regret that the high ratio of applicants to grant recipients (17 to 1) meant that we had to turn down many worthwhile proposals.

KIN'YA ABE

Category B Grants Committee 2

A total of 119 applications, 8 more than in fiscal 1994, were received for research on sub-theme 2, proposals for a new social system—building a civil society. The committee members spent about a month individually studying the proposals before meeting in early August to make their selection, a lengthy process marked by heated discussion of the relative merits of the projects recommended by individual committee members. In the end 10 projects were selected for grants totaling ¥40 million.

As was true last year, many of the proposals were for joint research between researchers and scholars on the one hand and members of citizen groups or nongovernmental organizations on the other. In addition, this year saw a number of applications from African and West Asian researchers.

Twenty-four proposals dealt with improvements in family and community norms (7 in fiscal 1994), 15 with the human rights of minorities (12), 14 with building new international relations (16), 13 with reviewing or reorganizing the democratic process (16), 11 with the welfare of the socially disadvantaged (20), 5 with self-government and the decentralization of authority (4), 4 with social systems from the perspective of women's or gender issues (5), 3 with strengthening or expanding nonprofit organizations (14), and 30 with other topics (17). Eleven proposals were for projects related to the Great Hanshin Earthquake of January 1995.

While these projects involved different approaches and methods, they fell into three main categories: the development of new social systems in response to changes in social

conditions and the international climate, the welfare of minorities and improvement of their human rights, and elucidation of the requirements for rebuilding social systems in the wake of a natural disaster. Given growing expectations for the creation of democratic systems based on concern for the welfare and human rights of the disadvantaged and resilient in the face of natural and human disasters, these projects are highly relevant, and we look forward to their results.

In closing, I would like to say that our limited budget obliged us to pass over many other excellent projects.

KINHIDE MUSHAKOJI

Category B Grants Committee 3

The committee screened 165 applications related to subtheme 3, the global environment and the potential for human survival, and subtheme 4, science and technology in the age of civil society, selecting 9 proposals from the former and 2 from the latter for a total of 11 grants totaling ¥50 million.

Subtheme 3 drew a total of 128 proposals this year, 32 more than in fiscal 1994, while subtheme 4 attracted 37 proposals, 1 more than last year. It was our impression that this year's proposals were much more in line with the spirit of the subthemes than was the case last year, when the subthemes were established. This was especially evident in the case of subtheme 4, which last year drew numerous proposals for pure basic research. And this year subtheme 3 attracted 34 proposals concerning agricultural issues, considered to be one of the subtheme's most important aspects, up from 15 in 1994.

Each committee member spent nearly a month, beginning in late June, evaluating the proposals before recommending 8 to the committee. In the case of continuing projects and projects that had been supported in past years, the members carefully examined progress reports. On July 20 the committee met to discuss the recommended proposals and make the selections, a process that entailed not merely tallying the number of recommendations for each proposal but also undertaking a painstaking examination of every one, including its budget.

Four of the 11 projects selected were led by non-Japanese researchers who had submitted their applications in English. The 7 other projects, while led by Japanese researchers, were all joint international projects. The projects encompass such fields as agriculture, biology, medicine, and technology. In the hope of encouraging future applications, we strove to select as many projects as our limited budget allowed. Despite these efforts, however, we had to pass up many fine proposals.

RYO TATSUKAWA

Research Grants (Category A)

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<i>Subtheme 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures</i>			
1	95-A-007 (Korea)	Colonial Culture, Postcolonial Experiences: Korean Women in Japan Sonia Ryang, Researcher, Australian National University	1,500,000
2	95-A-080 (Japan)	A Study of the <i>Vihan</i> and <i>Bot</i> Architecture of Lan Na: Reconstructing the History of Thai Architecture Tsuyoshi Narita, Research Assistant, Waseda University	1,500,000
3	95-A-121 (Japan)	Petroleum Development and Cultural Change Among the Foi People of Papua New Guinea Tomoko Tsuchiya, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,650,000
4	95-A-129 (Japan)	The Emergence of the Middle Class and Middle-Class Consciousness in Colonial India: Social and Cultural Activities of the Urban Middle Class in Western India Riho Isaka, Research Assistant, University of Tokyo	1,600,000
5	95-A-141 (Japan)	Archaeological Surveys at the Tra Kieu Site, Quangnam Danang Province, Vietnam: The Transition from Sa Huynh to Champa from the Perspectives of Regional Diversity and Relationships Among Pottery Groups Mariko Yamagata, Visiting Researcher, University Museum, University of Tokyo	1,600,000
6	95-A-184 (China)	A Study of Educational Studies Conducted by China in Japan in the Late Qing Dynasty Wang Wan, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,000,000
7	95-A-206 (Japan)	A Study of Independent Adaptation to a New Social Environment by the Yao People of Laos, with Emphasis on Changes in Their Religious Functions, Especially Year-End and New-Year Festivals Takayoshi Sugiura, Lecturer, Kokushikan University	1,200,000
8	95-A-209 (Japan)	An Archaeological Comparative Study of the Center (Mayan Culture) and the Periphery (Non-Mayan Cultures) in Honduras, Crossroads of Ancient Cultures: Reconstructing the Rise and Fall of Mayan Civilization from the Perspective of Peripheral Societies Seiichi Nakamura, Researcher, Copan Association, Honduras	1,600,000
9	95-A-250 (Japan)	Methods and Problems of Preservation and Transmission of the Traditions of Chief Jake E. Thomas of the Iroquois Six Nations Reserve in Ontario, Canada Takeshi Kimura, Graduate Student, University of Chicago	800,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
10	95-A-260 (Japan)	A Study of the Five Main Divinities of Esoteric Buddhism: The Hanging Scrolls of Kiburi-ji and To-ji Noriaki Ajima, Research Curator, Tokyo National Museum	1,800,000
11	95-A-296 (Japan)	Comparative Research on the Development of Farming Societies in the Plains of Northern and Southern Vietnam: An Archaeo- logical and Ethno-archaeological Study of Farming Villages Masanari Nishimura, Research Student, Hanoi University	1,850,000
12	95-A-344 (Sudan)	The Modernist Experience in African Art: Visual Expressions of the Self and Cross-Cultural Aesthetics Salah M. Hassan, Assistant Professor, Cornell University	1,700,000
13	95-A-370 (Japan)	The Structure and Interrelationships of Gender, Sex, and Nationalism in Japanese-Occupied Indonesia: A Historical, Cultural, and Anthropological Study Centered on the Case of Comfort Women Mayumi Yamamoto, Graduate Student, University of California in Los Angeles	1,600,000

Subtheme 2: Proposals for a New Social System—Building a Civil Society

14	95-A-114 (Japan)	Gender Differentials in the Impact of Socioeconomic Development in Developing Countries and an Analysis of Their Underlying Factors Noriyo Aoki, Graduate Student, Nagoya University	1,500,000
15	95-A-145 (Japan)	Social Change in Japanese Rural Communities and Their Attempts to Cope with Diversity: A Study of Rural Communi- ties in Yamagata Prefecture Focused on International Marriages Makoto Nakano, Graduate Student, Kwansai Gakuin University	1,200,000
16	95-A-146 (Japan)	A Study of the Policies and Roles of Agricultural Cooperatives' Activities for the Elderly in Terms of Organization, Business, and Management Taichi Kitagawa, Research Assistant, Tottori University	1,300,000

Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival

17	95-A-001 (Ghana)	Utilization of Agroforestry to Stabilize and Improve the Highland Environment of Ghana George Oduro Nkansah, Research Student, Chiba University	1,600,000
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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
18	95-A-023 (Ghana) Nyamadi Ben Vas Yao, Graduate Student, Kagoshima University	1,400,000
19	95-A-092 (Japan) Katsuhiko Suzuki, Research Assistant, University of Tokyo	1,700,000
20	95-A-111 (Japan) Takashi Watanabe, Research Assistant, Kitasato University	1,800,000
21	95-A-142 (Japan) Takeshi Nakagawa, Graduate Student, Kyoto University	1,800,000
22	95-A-308 (Japan) Reishi Matsumoto, Graduate Student, Hiroshima University	1,600,000

Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society

23	95-A-049 (Japan) Takahiro Ueyama, Graduate Student, Stanford University	1,500,000
24	95-A-256 (Japan) Hironori Ayabe, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,600,000
25	95-A-326 (Japan) Michio Miyasaka, Visiting Researcher, University of Tokyo	1,800,000
26	95-A-359 (China) Chen Shiwei, Graduate Student, Harvard University	1,800,000

Research Grants (Category A)

1 *Colonial Culture, Postcolonial Experiences: Korean Women in Japan*

Sonia Ryang

Studies of Japanese colonial rule of Korea (1910–45) have been consistently marked by the postcolonial political discourse of nationalism. For the most part research has been confined to the nation-state framework, while debate on the issue of colonialism as a cultural experience has been marginalized, stigmatized, and hence silenced. What is missing from this approach is a vision of culture and a gender perspective. The experiences of colonial subjects are not differentiated along gender lines but are subsumed under the notion of a collective colonial subject constructed from a male-dominant, gender-blind nationalistic perspective.

This project will consider the colonial and postcolonial experiences of Korean women in Japan in a gender-conscious manner. Combining the ethnographic studies of first-generation colonial Korean migrant women with the experiences of postcolonial South Korean female migrant workers in recent years, the project will contextualize the gender-specific experiences of colonial and postcolonial Korean women in Japan. By connecting the historical and contemporary issues of colonialism, postcolonialism, and gender, it will also contribute to the discourse of Japanese feminism by expanding its parameters to include foreign women in Japan.

2 *A Study of the Vihan and Bot Architecture of Lan Na: Reconstructing the History of Thai Architecture*

Tsuyoshi Narita

Despite the fact that Thai architecture is grounded in a wood-based culture, research on the subject has until now centered on *chedi* (Buddhist towers) constructed from stone or brick. The architecture of wooden Buddhist temples has been largely overlooked, a tendency attributable to trends in archaeological and art historical research and the dearth of wooden relics. In addition, the government's priority on economic development is bringing about rapid changes in Thailand's traditional culture.

The purpose of this project is to reconstruct the history of Thai architecture, with emphasis on the

vihan and *bot* architecture used in Buddhist temples, and to compare this architecture with that of surrounding regions as a means of elucidating its characteristic features. The project will focus in particular on the fast-disappearing Buddhist temples of Lan Na (northern Thailand), with framing and other design methods examined in an attempt to record and preserve traditional techniques.

3 *Petroleum Development and Cultural Change Among the Foi People of Papua New Guinea*

Tomoko Tsuchiya

The Foi of Papua New Guinea long lived in virtual isolation from the outside world, an arrangement that enabled them to preserve their traditional lifestyles and remain self-supporting in a society completely free of poverty. The discovery of oil on the Foi's land has prompted development projects on a scale sufficient to support Papua New Guinea's national budget. In the 1990s this has brought the Foi a great deal of money in the form of deposits on land subsidies and royalties from the sale of oil, but the sudden emergence of a cash economy has also led to disputes over land ownership, runaway inflation, and conflicts with the government. This project will examine the impact that the development of petroleum resources has had on Foi culture in an attempt to elucidate the meaning of modernization.

4 *The Emergence of the Middle Class and Middle-Class Consciousness in Colonial India: Social and Cultural Activities of the Urban Middle Class in Western India*

Riho Isaka

The significance of the Indian middle class is drawing more and more attention in the context of Indian development. People defining themselves as middle class existed even during the colonial period of India's history, however.

Focusing on the middle class of Ahmedabad, a commercial and industrial center in Gujarat State, western India, this project seeks to clarify the nature of the Indian middle class and of middle-class consciousness in the colonial period through the study and analysis of nineteenth-century journals published by organizations engaged in various social and cultural activities, such as the Gujarat Vernacular Society, and contemporary local newspapers, essays, and novels.

- 5 *Archaeological Surveys at the Tra Kieu Site, Quangnam Danang Province, Vietnam: The Transition from Sa Huynh to Champa from the Perspectives of Regional Diversity and Relationships Among Pottery Groups*

Mariko Yamagata

This project focuses on the transitional period from the prehistoric Sa Huynh culture to the Champa kingdom of central and southern Vietnam. Archaeological research will begin at the Tra Kieu site, identified as the capital of the early Champa kingdom, in early 1996.

The project has two aims: to investigate the relationship between the Iron Age Sa Huynh culture and the Indianized Champa civilization and to contribute to the study of early Champa history. Regional variants of Sa Huynh pottery have been classified in recent works by Vietnamese archaeologists. By introducing a typology method developed in Japan, the researcher will be able to provide a chronological framework for the pottery groups of the Sa Huynh-Champa transitional period and examine correspondences among them. It is hoped that this research will lead to a new perception of the regional organizations that led to the foundation of the Champa kingdom.

- 6 *A Study of Educational Studies Conducted by China in Japan in the Late Qing Dynasty*

Wang Wan

In the late Qing dynasty (1644-1912), during the process of educational reforms modeled on Japan's, China sent many officials to Japan to study the educational system implemented after the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Based upon the many contemporary records of Qing official and private surveys of Japan that are in the House of Diplomatic Historical Materials of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this project will analyze the influence exerted by Chinese studies of the Japanese educational system upon the establishment and implementation of the modern Chinese educational system. The roles of the officials dispatched by the Qing government and of local governor generals, whose knowledge and opinions directly affected policy decisions, will also be studied.

- 7 *A Study of Independent Adaptation to a New Social Environment by the Yao People of Laos, with Emphasis on Changes in Their Religious Functions, Especially Year-End and New-Year Festivals*

Takayoshi Sugiura

Deterioration of the ecosystem and pressure from the government have forced the Yao to abandon their traditional reliance on swidden cultivation in the highlands for permanent settlement in the valleys. This project seeks to explain how the Yao people of Laos are independently adapting to a new social environment by examining the processes of social and cultural transformation as reflected in religious festivities held at the year end and new year.

Past research has suggested that the Yao are using their traditional religious festivals to smooth their now-frequent interactions with the government and with other people in the region. This study will test that hypothesis through participatory observation and interviews.

- 8 *An Archaeological Comparative Study of the Center (Mayan Culture) and the Periphery (Non-Mayan Cultures) in Honduras, Crossroads of Ancient Cultures: Reconstructing the Rise and Fall of Mayan Civilization from the Perspective of Peripheral Societies*

Seiichi Nakamura

Prior to the Spanish discovery and conquest of the New World, a broad area encompassing Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica was home to sophisticated Mesoamerican peoples. The western part of present-day Honduras included both Mayan and non-Mayan cultures. This crossroads of ancient cultures was the setting for the formation, rise, evolution, and fall of elaborate cross-cultural communities.

This study, now in its second year, centers on archaeological investigation of the southeastern part of the Mayan region of Honduras and compares the formation, rise, evolution, and fall of the ancient Mayan city-state of Copán and the neighboring city of La Entrada. By focusing on these little-studied societies, the researcher expects to shed new light on the rise and fall of Mayan civilization.

9 *Methods and Problems of Preservation and Transmission of the Traditions of Chief Jake E. Thomas of the Iroquois Six Nations Reserve in Ontario, Canada*

Takeshi Kimura

This study will entail a three-part analysis of problems encountered by the elders of the Iroquois Six Nations Reserve in Ontario, Canada, in their attempts to preserve and transmit cultural traditions to the reserve's younger generations, who speak English as a first language and who have been schooled under the Western educational system.

The first part will cover teaching methods and materials, specifically those created by Chief Jake E. Thomas but also those of other teachers. The second part will focus on the problems faced by the reserve's youth when they study cultural traditions using these teaching materials. The third part will consider the challenges that the elders must overcome to preserve and transmit religious traditions and rituals that cannot be communicated by means of existing teaching materials.

10 *A Study of the Five Main Divinities of Esoteric Buddhism: The Hanging Scrolls of Kiburi-ji and To-ji*

Noriaki Ajima

For reasons of religion and preservation, most esoteric Buddhist paintings in Japan are inaccessible to the public, not to mention people in other parts of the world. This study aims to contribute to the study of such paintings in Japan and elsewhere by shedding light on two sets of five hanging scrolls depicting the five main divinities of esoteric Buddhism, one set belonging to Kiburi-ji temple and the other belonging to To-ji. Both sets date from the late eleventh to the early twelfth century, but they are based on two different traditions, known as *taimitsu* and *tomitsu*. The paintings will be examined using such techniques as infrared and X-ray photography, as part of a comparison aimed at elucidating their artistic characteristics and thus facilitating a deeper understanding of Japanese culture.

11 *Comparative Research on the Development of Farming Societies in the Plains of Northern and Southern Vietnam: An Archaeological and Ethno-archaeological Study of Farming Villages*

Masanari Nishimura

Vietnam has two huge granary areas: the regions around the Song Hong (Red River) delta in the north and the

Mekong River delta in the south. Both areas have been inhabited for 4,000 years, with the people's subsistence based on agriculture, especially rice farming. There are thought to be differences, however, in the way in which agrarian society developed in each region.

This project will study a single river basin in each region using archaeological and ethno-archaeological methods. Settlement patterns will be surveyed, data on agricultural adaptation in present-day farming villages collected, settlement sites excavated, and typological and chronological sequences established. The results of this research will be used to elucidate and compare the processes by which farming society developed in each region as well as to gain an understanding of shared features of modern and ancient agriculture.

12 *The Modernist Experience in African Art: Visual Expressions of the Self and Cross-Cultural Aesthetics*

Salah M. Hassan

This project will explore the modern African artist's encounters with the West through in-depth case studies of individual artists' life histories in relation to their works, creative frames of reference, and aesthetics. It will examine the strategies of negotiation that these artists employ in an art world that continues to marginalize them, as well as the questions of exile, primitivization, and otherization of African artists within the dominant cultural discourse. A gender balance has been consciously pursued in the selection of artists in order to provide a better understanding of the contemporary experience in African art and the dynamic interplay of gender representation and creativity.

Rather than repeat the model of broad general surveys of twentieth-century African art, this project will focus on the dynamics of two modern African art movements, one from Sudan and one from Ethiopia, that have signaled major developments within the twentieth-century African art scene but have remained unexplored in significant depth in African scholarship.

13 *The Structure and Interrelationships of Gender, Sex, and Nationalism in Japanese-Occupied Indonesia: A Historical, Cultural, and Anthropological Study Centered on the Case of Comfort Women*

Mayumi Yamamoto

While numerous studies of the military-drafted sex slaves known as comfort women have appeared in

recent years, most have been based on national frameworks and gender relationships constructed from the perspective of modern society. This gives them a tendency to reflect current political tensions and a modern awareness of gender issues.

This project will reconstruct the ways in which such categorizations as nationality, gender, and social class have been transformed over the years, in an attempt to elucidate their use in imposing structural domination in colonial society. The study will seek in particular to determine the status and meaning of comfort women in wartime Indonesia and to analyze the mechanism of the violence perpetrated against them.

14 *Gender Differentials in the Impact of Socioeconomic Development in Developing Countries and an Analysis of Their Underlying Factors*

Noriyo Aoki

Socioeconomic development influences the men and women of developing countries in different ways. This study will examine the differences and analyze the factors underlying these differences empirically, using gender-differentiated statistics and research.

The study will focus on Thailand, and attention will be directed toward socioeconomic improvements for men and women since the 1960s in such areas as law, education, the labor market, decision making, and household economy, taking into consideration various income strata, regional differences, and ethnic groups. The resulting data will elucidate the extent of the benefits of socioeconomic development, the factors causing gender bias, and the interrelationship of these factors. The findings of this research will have particular relevance for future international development activities.

15 *Social Change in Japanese Rural Communities and Their Attempts to Cope with Diversity: A Study of Rural Communities in Yamagata Prefecture Focused on International Marriages*

Makoto Nakano

It is widely believed that maintaining a highly homogeneous society enabled Japan to become a nation-state. Japanese homogeneity has also been challenged in many ways, however. Rural Japan, which may be considered to be more homogeneous and conservative than urban areas, provides a case in point. In recent years many rural communities have encouraged marriages between Japanese men and non-Japanese

women, usually from other Asian countries. The influx of non-Japanese residents has forced rural districts to broaden their outlook and become more tolerant of different cultures and ethnic groups. This study will examine the extent of change in such rural communities and identify the lessons learned, with the aim of promoting a more harmonious society.

16 *A Study of the Policies and Roles of Agricultural Cooperatives' Activities for the Elderly in Terms of Organization, Business, and Management*

Taichi Kitagawa

Japan faces many problems associated with the rapid aging of its society. In response, agricultural cooperatives throughout the nation are organizing activities to care for the elderly and the disabled. The main object of this study is to clarify the policies and roles of agricultural cooperatives' activities for the elderly in terms of organization, business, and management, bringing to bear the perspectives of such disciplines as economics, business administration, and social work.

17 *Utilization of Agroforestry to Stabilize and Improve the Highland Environment of Ghana*

George Oduro Nkansah

This project seeks to determine the sustainability of conservation and improvement of the highlands of Ghana utilizing plantation and vegetable crops. An initial survey will be conducted to locate barren and abandoned highland fields resulting from deforestation or swidden cultivation. A cropping scheme will then be undertaken, using established plantation and vegetable crops, both simultaneously and sequentially on the same piece of land, and ecological and biological studies will be conducted. The results of this research will contribute to the stabilization of the highland environment and thus to socioeconomic improvement.

18 *Constraints on Participatory Management of Irrigation and Drainage Projects in Ghana*

Nyamadi Ben Vas Yao

Government investment in irrigation projects in Ghana has taken place with little or no involvement by the beneficiary farmers. The transfer from this type of system to one of participatory management requires that the system be demonstrably productive and sustainable. This study will examine the essential factors

underlying farmers' participation, farmers' expectations and perceptions of the management handover, their capacity to take over the projects, and their willingness to pay for the operation and maintenance of the projects.

19 A Basic Study of the Use of Osmium Isotopes as an Environmental Indicator

Katsuhiko Suzuki

This study seeks to clarify the causes of worsening environmental problems, such as acid rain, and identify ways of repairing damage to the earth's environment. Most acid rain, which is thought to result from the smoke given off by the combustion of fossil fuels and from materials emitted during volcanic eruptions, falls into the oceans, which occupy more than 70% of the earth's surface. Analysis of osmium isotopes in seawater can thus provide effective data for estimating the quantity of the materials believed to cause acid rain and the length of time they remain in the atmosphere and can pinpoint the sources of these materials. In addition, osmium isotopes collected from the basalt of volcanoes on the Kamchatka Peninsula, Russia, and from Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island, will be analyzed to determine underwater plate structures linking Kamchatka and Hokkaido, elucidating the causes of earthquake activity in the region.

20 Basic Research on the Exploration and Preservation of Medicinal Plants Found in Himalayan Forests

Takashi Watanabe

This project seeks to preserve and cultivate the precious natural medicinal resources found in Himalayan forests. Data collected in a field survey of medicinal plants in Nepal will be made into a database and published as a textbook, *Materia Medica of the Nepal Himalayas*, featuring photographs of medicinal plants and information on plant distribution and quantity. Also included will be suggestions for methods of plant preservation and cultivation through such methods as tissue culture. The textbook will be of great use in the cultivation and collection of medicinal plants in the region.

21 A Palynological Study of the Shift in Vegetation Belts in the Southern French Alps After the Last Glacial Epoch

Takeshi Nakagawa

This study will examine the shift in vegetation belts in the southern French Alps following the last glacial

epoch by taking sediment samples from the area using the drilling or the trenching method and subjecting them to pollen analysis and carbon-14 dating. In addition, insect fossils and carbon particles will be analyzed with the help of researchers at the University of Aix-Marseilles. The results of these analyses will be compared with existing archaeological findings, supplementary sampling and analyses will be undertaken, and a final report will be prepared in the fall of 1996.

22 A Study of the Solid-Waste Management Problem in Developing Countries: A Case Study of Bangkok

Reishi Matsumoto

The problem of solid-waste management is recognized as one of the more serious consequences of rapid economic growth in developing countries. This project, which focuses on Bangkok, will investigate the problem there through analysis of such indicators as the volume and composition of solid waste and the existing recycling system.

The solid-waste management problem will be further examined through a comparison with Japan, where the problem has been tackled from the standpoint of such issues as public health, reusable resources, land use, and environmental pollution. The applicability of Japan's solid-waste management to the present and future situation in developing countries will be determined.

23 A Study of Electroshock and Other Medical Technologies for Nervous Disorders in Fin de Siècle England

Takahiro Ueyama

In the history of life sciences, the late nineteenth century is characterized by the rapid development of a highly technology-oriented approach to the human mind and body. The era of bedside clinics, which relied on competent physicians, was coming to an end in England, as specialization in such technologically advanced fields as biology, bacteriology, physiology, and pathology heralded changes in the practice of general medicine, with a resultant increase in the need for highly skilled laboratory research.

The aim of this study of *fin de siècle* medicine is to investigate the ways in which new medico-biological technologies and instruments were eagerly applied in the diagnosis and treatment of nervous disorders. The study will cast a historical perspective on the

sociomedical problems growing out of highly developed medical technologies. Specifically, investigation will focus on nineteenth-century psychiatric and neurological practices, such as medical electroshock and allied therapies, preserved in the laboratory records of the Wakefield Asylum.

24 *Sociopolitical Behavior of Government, Industry, and the Scientific Community in Regard to the Superconducting Super Collider Project*

Hironori Ayabe

The purpose of this study is to examine the responses of Japanese government and industry to the United States' proposal of a superconducting super collider. The information gained will help determine the special features and promotional structures of scientific communities in Japan and the United States.

Interviews will be scheduled with people in government and industry who would be likely to participate in the project. The data from Japanese sources will provide a clear understanding of the problem. Because these problems are inevitably linked to the circumstances of the United States, an in-depth examination of the U.S. point of view will also be made. The research results are expected to provide future historians with valuable data.

25 *An Overview of Ethics Education in Medical Schools in 15 Asian Countries*

Michio Miyasaka

This research will provide an overview of the current state of medical-ethics education in Asia. A preliminary study of medical schools in 15 countries of Oceania and East and Southeast Asia has shown that 136 institutions offer courses dealing with ethical topics. For this survey, ethics teachers at each school will be asked to fill out a questionnaire regarding their course objectives, basic premises, policies, course content and topics, and teaching materials and methods. Following examination of the questionnaires, an in-depth study will be conducted through interviews with teachers and students at selected schools. The resulting overview is expected to illuminate the influence in Asia of the sociocultural interaction of traditional medical ethics, symbolized by the Hippocratic Oath, and recent patient's rights-oriented bioethics.

26 *Social Development and the Institutionalization of Science and Technology in China: A Study of the Academia Sinica, 1928-1958*

Chen Shiwei

The economic, scientific, and technological development of mainland China and Taiwan has been the subject of much research. Most Western literature on China's modernization emphasizes political reform and economic transformation, however; the scientific community and its institutional development have been largely ignored.

This study is the first historical study of modern China's leading institution of advanced research, the Zhongyan Yanjiuyuan, better known in the West as the Academia Sinica. Established in 1928, the Academia Sinica was the first government-sponsored research institution in Chinese history and contributed greatly to economic and technological modernization. Based on archival research and using a socio-scientific framework, the study will focus on the Academia Sinica's institutional development from 1928 to 1958. Emphasis will be placed on its relation to the state and society, its contribution to nation building, its training of technocrats for government service, its role in international wartime scientific cooperation, and its changes on both sides of the Taiwan Strait after 1949. From a theoretical perspective, the study will also explore the People's Republic of China's national scientific and technology policies after 1949 as well as the interaction between scientific and nonscientific circles.

Research Grants (Category B)

Subtheme 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
27	95-B1-047 (Japan)	Joint International Research on the Typology and History of the Endangered Languages of the North Pacific Rim Osahito Mlyaoka, Professor, Kyoto University (and 12 associates)	9,000,000*
28	95-B1-051 (Japan)	Joint International Research on Guilds of Blind Buddhist Priests: A Study of the Cultural Differences and Correspondences in the Rituals and Folklore of Blind Priests in Japan and Korea Akiko Nagai, Lecturer, Fukuoka Women's University (and 2 associates)	3,800,000*
29	95-B1-066 (Japan)	An Investigation into the Past, Present, and Future of the <i>Nha Nhat</i> Court Music of Vietnam Yoshihiko Tokumaru, Professor, Ochanomizu University (and 13 associates)	5,000,000
30	95-B1-068 (Japan)	Kyoto's Traditional Town Houses: Their Residents and Craftsmen, Traditions and Future Mamoru Tohiguchi, Assistant Professor, Kyoto University (and 24 associates)	4,500,000
31	95-B1-074 (Japan)	An Anthropological Study of the Role of Indigenous Medical Care in a Time of Sociocultural Change in Vietnam Akemi Itagaki, Lecturer, Yokohama City University (and 6 associates)	6,800,000*
32	95-B1-083 (Japan)	Research on Creation of a Model for Coexistence of Human Beings, the Natural Environment, and the Angkor Monuments of Cambodia Shinji Tsukawaki, Assistant Professor, Kanazawa University (and 12 associates)	5,700,000*
33	95-B1-096 (Japan)	A Transcultural Study of Ethical Orientations in the Asia-Pacific Region: The Magnitude of the AIDS Epidemic and Community Acceptance of People with HIV Gen Oi, Professor, University of Tokyo (and 6 associates)	3,000,000
34	95-B1-117 (Japan)	Culture and Democracy in Asian Societies: Toward a New Perspective for Intercultural Coexistence Kageaki Kajiwara, Professor, Hokkaido University (and 11 associates)	5,700,000*
35	95-B1-122 (Japan)	A Japanese-Chinese Collaborative Study of the Characteristics of High-Density Residential Space, Transformation of the Townscape, and a Method of Townscape Conservation and Reconstruction in Southern China Kunitaro Onishi, Visiting Professor, Kyoto College of Art (and 19 associates)	6,500,000*

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Subtheme 2: Proposals for a New Social System—Building a Civil Society

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
36 (Sri Lanka)	95-B2-002 The Socioeconomic Role of Private-Sector Nonprofit Organizations in Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka: A Comparative Study Lalith Shanaka De Silva, Professor, University of Colombo (and 3 associates)	2,200,000
37 (Japan)	95-B2-036 The Role of Antimonopoly Law in Building a Market Economy Based on an Independent Civil Society Masahiro Murakami, Professor, Yokohama National University (and 9 associates)	6,000,000*
38 (Japan)	95-B2-037 Building a New Society Through Local Initiatives: Globalization of Local Society Yuzo Yabuno, Professor, Kyushu University (and 5 associates)	2,400,000
39 (Japan)	95-B2-038 A Comparative Study of a Planning System to Promote Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning Hisashi Kubota, Associate Professor, Saitama University (and 9 associates)	3,000,000
40 (Nigeria)	95-B2-045 Disarming of Ethnic Guerrillas, Power Sharing, and the Transition to Democracy in Africa J. Bayo Adekanye, Researcher, International Peace Research Institute (and 4 associates)	8,000,000*
41 (Korea)	95-B2-051 A Study of the Lives and Ethnicity Reproduction Processes of Korean Communities in Japan Lee Chon Koo, Assistant Professor, Sung Kong Hoe University (and 2 associates)	3,000,000*
42 (Japan)	95-B2-060 A Study of Involuntary Resettlement Issues Caused by Japanese-Funded Development Projects Overseas Yoshinori Murai, Professor, Sophia University (and 16 associates)	4,800,000
43 (Japan)	95-B2-077 Child Abuse in Malaysia and Japan: Characteristics of the Problem and Strategies for Prevention Tomohiko Hirooka, Executive Director, Center for Child Abuse Prevention (and 11 associates)	2,800,000
44 (Japan)	95-B2-089 A Psychosociological Study of the Process of Psychological and Social Reconstruction After the Great Hanshin Earthquake Tomohide Atsumi, Assistant Professor, Kobe University (and 4 associates)	3,000,000
45 (Korea)	95-B2-109 Joint International Research on the Role of Human Rights Activities in Social Development in the Asia-Pacific Region Kim Donghoon, Professor, Ryukoku University (and 16 associates)	4,800,000*

Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
46	95-B3-006 (China)	Restoration of the Giant Panda's Ecosystem, Jeopardized by Logging Pan Wenshi, Professor, Beijing University (and 7 associates)	5,000,000*
47	95-B3-031 (Japan)	Investigation of Research Activities on the Radiological Consequences of Chernobyl in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine After the Collapse of the Soviet Union Tetsuji Imanaka, Research Assistant, Kyoto University (and 1 associate)	2,000,000
48	95-B3-042 (Japan)	A Comprehensive Social-Impact Assessment of MOX Use in Light Water Reactors Jinzaburo Takagi, Executive Director, Citizens' Nuclear Information Center (and 6 associates)	6,000,000*
49	95-B3-097 (Japan)	Joint International Research on Root-System Management for LISA High-Yield Rice Production in the Pan-Pacific Region Shigenori Morita, Associate Professor, University of Tokyo (and 6 associates)	7,000,000*
50	95-B3-115 (Japan)	Participatory Approaches to Improving Vietnamese Farmers' Working Conditions and Quality of Life Tsuyoshi Kawakami, Senior Researcher, Institute for Labor Science (and 10 associates)	4,000,000*
51	95-B3-122 (Japan)	Empirical Research on the Creation of Sustainable Agriculture in Asia Through a Multilevel System of Local Production and Consumption of Crops Susumu Nagano, Professor, Saga University (and 8 associates)	5,200,000*
52	95-B3-138 (Japan)	Investigation of the Mechanism of Animal Extinction in the Cenozoic Era by Means of Anatomical and DNA Analysis of Frozen Mammoth Tissue Excavated from Permafrost Naoki Suzuki, Lecturer, Jikei University School of Medicine (and 4 associates)	3,000,000
53	95-B3-160 (U.S.A.)	Farmers and Researchers Working Together: Promoting Local Collaboration in Ecological Agricultural Research Marcia Ishii, Project Director, Save the Children (and 15 associates)	3,600,000
54	95-B3-165 (Japan)	An Alliance for Protection of the Environment in East Asia: Socio-Scientific Research Based on Analysis of the Social System and Cost-Benefit Calculation of Technology Transfer Jusen Asuka, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo (and 5 associates)	2,500,000

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Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
55	95-B3-117 (U.S.A.) HIV, Contaminated Blood, and Conflict: A Comparative Study Ronald Bayer, Professor, Columbia University (and 18 associates)	<i>8,100,000*</i>
56	95-B3-159 (Brazil) Introducing an Appropriate Technology to Treat Incomplete Abortion in Fortaleza, Northeast Brazil: A Multidisciplinary Evaluation Walter Vitor Correa Fonseca, Director, Institute of Women's and Children's Health (and 3 associates)	<i>3,600,000</i>

*Denotes funding for two years of research.

Research Grants (Category B)

27 *Joint International Research on the Typology and History of the Endangered Languages of the North Pacific Rim*

Osahito Miyaoka

The North Pacific rim is a region of unparalleled linguistic diversity, both typological and formative. It is therefore probable that sufficient knowledge of the indigenous languages of the region would contribute to the scientific understanding of general problems associated with language typology and formation. Such knowledge would also benefit the documentation of the region's linguistic and cultural history.

Although linguistically fertile, the North Pacific rim lacks reliable documentation of most of its indigenous tongues, and no joint international research addressing the entire continuum of languages has ever been undertaken. Moreover, the rapidly changing political, social, and cultural environment in recent years has brought the languages of the region's indigenous peoples to the brink of extinction. It is thus vital that these languages are at least documented, and this joint international research project including Japanese, North American, and Russian researchers will begin studying the languages of the North Pacific rim to establish a base from which further projects can be launched.

28 *Joint International Research on Guilds of Blind Buddhist Priests: A Study of the Cultural Differences and Correspondences in the Rituals and Folklore of Blind Priests in Japan and Korea*

Akiko Nagai

Biwa hoshi, blind Japanese Buddhist priests (*hoshi*) who chanted tales to the accompaniment of the lutelike *biwa*, appeared in northern Kyushu toward the end of the Heian period (794–1185) and subsequently formed a guild of blind priests (*moso*) called the Mosoza. Today this guild is under the wing of the Gensei Horyu branch of the Tendai sect of Buddhism. Korean records reveal that blind Taoist priests appeared toward the end of the Koguryo kingdom (37 B.C.–A.D. 668); they recited scriptures and conducted divination rites. Such priests are now organized in an association of blind diviners.

This joint international research project will collect documentary material for both groups and pro-

duce a visual record of their rituals. On the basis of their findings, the researchers will study the differences and correspondences in the functions of the two groups, determine their social roles, and investigate their culture and heritage.

29 *An Investigation into the Past, Present, and Future of the Nha Nhac Court Music of Vietnam*

Yoshihiko Tokumaru

In the past few decades performance of Vietnamese *nha nhac* court music, which is similar in many ways to the traditional court music of Japan and Korea, has declined dramatically and has now almost died out.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1994, aims first to document the current state of *nha nhac* performance, using video and digital audio recordings, and second to analyze writings on *nha nhac* to elucidate performance practice and reconstruct some pieces from the old repertoire. In order to link the results of this research with the future performance of *nha nhac*, the project will launch the first university-level course on *nha nhac* at the University of Hue, and will seek to revitalize *nha nhac*'s traditions through observation of and participation in the transmission of this music.

30 *Kyoto's Traditional Town Houses: Their Residents and Craftsmen, Traditions and Future*

Mamoru Tohiguchi

Inquiry into the preservation of old Kyoto town houses, known as *kyo-machiya*, and their continued habitation requires analysis of the social significance of the preservation of traditional lifestyles and their transmission to future generations.

This project aims primarily to determine the potential of traditional urban lifestyles through research into the collaboration between the residents of *kyo-machiya* and craftsmen who maintain the "wooden city" of Kyoto. The study will add new information to the existing body of academic knowledge, which has been concerned mainly with the form and spatial utility of *kyo-machiya*. In addition, the project will illustrate the various conflicts and difficulties entailed in maintaining a traditional Japanese lifestyle in the modern internationalized world and suggest a perspective on a future urban lifestyle not dominated by imported culture.

31 *An Anthropological Study of the Role of Indigenous Medical Care in a Time of Sociocultural Change in Vietnam*

Akemi Itagaki

Traditional medical care in Vietnam combines indigenous medicine, Chinese medicine, and the influences of Southeast Asian practices in a form of medical syncretism that is typical of the flexibility and irreducibility of Vietnamese culture that are said to be the key factors in understanding Vietnam's independence and continued existence.

This study seeks to clarify both the role of traditional medical care amid Vietnam's rapid modernization and the interaction between Vietnam's indigenous culture and foreign influences, with special emphasis on medical practices and the Vietnamese people's concept of death. This will be accomplished by field surveys and interviews to identify and study responses to recent social change, the theory and practice of medical treatment, and death-related rituals, and also by an analysis of written materials.

32 *Research on Creation of a Model for Coexistence of Human Beings, the Natural Environment, and the Angkor Monuments of Cambodia*

Shinji Tsukawaki

This research aims to elucidate conditions in the villages of Srah-Srang, Cambodia, which are surrounded by dense forest and located near the ruins of the Banteay Kdei temple, and to formulate a model for regional socioeconomic, sociocultural, and socionatural development that facilitates appropriate interaction to improve the social welfare of the village inhabitants, preserve their historic and cultural heritage, and conserve the surrounding natural environment. Participation of the villagers is the key to the success of the project, which encompasses efforts to conserve cultural heritage and traditions, create a new style of tourism, develop human resources, and tap local residents' traditional wisdom.

33 *A Transcultural Study of Ethical Orientations in the Asia-Pacific Region: The Magnitude of the AIDS Epidemic and Community Acceptance of People with HIV*

Gen Oi

The smooth implementation of international health services presupposes a full appreciation of regional

ethical sentiment. This study builds on an earlier study that surveyed and analyzed the ethical attitudes of public health professionals in eight countries in Asia and the Pacific with regard to such issues as prior consent and the prevention of discrimination against people with HIV in the hypothetical context of the Phase III AIDS vaccination trial. One of the salient aspects of the previous study was its disclosure of an apparent correlation between the magnitude of the AIDS epidemic in a given region and public tolerance for people with HIV there. The current study aims to verify this correlation through investigation of Thai communities having both high and low incidences of HIV infection.

34 *Culture and Democracy in Asian Societies: Toward a New Perspective for Intercultural Coexistence*

Kageaki Kajiwara

The realization of democracy in its fullest sense, despite cultural differences and competing regional interests, has become a global issue of the utmost urgency. Attention should also be paid, however, to the establishment of democracy as an appropriate intercultural system capable of transcending national and cultural boundaries, since the imposition of a Western model is unlikely to work in most non-Western societies.

This joint international research project aims to elucidate the problems pertaining to culture and democracy in Asia today through bibliographical surveys and fieldwork conducted in Hong Kong, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand by an international team including indigenous scholars. The project will focus on Asia's emerging urban middle class in an effort to shed light on democratic discourse and practices throughout the region. The results will be used to clarify the current status of democracy in each country and to help determine a viable method for establishing democracy as an intercultural system.

35 *A Japanese-Chinese Collaborative Study of the Characteristics of High-Density Residential Space, Transformation of the Townscape, and a Method of Townscape Conservation and Reconstruction in Southern China*

Kunitaro Onishi

Amid growing awareness of the loss of identity plaguing many Asian cities, this study seeks to preserve the unique characteristics of Chinese cities into the

twenty-first century. The study will focus on the *huizhou*-style houses that are the typical dwellings in southern China. Research will be conducted on the characteristics and structural transformation of the townscape in the central district of Tunxi, in the city of Huang Shan, Anhui Province, as groundwork for a plan for conserving and reconstructing this area with an eye toward environmental improvement.

36 *The Socioeconomic Role of Private-Sector Nonprofit Organizations in Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka: A Comparative Study*

Lalith Shanaka De Silva

Recently, academic concern over the socioeconomic role of nonprofit organizations has been growing. This study will undertake a comparative, grass-roots study of private-sector nonprofit organizations in Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka and their socioeconomic role in South Asia. The study will also investigate ways in which these organizations can make efficient and meaningful contributions to civil society in Asia.

37 *The Role of Antimonopoly Law in Building a Market Economy Based on an Independent Civil Society*

Masahiro Murakami

Antimonopoly law is indispensable to the maintenance and advancement of societies based on the market principle and is closely linked to the fundamental characteristics of a country's civil society. This study will compare the content and application of antimonopoly law in the United States, Europe, and Japan while considering the differences among these civil societies. The study will also examine the way in which market economies should be regulated by law and formulate a proposal for a new social system in which members of civil society can take part in the policy-making process. The study will encompass deregulation, consumers' rights, the relationship between government and private enterprise, the public's right to know, and transparency of the policy-making process.

38 *Building a New Society Through Local Initiatives: Globalization of Local Society*

Yuzo Yabuno

The social-science paradigm is now undergoing a shift away from Europe and the nation-state toward Asia

and local society, a development that has given rise to the age of the Asia-Pacific region and the local community. As a consequence many Japanese local governments' internationalization policies focus on Asia, a trend that this study aims to analyze. The project will also study the extent to which an internationalization policy aimed at Asia is conducive to civic life oriented toward globalization in the twenty-first century. The study will target the internationalization policies of local governments in Japan and their counterparts in other countries of Northeast and South-east Asia.

39 *A Comparative Study of a Planning System to Promote Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning*

Hisashi Kubota

Citizen participation in transportation planning in Japan has long been viewed in terms of conflict between government administration and the civic sector. As Japanese society has matured and the content of transportation planning has changed, however, collaboration between the authorities and citizens has come under consideration.

This study aims to examine the possibility of such participation and the attendant issues. In particular, the study will focus on the issues of a legal system guaranteeing citizen participation and institutions and mechanisms supporting such participation. Information on developed Western nations and progressive cities in Japan will be collected, with emphasis on the issues of institutions, planning, and awareness of citizen participation.

40 *Disarming of Ethnic Guerrillas, Power Sharing, and the Transition to Democracy in Africa*

J. 'Bayo Adekanye

As cases in Africa, Eastern Europe, and the Commonwealth of Independent States suggest, ethnic conflict has not diminished in recent years. This study will analyze the problems of managing ethnic conflicts at the point of their transition from war to peace, especially in a period of change from authoritarian rule to democratic governance.

Research will focus in particular on the links between the tasks of disarming ethnic guerrillas and establishing power sharing with other structural and constitutional mechanisms for achieving accommodation and peace settlements and the forging of

understanding and coexistence among major conflict groups. Case studies will be conducted on four African countries: Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Africa, and Uganda.

41 *A Study of the Lives and Ethnicity Reproduction Processes of Korean Communities in Japan*

Lee Chon Koo

This empirical study aims to gain a better understanding of Korean communities in Japan, with emphasis on employment, work habits, local social networks, and child rearing and education. In particular, the study will seek to determine how conditions differ among generations by analyzing both permanent residents who arrived in Japan before World War II and newcomers (including illegal aliens) who arrived in the late 1980s seeking to take advantage of the higher wages available in Japan.

The project represents an attempt to understand changes in ethnic identity from a sociological perspective. In addition to collecting statistical data that reveal the overall structure of Korean communities in Japan, the researcher will conduct case studies to gather qualitative information.

42 *A Study of Involuntary Resettlement Issues Caused by Japanese-Funded Development Projects Overseas*

Yoshinori Murai

Japan's official development assistance, the largest in the world for the past four years, has prompted large-scale development in the fast-growing economies of Southeast Asia, with investment centered on infrastructure in line with these countries' industrial policies. While much has been made of the impressive results achieved by Japan's ODA, it has also been criticized for exacerbating environmental destruction, resource depletion, income disparities, and other structural problems. One such problem is involuntary resettlement, a human rights issue, in which the views of the displaced tend to be ignored in the headlong rush for economic growth through industrialization and are largely unknown to the aid donor.

This study aims to shed light on the issue through ascertaining accurate figures for involuntary resettlement brought about through ODA activities and seeks to develop an alternative model of development that takes into consideration the views of the local populace.

43 *Child Abuse in Malaysia and Japan: Characteristics of the Problem and Strategies for Prevention*

Tomohiko Hirooka

Child abuse, which has been the focus of growing attention in Japan, is a problem that needs to be addressed through a multidisciplinary approach encompassing the medical, legal, and social welfare systems. Owing to the complex nature of the problem, however, few organizations are capable of providing appropriate services at present.

This study aims to identify the significant factors involved in child abuse through intensive case analysis, multiple regression analysis, and comparative studies undertaken in cooperation with Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect, a Malaysian nonprofit organization. Based on the results of this research, strategies for preventing child abuse will be formulated and an appropriate crisis-intervention program developed. The issue of child abuse will also be considered as a phenomenon related to the transition from an old social system to a new one, not as an inevitable product of modernization.

44 *A Psychosociological Study of the Process of Psychological and Social Reconstruction After the Great Hanshin Earthquake*

Tomohide Atsumi

This longitudinal study investigates, from the perspectives of psychology and sociology, the impact of the January 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake on individuals and on society at large and the reconstruction process in each case. The results will be used to formulate proposals for the creation of a civil society in which both individuals and society are effectively supported during and after disasters.

The project will comprise three elements: field study and participatory observation with regard to the psychological effects of the earthquake, with special emphasis on disaster-related stress; examination of the disaster's impact on society through investigation of the changes seen in volunteer activities and the ad hoc organizations that emerged in shelters; and investigation of the ways in which people attempt to make sense of a disaster through an analysis of TV reports on volunteers and mental-health issues. Practical proposals relevant to civil society in the future will then be formulated for psychological and social reconstruction following disasters.

45 *Joint International Research on the Role of Human Rights Activities in Social Development in the Asia-Pacific Region*

Kim Donghoon

The establishment of a firm concept of human rights is a critical factor in promoting social development and supporting the formation of civil society in the Asia-Pacific region. Many nations in the region, however, have been compelled by the international environment to build nation-states quickly through the adoption of modern systems of production and other modern social institutions. This has resulted in lack of understanding and acceptance of the concept of human rights.

This joint international research project aims to clarify the relationship between social development and the establishment of a concept of human rights at the theoretical level and to determine how the human rights activities of nongovernmental organizations have contributed to the establishment of such a concept. The findings will be used to help identify the future role of human rights activities in social development.

46 *Restoration of the Giant Panda's Ecosystem, Jeopardized by Logging*

Pan Wenshi

The destruction of the habitat of the giant panda is causing both a drop in numbers and a decrease in genetic diversity. According to information from the Chinese Forestry Ministry, half the giant panda's habitat has been destroyed in the last 10 years, with logging activities considered the direct cause.

To enable the giant panda and mountain agriculture to coexist, this project will determine how the giant panda's ecosystem can be restored to normality and will develop an agri-forest at the interface between the giant panda's forest ecosystem and the human alpine agriculture ecosystem. This agri-forest should integrate giant-panda conservation with improvement of the living conditions of the local human population.

47 *Investigation of Research Activities on the Radiological Consequences of Chernobyl in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine After the Collapse of the Soviet Union*

Tetsuji Imanaka

Since the Soviet Union's collapse at the end of 1991, research into the radiological consequences of the

1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident has continued independently in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. Very little is known about these activities, however, owing to social disorder and economic difficulties in the wake of the Soviet Union's fall.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1993, seeks to shed light on these research activities and the systems that support them through visits to scientific institutes and government authorities in each country. An analysis will also be undertaken regarding the impact of recent social changes on researchers and their activities.

48 *A Comprehensive Social-Impact Assessment of MOX Use in Light Water Reactors*

Jinzaburo Takagi

This study seeks to formulate a comprehensive assessment of the social impact of plutonium-uranium mixed oxide fuel (MOX) used in light water reactors, with special emphasis on nuclear proliferation, safety, waste disposal, the economy, and necessary social institutions. The researcher's long experience in international collaboration and original assessment methodology will serve as the basis for an up-to-date evaluation of the impact of Japan's plutonium program on global safety and security, which will be used in formulating a proposal for a sound energy policy.

49 *Joint International Research on Roof-System Management for LISA High-Yield Rice Production in the Pan-Pacific Region*

Shigenori Morita

Current agricultural practices in many developed countries require a high input of energy for crop production. Both for environmental reasons and in view of the rapidly growing population, advocates of low-input sustainable agriculture (LISA) are promoting the study of root systems to optimize the ratio between energy expenditure and crop production.

This study seeks to promote the establishment of LISA high-yield rice production in the pan-Pacific region by undertaking research into the development and management of root systems, including examination of traditional and newly developed growing methods, in an effort to determine the region's best future course of action.

50 Participatory Approaches to Improving Vietnamese Farmers' Working Conditions and Quality of Life

Tsuyoshi Kawakami

Amid Vietnam's rapid modernization and shift to a market economy, the nation's farmers continue to struggle against harsh working conditions and a poor quality of life. This research aims to promote the development and diffusion of techniques for improving Vietnamese farmers' working conditions and quality of life and, in so doing, create a new model of village self-reliance for the twenty-first century.

The project will begin with interviews aimed at assessing current conditions and identifying examples of good working and living conditions. These positive examples will be classified and analyzed to identify areas for further improvement, after which participatory training programs will be developed to promote the diffusion of new working and living techniques by the farmers themselves.

51 Empirical Research on the Creation of Sustainable Agriculture in Asia Through a Multilevel System of Local Production and Consumption of Crops

Susumu Nagano

This research aims to create a primary system of local production and consumption of crops in Saga City, Japan, by forming links between consumer and agricultural cooperatives encompassing various approaches to agricultural self-reliance, such as natural and organic agriculture, morning markets, home vegetable gardens, and municipal and tourist farms. This system will then be compared with similar systems in other Asian cities to determine its potential for application in other areas. Based on these findings, researchers throughout Asia will be enlisted in an effort to link secondary systems of local production and consumption in individual cities with systems at the provincial and national levels, with the ultimate aim of creating a system encompassing all of Asia.

52 Investigation of the Mechanism of Animal Extinction in the Cenozoic Era by Means of Anatomical and DNA Analysis of Frozen Mammoth Tissue Excavated from Permafrost

Naoki Suzuki

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1994, aims to investigate the physiological and functional changes

that occurred in the woolly mammoth prior to its extinction some 10,000 years ago in order to formulate methods of preventing the extinction of the human species in the wake of future environmental upheavals. Last year the woolly mammoth's extinction was investigated by means of anatomical and biochemical analyses of a specimen excavated from permafrost in northern Siberia.

This year two specimens, said to be the most fully preserved ever discovered, will be analyzed using a method of extracting cells from frozen tissue developed by the researchers, and a pathological database will be created to enable quantitative investigation of the condition of cells and nuclei that have been frozen for long periods. DNA will be analyzed in an attempt to pinpoint changes indicating physiological or functional abnormalities.

53 Farmers and Researchers Working Together: Promoting Local Collaboration in Ecological Agricultural Research

Marcia Ishii

This research project will develop an ecological approach to pest control in marginal highland agricultural areas by conducting participatory research in farmers' fields. The project will address institutional constraints on the development of ecologically and economically sustainable agriculture by fostering partnerships between local development organizations and research institutions in Thailand. The project will also test the hypothesis that farmers, nongovernmental organizations, grass-roots groups, government agencies, and academic researchers can overcome traditional barriers to cooperation by establishing the grounds for sustainable sharing of skills, knowledge, and resources. The project will lead to environmental rehabilitation, farmer empowerment, critical thinking and sharing, and applied scientific thinking for and by rural people.

54 An Alliance for Protection of the Environment in East Asia: Socio-Scientific Research Based on Analysis of the Social System and Cost-Benefit Calculation of Technology Transfer

Justen Asuka

Environmental degradation in China represents an extremely serious issue for the entire world in terms of its effect on food production, energy consumption, and cross-border pollution. Improving the situation

requires the immediate transfer of environmental-protection technology. Such transfers are being hindered, however, by lack of financial support, insufficient understanding of the local situation, and the absence of any real assessment of the economics of technology transfer.

Aimed at clarifying the options for enhancing regional cooperation, this project will analyze the way in which China's current social system has been causing environmental degradation and examine the potential for transferring the technology that enabled Japan to solve the serious air-pollution problem it faced in the 1960s. The project will then undertake a cost-benefit calculation of the transfer of desulfurization technology from Japan to China.

**55 *HIV, Contaminated Blood, and Conflict:
A Comparative Study***

Ronald Bayer

This project will undertake an international, interdisciplinary, collaborative study of the ways in which industrialized democracies have responded to the medical tragedy of AIDS-contaminated blood. The focus will be on Canada, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. For each of these countries an in-depth account will be commissioned that will trace the history of the way in which awareness of HIV was translated into public-health efforts to secure a safe blood supply, the extent to which knowledge of the risk of HIV infection was obtained from other countries, and the social-welfare and legal response to people who contracted AIDS as a result of transfusions or the use of anticoagulants. Special attention will be devoted to the role of law, litigation, and public policy in shaping the responses of the target countries. Supplementary studies of Britain, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland will also be undertaken. Finally, analytic studies based on empirical core studies will be prepared from the perspectives of sociology, law, politics, economics, and public policy.

56 *Introducing an Appropriate Technology to Treat Incomplete Abortion in Fortaleza, Northeast Brazil: A Multidisciplinary Evaluation*

Walter Vitor Correa Fonseca

Every year an estimated 30 million to 35 million induced abortions take place worldwide. About half of these are illegal and can lead to appalling compli-

cations, even maternal death. In developing countries the hospital treatment of incomplete abortion, which often results from illegal abortions, drains scarce health-care resources. Thus, finding an effective way to manage resource use and reduce the cost associated with the treatment of incomplete abortion is an urgent requirement in developing countries, and is a particularly pressing need in the area of this research project, Fortaleza, in northeast Brazil, where the two main maternity hospitals perform at least 300 induced abortions a month. This study adopts a multidisciplinary approach to identify the appropriate mechanisms of technology transfer to deal with this issue.

Programs Related to Citizen Activities

OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation awards grants under two programs related to citizen activities, the Grant Program for Citizen Activities and the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment." The immediate aim of the former program is to support activities that address current social issues or problems, while that of the latter is to promote long-term citizen-based research focusing on the local environment. The ultimate goal of both programs is to encourage the self-renewal of society by engaging individuals and society in grass-roots activities and helping citizen activities become established in local communities.

GRANT PROGRAM FOR CITIZEN ACTIVITIES

The primary objective of this program is to help citizens develop autonomy by addressing issues through grass-roots activities of local communities and individuals. Priority is given to projects with far-reaching potential. Grants are awarded for projects that do the following:

- Explore or propose new approaches to the environment and development
- Address new methods of increasing the independence of the disabled or the elderly
- Propose new directions for Japanese society based on experience in assisting and cooperating with people in developing countries
- Seek to revitalize local communities by focusing on their problems
- Offer assistance to immigrants and the socially disadvantaged
- Support and promote citizen activities in general in a practical and concrete manner

A total of 86 applications were received during the first application period of fiscal 1995, April 1 through June 20. These were screened in July and August, and at the seventy-fifth Board of Directors' meeting, in September, 10 projects totaling ¥15.1 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in November. In the second application period, October 15 through December 15, a total of 135 applications were received. They were screened in January and February 1996, and at the seventy-sixth Board of Directors' meeting, in March, 10 projects totaling ¥17.7 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in April. Screening was conducted by a six-member selection committee chaired by Yasuo Harima.

CITIZEN RESEARCH CONTEST

The Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" promotes long-term research closely related to the local community. Priority is given to research projects that concentrate on the community environment and are implemented by teams in which local citizens take the initiative. Projects should also take a broad view of the environment, and the themes, suggested by issues encountered in daily life, should lead team members to observe their local community and reflect on their society. Applications are publicly solicited every other year.

Fiscal 1995 saw the completion of the sixth contest. Of the seven teams selected for two-year main research project grants beginning in April 1993, one received the most outstanding research award and two received outstanding research awards. In connection with the seventh contest, the six teams selected for main research project grants beginning in April 1995 presented progress reports at a symposium on February 24, 1996.

Activities of the Grant Program for Citizen Activities (First Period)

OVERVIEW

Applications for citizen activity grants for the first period of fiscal 1995 were publicly solicited from April 1 through June 20. The 86 applications received represented a drop from the 117 applications received in the same period of fiscal 1994, in large part because of fewer applications from Tokyo, traditionally the single greatest source. Nevertheless, over half the applicants (44) were based in the Kanto region, centered on Tokyo and Yokohama. The disruption caused by the Great Hanshin Earthquake of January 1995 is believed to have been another factor behind the reduction. Although fewer applications were received from other areas, as well, there was a fairly even regional spread.

In terms of content, there was a decrease in the number of applications focusing on environmental preservation and ecology, such welfare-related activities as care for the elderly and independent living for people with disabilities, community development, and support and cooperation for overseas activities. Meanwhile, there were a considerable number of applications related to human rights (12), children and education (11), and support for citizen activities (8), issues that have attracted increasing interest in recent years. This shift in priorities probably reflects the gradual establishment of systems for funding activities in the former areas. There were also several applications for activities related to the Great Hanshin Earthquake.

SCREENING AND SELECTION

From late June to late July the members of the selection committee individually assessed the applications, then met in early August to make their selection. Lengthy, animated debates developed as members brought to their deliberations the same ardor as shown by the applicants. Some of the proposals were worthwhile but strongly colored by personal concerns, which led to intense discussion of whether they were appropriate for Foundation funding. In the end, 10 projects were approved for grants totaling ¥15.1 million. In making its selection the committee sought to strike a balance, considering not just the quality and feasibility of the various proposals but also such factors as region, field, and timeliness.

Most of the projects selected enthusiastically address an issue from a new angle or in response to a new situation while retaining a grass-roots character. Based on an open-ended approach, they show great promise for ongoing expansion in terms of both region and field.

YASUO HARIMA
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

Report for Fiscal 1995 ☉

Grant Program for Citizen Activities (First Period)

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	95-K-025 Report on the Activities of the Japan Chernobyl Joint Foundation Minoru Kamata, Director, Japan Chernobyl Joint Foundation (and 27 associates)	1,600,000
2	95-K-033 Survey and Workshop to Improve Training and Awareness of Volunteer Coordinators Tomikazu Yamazaki, Deputy Director, Setagaya Volunteer Association (and 8 associates)	1,800,000
3	95-K-034 Relief and Support System for Women Subjected to Human Rights Violations: Toward the Construction of Shelters Keiko Kondo, Director, Women's Space "On" (and 7 associates)	1,500,000
4	95-K-050 Formulation of a Community Care Plan by Residents Yasuko Kinoshita, Head, Institute of Hino Regional Care (and 10 associates)	1,800,000
5	95-K-056 Creating a "Free Space" for Teens Tamao Yonemoto, Teacher, Kousei Gakuen Women's High School (and 18 associates)	1,000,000
6	95-K-057 Achieving Harmony Between Urban Agriculture and a Riparian Ecosystem in <i>Yato</i> Hiroko Fujita, Manager, Onda no Yato Fan Club (and 11 associates)	2,000,000
7	95-K-062 Changing the Face of Africa and Japan: Using Women's Initiative to Build Better Communities Yoko Ozeki, Secretary General, Africa-Japan Forum (and 12 associates)	2,000,000
8	95-K-066 Counseling Services to Support Independent Living and Property Management by the Elderly Yuji Tamagawa, Representative, Kyoto Silver Ring (and 8 associates)	1,700,000
9	95-K-068 Creating a Regional Network to Address Women's Problems Yukiko Ishizuki, Chief, Niigata Women's Space (and 22 associates)	1,200,000
10	95-K-073 Support for Community Building at the Takaha Temporary Housing Development in Kobe Koichi Eguchi, Chief, Kobe University Students' Earthquake Relief Corps (and 11 associates)	500,000

Grant Program for Citizen Activities

FIRST PERIOD

1 *Report on the Activities of the Japan Chernobyl Joint Foundation*

Minoru Kamata

Since 1991 the Japan Chernobyl Joint Foundation has worked in cooperation with doctors and physicists to address the problems of radioactive contamination in areas downwind of the 1986 explosion of a reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine. The global problem of nuclear-reactor accidents cannot be solved solely within the existing framework of assumptions and values. Moreover, to address the scientific issues raised by such accidents, teamwork between citizen organizations and groups of specialists is crucial and likely to become even more important in future.

This project will compile a report in plain, easily accessible language recounting the activities and achievements of the Japan Chernobyl Joint Foundation (including those carried out with the support of the Toyota Foundation) with reference to expert opinion on the scientific results achieved thus far. In addition to discussing the methods by which the foundation has enlisted the cooperation of professional groups, the significance of its work, and future issues, the report will offer suggestions concerning future citizen activities.

2 *Survey and Workshop to Improve Training and Awareness of Volunteer Coordinators*

Tomikazu Yamazaki

The role played by volunteers and nongovernmental organizations in rescue and relief efforts following the Kobe earthquake of January 1995 has led to a surge of interest in volunteer activities within Japan. At the same time, there is no denying that a variety of problems attended the Kobe efforts, many of them attributable to a shortage or absence of volunteer coordinators.

This project will conduct research to assess the current state of programs designed to enhance the effectiveness of volunteer coordinators. At the same time it aims to help raise the level of effectiveness by providing a forum for communication among coordinators and support staff from social welfare councils, NGOs, corporations, and other organizations that

promote volunteer activities and by holding discussions on the role of volunteer activities in society today. Working in cooperation with NGOs, corporations, and other organizations, the project team will also consider measures to make society more aware of the role of volunteer coordinators.

3 *Relief and Support System for Women Subjected to Human Rights Violations: Toward the Construction of Shelters*

Keiko Kondo

Women's human rights are violated in many ways at every stage of their lives. Over the past several years this situation has, if anything, worsened. Through a project conducted with the help of a fiscal 1993 grant, "Fact-Finding Survey of Violations of Women's Rights on Hokkaido: Toward the Establishment of Support and Relief of Victims," as well as day-to-day counseling activities, Women's Space "On" became acutely aware of the need for shelters where abused women can find temporary refuge and for trained staff to support their efforts to put their lives back together.

At present there is only one publicly run women's shelter on the island of Hokkaido, in the city of Sapporo. This project will study the operation of shelters in Japan and overseas to determine the kind of support system required and will begin formulating a concrete plan to establish such a system. In addition, policy-making skills will be honed to facilitate effective cooperation with relevant government agencies.

4 *Formulation of a Community Care Plan by Residents*

Yasuko Kinoshita

When the city of Hino, in metropolitan Tokyo, was deliberating a local health and welfare plan, ordinary citizens were encouraged to contribute their ideas. Yet because the residents lacked a coherent plan of their own, the proposals of the city administration were adopted virtually unaltered. At the same time, the results of a field study conducted in the aftermath of the Kobe earthquake of January 1995 left the coordinator of this project with the strong impression that multiple problems existed in the local system for providing care to the elderly and disabled, making it all the more difficult for the city to respond in emergencies. These experiences have led to the recognition that what residents require from community care is something that responds to their needs immediately, comprehensively, at all times, and without exception.

To ensure that these demands can be met, this project will work toward the creation of a system of community care with the genuine participation of residents by deliberating a draft proposal to serve as the people's own plan. In addition, it will call for the creation of a Citizens' Community Care Council to establish a new channel for citizen participation and promote the creation of a community care system as an integral facet of community improvement.

5 Creating a "Free Space" for Teens

Tamao Yonemoto

The intense competition and narrow focus on examination scores that characterize school education in Japan today have had a profound impact on this country's teenagers. All too many children fail to make the grade and end up tormented and persecuted by their peers. Feeling unwelcome and rejected at school and even at home, such children can easily take a tragically wrong turn.

This project will rely on a predominantly teenage staff to create a "free space" for young people, providing a place that teenagers can safely frequent and creating opportunities for them to meet people, share ideas, and make friends. In addition to providing a physical space, the project will set up a telephone hot line, publish a newsletter, hold workshops, and build a network among local governmental and private organs. It will also search for ways to strengthen ties between teenagers and the larger community, as by incorporating the ideas of young people in community-improvement plans and encouraging teens to participate in volunteer activities. It is hoped that such experiences will trigger a process of self-discovery and self-realization.

6 Achieving Harmony Between Urban Agriculture and a Riparian Ecosystem in Yato

Hiroko Fujita

In recent years, the Japanese government, following global trends, has called for development compatible with preservation of the natural environment. Under current laws, however, the small-scale natural ecosystems remaining within Japan's urban zones tend to fall between the cracks of Japan's highly sectionalized bureaucracy and have vanished one after another. Grass-roots activism is needed to fill these cracks. *Yato*, small valleys, have natural environments with complex ecosystems featuring woods, rice paddies, and springs.

They offer rich biodiversity together with traditional farming culture. The group conducting this project has for some time been exploring realistic ways to preserve these areas' precious riparian ecosystems. To this end it has forged a partnership among landowners, citizens, and local government and promoted environment-friendly construction, biological surveys, and rehabilitation plans within a cooperative framework.

The aim of this project is to help restore and preserve the natural environment of *yato* through field surveys, workshops, and construction controls and to communicate the results of these efforts nationwide.

7 Changing the Face of Africa and Japan: Using Women's Initiative to Build Better Communities

Yoko Ozeki

Although Japan and Africa are geographically remote and seem to have little in common, in fact they share many issues, especially the ongoing shift in population from the countryside to the cities, environmental pollution, and the problems faced by farmers and farming communities.

This project hopes to make use of the network established with the aid of fiscal 1993's grant to identify problems common to Japanese and African farming communities and to introduce Japan's system of direct farm-to-consumer sales to Africa, whose farmers enjoy little active consumer support. In addition, while learning from the methods and objectives of regional development in Africa, the project hopes to elucidate conflicts and anomalies in the industrial structure itself and investigate possibilities and prospects for a new style of community building that would make life better and more equitable for farmers. Special focus will be placed on the growth and development of the various women's groups now springing up and the role of women in regional development.

8 Counseling Services to Support Independent Living and Property Management by the Elderly

Yuji Tamagawa

The problem of legal guardianship of the elderly in Japanese society cannot be solved merely by legislative or technological initiatives. It is an issue deeply rooted in the changing lifestyles of the elderly in a society where people are living longer all the time. With an increasing number of seniors now living alone, it is essential that society provide guarantees

that their wishes and the commitments made to them be honored, above all by ensuring access to counseling services at all times. Because such problems are closely tied to individual circumstances, they cannot be addressed by public measures alone. Rather, it is necessary to create a comprehensive system sensitive to the needs of each individual by building a network of specialized counselors and those affiliated with local medical and welfare facilities that is equipped to address the problems of the elderly on a daily basis.

This project will rely on citizens' initiative to tackle these issues by conducting a fact-finding survey, facilitating the exchange of information and experiences among counseling staff in various fields, and holding a public symposium.

9 *Creating a Regional Network to Address Women's Problems*

Yukiko Ishizuki

Networking and the exchange of information among domestic and overseas women's groups has proven invaluable in solving many of the problems and concerns faced by women. In Niigata City, however, information regarding women is extremely scarce, and both the public and the private sectors have been slow to address women's issues. The size and length of Niigata Prefecture, which is traditionally divided into northern, southern, and central regions, make it especially difficult to get information to women throughout the prefecture. Computers are urgently needed to establish a more extensive network and amass important data.

This project will use computers both to gather such information and to provide that information to communities. By installing personal computers and connecting them to the Internet, the project will work to establish an effective community network across the prefecture.

10 *Support for Community Building at the Takaha Temporary Housing Development in Kobe*

Koichi Eguchi

The Great Hanshin Earthquake of January 1995 raised a broad range of issues regarding the functions of Japanese cities. It fostered an awareness that the ability to make cities less susceptible to such disasters depends even more on the creation of strong communities than on the construction of earthquake-resistant buildings. While various reconstruction and revitalization projects are moving forward rapidly in

Kobe, it is difficult to shake the impression that the disadvantaged are being neglected and ignored. A vital aspect of the process of city planning henceforth is to provide a community-based safety net to support those in danger of being left by the wayside.

This project aims to provide support and aid for the residents of the Takaha community-style temporary housing development near Kobe University while helping them build a true community of their own. It will seek the cooperation of area residents in creating the local framework necessary to achieve these goals. At the same time, it will actively seek to strengthen ties between the university and the surrounding community and explore the potential for partnership between them.

Activities of the Grant Program for Citizen Activities (Second Period)

OVERVIEW

Applications for citizen activity grants for the second period of fiscal 1995 were publicly solicited from October 15 to December 15. Although the response in the first period had been more sluggish than usual, the 135 applications received in the second period were more or less in line with past trends.

As usual, the majority of applicants (80) were based in the Kanto region. Aside from the continued dominance of this region, recently applications have tended to be fairly evenly distributed across the country, although this time, unfortunately, there were none from Hokkaido or areas along the Sea of Japan coast.

Welfare-related activities accounted for 22 proposals, environmental protection 16, community development 14, and support and cooperation for overseas activities 14. These fields have traditionally been popular. Proposals related to human rights, children and education, and support for citizen activities also stood out, attracting 15, 13, and 10 applications, respectively—an indication that citizen activities are widening in scope in response to new issues and challenges. There were also several proposals related to reconstruction in areas affected by the Great Hanshin Earthquake.

SCREENING AND SELECTION

The committee members individually assessed the applications from early January 1996 to early February, when they met to make their selections. Opinions regarding the project proposals varied widely. The wish to award grants as widely and fairly as possible led to intense and prolonged debate. In the end, 10 projects were selected for grants totaling ¥17.7 million.

The committee members used the same criteria as in the first period when screening proposals, aiming for a regionally and categorically balanced range of innovative, grass-roots projects. A number of proposals in both the first and the second period were rejected because of shortcomings in presentation or planning, although the importance of their themes was recognized. We hope that the applicants will review and revise their proposals and try again.

YASUO HARIMA
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

Grant Program for Citizen Activities (Second Period)

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
11	95-K-125 Creating a Network to Counter Arsenic Pollution in Asia Nobuyuki Hotta, Representative, Asia Arsenic Network (and 22 associates)	2,000,000
12	95-K-143 A Photographic Record of Reconstruction in Communities Struck by the Great Hanshin Earthquake Isamu Sakamoto, Director, Shinsai Kiroku Joho Center (and 11 associates)	2,000,000
13	95-K-147 A Comprehensive Record of Volunteer Activities After the Great Hanshin Earthquake Takeshi Jitsuyoshi, President, Quake Chronicle Project (and 11 associates)	2,000,000
14	95-K-157 A Post-Brisbane Plan to Advance Wetlands Conservation in Kitakyushu Tetsue Yamamoto, Director, Save Sone Wetlands (and 10 associates)	1,900,000
15	95-K-171 Creating a Network for Disabled Artists on Kyushu Izumi Saito, Chair, Miyazaki Disabled Artists' Community "Donkoya" (and 10 associates)	1,700,000
16	95-K-180 Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Sotoshu Volunteer Association Zendo Matsunaga, Chair, Sotoshu Volunteer Association (and 9 associates)	1,500,000
17	95-K-183 Turning Kofudai Reservoir into a Riparian Ecology Park Kichitaro Kawaguchi, General Secretary, Friends of Waterfront and Green in Fujishiro (and 11 associates)	1,500,000
18	95-K-195 Toward the Creation of an Asian Women's Computer Network and Database Yayori Matsui, Representative, Asia-Japan Women's Resource Center (and 10 associates)	1,500,000
19	95-K-197 Improving Health Care for the Disabled Through Networking Mitsuo Anraku, Core Member, Research Workshop on Telecommunication by the Handicapped (and 10 associates)	1,800,000
20	95-K-199 Compilation of Visual Teaching Materials Concerning Chinese Victims of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima Etsuko Nakatani, Representative, Association for the Chinese Forced Labor <i>Hibakusha</i> (and 16 associates)	1,800,000

Grant Program for Citizen Activities

SECOND PERIOD

11 *Creating a Network to Counter Arsenic Pollution in Asia*

Nobuyuki Hotta

Vigorous industrial activity in Asian developing countries has led to large-scale arsenic pollution in recent years. Despite the large number of arsenic-poisoning cases, however, both medical treatment and environmental-improvement measures are woefully inadequate. The Asia Arsenic Network was established to share with researchers and arsenic pollution-affected residents in other Asian countries the information and experience gained in the course of activities to help people suffering from arsenic poisoning in the Toroku region of Kyushu.

The urgent need for measures to treat victims and to eradicate the causes of arsenic pollution became clear in fiscal 1994, the first year this project received a grant. This year the project will focus on collecting documents on arsenic pollution, setting up a survey team of experts, and making these resources available upon request, thereby exploring ways to resolve the problem of arsenic pollution in collaboration with local residents and researchers and laying the groundwork for initiatives vis-à-vis government agencies.

12 *A Photographic Record of Reconstruction in Communities Struck by the Great Hanshin Earthquake*

Isamu Sakamoto

The Great Hanshin Earthquake of January 1995 took more than 6,000 lives. It also destroyed the foundations of many communities by robbing the residents of their livelihood, culture, and local traditions. The Shinsai Kiroku Joho Center has cooperated in relief, restoration, and reconstruction efforts, focusing on spiritual and cultural issues not easily dealt with by government or the individuals affected.

The goal of this project is to record for posterity the sustained efforts of the residents of stricken areas as they address the task of reestablishing their livelihood, rebuilding their towns, and restoring their communities and culture. Cameras at set positions will film at regular intervals the townscape, reconstruction process, and moods of residents in 14 cities and

10 towns of the stricken region with a view to compiling a visual record of the incremental changes that occur over a period of 10 years.

13 *A Comprehensive Record of Volunteer Activities After the Great Hanshin Earthquake*

Takeshi Jitsuoyoshi

To learn from the extraordinary experience of the Great Hanshin Earthquake of January 1995, it is necessary to conscientiously gather and preserve all the facts surrounding the disaster without distortion or embellishment. Indeed, if a conscious effort is not made now to preserve the truth, it will be lost forever.

This project will record volunteer activities following the quake. The project will not limit its focus to the actions of a single group in a single area but will endeavor to present a comprehensive and inclusive picture of the circumstances surrounding those who volunteered their efforts. The goal is to approach the subject as objectively as possible, recording not only the volunteers' achievements but also their blunders. The record will then be organized by category and theme, and as much as possible will be made available to the public. The hope is that this record will provide an objective, unidealized picture of volunteer activities that can serve as the basis for an ongoing and objective discourse on the role of such activities in building a better society for all.

14 *A Post-Brisbane Plan to Advance Wetlands Conservation in Kitakyushu*

Tetsue Yamamoto

Since the 1993 Kushiro meeting of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, action to conserve wetlands and tidelands within Japan has intensified. One organization in Kyushu, a region embracing a large number of wetland areas, Save Sone Wetlands has been active for some time in efforts to preserve the Sone wetlands of Kitakyushu.

Following the Brisbane Ramsar conference scheduled for March 1996, this project will hold a symposium to report on the proceedings of the conference, reaffirm the importance of wetlands, and impress on society the need to preserve wetlands. It also proposes to conduct a yearlong survey of the birds that migrate

to the Sone wetlands and a benthic survey of the wetland area itself. In the process it hopes to build a network of environmentalists in Kitakyushu.

15 *Creating a Network for Disabled Artists on Kyushu*

Izumi Saito

The art of people with disabilities has a healing effect on society as a whole and has a major impact on the status of the disabled in terms of furthering self-determination. To promote artistic and other cultural activities among the disabled, it is necessary to encourage and support individual creative endeavors and to build a network among those involved in such activities. Recent years have seen the emergence of a number of institutions and organizations created to provide this kind of assistance. On Kyushu, however, there is still no real coordination on a prefectural level. Information is hard to come by, and new developments are few and far between.

This project will visit and survey disabled individuals involved in artistic and other cultural activities and groups representing such people throughout Kyushu with a view to connecting them by means of a regional network. At the same time, the project will conduct a study of the methods of assistance and types of programs currently being carried out.

16 *Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Sotoshu Volunteer Association*

Zendo Matsunaga

Since its establishment in 1980 the Sotoshu Volunteer Association has undertaken activities in such areas as education, vocational training, and printing and publishing to aid refugees, slum dwellers, impoverished farmers, and other disadvantaged people in various Southeast Asian countries. With the help of a grant in fiscal 1993 a comprehensive report on the organization's activities during its first 15 years was compiled. This year's grant will be used to publish the report.

The report describes the organization's challenges and trial-and-error learning process as its work spread from relief for Cambodian refugees to encompass a wide range of activities in Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand. It is hoped that this account will provide useful perspectives for Japanese nongovernmental organizations and international volunteer groups as they consider their own challenges and approaches.

17 *Turning Kofudai Reservoir into a Riparian Ecology Park*

Kichifaro Kawaguchi

Surrounded by the concrete embankments so often seen in Japan, Kofudai reservoir in the town of Fujishiro, Ibaraki Prefecture, contrasts sharply with its natural surroundings. Having ascertained through a biological survey that no aquatic plants grew there, Friends of Waterfront and Green in Fujishiro introduced several species of such plants and floated a raft on the pond as a first step toward turning it into a biotope. These measures were effective in attracting birds and dragonflies to the reservoir.

This project will continue experiments designed to create a natural environment in and around the reservoir. At the same time, it will gather data regarding the reservoir's ecology, hoping eventually to use them as basic reference materials for a project to create a riparian ecology park. Concepts and designs for such a park will be studied with the help of experts, and a concrete plan will be submitted to the town for consideration.

18 *Toward the Creation of an Asian Women's Computer Network and Database*

Yayori Matsui

The Asia-Japan Women's Resource Center was founded in April 1994 as an outgrowth of the Asian Women's Association, which for many years has considered a wide range of issues facing Asian countries, including human rights, economics, development, prostitution, and peace, from women's perspectives. Building on its accumulated experience and knowledge, the center plans to use computers and computer networks to gather, organize, and make available information on grassroots campaigns that would otherwise be difficult to obtain.

This project will attempt to lay the groundwork for this undertaking by translating and organizing the information gathered thus far and by designing a system for creation of a database.

19 *Improving Health Care for the Disabled Through Networking*

Mitsuo Anraku

Most health-care facilities in Japan today remain insensitive to the special needs of people with disabilities. As a result, the disabled are often unable to take advantage of new medical technology or are forced to

undergo treatment that they do not really agree with. Acting on the proposal of group members who are themselves disabled, the Research Workshop on Telecommunication by the Handicapped has been holding on-line discussions regarding the creation of a health-care network for the disabled to facilitate the development of health care geared to their needs.

This project will continue the dialogue not only through computer networking but also by holding separate hearings and symposiums for people with different types of disabilities. The goal is to establish an effective network and provide a forum in which those directly affected can offer concrete proposals regarding health care for the disabled.

20 *Compilation of Visual Teaching Materials Concerning Chinese Victims of the Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima*

Etsuko Nakatani

During World War II Chinese were taken as forced laborers to Kake, Hiroshima Prefecture, to work on the construction of the Yasuno power plant. It has only recently come to light that some of these forced laborers were victims of the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima. As the issue of Chinese nationals affected by the bomb has attracted attention, residents of the area have taken increasing interest in the plight of these people.

This project will compile visual teaching materials, such as videos, illustrated maps, and storytelling picture panels, with the objective of educating young people about this problem in easily accessible terms. It is hoped that as a result of the continued use of these materials in schools and elsewhere, the Japanese will come to a better understanding of their country's historical role in East Asia.

Activities of the Sixth Citizen Research Contest

On July 22, 1995, representatives of the seven teams in the sixth Citizen Research Contest that had received main research project grants met to present the findings of their projects. The next day the selection committee chose one of the teams for the most outstanding research award and two others for outstanding research awards. The selection process and three-year course of the contest are reviewed below.

The Foundation received 65 applications for the sixth contest between October 1991 and January 1992. Fifteen teams were awarded grants for preliminary studies to be carried out from April to December 1992. In March 1993 seven teams received grants for two-year main research projects to be implemented from April that year to March 1995. At the end of May 1995 they submitted their final reports to the Foundation.

A noteworthy feature of the selection process for this contest was that members of the selection committee interviewed members of the teams on their home ground during both the preliminary-study and the main-research periods. I myself traveled the length of the island of Honshu, from Aomori Prefecture to Hiroshima Prefecture, visiting all seven of the finalist teams, after deliberately keeping my distance during the preliminary-study period to ensure impartiality. Every committee member also attended the meetings at which the teams reported on their preliminary studies and delivered progress reports on their main research projects.

The July 22 meeting at which the teams presented their findings, held at the United Nations University in Tokyo, enabled the committee members to consider candidates for the most outstanding research and outstanding research awards. Each member had already made an initial evaluation based on the teams' earlier reports, nominating one team for the most outstanding research award and two for outstanding research awards. At that point the committee had not reached a consensus. After the meeting the committee members reevaluated the projects. Their choices changed somewhat, but the committee remained split.

The next day the committee met at the Foundation's offices. There was animated debate on the pros and cons of all seven projects. Three projects were eventually selected for awards: "Cultural Properties We Choose: A Study of How People Select Things," "A Study of the Behavior and Ecology of *Gifucho* Butterflies," and "A Review and Consideration of the Contemporary Meaning of Toyoshima's Local Culture and Child-Rearing Customs." There was unanimous agreement on the selection of "Cultural Properties We Choose" for the most outstanding research award because of its potential for development into a model for future citizen-initiated and -led research, but the committee also had high praise for the other projects' level of research.

THE FUTURE OF CITIZEN RESEARCH

There has long been debate in successive selection committees regarding the contention that the citizen research contest posits an either-or, or even adversarial, relationship between certain concepts and approaches: research versus activism, the natural sciences versus the social sciences and humanities, professionalism versus amateurism. Underlying this debate, I think, is the question of how far citizen research can develop, given the existence of a scientific establishment. In the results of the sixth contest, I see signs that citizen research is broadening, albeit on quite a different plane from professional research.

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Its subjective approach is probably the main way in which citizen research differs from professional research. The original motive for undertaking professional research can be personal, but an overriding concern with personal interests implies subjectivity, and this does not sit well with the principle of scientific objectivity. Thus subjectivity is discarded. In citizen research, however, the motive is personal from beginning to end: The researcher wants to find a personally convincing answer to a question prompted by individual concern.

The theme of this contest is "Observing the Community Environment." At the heart of this proposition is the question, What does the community environment mean to *me*? And if the object of asking questions prompted by personal concerns is to obtain answers that are personally satisfying, any distinction between the natural sciences and the social sciences and humanities becomes meaningless. The border between research and activism is also blurred. Above all, whether the researchers are professional or amateur is irrelevant to the researchers themselves.

Research motivated by strong personal concern is not necessarily of purely personal interest. All the teams in the Citizen Research Contest ask personal questions on behalf of us, the public, and seek answers that will satisfy us. I think that the selection committee and many other people are coming to see the benefits of this approach. Perhaps it indicates the future direction of citizen research.

TOSHITAKA HIDAKA
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

Citizen Research Contest

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<i>Most Outstanding Research Award</i>		
1	95-6C-058 Cultural Properties We Choose: A Study of How People Select Things Shin'ya Okamoto, Representative, Study Group on Outdoor Activities	1,000,000
<i>Outstanding Research Awards</i>		
2	95-6C-037 A Study of the Behavior and Ecology of <i>Gifucho</i> Butterflies Kimio Nomaki, Representative, Tenryu Village <i>Gifucho</i> Study Group	500,000
3	95-6C-062 A Review and Consideration of the Contemporary Meaning of Toyoshima's Local Culture and Child-Rearing Customs Hidemi Sawada, Representative, Society for Reviewing Toyoshima's Local Culture	500,000

Citizen Research Contest

MOST OUTSTANDING RESEARCH AWARD

1 *Cultural Properties We Choose: A Study of How People Select Things*

Shin'ya Okamoto

This project had city dwellers in Aichi Prefecture take a fresh look at their immediate environment and select from it things that they considered important and worth remembering by registering those objects as "personal cultural properties." Their selections were then examined, analyzed, and displayed.

The objects chosen varied according to the individual's background and living environment. Through collection of disparate objects over an extended period, the team sought to identify the trends and patterns governing selection. In addition, an exhibition of "cultural property registration cards" held during the preliminary study gave participants an opportunity to discuss and compare their selections with others and to reflect on their own thinking, reconfirm their choices, and gain a new sense of their relationship with their environment.

In the course of the project more than 1,000 registration cards were filled in and collected with the cooperation of participants and other citizens. The content of these cards, which featured snapshots of the objects selected along with the finders' comments, was extremely varied, ranging from household items and recycled objects to street-corner relics of an earlier era. As the participants worked together to analyze the results, it became clear that the selection overall was characterized by the kind of nostalgia that intensifies when elements of the past have been swept away by changes in the world at large, in the community, and in people's lives. Experimental exhibitions of these materials were held on four occasions, and two illustrated maps featuring selected objects and sites were compiled and distributed, undertakings that elicited a gratifying response.

This project deserves high praise for its original analysis of the urban living environment in terms of "cultural properties"—appurtenances of industrial civilization that have taken on a special cultural value through years of use. The internal process by which individuals made their selections reflects and thus illuminates the change in consciousness that transforms civilization into culture in the modern world. The

project is to be commended for pioneering a new methodology in citizen research oriented toward observing the community environment by focusing on the individual as subject.

OUTSTANDING RESEARCH AWARDS

2 *A Study of the Behavior and Ecology of Gifucho Butterflies*

Kimio Nomaki

The coppices of Japan's farming villages, widely viewed as the only "reproduceable" ecosystems, are in danger of disappearing through neglect. By examining the behavior and ecology of the *gifucho* butterfly, regarded as an excellent indicator of environmental health, this study sought to shed light on the coppice ecosystem while searching for concrete measures to protect this endangered species.

Partly because the coppice ecosystem and the ecology of the *gifucho* are difficult for urban researchers to study on a long-term basis, traditional research methods have yielded almost no knowledge of the ecology of the *gifucho*. Using local residents to observe *gifucho* habitats, which are widely scattered around the village of Tenryu, Nagano Prefecture, the team was able to gather data over an extended period. As a result it discovered where the butterfly pupates, something never before reported. It also shed light on the larvae's diet and the delicate relationship between the vegetation of an area and the presence or absence of the butterflies.

These results are of considerable scientific significance and represent an important achievement for community-based citizen research. The virtually unprecedented structure of the team deserves special mention. Although the members, dispersed over a wide area, had no opportunity to gather under one roof, they worked as one toward the successful completion of the long-term study.

3 *A Review and Consideration of the Contemporary Meaning of Toyoshima's Local Culture and Child-Rearing Customs*

Hidemi Sawada

Toyoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, an island situated near the center of the Geiyo Islands in the Inland Sea, has an economy based on fishing and farming. The villagers of Toyoshima invented "loon fishing," an unusual technique in which the fishers made skillful use of loons' habits to locate schools of fish. Today

the island's fishing industry revolves around single-line and longline fishing, netless methods that the islanders have honed to a high degree of sophistication. About two-thirds of those engaged in the industry travel outside the prefecture to fish. Because husband and wife generally fish together, pre-kindergarten-age children live on the fishing boat with their parents. After they enter kindergarten, however, they are either cared for by their grandparents or are enrolled in a town-run child-care facility. This system of child rearing is part of the island's unique local culture.

This study had two basic goals. The first was to examine the islanders' highly refined fishing methods and paint a portrait, psychological as well as physical, of these people and their relationship with nature. The second was to shed light on the local culture and child-rearing system that have developed and endured over the years, in which the children of fishing families live apart from their parents.

In this project the subjects were also the researchers. Their own in-depth inquiries into the way the islanders have made a living, past and present, yielded much valuable information, including details regarding the lost art of loon fishing and the manner in which the islanders' sophisticated fishing techniques are passed on. The study also contrasted Toyoshima's child-rearing culture, once considered "backward," with urban child-rearing methods and found many positive aspects that merit reevaluation, particularly in relation to contemporary child-rearing issues. These findings should give the islanders cause to take pride in their own lifestyle and culture. Viewed from a broader perspective, the project is to be commended for offering a new perspective on modernization and some of the most basic issues of daily life.

Programs Related to Southeast Asia

INTERNATIONAL GRANT PROGRAM

Fiscal 1995 marked the twentieth year of the International Grant Program. Since its establishment the program has been directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries, with the exception of a brief period immediately after its initiation. This year, as usual, the program concentrated on projects on the theme "Preserving and Revitalizing Indigenous Cultures." Priority was given to research in the social sciences and humanities and other projects dealing with culture, specifically projects in the fields of preservation of old documents; local history; archaeology; documentation of traditional culture; preservation and documentation of traditional art and architecture; language research and compilation of dictionaries, especially for minority languages; compilation of encyclopedias; literary research; and research on the reconciliation of modernization and tradition.

The Foundation is placing priority on projects of the following types:

- Projects initiated and carried out by Southeast Asian researchers
- Projects initiated by universities and nongovernmental (nonprofit) organizations rather than those initiated by governments or international organizations
- Projects that offer the prospect of concrete results with a discernible social impact

There are no fixed deadlines for submitting applications. The time required for the Foundation to review an application depends on the nature of the proposed project 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.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES REGIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

SEASREP was inaugurated in fiscal 1995 after a council of several Southeast Asian researchers spent over a year considering the best way to promote Southeast Asian studies within the region. Administered in cooperation with the Japan Foundation Asia Center, the program aims to strengthen networks and promote understanding among Southeast Asian researchers in the social sciences and humanities, and thus to foster Southeast Asian studies addressing the region as a whole. SEASREP evolved from Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies, and these grants are now subsumed under the new program.

The program has two main aims: the cultivation of researchers, and joint research and other joint projects. In regard to the first, this year grants were awarded to graduate students and young researchers in the social sciences and humanities affiliated with five universities in four countries—the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, the University of Malaya in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines in the Philippines, and Thammasat University in Thailand—for projects in three subprograms: language training grants, visiting professorship grants, and M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants in Southeast Asian studies. On March 4, 1996, representatives of these five universities gathered at the University of Malaya and signed an agreement to promote exchange aimed at advancing Southeast Asian studies.

The second aim, regional collaborative research and other regional collaboration grants, is addressed through a fourth subprogram, regional collaboration grants on Southeast Asia. Indigenous researchers in Southeast Asian studies are eligible regardless of affiliation.

INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR YOUNG INDONESIAN RESEARCHERS PROGRAM

This program, inaugurated in fiscal 1987, aims to provide opportunities for free and independent research to young Indonesian researchers in the social sciences and humanities, fields that are still poorly funded. In keeping with this objective, as a rule grants are awarded to researchers under thirty-seven years of age for individual research (some exceptions are made), and grants are made available to as wide a spectrum of young researchers as possible: not only university researchers but also researchers affiliated with independent research institutions and nongovernmental organizations and journalists. For this reason, applications are publicly solicited.

Any research project whose topic falls within the scope of the program's two key themes, "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society," is eligible. Priority is given to projects that focus on the following four sub-themes: land use and ownership issues, labor issues, changes in religious attitudes, and development of urban culture. Grants may also be awarded for M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation research related to the key themes but not the four subthemes. Grants are awarded on the basis of the following five criteria: originality, the social significance of the research, the timeliness of the grant in terms of the researcher's own growth, the difficulty of obtaining funding from other sources, and the feasibility of the research project.

"KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS" TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN JAPAN

This program strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture, society, history, and other aspects of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors. To accomplish this, the program selects Southeast and South Asian literary works and books on culture, society, history, and other subjects regarded as suitable for introduction to the Japanese public, taking into consideration the views of people from the countries concerned. The Foundation awards grants to support the translation and some of the costs of publication of these works in Japanese.

"KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS" TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

This program aims to encourage mutual understanding among Japan, the countries of Southeast Asia and South Asia. To this end, it assists the translation and publication in Southeast and South Asian countries of literary works and works on the culture, society, and history of Japan and of other Southeast and South Asian countries. In addition, to make the findings of Japanese research on the region accessible to people in the countries concerned, grants are awarded under this program for the translation and publication of such findings in the relevant languages.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

Burma

Because grants cannot be made directly in Burma at present, the Foundation awards grants to Burmese researchers living abroad. This year a grant was awarded for U Htun Yee's "Socio-economic Conditions of Burmese Rural Society in the Middle Konbaung Period (1782-1846)," a project that also received a grant in fiscal 1993.

The purpose of this project is to compile and publish a computer database of palm-leaf documents on various aspects of precolonial rural Burmese society. In the first year 800 pages of documents were input and classified into the categories of religion, education, law, administration, taxes, and public works. This year additional documents from numerous

sources will be collected and input, and a database compiled. The findings of this project are expected to enhance understanding of precolonial Burmese rural society.

Cambodia

Fiscal 1995 marked the fourth year in which grants were awarded for projects in Cambodia on a regular basis. The number of grants has steadily increased, with two grants awarded in fiscal 1992, four in fiscal 1993, five in fiscal 1994, and seven in fiscal 1995. This year's grants include four for new projects, outlined below.

"Forms of Khmer Drama," led by Pich Tum Kravel, will document various genres of traditional drama, including court dance, masques, shadow plays, and puppet shows, and compile the information in book form. "Traditional Murals of the *Ream Kerti* in the Preah Keomorokot Temple" is led by Kak Chanthat. The *Ream Kerti* is the Cambodian version of the *Ramayana*. The findings of this project, too, will be published in book form.

In the project "An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces," Michel Tranet is surveying and preparing an inventory of artifacts from the Angkor period in the northern border provinces, where little investigation has taken place. Because the area is still politically volatile, it is difficult for foreign researchers to work there.

A grant to Neth Barom, vice rector of Phnom Penh University, will help the university host an international conference on Khmer studies, the first such conference to be held in Cambodia. It is expected that bringing together Cambodian and foreign researchers will contribute greatly to the development of Khmer studies.

Indonesia

Most grants this year were for continuing projects. Several grants were also awarded for publication of the findings of projects supported in past years.

Sinar Harapan Publishing House is planning to publish the findings of "Violence, Revolt, and Rebellion: A Study of the Social History of Aceh, 1942-1962," M. Isa Sulaiman's landmark study of successive waves of violence and revolt in Aceh, on Sumatra, which are analyzed both as regional power struggles and in the context of national history. The findings of E. K. M. Masinambow's project "The Use and Development of Indonesian in the Context of Ethnic Languages in Indonesia" is to be published by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Based on 1980 and 1990 census data on language use, this project was the first comprehensive analysis of the use of Indonesian and of ethnic languages. Tenas Effendy's transcription and translation of the *Nyanyi Panjang*, an oral epic of the Petalangan people of Riau, Sumatra, will be published with the help of the Jakarta office of the École française d'Extrême-Orient. This oral work has long been neglected, since Riau was overshadowed by neighboring Malacca and Minangkabau, but it provides a valuable record of popular traditions fast disappearing as development progresses. Publication of research is not yet widespread in Indonesia. It is hoped that the publication of these findings will serve as a stimulus to Foundation-supported research now underway.

Because of the large number of continuing projects, few grants for new projects were awarded. The most ambitious new project is the three-year "Pegunungan Seribu: Excavation of Holocene Epoch Sites," an archaeological survey led by Harry Truman Simanjuntak. It is important to ensure that excavation progresses smoothly so that this project can spur larger-scale surveys.

This year 845 applications for Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers were received, a drop from last year's 1,049 that may reflect a clearer understanding of the program's four subthemes. The subjects of the 55 research projects awarded grants indicate increased interest in current problems in Indonesian society. In October 1995 a workshop was held in Yogyakarta in which recipients of fiscal 1994 incentive grants reported on their research. A workshop for recipients of fiscal 1995 grants to present their research plans was held in January 1996 in Magelang.

Laos

Efforts are being made to bring the program in Laos to a new stage of development. Two avenues of research supported by fiscal 1995 grants show promise in this connection: promotion of the national language by preservation and study of old documents in Lao and by dictionary compilation and publication, and exchange activities with other countries through study tours and joint research. Efforts are also being made to open up a third field of research not represented in grants this year: cultural issues relating to ethnic minorities.

Projects connected with promotion of the national language include "Transliteration of Lao Customary Law," led by Samrith Buasisvath, and "Adaptation of the *Thao Hun-Cheuang* into Modern Prose," led by Douangdeuane Viravong. In both cases the purpose of the undertaking is to make important palm-leaf texts accessible to modern readers.

"Translation of and Research on Quy Hop Documents," led by Houmphanh Rattavong, is a joint project with Vietnamese researchers to translate diplomatic documents between Laos and Vietnam between 1618 and 1800 and elucidate the old route between the two countries. Two projects involve study trips to other countries: "A Study of Japanese Primary and Secondary Education," led by Bosengkham Vongdara, and "A Study of Malaysia's National Language Development Policies," led by Thongkham Onemanisone. The latter also concerns promotion of the national language, and it is hoped that its findings will help the Foundation define its future priorities for grant-making activities in Laos.

Malaysia

For reasons having to do with Malaysia's nation-building policies, the Foundation has supported research in all fields of the social sciences and humanities, as well as research on other Southeast Asian countries and joint projects with researchers in other Southeast Asian countries. Now that economic growth has progressed to the point where Malaysia is regarded as an industrializing country, however, it has become fairly easy for researchers to obtain funding from universities and other sources. In addition, this year saw the inauguration of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program. From now on all grants for new projects in the field of Southeast Asian studies will be subsumed under SEASREP. Accordingly, the time has come to review our grant-making activities in Malaysia.

This year no grants were awarded for new projects. The six continuing projects that received grants include two comparative studies: "Motifs, Materials, and Methods: The Philippine Influence on Sabah Indigenous Textiles and Decorative Techniques," led by Patricia Regis, and "Music Education in Schools and Institutions of Higher Education in Southeast Asia," led by Tan Sooi Beng. The latter concentrates on music education in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, and its findings will be used in formulating music curricula in Malaysian schools.

Philippines

In fiscal 1995 the selection committee focused mainly on continuing projects. International grants in the Philippines began on a regular basis in fiscal 1985. This presented the Foundation with a good opportunity to review its grant-making activities in the Philippines so far and consider new directions for the program there. Accordingly, it was decided to suspend acceptance of applications for grants for new projects and screen only applications for grants for continuing projects and projects already under consideration from the previous year. Grants were awarded for seven continuing projects and one new one.

As part of the review of grant-making activities to date, the 68 projects receiving grants through fiscal 1995 have been classified by theme to gain a sense of major trends. Of course some projects actually address more than one theme, but for convenience they have been categorized in terms of the predominant theme. The breakdown is as follows: local history (18 projects), sharing of local culture at the national level (15), understanding of Philippine society (12), Muslims in the Philippines (9), formation of the Philippine state (7), minority peoples and the natural environment (4), and comparisons with other Southeast Asian countries (3).

The program's future focus in the Philippines is still under study. While maintaining the momentum of past achievements, the Foundation is considering a shift of priorities to emphasize themes underrepresented so far, such as minority peoples and the natural environment and comparisons with other Southeast Asian countries.

Thailand

The Foundation has awarded grants in Thailand since fiscal 1977, shortly after the International Grant Program was established. Partly as a result of the increasing activities of the Thailand Research Fund and other domestic organizations, the number of applications has been dwindling over the past few years.

Only one project received a grant this year, "The Sixth International Conference on Thai Studies," led by Chawalit Putthawongs. At this conference, which will be held in Chiangmai in October 1996, eight themes will be discussed: "Globalization and the Thai Response," "Conflicts, Reactions, and Coping Strategies in Thai Society," "Manifestations of Social Issues and Changes of Culture and Development," "Traditions and Changes at Local and Regional Levels," "Women, Gender Relations, and Development in Thai Society," "Chiangmai 1296-1996: Seven Hundredth Anniversary," "Toward a New Frontier of Thai Studies," and "The State of Thai Studies: A Critical Reassessment." All these themes reflect the concerns of Thai researchers, both young and experienced, regarding their society as it faces the rapid changes accompanying a high rate of economic growth, political democratization, the globalization of culture, and the emergence of a middle class. It is hoped that this conference will suggest new perspectives for Thai studies.

Vietnam

The Foundation began grant-making activities in Vietnam in fiscal 1985, and this country now accounts for the greatest share of international grants in both number and size. The reasons include the relatively large number of researchers in Vietnam and the scarcity of research funds from other sources.

Report for Fiscal 1995

A major factor in the development of grant-making activities in Vietnam has been their expansion to include regional universities and research institutions. In fiscal 1995, for the first time, a grant was awarded for a project in Quang Ngai Province, in central Vietnam, and two grants were awarded to nongovernmental organizations. The Foundation hopes to further broaden the range of recipients.

The program's priorities in Vietnam are research on the traditional culture and history of the Viet people, Vietnam's dominant ethnic group; studies and other projects concerning ethnic minorities; and surveys and studies of contemporary social issues. Twelve of the new grants awarded this year reflect the first two priorities.

New projects on traditional culture and history include "A Dictionary of Place Names in Hue," led by Tran Thanh Tam; "The Citadel of Hue," led by Phan Thuan An; "Porcelain Wares Made in China for the Nguyen Dynasty," led by Tran Duc Anh Son; "The French Policy of Agricultural Land Concession and Rural Land Exploitation in Tonkin, 1919-1945," led by Ta Thi Thuy; and "Vietnamese Church Architecture," led by Dang Van Bai.

Projects concerning ethnic minorities include "A Study of the Housing and Traditional Weaving of the Hre People of Quang Ngai Province," led by Nguyen Ngoc Trach; "A Study of Van The Village in Thuathien Hue Province," led by Che Thi Hong Hoa; "A Pilot Study and Seminar on Training in Traditional Crafts for Unemployed Young Women in the Mountainous Areas of Northern Vietnam," led by Le Thi Nham Tuyet; "Musical Instruments of the Jarai and Bahnar Peoples," led by Dao Huy Quyen; "An International Workshop, 'The Cultural and Social Development of the Yao,'" led by Be Viet Dang; "The Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of the Ruc People," led by Vo Xuan Trang; and "Research on a New Method of Teaching for Ethnic Thai Primary School Pupils in Son La Province Using Thai as the First Language," led by Tran Lanh.

There were no new grants for projects on contemporary social issues. Although "A Short Training Course on Research Methods in History, Ethnology, and Sociology," led by Nguyen Duy Thong, does not come under the priority areas, it is considered significant for future grant-making activities in Vietnam.

SOUTH ASIA

The Foundation's grant-making activities in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) are conducted mainly under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries. The program was extended to Nepal in fiscal 1984, to Sri Lanka in fiscal 1985, and to Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan in fiscal 1990.

In fiscal 1995 grants were awarded for the translation and publication of one book in Bangladesh, one in India, five in Nepal, and four in Pakistan. Since fiscal 1993 the Foundation has supported translation and publication of Southeast Asian works in South Asian languages and vice versa. This year such projects include translation and publication of a collection of poetry by the popular Indonesian poet Rendra in Bengali, a work on press systems in the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Hindi, and a collection of essays by Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma in Urdu. It is hoped that this initiative will promote cultural exchange and understanding between Southeast Asia and South Asia, two regions with close historical ties.

Programs Related to Southeast Asia

	International Grant Program	SEASREP	Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program	"Know Our Neighbors" Programs	
				(Japan)	(Other)
	\$	\$	\$	¥	\$
Bangladesh				1,120,000 1 grant	3,200 1 grant
Burma	21,600 1 grant				
Cambodia	61,700 7 grants				
India				13,100,000 4 grants	2,000 1 grant
Indonesia	186,800 18 grants	58,320 7 grants	110,000 55 grants		23,500 2 grants
Laos	37,800 5 grants				11,300 1 grant
Malaysia	59,400 6 grants	80,420 8 grants			
Nepal					3,300 1 grant
Pakistan				2,950,000 1 grant	24,900 1 grant
Philippines	134,400 8 grants	30,400 6 grants		3,360,000 1 grant	
Thailand	33,400 1 grant	30,540 4 grants			
Vietnam	235,200 25 grants				62,100 6 grants
Total	770,300 71 grants	199,680 25 grants	110,000 55 grants	20,530,000 7 grants	130,300 13 grants

International Grant Program

OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation accepts applications for international grants year-round. A total of 362 applications for fiscal 1995 grants were received. After initial screening by program staff to check whether the proposals related to Southeast Asia and addressed the program's theme, "Preserving and Revitalizing Indigenous Cultures," 116 applications underwent further review at meetings between the program staff and selection committee members responsible for specific countries. In mid-July 78 applications were submitted to the selection committee, together with supplementary information supplied by program staff on the basis of interviews with the applicants. Screening the applications in the light of this information, the program's overall selection criteria, policy criteria for various countries, and the budgetary ceiling, the committee recommended 71 projects in eight countries for grants, which were approved at the Board of Directors' meeting in September: 1 in Burma, 7 in Cambodia, 18 in Indonesia, 5 in Laos, 6 in Malaysia, 8 in the Philippines, 1 in Thailand, and 25 in Vietnam.

TRENDS IN FISCAL 1995

In principle, the Foundation does not award grants for research conducted in Burma, but it does make grants available to Burmese researchers abroad. This year one grant was awarded. Grants for projects in Cambodia have been gradually increasing in both number and value since fiscal 1992, when they began in earnest. In keeping with that trend, this year seven projects were awarded grants.

Relatively few new projects in Indonesia received grants this year because a large number of continuing (multiyear) projects were still in progress. Several grants were also awarded this year for publication of the findings of projects supported in past years. Now that several relatively large-scale projects have been completed, grants for projects in Laos have entered a transitional phase. Of special note this year were two projects for observation and research abroad.

Grants were awarded to six continuing projects in Malaysia, but no new projects received grants. Since domestic sources of research funds are increasing, it is becoming increasingly difficult to attract applications. Continuing projects were given priority in the Philippines, as well; only one new project received a grant. In Thailand, too, only one new project received a grant. The recent establishment of large-scale foundations in Thailand whose programs tend to overlap with the International Grant Program is making it harder to attract applications in Thailand, as in Malaysia.

The 25 projects in Vietnam represented the largest number for a single country this year. Demand for research funds remains high because of the large number of researchers and the relatively few external sources of funds. Although Vietnam accounted for more grants than any other country, however, the ratio of recipients to applicants is low, a trend that is likely to continue. At present the Foundation is giving priority to research on ethnic minorities.

In view of the differing circumstances and needs in the countries targeted by the International Grant Program, the Foundation is now studying new directions for the program, including review of its theme.

YOSHLAKI ISHIZAWA
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

International Grants

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Burma</i>		
1	95-I-001 Socioeconomic Conditions of Burmese Rural Society in the Middle Konbaung Period (1782–1846) U Htun Yee, Visiting Researcher, Aichi Gakuin University	21,600
<i>Cambodia</i>		
2	95-I-002 A Comparative and Critical Study of Traditional Angkor City Planning and Modern Cambodian City Planning Vann Molyvann, President, National Supreme Council of Culture	9,000
3	95-I-003 Preservation and Revitalization of Khmer Celestial Arts Chheng Phon, Senior Adviser and Director, Khmer Institute of Culture and Vipassana	20,000
4	95-I-004 The Khmer Concept of a Capital City Nouth Narang, President, Centre for Documentation and Research on Khmer Civilization	6,600
5	95-I-005 Forms of Khmer Drama Pich Tum Kravel, General Director, Technical Division, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	5,100
6	95-I-006 Traditional Murals of the <i>Ream Kerti</i> in the Preah Keomorokot Temple Kak Chanthat, Deputy Director, National Museum of Art	4,300
7	95-I-007 An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces Michel Tranet, Undersecretary, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	6,700
8	95-I-008 An International Conference on Khmer Studies Neth Barom, Vice Rector, Phnom Penh University	10,000
<i>Indonesia</i>		
9	95-I-009 Violence, Revolt, and Rebellion: A Study of the Social History of Aceh, 1942–1962 M. Isa Sulaiman, Senior Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University	7,100
10	95-I-010 A History of the Mining Industry in Southern Sumatra, 1890–1940 Bambang Purwanto, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	1,900
11	95-I-011 The Development of Credit Institutions on Bali Ida Bagus Sidemen, Lecturer, Udayana University	1,600

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Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
12	95-I-012 Ethnic Groups and Ethnic Conflict on Sumbawa: The Case of the November 1980 Incident Ida Bagus Gde Budharta, Lecturer, Udayana University	9,000
13	95-I-013 Documentation of <i>Romusha</i> Experiences in the Special Region of Yogyakarta P.J. Suwarno, Director, Center for Indonesian History Studies and Documentation, Sanata Dharma University	5,400
14	95-I-014 The Impact of the Timber Industry on the Dayak Community in East Kalimantan Juni Thamrin, Executive Director, Akatiga Foundation	25,000
15	95-I-015 Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Bali I Gusti Ayu Rai Arnita, Director, Center for Documentation of Balinese Culture	11,200
16	95-I-016 An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture Ajip Rosidi, Writer	19,600
17	95-I-017 The Use and Development of Indonesian in the Context of Ethnic Languages in Indonesia E. K. M. Masinambow, Professor, University of Indonesia	8,800
18	95-I-018 Children of a Consumer Society: Changing Lifestyles and Identities Among the Youth of Yogyakarta Irwan Abdullah, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	3,300
19	95-I-019 Preservation of Bimanese Culture: Transliteration and Translation of Bimanese Chronicles, Texts, and Oral Traditions Helius Sjamsuddin, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung	8,100
20	95-I-020 <i>Kethoprak</i> : The Politics of the Past in Present-Day Java Budi Susanto, S. J., Director, Realino Center of Studies	3,900
21	95-I-021 Publication of <i>Nyanyi Panjang Orang Petalangan</i> Tenas Effendy, Setanggih Foundation	11,000
22	95-I-022 Sociocultural Transformation Leading to a Fishing Community in Which Social Justice and Environmental Preservation Are Possible Eymal B. Demmallino, Assistant Professor, Hasanuddin University	6,000
23	95-I-023 A Study of the <i>Subak</i> as an Indigenous Cultural, Social, and Technological System to Establish a Culturally Based Integrated Water Resources Management System Sahid Susanto, Assistant Professor, Gadjah Mada University	14,900

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
24	95-I-024 Pegunungan Seribu: Excavation of Holocene Epoch Sites Harry Truman Simanjuntak, Head, Prehistory Department, National Research Center for Archaeology	38,100
25	95-I-025 Craftsmanship on Ancient Bali: The Ninth to the Eleventh Century I Wayan Ardlka, Lecturer, Udayana University	5,300
26	95-I-026 A Biography of Selo Soemardjan Muljanto Sumardi, Executive Secretary, Foundation for Social Sciences	6,600
<i>Laos</i>		
27	95-I-027 Transliteration of Lao Customary Law Samrith Buasisvath, Adviser, Ministry of Information and Culture	7,200
28	95-I-028 Translation of and Research on Quy Hop Documents Houmphanh Rattanavong, Director, Cultural Research Department, Ministry of Information and Culture	8,000
29	95-I-029 A Study of Japanese Primary and Secondary Education Bosengkham Vongdara, Director, Institute for Educational Science Research	7,800
30	95-I-030 A Study of Malaysia's National Language Development Policies Thongkham Onemanisone, Chair, Committee for Lao National Language Development	10,000
31	95-I-031 Adaptation of the <i>Thao Hun-Cheuang</i> into Modern Prose Douangdeuane Viravong, Researcher, Sila Viravong Foundation	4,800
<i>Malaysia</i>		
32	95-I-032 Motifs, Materials, and Methods: The Philippine Influence on Sabah Indigenous Textiles and Decorative Techniques Patricia Regis, Director, Sabah Museum	10,800
33	95-I-033 Music Education in Schools and Institutions of Higher Education in Southeast Asia Tan Sooi Beng, Chair, Arts Center, Science University of Malaysia	6,100
34	95-I-034 Expressions of Islam in Malaysia Sharifah Zaleha bt. Syed Hassan, Associate Professor, National University of Malaysia	11,300
35	95-I-035 A Political Biography of Tunku Abdul Rahman Ramlah Adam, Associate Professor, University of Malaya	6,900

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Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
36	95-I-036 The Material Culture of the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia in the Context of Technological Change and Modernity Wazir J. Karim, Professor and Convenor, Science University of Malaysia	8,300
37	95-I-037 Documentation of Malay Rituals in Paddy Planting and Boat and House Construction Noraziz bin Mohd. Selat, Associate Professor, University of Malaya	16,000
<i>Philippines</i>		
38	95-I-038 Unpublished Documents of the Spanish Regime in the Philippines: Research, Transcription, Translation, and Publication Virginia B. Licuanan, Vice-Chair, National Trust for Historic and Cultural Preservation of the Philippines	31,100
39	95-I-039 Maguindanao Practices and Beliefs Esmail R. Disoma, Associate Professor, Mindanao State University	600
40	95-I-040 A Dictionary of Literary and Artistic Terms in Three Visayan Languages Erlinda K. Alburo, Associate Researcher, University of San Carlos	5,000
41	95-I-041 Oral Traditions in Bukidnon Ethnohistory: Research, Collection, Transcription, Translation, Annotation, and Publication Mardonio M. Lao, Professor, Central Mindanao University	8,300
42	95-I-042 The Alzina Manuscript: Text, Translation, and Annotation Rene B. Javellana, Lecturer, Ateneo de Manila University	52,400
43	95-I-043 A Comparative Study of Indigenous Philippine Concepts on Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan Consuelo J. Paz, Professor, University of the Philippines	18,700
44	95-I-044 The Boat-Building Technology of the Sama of Sibutu, Tawi-Tawi Maria B. L. Abrera, Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines	8,600
45	95-I-045 An Inventory of Ancestral Houses in Vigan, Ilocos Sur Fatima Alonzo Rabang, Senior Investigator, Save Vigan Ancestral Homes Association, Inc.	9,700
<i>Thailand</i>		
46	95-I-046 The Sixth International Conference on Thai Studies Chawalit Putthawongs, Vice President, Chiangmai University	33,400

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Vietnam</i>		
47	95-I-047 A Bru-Vietnamese-English Dictionary Vuong Huu Le, Head, Department of Linguistics, University of Hue	8,400
48	95-I-048 A Study of the Arts and Civilization of the Ancient Kingdom of Champa Tran Ky Phuong, Curator, Museum of Champa Sculpture, Danang	27,000
49	95-I-049 The Housing and the Decorative Arts of the Katu Ethnic Minority in Quangnam Danang Province Nguyen Nhon, Director, Quangnam-Danang Museum	10,000
50	95-I-050 A History of Vietnamese Journalism Ha Minh Duc, Dean, School of Journalism, University of Hanoi	4,200
51	95-I-051 Customary Laws and Mythological Epics of the M'ngong People Ngo Duc Thinh, Vice-Director, Institute of Folklore, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	6,600
52	95-I-052 Communal Houses (<i>Dinh</i>) of Vietnam Nguyen Van Ku, Deputy Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	21,300
53	95-I-053 The <i>Mo Vai</i> and Funeral Ceremonies of the Muong Ethnic Minority Dang Van Lung, Head, Minorities' Literature Section, Institute of Literature, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	5,300
54	95-I-054 Street Children in Vietnam Nguyen Huu Thuy, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, <i>Vietnam Social Sciences Review</i>	4,600
55	95-I-055 The Social and Environmental Impact of the Hoabinh Hydroelectric Power Plant and Solutions Nguyen Quoc Hung, Researcher, Institute of Economics, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	8,100
56	95-I-056 Changes in Toponyms and Borders of Provincial and District Administrative Units in the Song Hong Delta Nguyen Quang An, Researcher, Institute of History, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	7,600
57	95-I-057 A Study of the Cadastral Registers of Nguyen-Dynasty Vietnam Nguyen Dinh Dau, Researcher, Council of Social Sciences of Ho Chi Minh City	21,900

Report for Fiscal 1995

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
58	95-I-058 Restoration of Three Ancient <i>Cheo</i> Theater Performance Styles in Thai Binh Province Nguyen Xinh, Director Institute of Musicology, Folkdance, and Choreography	5,400
59	95-I-059 A Dictionary of Place Names in Hue Tran Thanh Tam, Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	6,500
60	95-I-060 The Citadel of Hue Phan Thuan An, Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	3,500
61	95-I-061 A Study of the Housing and Traditional Weaving of the Hre People of Quang Ngai Province Nguyen Ngoc Trach, Vice-Director, Quang Ngai Provincial Department of Culture and Information	7,500
62	95-I-062 Porcelain Wares Made in China for the Nguyen Dynasty Tran Duc Anh Son, Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	2,400
63	95-I-063 A Study of Van The Village in Thuathien Hue Province Che Thi Hong Hoa, Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	2,300
64	95-I-064 A Pilot Study and Seminar on Training in Traditional Crafts for Unemployed Young Women in the Mountainous Areas of Northern Vietnam Le Thi Nham Tuyet, Director, Research Center for Gender, Family, and Environment in Development (CGFED)	8,200
65	95-I-065 The French Policy of Agricultural Land Concession and Rural Land Exploitation in Tonkin, 1919-1945 Ta Thi Thuy, Researcher, Institute of History, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	7,600
66	95-I-066 Musical Instruments of the Jarai and Bahnar Peoples Dao Huy Quyen, Researcher, Gia Lai Provincial Department of Culture, Information, and Sports	5,600
67	95-I-067 An International Workshop, "The Cultural and Social Development of the Yao" Be Viet Dang, Director, Vietnam Ethnologists Association	15,000
68	95-I-068 Vietnamese Church Architecture Dang Van Bai, Vice Director, Preservation and Museums Department, Ministry of Culture and Information	5,100
69	95-I-069 The Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of the Ruc People Vo Xuan Trang, Researcher, Ho Chi Minh City Social Studies Research Center	6,900

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
70	95-I-070 Research on a New Method of Teaching for Ethnic Thai Primary School Pupils in Son La Province Using Thai as the First Language Tran Lanh, Assistant Director, Highland Education Development Organization (HEDO)	8,700
71	95-I-071 A Short Training Course on Research Methods in History, Ethnology, and Sociology Nguyen Duy Thong, Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	25,500

International Grants

BURMA

1 *Socioeconomic Conditions of Burmese Rural Society in the Middle Konbaung Period (1782-1846)*

U Hfun Yee

Extant historical documents from the Konbaung period (1752-1885) deal mainly with the ruling class. The few that mention rural society are palm-leaf manuscripts scattered throughout Burma. Some of these manuscripts have already been microfilmed. In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, Burmese and Japanese researchers are collecting these manuscripts, entering them in a computer database, and compiling and publishing them together with English summaries.

Some 800 pages of documents were input in the project's first year, classified into such categories as religion, education, law, administration, taxes, and public works. This year documents will be collected from an even wider range of sources and compilation begun.

CAMBODIA

2 *A Comparative and Critical Study of Traditional Angkor City Planning and Modern Cambodian City Planning*

Vann Molyvann

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is to compare the basic planning concepts

behind cities built in the ancient Angkor period—Angkor Wat, a center of religion; Ta Keo, a center of commerce; and Kompong Thom, which was home to a large foreign community—with equivalents built in modern times: Udon (religion), Phnom Penh (commerce), and Battambang (foreign community). An additional objective of the project is to promote the development of architects and civic engineers well versed in Cambodia's unique methods of city planning and to prepare textbooks and other basic literature on the subject.

Last year was devoted to the collection of documents and to site visits; this year the remaining surveys will be conducted and a book written and published.

3 *Preservation and Revitalization of Khmer Celestial Arts*

Chheng Phon

Khmer celestial arts—encompassing classical dance, theater, puppet shows, shadow dramas, and court music, as well as sacrificial rituals and popular drama—symbolize and embody the essence of Cambodian culture. Today very few teachers remain to bequeath these arts to posterity because many artists were killed in the Pol Pot era.

The objective of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is to record, study, and propagate Khmer celestial arts and train youth in traditional music and dance. The project will make video documentaries, hold research workshops, and publish educational magazines. Last year lectures were held,

workshops conducted, and performances given, and work was begun on the documentation process. This year the focus will be on performances in outlying regions and activities targeted at young people.

4 The Khmer Concept of a Capital City

Nouth Narang

All Khmer capital cities have been built in accordance with the same concept. This concept stems from Khmer cosmology, which combines original Austro-Asian cosmology and Indian influences in a belief system based on the principle that all things comprise feminine and masculine elements, with the former always dominant. This metaphysical dichotomy is expressed in the Khmer principle of *meba*, expressing the complementary qualities of water, *me*, and earth, *ba*. Despite the later influence that Hinduism had on Khmer civilization, the principle of *meba* continued to govern people's daily lives and influence every aspect of Khmer society.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is investigating the capital cities of the pre-Angkor period, Angkor, and modern Cambodia from the perspective of this belief system. Last year documents were collected. This year additional documents will be gathered and on-site surveys conducted.

5 Forms of Khmer Drama

Pich Tum Kravel

Like many other countries in Southeast Asia, Cambodia has a rich dramatic tradition, comprising such varied forms of drama as court dance, masques, shadow plays, and puppet shows. Since many performers were lost during the purges of the Pol Pot era, however, urgent efforts are needed to document and carry on this tradition. The purpose of this project is to document the history, performance methods, costumes, stage sets, and songs of Cambodian drama and to compile this information in book form.

6 Traditional Murals of the Ream Kerti in the Preah Keomorokot Temple

Kak Chanthat

On the walls of the Preah Keomorokot temple in Phnom Penh are a series of murals of the *Ream Kerti*, the Cambodian version of India's *Ramayana*. These murals form the largest such pictorial rendering anywhere in Cambodia. This project will investigate the Cambodianization of the *Ramayana*

by means of a comparative analysis of the *Ream Kerti* murals and the *Ramayana* and will also investigate the historical context and techniques of the murals.

7 An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces

Michel Tranet

While Cambodia's northern border provinces, such as Oudar Meanchey and Kompong Thom, contain numerous artifacts from the Angkor period, the area's domination by the Khmer Rouge has made it difficult for the Cambodian government and researchers to determine exactly what exists there. The urgency of such an investigation is heightened by the fact that the many Angkor relics that have been turning up illegally in Thailand in recent years are thought to have come from this area. This project will undertake field surveys to investigate the situation in the northern border provinces and will prepare an inventory of the region's Angkor relics.

8 An International Conference on Khmer Studies

Neth Barom

In recent years countries throughout Southeast Asia have been holding regular international conferences for researchers interested in making one particular country the subject of area studies. Now that political stability has put an end to the civil wars that impeded research, Cambodia too is ready to organize an international conference devoted to Khmer studies (Khmerology). This first conference will be hosted by Phnom Penh University and will be targeted at researchers from Cambodia as well as such countries as Japan, France, and the United States. Also scheduled to be invited are Cambodian scholars who fled the country to escape the previous regime or who emigrated to other countries.

INDONESIA

9 Violence, Revolt, and Rebellion: A Study of the Social History of Aceh, 1942-1962

M. Isa Sulaiman

From the Japanese invasion in 1942 to the end of the Darul Islam Rebellion in 1962 Aceh, a region at the northwestern tip of Sumatra, was marked by continued violence and rebellion sparked by power

struggles within the region and interference from external authorities (initially the Dutch colonial government and later the Indonesian government). While an analysis of the region's complex social situation is of vital importance, historical research so far has been inadequate.

In this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, a local researcher is reconstructing this period in a search for the true historical background and the factors behind the violence and rebellion, with the aim of redefining its place in the history of Aceh and Indonesia. This year research results based on the information uncovered during the first two years will be published in book form.

10 A History of the Mining Industry in Southern Sumatra, 1890-1940

Bambang Purwanto

This project is studying the history of the mining industry in southern Sumatra from 1890 (when the industry began to flourish in the region) to 1940 (when the Netherlands fell to Germany) and its impact on the region's economy and on economic conditions for local residents. Over a three-year period documents in Indonesia, the Netherlands, and Britain are being studied, with emphasis on those related to petroleum and to coal, silver, and gold mining.

It is generally held that mining industry growth greatly benefits a local economy by expanding markets, raising income, and improving the infrastructure but does not invariably improve economic opportunities for local residents. This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1993 and 1994, aims to clarify these questions and the implications of the mining industry for local economies in Indonesia. Historical documents were collected and on-site interviews conducted in the project's first year, and in the second year archival surveys were carried out in the Netherlands and Britain. This year supplementary surveys will be conducted and a final report written.

11 The Development of Credit Institutions on Bali

Ida Bagus Sidemen

On Bali there is a long-established custom of borrowing money from individuals or organizations. *Sekeba*, *banjar*, *desa*, and other traditional organizations fill the role of credit institutions, lending money at rates of interest fixed according to traditional methods. The

Dutch colonial government's establishment of financial institutions known as *desabank* and *volksbank* after the turn of the twentieth century further complicated the Balinese credit system. The system grew as the circulation of money in rural areas increased, and more and more loans were made without regard to borrowers' ability to repay them, a tendency still seen today.

By means of a historical study of the development of credit institutions on Bali from 1859 through 1937 this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1992 and 1994, will test the hypothesis that present-day Balinese customs surrounding loans are rooted in both traditional practices and colonial policies. In the project's first two years historical documents were collected. This year additional documents will be gathered and a report written.

12 Ethnic Groups and Ethnic Conflict on Sumbawa: The Case of the November 1980 Incident

Ida Bagus Gde Budhartha

The swelling population of Bali caused waves of Balinese to migrate to eastern Indonesia and Sumatra, where, in accordance with their Hindu beliefs, they built temples for agricultural rites. On Sumbawa this practice led to friction with the Sumbawanese, who are Muslim, culminating in an outbreak of ethnic violence in November 1980.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1994, is studying the social history of Balinese migrants on Sumbawa in terms of their social behavior and their relations with the Sumbawanese, with special emphasis on the ethnic conflict of November 1980.

13 Documentation of Romusha Experiences in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

P. J. Suwarno

During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia (1942-45) Indonesian laborers, called *romusha* by the Japanese, were pressed into service by the occupation forces. Despite the fact that there are still some 15,000 former *romusha* living in the special region of Yogyakarta, a history of the experiences of the *romusha* has yet to be written, and while Japanese researchers have done some impressive work in this area, no studies have been undertaken by local researchers.

In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1994, former *romusha* living in Yogyakarta are being interviewed in an effort to elucidate the process of recruitment, personal experiences during the term of

service, the role of the Indonesian government in mobilizing people, and contract conditions.

14 *The Impact of the Timber Industry on the Dayak Community in East Kalimantan*

Juni Thamrin

The development of a timber industry in East Kalimantan has had a substantial impact on the society and culture of the Dayak, an indigenous people living in the region's lush forests. This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1994, aims to examine the transformation of Dayak communities, with emphasis on traditional production patterns, labor issues, and patterns of land ownership, in an effort to uncover issues having significance for Dayak society.

During the project's first year preparatory surveys were conducted to determine the regions to be studied, and documents were collected. This year fieldwork will be undertaken and a report prepared.

15 *Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Bali*

I Gusti Ayu Rai Arnita

In a project that received a grant in fiscal 1989 the researcher's institution located *lontar*, palm-leaf manuscripts, which are an invaluable source of information on local history on the islands of Bali and Lombok. These manuscripts, covering 1,604 subjects, are in the possession of approximately 900 individuals and local governments. To prevent the manuscripts from disappearing, they need to be preserved on microfilm.

As the first step in this process, *lontar* in the collection of the Center for Documentation of Balinese Culture are being microfilmed at the Center for Scientific Documentation and Information in Jakarta. The project received grants in 1991, 1992, and 1993 and has already microfilmed 300 bundles of *lontar*. In this year 200 bundles of *lontar* will be microfilmed.

16 *An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture*

Ajip Rosidi

The aim of this project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1990, is to compile an encyclopedia of the Sundanese language and culture. Sundanese, with 25 million speakers in the Sunda region of West Java, is the second-largest ethnic language in Indonesia after Javanese. The history of Sunda itself dates from the fifth century A.D. Although Sunda has one of the

richest cultures of Indonesia, no encyclopedia of Sundanese culture has ever been compiled.

The encyclopedia will contain approximately 2,500 entries on Sundanese language, literature, performing arts, history, religion, philosophy, social customs, archaeology, economics, and politics. Selection of entries for the encyclopedia was completed in the project's first year and a midterm evaluation done in the fourth year, with all other years devoted to writing and editing.

17 *The Use and Development of Indonesian in the Context of Ethnic Languages in Indonesia*

E. K. M. Masinambow

Although there are some 250 languages in Indonesia, no attempt has yet been made to study them from a quantitative perspective. There has also been no quantitative research on use of the official national language, Indonesian. Using data on language compiled as part of national censuses undertaken in 1980 and 1990, this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1989, addresses these issues for the first time. Efforts have been made to determine the reliability of the census data, which have been subjected to computer analysis. This year work will focus on the preparation and publication of the first-ever comprehensive research report on use of the Indonesian language.

18 *Children of a Consumer Society: Changing Lifestyles and Identities Among the Youth of Yogyakarta*

Irwan Abdullah

The new lifestyles that began emerging among Indonesian youth in the 1980s are thought to be heavily influenced by consumption behavior. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is studying four different groups of young people in Yogyakarta—students, religious youth, young professionals, and laborers—and determining the relationship between individual identity and consumption patterns for each group. Interviews will again be conducted in the project's second year, with the findings scheduled to be compiled in a report.

19 *Preservation of Bimanese Culture: Transliteration and Translation of Bimanese Chronicles, Texts, and Oral Traditions*

Helius Sjamsuddin

Before the founding of the Republic of Indonesia there were three Muslim sultanates on the eastern

Indonesian island of Sumbawa: Sumbawa, Dompu, and Bima. Dompu and Bima, which had the same ethnic and linguistic heritage, together formed the so-called Bimanesse cultural sphere. After the arrival of Islam at the beginning of the seventeenth century, Dompu and Bima developed close relations with Gowa (Makassar), and chronicles known as *bo* were compiled following the pattern of the traditional Makassar-Bugis historical chronicles called *lontara*.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992, 1993, and 1994, has two aims: to collect, transliterate, annotate, and publish *bo* compiled at the old palaces of Dompu and Bima, and to collect, translate into Indonesian, and publish oral traditions preserving folklore, poems, customs, and religious lore of the common people. The first and second years of the project were devoted to the collection and translation of *bo*. The third year was dedicated to translation of the traditional poems known as *pantun*; this will be continued in the fourth year.

20 Kethoprak: The Politics of the Past in Present-Day Java

Budi Susanto, S.J.

Kethoprak is one of the most beloved genres of popular theater on Java. Since the early twentieth century it has played an important role in the political discourse of the common people as a means of expressing their political attitudes. This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1993 and 1994, aims to elucidate changes in the patterns of popular discourse on the existing power structure and the political culture dominated by the elite and to place them in the context of contemporary Indonesian society by analyzing the content of *kethoprak*. The history of *kethoprak* has been analyzed on the basis of newspaper reports and other sources, and performances in Yogyakarta have been recorded and analyzed. This year a report will be compiled and published.

21 Publication of Nyanyi Panjang Orang Petalangan

Tenas Effendy

Riau Province, an area of Sumatra facing the Malay Peninsula, is the site of the oldest Malaysian kingdom. This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1989, aims to document the *Nyanyi Panjang*, an epic that forms the oral tradi-

tion of the Petalangan people, who live in the interior of Riau. This oral work, which details the customary law, history, and stories of the Petalangan people, has been recorded on audio tape, transcribed, and compiled into a manuscript in both its original language and Indonesian. This year will see the publication of this manuscript, a rare record of a people fast disappearing amid a wave of development. Publication will be overseen by the Jakarta office of the École française d'Extrême-Orient, which was quick to recognize the project's significance.

22 Sociocultural Transformation Leading to a Fishing Community in Which Social Justice and Environmental Preservation Are Possible

Eymal B. Demmallino

Of the many developmental issues facing Indonesia, none is more urgent than that of raising the country's fishing communities from their present state of abject poverty. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, elucidates the impact of modern fishing methods as well as the traditional fishing methods that are employed to this day in the fishing villages of southern Sulawesi. Based on the findings of the study, the grant recipient, who is from one of the villages, will present a model for sociocultural transformation, offering suggestions for the equitable distribution of resources and income and the preservation of the environment to ensure sustainable economic development.

23 A Study of the Subak as an Indigenous Cultural, Social, and Technological System to Establish a Culturally-Based Integrated Water Resources Management System

Sahid Susanto

Subak, the traditional irrigated-agriculture associations on Bali, have long managed water resources with complete independence from village authorities, using methods based on the traditional Balinese belief in harmony among human beings, nature, and the gods. This situation is changing, however, in the wake of the government's introduction of modern methods of irrigation.

This project aims to elucidate the traditional concepts reflected in the *subak*, examine the impact on the *subak* of modern irrigation methods and tourism-related development, and use these findings as the

basis of a proposal for an irrigation system compatible with Bali's culture and environment.

24 *Pegunungan Seribu: Excavation of Holocene Epoch Sites*

Harry Truman Simanjuntak

Pegunungan Seribu, in Central Java, is an extremely valuable archaeological site containing artifacts from the entire period of Indonesia's prehistory. This project will conduct excavations in the region, with special emphasis on Mesolithic and Neolithic sites. Excavation will be conducted over a three-year period, which will be preceded by documentary research and site mapping. Data and artifacts obtained in the course of excavation will be analyzed and the results compiled in a report.

25 *Craftsmanship on Ancient Bali: The Ninth to the Eleventh Century*

I Wayan Ardika

Some of the most valuable sources of information on ancient Bali are the inscriptions found on copper plates and stone pillars. This project will translate into Indonesian 33 such inscriptions written in Balinese, dating from 882 to 1016, and compile the translations for distribution to archaeologists and historians studying Bali. Analysis will also be undertaken of the status and roles of the tradesmen mentioned in these inscriptions, including weavers, dyers, canoe builders, and fishers, as well as their relationship with the government. In the project's second year similar efforts will be undertaken for Balinese inscriptions written in Javanese in and after the twelfth century.

26 *A Biography of Selo Soemardjan*

Muljanto Sumardi

Selo Soemardjan is widely known as both the father of Indonesian sociology and the private secretary of the former sultan of Yogyakarta. This project, which is being undertaken in commemoration of his eightieth birthday, will prepare a biography that will trace his path from scion of a noble family in the provinces to leading sociologist in a life that saw Indonesia move from Dutch colonization to Japanese occupation to independence. Based on interviews with Soemardjan, the book will be a valuable resource for understanding not only Soemardjan himself but also modern Indonesian history.

LAOS

27 *Transliteration of Lao Customary Law*

Samrith Buasisvath

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1991, is transliterating important documents relating to Lao customary law that were discovered in the course of the compilation of an inventory of palm-leaf manuscripts in Laos, a project that also received grants. Variants of the documents have been studied, the versions to be transliterated into modern Laotian script selected, and the transliterated texts published. These publications have been well received and are now being used as supplementary texts in law schools and as reference manuals in local government offices.

In the fifth year of the project two additional documents, *Kosart* (which relates to witnesses) and *Sangahapakaranam* (which discusses the relationship between secular law and the disciplines of Buddhist monks) will be studied, transliterated, and published.

28 *Translation of and Research on Quy Hop Documents*

Houmphanh Rattanavong

Quy Hop documents are diplomatic documents exchanged between the Laotian and Vietnamese states between 1618 and 1800 that were discovered in Quy Hop, a Vietnamese village near the Laotian border. Written in old Lao, Nom (an ancient Vietnamese script that is a modified form of Chinese script), and Chinese script, they are a valuable source of information on the relationship between Laos and Vietnam during that period as well as the languages and customs of the time.

Undertaken by a team of Laotian and Vietnamese researchers, this project will translate the Quy Hop documents and undertake field surveys of Quy Hop and nearby Laotian villages in an attempt to elucidate the content of the documents and the old route between Laos and Vietnam.

29 *A Study of Japanese Primary and Secondary Education*

Bosengkham Vongdara

Educational reform is an important issue for Laos as it strives to achieve economic progress in tandem with its shift from a centralized economy to a market economy, its opening to the outside world, and

other institutional reforms. So far, educational reforms have included the introduction of elements from the educational systems of the former Soviet Union and the countries of the Association of South-east Asian Nations to a system based on that of Laos's former colonial ruler, France, efforts that have entailed numerous overseas study trips. No attempt has been made, however, to study the educational system of Japan. This project aims to rectify this situation by having the director of Laos's Research Institute for Educational Sciences, who has final responsibility for curriculum development, visit Japan for firsthand investigation of various aspects of the Japanese educational system.

30 A Study of Malaysia's National Language Development Policies

Thongkham Onemanisone

Lao, the Laotian national language, is very similar to Thai, with which it shares origins, but has developed differently from Thai and is today the most important element underlying the Laotian cultural identity. In recent years, however, the flourishing economic exchange between Laos and Thailand has seen Thai gain increasing influence in Laos via the Thai mass media, a development that is jeopardizing the future of the Lao language. This project will address this problem by sending members of the Committee for Lao National Language Development to Malaysia to examine the ways in which the development of the Malaysian language has been promoted.

31 Adaptation of the Thao Hun-Cheuang into Modern Prose

Douangdeuane Viravong

The *Thao Hun-Cheuang*, a poetic masterpiece of Lao literature composed between the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries, comprises 20,000 lines. Detailing the rulers, heroes, and other historical figures of several principalities along the Mekong River, the epic has significance not only for Laos but also for many surrounding countries. Unfortunately, the *Thao Hun-Cheuang*'s mixture of Sanskrit, Mon-Khmer, and Laotian dialect makes the work virtually impossible for people to read today. The purpose of this project is to translate the epic into modern Lao prose in an attempt to bring traditional culture alive and, in the process, cultivate a new generation of researchers and classicists.

MALAYSIA

32 Motifs, Materials, and Methods: The Philippine Influence on Sabah Indigenous Textiles and Decorative Techniques

Patricia Regis

The costumes and textiles of the indigenous peoples of Sabah bear many similarities in terms of motifs, materials, and weaving methods to those of indigenous peoples of the southern Philippines. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is conducting an ethnographic inventory and cultural map of Sabah's indigenous costumes and textiles over a two-year period to document and preserve weaving methods that are becoming obsolete. Following preparatory surveys carried out in the project's first year, full-scale surveys will be conducted in the Philippines this year.

33 Music Education in Schools and Institutions of Higher Education in Southeast Asia

Tan Sooi Beng

This three-year project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, is investigating music education in schools in other Southeast Asian countries, especially Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, where traditional and Western music have been integrated into the music curriculum. The results of this research will be applied to the creation of teaching materials for schools in Malaysia.

The importance of traditional music in Malaysia's educational system has increased in recent years, but until now there have been no opportunities for students to study music as a subject in primary and secondary schools. This project is comparing and discussing teaching methods developed in other Southeast Asian countries for different types of music in terms of composition, performance, notation, and music appreciation.

34 Expressions of Islam in Malaysia

Sharifah Zaleha bt. Syed Hassan

The spread of Islamic fundamentalism into various sectors of Malaysian society over the past 10 years has somewhat altered the way Malays understand and practice Islam. In the light of these changes in Malaysian Islam, this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1994, will study patterns of Islamic practice in three communities: Jelawat in Kelantan, Langgar in

Kedah, and Sungai Pencala in Kuala Lumpur. These communities were chosen because they cover a range of religious variations. Jelawat is a center of traditional Islam, Langgar has a mixture of traditional and fundamentalist beliefs, and Sungai is a fundamentalist stronghold. This project will shed light on the practice of Islam in Malaysia, the preconditions for Islamic resurgence, and the interplay of religion and politics in Malaysia.

35 *A Political Biography of Tunku Abdul Rahman*

Ramlah Adam

Tunku Abdul Rahman became the first prime minister of an independent Malaysia in 1957. In the face of Indonesian confrontation, Philippine claims to Sabah, and the Brunei revolt of 1962, Tunku Abdul Rahman remained firm in his pursuit of Malaysian sovereignty, and he is widely recognized as the founder of the nation.

Many studies have dealt with parts of Tunku Abdul Rahman's political career, but this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, will be the first attempt to write a complete political biography. The book will examine all the successes and failures of this Malaysian statesman in the context of Malaysian politics from 1958 to 1990, the year of his death.

36 *The Material Culture of the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia in the Context of Technological Change and Modernity*

Wazir J. Karim

Studies of the Orang Asli, a minority people of Peninsular Malaysia, have focused on ideology and religious and economic organizations. The home of the Orang Asli for thousands of years is being rapidly transformed by economic development, however, and consequently this people is facing increasing difficulty in maintaining customary land rights and the right to unconditional use of forest land.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1994, is studying patterns of adaptation and maladaptation of Orang Asli culture to a changing ecology. The disuse of indigenous materials relating to traditional lifestyles, the adaptation of indigenous materials to technological change, and the acquisition of new technologies are being investigated.

37 *Documentation of Malay Rituals in Paddy Planting and Boat and House Construction*

Norazil bin Mohd. Selat

Aspects of traditional Malay culture, such as paddy planting and boat and house construction, are perishing as a consequence of economic progress. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is not documenting these activities, since they have already been well documented, but is recording the rituals relating to these activities. These rituals contain elements of both Hinduism and Islam and reflect the traditional worldview of the Malays.

The first year of the project produced a preliminary study to confirm the continued existence of old rituals. This year rituals still performed on the east coast of Malaysia will be videotaped.

PHILIPPINES

38 *Unpublished Documents of the Spanish Regime in the Philippines: Research, Transcription, Translation, and Publication*

Virginia B. Licuanan

The aim of this project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1989, is to study, transcribe, and translate into English unpublished documents in the Archives of the Indies, in Seville, Spain, relating to the history of the Philippines from its discovery by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 to the end of the Spanish colonial period, and to categorize and publish the documents as a series of books.

In the first four years of the project four volumes of translated documents were published. In the fifth year, in response to readers' requests, it was decided that the original Spanish documents would be published together with the English translations in subsequent volumes. This work will continue in this, the seventh and final year of the project.

39 *Maguindanao Practices and Beliefs*

Esmail R. Disoma

This research, which is similar to an earlier project by the same researcher called "Maranao Practices and Beliefs," focuses on the practices and beliefs of another Muslim group, the Maguindanao. A book on the Maranao has already been published and has won critical acclaim as an excellent Muslim reference work written by a Muslim.

The present project will investigate Muslim customs and beliefs in a social and economic context and will analyze the findings, which will serve as an incentive for regional researchers. This will be the final year of gathering research materials.

40 *A Dictionary of Literary and Artistic Terms in Three Visayan Languages*

Erlinda K. Alburo

Although research on regional literature has increased in the Philippines in the past 20 years, researchers lack indigenous terminology to discuss literature. Literary criticism in the Philippines is conducted in English, English supplemented by Tagalog terms, or English supplemented by Visayan terms. As a result, thought patterns and sensibilities have been distorted.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1993 and 1994, is continuing the research necessary to compile a dictionary of literary and artistic terms in three Visayan languages: Cebuano, Hiligaynon, and Waray. The project will contribute to retrieval of the indigenous vocabulary and in so doing will also contribute to the revitalization of Visayan aesthetics.

41 *Oral Traditions in Bukidnon Ethnohistory: Research, Collection, Transcription, Translation, Annotation, and Publication*

Mardonio M. Lao

The migration of Christian Filipinos to Mindanao following the outbreak of World War II made the Bukidnon a minority people in a province where they used to be the majority. Their culture and history is now in danger of extinction as a consequence of rapid sociocultural transformation.

The aim of this project is to study Bukidnon ethnohistory through indigenous oral traditions. Folk tales, riddles, sayings, anecdotes, folk epics, and other oral traditions will be recorded, transcribed, translated into English, and annotated, and an analysis and interpretation of Bukidnon oral traditions will be published in book form.

42 *The Alzina Manuscript: Text, Translation, and Annotation*

Rene B. Javellana

The observations of the Jesuit priest Francisco Ignacio Alzina, who worked as a missionary on

Samar and Leyte for about 30 years, are recorded in his *Historia de las islas e indios de Visayas*, written in 1668. Part one of this work describes the natural environment and cultural history of the islands, and part two deals with the colonization of Samar and Leyte in the early seventeenth century. A partial translation of part one of the Alzina manuscript was made by Professor Fred Eggan of the University of Chicago in 1954 but was never published. This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1993 and 1994, aims to publish an English translation of parts one and two together with a transcription of the Spanish text.

43 *A Comparative Study of Indigenous Philippine Concepts on Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan*

Consuelo J. Paz

The Philippines, a nation established by colonial fiat, is made up of hundreds of islands and ethnolinguistic groups. In light of these factors, it is no surprise that the Philippines often faces problems relating to cohesiveness and national identity.

This project will gather empirical data on community life and subsistence activities to establish baseline data that will be made available to scholars and will compare indigenous concepts of social consciousness to identify commonalities. The findings will help repair the cultural disruption induced by change and will provide a means of addressing the nation's cohesiveness and identity problems.

44 *The Boat-Building Technology of the Sama of Sibutu, Tawi-Tawi*

Maria B. L. Abrera

The Sama people are seafaring Filipinos acknowledged as master boat builders of the southern Philippines. Technological changes, however, pose a threat to their traditional livelihood. Their indigenous technology must be recorded before it becomes obsolete, but there have been very few studies of traditional technologies, especially those of boat building.

This project will undertake an ethnographic description and analysis of the boat-building technology of the Sama people of Sibutu, Tawi-Tawi. Fieldwork will be conducted to document every stage of the boat-building process, the materials and tools used, the various kinds of boats built, and the belief system regarding boat building. The findings will be published in book form.

45 *An Inventory of Ancestral Houses in Vigan, Ilocos Sur*

Fatima Alonzo Rabang

Vigan was founded in 1575 and prospered as an administrative, commercial, religious, and artistic center in northern Luzon until the late nineteenth century. This ancient yet relatively well preserved town reflects the original Renaissance style, along with Chinese, Japanese, and local Ilocano influences. The houses, recognized as excellent examples of old Philippine urban architecture by local, European, and American experts, need to be preserved as part of the Philippines' cultural heritage.

This project will prepare a detailed inventory of the town's old houses, including measurements, floor plans, visual summaries, and evaluation of the condition of the houses, along with other information relevant to their future self-sustaining preservation. As the first step toward realizing this objective, a quick inventory of 120 houses will be conducted this year.

THAILAND

46 *The Sixth International Conference on Thai Studies*

Chawalit Puffhawongs

The first International Conference on Thai Studies was convened in New Delhi, India, in 1981. Since then meetings have been held in such cities as Bangkok, Thailand; Canberra, Australia; Kunming, China; and London, Britain.

The sixth conference is scheduled to take place in Chiangmai, Thailand, in October 1996, with discussion revolving around eight themes: "Globalization and the Thai Response," "Conflicts, Reactions, and Coping Strategies in Thai Society," "Manifestations of Social Issues and Changes of Culture and Development," "Traditions and Changes at Local and Regional Levels," "Women, Gender Relations, and Development in Thai Society," "Chiangmai 1296-1996: Seven Hundredth Anniversary," "Toward a New Frontier of Thai Studies," and "The State of Thai Studies: A Critical Reassessment."

The 1996 conference will welcome representatives from Thailand's neighbors, including Burma, China, India, and Vietnam, in addition to participants from developed countries.

VIETNAM

47 *A Bru-Vietnamese-English Dictionary*

Vuong Huu Le

The Bru, known as the Kha in Laos, are a minority people whose language belongs to the Mon-Khmer language group. Numbering 40,000 to 50,000, they live in the mountains of Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand.

A Bru script has been established, but 90 percent of the Bru are illiterate. This three-year project, which also received grants in fiscal 1993 and 1994, aims to compile a Bru-Vietnamese-English dictionary in order to improve education in the Bru language. In the first and second years of the project terms were collected and research discussions held. In the third and final year the researcher plans to edit the manuscript and publish the dictionary.

48 *A Study of the Arts and Civilization of the Ancient Kingdom of Champa*

Tran Ky Phuong

The kingdom of Champa, which covered the region that is today central and southern Vietnam, lasted from the second to the seventeenth century and was at its height between the seventh and the thirteenth centuries. The kingdom's relics include approximately 100 Hindu temples and several thousand examples of Champa stone sculpture in museums and other institutions.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1993 and 1994, is undertaking an architectural field study of the temples. They are being photographed, their physical dimensions are being measured, a map of their geographical distribution is being produced, and a comparative study of their sculptures is being conducted. The first and second years' activities will be continued this year, with the research team utilizing the expertise of museum staff and a Japanese architectural historian.

49 *The Housing and the Decorative Arts of the Katu Ethnic Minority in Quangnam Danang Province*

Nguyen Nhon

The Katu minority people of the province of Quangnam Danang, central Vietnam, are descendants of an ancient civilization. They speak a Mon-Khmer language of the Austronesian linguistic family, which suggests a historical connection with the people of the Indonesian islands. Because many of their villages

were destroyed in the Vietnam War and because many aspects of their traditional lifestyle have been wiped out by economic progress, their distinctive houses and decorative arts face extinction.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is surveying and studying the houses and decorative arts of the Katu people. Construction methods and building materials are being studied, the carved images used for structural and personal decoration recorded, and interviews of village inhabitants conducted. The findings will be published in book form.

50 A History of Vietnamese Journalism

Ha Minh Duc

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992, 1993, and 1994, the history of Vietnamese journalism from 1865 to 1990 is being studied, with emphasis on newspaper reportage. The topics studied include social trends, analysis of newspapers' content, journalistic culture, leading journalists, statistical analysis of newspaper circulation, and the social influence of the press.

In the third year of the project a book of interviews of renowned journalists, *Time and Witness*, and the first volume of *A History of Vietnamese Journalism* were published to critical acclaim. This year research will continue and the second volume of *A History of Vietnamese Journalism* will be published.

51 Customary Laws and Mythological Epics of the M'ngong People

Ngo Duc Thinh

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is recording, transcribing, translating into Vietnamese, and publishing a book on the customary laws and mythological epics of the M'ngong minority people of Vietnam. Customary laws are still in effect in M'ngong villages and have absolute authority in many fields. The *ot mong*, mythological epics, constitute an important part of the abundant folklore heritage of the M'ngong. These recitations of old stories retell great upheavals of history and provide an extensive picture of humankind, society, and nature. Because M'ngong customary laws and mythological epics are transmitted orally, there is a pressing need to document these traditions.

52 Communal Houses (Dinh) of Vietnam

Nguyen Van Ku

Vietnamese villages usually have at least one communal house, or *dinh*, a building that is open to the

public in the same way that a Buddhist temple is open for public use. The *dinh* serves as a venue for various community activities, such as political meetings, annual ceremonies, festivals, shows, and contests. The oldest extant *dinh*, located in Tay Dang village, Ha Son Binh Province, is believed to have been built at the end of the fifteenth or the beginning of the sixteenth century.

In the second year of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, a book will be published that will include each *dinh's* history, explanations of the community activities held there, and photographs of *dinh* architecture.

53 The Mo Vai and Funeral Ceremonies of the Muong Ethnic Minority

Dang Van Lung

In the funeral rituals of the Muong minority people of Vietnam, shamans chant a historical epic to help the spirits of the dead find peace in their ultimate resting place. There are two parts to this epic: the *Mo Vai* and the *Mo De Dat De Nuoc*. In a project that received grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987 the *Mo De Dat De Nuoc* was recorded, transcribed, translated into Vietnamese, and published.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, aims to record, transcribe, translate, and publish the *Mo Vai*, which was thought to have been lost until the recent discovery of aged reciters of this oral tradition. Fieldwork was carried out in the first year and will continue this year.

54 Street Children in Vietnam

Nguyen Huu Thuy

The drive toward a market economy has caused much socioeconomic change in Vietnam. An unfortunate phenomenon stemming from this change is the rising number of street children in urban areas. There are an estimated 5,000 street children in Hanoi, many of whom come from the countryside in search of employment, while others are delinquent children or orphans native to the city. No survey of the street-children situation has ever been conducted by the Vietnamese government.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, has organized a team of professionals, including sociologists, economists, psychologists, teachers, and social workers, to undertake a detailed study of street children and suggest solutions to their plight. The team spent the first year collecting documents and conduct-

ing fieldwork. These efforts will continue this year, and a report on the team's findings will be written.

55 *The Social and Environmental Impact of the Hoabinh Hydroelectric Power Plant and Solutions*

Nguyen Quoc Hung

The Hoabinh hydroelectric power plant in northwestern Vietnam is the country's largest electric energy development project. The dam constructed on the Song Da (Black River) ensures abundant supplies of electric power, serves the purpose of flood control, and provides water for the development of industries. Creation of the reservoir has resulted in the loss of land, forest, and mineral resources, however, and has displaced more than 50,000 people from their homeland and destabilized the communities of more than a million members of minority peoples in the region.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is conducting fieldwork to determine the social and environmental impact of the Hoabinh plant and will suggest measures to alleviate its negative effects.

56 *Changes in Toponyms and Borders of Provincial and District Administrative Units in the Song Hong Delta*

Nguyen Quang An

Research on changes in place names and borders over the course of Vietnamese history is a complex and time-consuming task. In 1964 Dao Duy Anh published *Vietnamese Territory Through Different Epochs*, the first work on the geographical history of Vietnam. This book, however, is cursory and has shortcomings that can be remedied thanks to recent discoveries in the historical sciences and related disciplines.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, is to compile a reference work on changes in place names and administrative boundaries in the Song Hong (Red River) Delta region since the beginning of Vietnamese history, including dates, maps, and interpretation of the changes. In the first year summaries of investigations in Haiphong were assembled. This year fieldwork will continue in surrounding areas.

57 *A Study of the Cadastral Registers of Nguyen-Dynasty Vietnam*

Nguyen Dinh Dau

The cadastral registers compiled by the Nguyen-dynasty government from 1805 to 1836, comprising

10,044 volumes, have managed to escape destruction in the wars that have swept Vietnam. These registers, written in Chinese, cover every village in the land. Their contents include sketch maps of cultivated land, descriptions of boundaries and crop yields, and deeds.

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992, 1993, and 1994, the grant recipient, an independent historian who has been studying the cadastral registers for more than 10 years, is publishing his findings periodically. During the first three years of the project the registers of 15 provinces in southern Vietnam were studied and the results published. This year the focus of study will be the registers of three central provinces: Quang Ngai, Quangnam Danang, and Thuathien Hue. Again, the results will be published.

58 *Restoration of Three Ancient Cheo Theater Performance Styles in Thai Binh Province*

Nguyen Xinh

Cheo theater is a performing art of the Viet people, the largest ethnic group of Vietnam. In Thai Binh, a province at the mouth of the Song Hong (Red River) on land reclaimed in the relatively recent past, ancient styles of *cheo* are still being performed. The isolation of Thai Binh, along with the fact that it is unique in being inhabited almost entirely by Viet people, has meant that the pure traditions of *cheo* performed in this region have been remarkably well preserved, but they are in danger of disappearing when the aging performers die.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1994, will study three ancient *cheo* performance styles that were recently discovered in Thai Binh and propose measures to preserve this traditional theater form. During the first year fieldwork was the main activity. Fieldwork will continue this year, and a report on the old *cheo* styles will be compiled.

59 *A Dictionary of Place Names in Hue*

Tran Thanh Tam

This project will publish a list of 2,000 place names in Hue, the capital of the Nguyen dynasty (1802-1945) of central Vietnam. The dictionary will also contain toponym and topography changes that have occurred during the city's long history and will include cultural, economic, and social perspectives of locales in the city. The grant recipient is a historian from Hue who has spent many years, much of the time on his own, compiling the dictionary, which will be published as a 700-page reference work.

60 *The Citadel of Hue*

Phan Thuan An

This project focuses on the architectural history and beauty of Hue's citadel. The wall surrounding the palace, erected during the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945), dates back to the early nineteenth century and played an essential part in the construction and urbanization of the capital. Details of the history and technology of the construction of the palace wall are unclear, but the structure incorporates both French influences and Vietnamese design and, although it has suffered the effects of war and time, is still an imposing reminder of Vietnam's history. Through a comprehensive study of the history of the city and the citadel, as well as the latter's original appearance and current state of repair, this project aims both to focus attention on the cultural value of the citadel and to provide proposals for its restoration and preservation.

61 *A Study of the Housing and Traditional Weaving of the Hre People of Quang Ngai Province*

Nguyen Ngoc Trach

This project aims to document the housing and traditional weaving of the Hre people of Quang Ngai Province. The Hre, who, with a population of 85,000, form the largest of the three ethnic minorities in Quang Ngai, made important contributions to the formation and development of Amaravati, a state under the aegis of the kingdom of Champa. The rich cultural heritage of the Hre has been largely retained and is especially evident in their houses, built in the same manner as boats, and in their traditional weaving, which features distinctive decorative motifs. The findings of the project will be used in the provincial museum.

62 *Porcelain Wares Made in China for the Nguyen Dynasty*

Tran Duc Anh Son

This research on Hue blue and white porcelain, characteristic of the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945), will lead to the publication of the first in-depth scientific analysis of the origin, background, varieties, special features, historical significance, and cultural value of Hue blue and white porcelain. This porcelain, which is distinctive in its Vietnamese-style decoration and color, is believed to have been made in China at the behest of the Nguyen-dynasty rulers but until now

has not been recognized as a product of Vietnamese culture owing to confusion relating to classification and terminology.

63 *A Study of Van The Village in Thuathien Hue Province*

Che Thi Hong Hoa

This project undertakes to provide a historical and social perspective on Van The, a small village on the outskirts of Hue. The village, which was part of a marriage gift from the Champa court to the Viet kingdom in the twelfth century, has a large group bearing the family name Che, indicating that their ancestors were members of the Champa royal family. This project seeks to elucidate the unique position of the village and its inhabitants and to study the traditions that have arisen in the course of a long history of the intermingling of Champa culture with that of the people of Hue.

64 *A Pilot Study and Seminar on Training in Traditional Crafts for Unemployed Young Women in the Mountainous Areas of Northern Vietnam*

Le Thi Nham Tuyet

This project aims to improve the social status of women in minority groups in northern Vietnam, who are burdened by health problems, loss of independence, illiteracy, inability to provide care for children, and such social vices as forced prostitution and drug addiction. The project seeks to provide employment for women in the mountainous areas of northern Vietnam, the majority of whom belong to ethnic minorities, in the manufacture and marketing of traditional crafts in order to improve their economic conditions and thus empower them in terms of status and dignity.

65 *The French Policy of Agricultural Land Concession and Rural Land Exploitation in Tonkin, 1919–1945*

Ta Thi Thuy

Land policy during the French rule of Indochina complicated agrarian issues in Vietnam, and while these matters are important, they have yet to be studied by Vietnamese researchers. This project, utilizing historical documents on agricultural changes from the 1920s onward, will verify the results of land occupancy and exploitation during French colonial times in the Tonkin region. The project, under the direc-

tion of a Vietnamese scholar whose recent studies in France toward a doctoral dissertation gave her access to French agricultural permits and land-use records through 1919, will study the period from 1919 to 1945, investigating the historical and legal aspects of land occupancy and concession and noting positive and negative factors.

66 *Musical Instruments of the Jarai and Bahnar Peoples*

Dao Huy Quyen

This project focuses on two minority groups of the central plateau of Vietnam, the Jarai, who belong to the Malayo-Polynesian linguistic family, and the Bahnar, who belong to the Mon-Khmer linguistic family. These groups have well-preserved traditional cultures, including repertoires of songs, dances, and poems as well as rituals and festivals. The project aims to document the types and materials of the musical instruments used.

67 *An International Workshop, "The Cultural and Social Development of the Yao"*

Be Viet Dang

This international workshop is held biennially to exchange views and research on the Yao, who are spread over a wide area including parts of China, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. Meetings convened in Thailand and China with partial funding from the Toyota Foundation have contributed to new information on the Yao.

The next meeting will take place in Vietnam in December 1995 under the auspices of the Vietnam Association for Ethnology. This workshop, with the theme "The Cultural and Social Development of the Yao," will focus on current issues facing this ethnic group and will be of great significance to the Vietnamese community, since it will be the first opportunity for international researchers to gain insight into Vietnam's Yao minority.

68 *Vietnamese Church Architecture*

Dang Van Bai

Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism, Vietnam's three main religions, were introduced centuries ago. Catholicism is relatively new, having accompanied the colonization of Vietnam by the French in the nineteenth century. With the spread of Catholicism came the building of churches, many fine examples

of which still stand. The churches are a unique blend of Catholic religious imagery and Vietnamese style, but because church architecture was not considered part of Vietnam's cultural heritage little research on the subject has been done. This project team, under the direct authority of the Ministry of Culture and Information, will collect basic architectural information on churches throughout Vietnam, including periods of construction, architects, builders, styles, and decoration.

69 *The Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of the Ruc People*

Vo Xuan Trang

This study of the Ruc, a people on the verge of extinction, will provide important information on the history of the Viet ethnic group. The Ruc, a subgroup of the Chut, are hunter-gatherers living on the plateau of central Vietnam. When discovered a little more than 30 years ago, they followed an extremely primitive lifestyle, the result of having been pushed back into the forests away from neighboring groups. The Ruc population was, and still is, extremely small. This comprehensive ethnological study will provide valuable data on the socioeconomic, cultural, linguistic, and historical background of the Ruc for future research.

70 *Research on a New Method of Teaching for Ethnic Thai Primary School Pupils in Son La Province Using Thai as the First Language*

Tran Lanh

In the late 1950s Vietnam attempted to educate minority groups in their own languages. A lack of qualified teachers and suitable teaching materials caused the attempt to fail, and since then all children have been taught in Vietnamese. For this project the Highland Education Development Organization, a Vietnamese nongovernmental organization, has targeted the education and welfare of minority peoples living in the highlands. With the cooperation of the Education and Training Department of Son La Province, in the mountains of northern Vietnam, an experimental class is underway to teach ethnic Thai primary school pupils using the Thai language as the medium of instruction. This five-year project will develop materials, train teachers, and evaluate the educational results.

71 *A Short Training Course on Research
Methods in History, Ethnology, and
Sociology*

Nguyen Duy Thong

For many years the social sciences in Vietnam were influenced by Marxist-Leninist principles, and training was conducted overseas in the former Eastern bloc. Recent changes in Eastern Europe, however, have hampered overseas training for Vietnamese social scientists, and Western social-science and humanities methodology is not yet fully understood in Vietnam.

The increased importance of the social sciences in a nation undergoing social transformation has led the National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam to conduct a short training course on research methods for Vietnamese historians, ethnologists, and sociologists. Japanese and Western experts in social sciences and the humanities will be invited, and researchers from all over Vietnam will participate. During the first year of this project Japanese researchers will be asked to conduct short classes on rural studies, especially fieldwork methodology.

Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

OVERVIEW

Since its establishment in fiscal 1976 the International Grant Program has concentrated on research that encourages individual Southeast Asian countries to establish and strengthen their own sense of identity. But in recent years Southeast Asians have begun to suggest that there is a need for more research on the region as a whole. In response, the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program was inaugurated in fiscal 1995. The program is administered jointly with the Japan Foundation Asia Center, which was established in October 1995.

SEASREP aims to promote mutual understanding and networks among Southeast Asian researchers in the social sciences and humanities and to encourage Southeast Asian studies by Southeast Asians. This year applications were solicited for four subprograms: language training grants, visiting professorship grants, M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies, and regional collaboration grants. The first three subprograms target graduate students and other young researchers in the social sciences and humanities at five universities in four countries: the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, the University of Malaya in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines in the Philippines, and Thammasat University in Thailand.

Language training grants aim to improve researchers' skills in reading documents and conducting field interviews in Southeast Asian studies by sending researchers from one of the five universities to another Southeast Asian country for four months to a year of language study.

Visiting professorship grants enable undergraduate and graduate students at the five universities to attend lecture series by professors from other Southeast Asian countries specializing in areas considered important to Southeast Asian studies. In principle, ten applications are accepted annually, with each of the five universities inviting two guest professors for one week each.

M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies provide opportunities for research abroad. Their goal is to encourage Southeast Asian studies and comparative studies of researchers' own countries and other countries in the region. This year only projects that had already been awarded incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies, which had been offered to graduate students affiliated with Malaysian universities since fiscal 1992, were eligible, but beginning in fiscal 1996 graduate students at the five universities will be able to apply.

Regional collaboration grants are open to Southeast Asian researchers in Southeast Asian studies regardless of affiliation. This subprogram awards grants for projects that aim at sharing the findings of research on Southeast Asia by Southeast Asians, joint and comparative research on Southeast Asia, and seminars and workshops aimed at promoting the first two types of projects.

GRANTS IN FISCAL 1995

At its September meeting the Board of Directors approved 25 grants on the basis of the recommendations of the SEASREP selection committee, which met in August in Bandung, Indonesia. There had been fears that few applications would be received because of insufficient publicity regarding the new program. To our surprise, however, the number of applications exceeded the program's budget framework.

Most of the eight recipients of language training grants were Ph.D. candidates or lecturers. In view of budgetary constraints, grants were awarded for study periods of four to eight months only, although some applicants had hoped to study for a year. It is interesting to note that half the grants were for the study of Thai.

Lack of information regarding appropriate professors to invite appears to have delayed applications for grants for the invitation of guest professors. Half the 10 grants awarded were for lectures on the professor's own country, half for lectures on Southeast Asia as a whole.

Only two M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies were awarded, one to a Ph.D. candidate and the other to an M.A. candidate at Malaya University, both of whom had received incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies in fiscal 1994. Both projects are proceeding smoothly.

Considerable preparation is needed in applying for grants for full-scale collaboration research projects, and no applications for joint projects this year met that criterion.

Of the five regional collaboration grants awarded, one was for joint research by an Indonesian team studying intraregional migration and two were for Philippine-based projects aimed at strengthening information exchange among researchers in Southeast Asian studies. One of these projects was aimed at researchers within the Philippines, and the other targeted the region as a whole.

SEASREP

Language Training Grants

	Grant # (Country)	Language studied, university Student, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
1	95-EL-01 (Malaysia)	Dutch, University of Indonesia Hanizah bt. Idris, Graduate Student, University of Malaya	8,180
2	95-EL-02 (Malaysia)	Thai, Thammasat University Hanafi bin Hussin, Research Assistant, University of Malaya	4,540
3	95-EL-03 (Philippines)	Thai, Thammasat University Jesus Federico C. Hernandez, Graduate Student, University of the Philippines	5,700
4	95-EL-04 (Philippines)	Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University Ferdinand Philip F. Victoria, Graduate Student, University of the Philippines	3,300
5	95-EL-05 (Thailand)	Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University Songyote Walthongsa, Lecturer, Thammasat University	4,540
6	95-EL-06 (Indonesia)	Tagalog, University of the Philippines Irwan Martva Hidayana, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	4,540
7	95-EL-07 (Indonesia)	Thai, Thammasat University Letmiros, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	4,540
8	95-EL-08 (Indonesia)	Thai, Thammasat University Akmad Nugroho, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	4,540

Visiting Professorship Grants

	Grant # (Country)	Lecture information Lecture site	Amount (US\$)
9	95-EV-01 (Malaysia)	Intensive Lecture on 'Government in Southeast Asia' by Professor Taufik Abdullah, Visiting from the Indonesian Institute of Sciences University of Malaya	2,900
10	95-EV-02 (Malaysia)	Intensive Lecture on 'Maritime Southeast Asia' by Professor Adrian Bernard Lapian, Visiting from the University of Indonesia University of Malaya	2,900
11	95-EV-03 (Malaysia)	Intensive Lecture on 'The Sulu Seas' by Professor Serafin D. Quiason, Visiting from the University of the Philippines University of Malaya	2,900

Visiting Professorship Grants

Grant # (Country)	Lecture information Lecture site	Amount (US\$)
12 (Indonesia)	95-EV-04 Intensive Lecture on 'Language and Culture' by Professor Consuelo J. Paz, Visiting from the University of the Philippines University of Indonesia	2,900
13 (Thailand)	95-EV-05 Intensive Lecture on 'Indonesia, with Emphasis on the Sea' by Professor Adrian Bernard Lapien, Visiting from the University of Indonesia Thammasat University	2,900
14 (Thailand)	95-EV-06 Intensive Lecture on 'The Socioeconomic History of Java and Bali' by Professor Djoko Suryo, Visiting from Gadjah Mada University Thammasat University	2,900
15 (Indonesia)	95-EV-07 Intensive Lecture on 'Thai History' by Professor Suknya Bumroongsook, Visiting from Thammasat University Gadjah Mada University	2,900
16 (Indonesia)	95-EV-08 Intensive Lecture on 'Philippine Revolution' by Professor Maria Luisa T. Cambagay, Visiting from the University of the Philippines Gadjah Mada University	2,900
17 (Philippines)	95-EV-09 Intensive Lecture on 'Island Sea' by Professor Ibrahim Alfian, Visiting from Gadjah Mada University University of the Philippines	2,900
18 (Philippines)	95-EV-10 Intensive Lecture on 'Mainland Southeast Asia' by Professor Thanet Abhornsuwan, Visiting from Thammasat University University of the Philippines	2,900

M.A./Ph.D. Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies

Grant # (Nationality)	Thesis title Student, position, university	Amount (US\$)
19 (Malaysia)	95-EY-01 <i>Talempong</i> : Music of the Minangkabau of West Sumatra and Rantau Communities in Malaysia Mohd. Yunus bin Mahmood, M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	6,300
20 (Malaysia)	95-EY-02 The Administration of Tributary States in Vietnam by the Nguyen Lords, 1558-1819 Danny Wong Tze-Ken, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Malaya	4,700

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Regional Collaboration Project Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
21 (Malaysia)	95-E-01 Meetings of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program Council Shaharil Talib, Professor, University of Malaya	48,000
22 (Philippines)	95-E-02 Topics for Research by Philippine Scholars in Southeast Asian Studies Maria Serena I. Diokno, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines	11,300
23 (Philippines)	95-E-03 Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin Maria Serena I. Diokno, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines	4,300
24 (Thailand)	95-E-04 A History of Indonesia: A Southeast Asian Perspective Charnvit Kasetsiri, Lecturer, Thammasat University	20,200
25 (Indonesia)	95-E-05 Migration Within East and Southeast Asia: Trends, Causes, Effects, and Recommendations Carnia Mulya Firdausy, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	36,000

SEASREP

REGIONAL COLLABORATION PROJECT GRANTS

21 *Meetings of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program Council*

Shaharil Talib

The Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program Council consists of four scholars of Southeast Asian studies, one each from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Meeting on three occasions in fiscal 1994, they drew up a plan for implementing the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program, which is being inaugurated this year. This grant will defray the expense of holding three more meetings in Southeast Asia this year. The meetings will arrange for the presidents of five universities to exchange memorandums designed to facilitate the implementation of SEASREP, with the aim of having the documents signed at the third council meeting, and discuss and draw up proposals regarding future SEASREP activities and develop-

ments. To incorporate the opinions of Southeast Asian studies specialists outside Southeast Asia, Professor Yoneo Ishii of Sophia University and Professor Ruth McVey, formerly of the school of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, will be invited to attend the second meeting in an advisory capacity.

22 *Topics for Research by Philippine Scholars in Southeast Asian Studies*

Maria Serena I. Diokno

Relatively few Philippine scholars become involved in Southeast Asian studies because of the dearth of research materials on Southeast Asian studies and a shortage of opportunities to study other Southeast Asian languages in the Philippines. With these circumstances in mind, this project aims to build a network among Philippine scholars involved in Southeast Asian studies and to hold three workshops for young scholars with a view to compiling a list of research topics to be tackled by Philippine scholars in cooperation with Southeast Asian studies specialists from other Southeast Asian countries.

The first workshop will focus on the nature and role of Southeast Asian studies in the Philippines, the second will evaluate the research in Southeast Asian studies carried out by Philippine scholars to date, and the third will consider future topics for research in this field. The building of a network among Philippine scholars of Southeast Asian studies is an extremely important task, and the workshops are being organized with the utmost care.

23 *Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin*

Maria Serena I. Diokno

The purpose of this project is to publish a Southeast Asian studies bulletin with the aims of stimulating interest in Southeast Asian studies among Southeast Asian scholars, building a network among specialists in Southeast Asian studies, and publicizing the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program and its projects.

The bulletin is to be published semiannually, with 500 copies printed and distributed to universities and other academic institutions throughout Southeast Asia. Content will include reviews of publications in the field of Southeast Asian studies; reports on meetings, symposiums, and workshops; results of contacts and exchanges among scholars and students throughout the region; and abstracts of unpublished research. To minimize the burden of English-language editing, production of the bulletin will take place in the Philippines for the first three years.

The necessity for a newsletter of this nature has been discussed and confirmed by the SEASREP Council. In producing such a publication this project will help lay the foundation for the advancement of Southeast Asian studies.

24 *A History of Indonesia: A Southeast Asian Perspective*

Charnvit Kasetsiri

In this project one of Thailand's most prominent scholars of Thai history aims to introduce Indonesian history to university students and others in Thailand by researching, writing, and publishing a history of Indonesia. At the same time, he will reevaluate the historical framework he has constructed in the course of his study of Thai history, considering it in the light of Indonesian history and the history of Southeast Asia as a whole.

Residing in Indonesia three months per year for three years, the grant recipient will not only study

Indonesian historical records but also exchange views with Indonesian scholars and travel around the country visiting historical sites and listening to what people have to say. On the basis of the information thus gathered, he will write a history of Indonesia in Thai, covering such topics as various people's influence on the formation of Indonesia's kingdoms and Indonesia's encounters with outside forces, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, and finally the West and the modern world.

The compilation of a history of Indonesia by a Thai historian has the potential to provide a new perspective on both Indonesian and Thai history, while at the same time promoting a deeper understanding of Indonesia among the people of Thailand.

25 *Migration Within East and Southeast Asia: Trends, Causes, Effects, and Recommendations*

Carnia Mulya Firdausy

The movement of people across national borders within East and Southeast Asia has escalated sharply in recent years. Such migration has the potential not only to trigger shifts in the industrial structure and changes in patterns of economic interdependence but also to affect the delicate ethnic relationships among countries. Nonetheless, there have been few efforts to study this migration and its effects.

This study aims to elucidate the issues raised by intraregional migration in several different countries, analyze Indonesian emigration in terms of social and economic processes and examine its effects, and conduct a case study of migration within East and Southeast Asia, focusing on Indonesia. Interviews will supplement documentary research. The study will be carried out in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

With the increase in migration across national borders exceeding most predictions, a study of the actual circumstances and problems surrounding such movement should be of major significance.

Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program

OVERVIEW

This program, established in fiscal 1987, aims to provide opportunities for free and independent research to young Indonesian researchers in the social sciences and humanities, fields that are still poorly funded. In keeping with this objective, as a rule grants are awarded to researchers under thirty-seven years of age, regardless of institutional affiliation. For this reason applications are publicly solicited.

Since fiscal 1993 a liaison desk for the program in Jakarta, at the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (Foundation for Social Sciences), has processed applications. Any research that falls within the scope of the program's two key themes, "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society," is eligible. Since fiscal 1994 priority has been given to four subthemes: land use and ownership issues, labor issues, changes in religious attitudes, and development of urban culture. Exceptions are made, however, for research for master's degree theses or doctoral dissertations.

There were slightly fewer applications in fiscal 1995 than the previous fiscal year owing partly to stricter enforcement of the application deadline and partly to a drop in applications for research unrelated to the program's parameters, probably because of improved understanding of the subthemes. Of the 845 applications received, 135 (16%) related to land use and ownership issues, 106 (13%) to labor issues, 153 (18%) to changes in religious attitudes, and 189 (22%) to development of urban culture. In addition, there were 228 applications (27%) for thesis research and 34 (4%) for dissertation research.

An eight-member selection committee, including two Japanese members who only submitted evaluation sheets, met in Jakarta in early August. The committee recommended 55 grants to the Foundation's Board of Directors, which approved them at its September meeting. Nine grants were for research on land use and ownership issues, 10 each for research on the other three subthemes, and 16 for thesis and dissertation research.

TRENDS IN FISCAL 1995

Much of the research on land-use and ownership issues focused on land disputes arising from development-triggered changes in land-use practices based on customary law and on the relationships among traditional communal land-ownership systems, environmental protection, and social welfare. Research on labor issues was not limited to investigation focused on adult male factory, farm, and fishery workers. Strong interest in the rights and protection of women and children workers was also noticeable.

Many research projects addressing changes in religious attitudes focused on such groups as the ethnic Chinese and the Hindu Balinese, religious minorities in Indonesia's largely Muslim population. Research on development of urban culture concentrated on such topics as the influence of television and other aspects of contemporary culture on lifestyles and on the determinants of ethnicity of various ethnic groups in large cities.

Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers

Subtheme 1: Land Use and Ownership Issues

	Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
1	95-YI-001	The Existence of Collective Land Rights: A Case Study of Tongkonan Land in the Regency of Tana Toraja Sudirman Saad, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	4,640,000
2	95-YI-002	Land Disputes as a Result of the Development of Industrial Crop Forestry: A Case Study in the Regency of Aceh Besar Saifuddin, Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University	3,970,000
3	95-YI-003	Magersari Land in the Forest Areas of Java: Its Status and Prospects as a Model of Sustainable Forest Utilization and Management Nurjaya, Researcher, Touri Murti Foundation	3,900,000
4	95-YI-004	Land-Related Customs Among the Manggarai People of East Nusa Tenggara: Traditional Ceremonies Pertaining to Land in Manggarai Society Frans Asisi Datang, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	3,528,000
5	95-YI-005	Traditional Land Ownership and Patterns of Land Disputes and Conflicts in Baliem Valley, Irian Jaya Herry Yogaswara, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	4,970,000
6	95-YI-006	The Changing Pattern of Land Use in Kei, Southeast Maluku Conradus Ufe, Lecturer, Pattimura University	4,540,000
7	95-YI-007	Laba Pura Land and the Shift in Socioeconomic Values of the Rural Community: A Study of the Kintamani Community as a Tourist Spot in Bali I Wayan Lasmawan, Independent Researcher	3,750,000
8	95-YI-008	Life in an Enclave: A Case Study of the Tengger Community in Bromo National Park, Semeru Edi Dwi Cahyono, Lecturer, Brawijaya University	4,985,000
9	95-YI-009	The Tendency of Social Conflict Among Kinship Group Members Caused by Change in Land Use from the Agricultural to the Industrial Sector Mimit Primyastanto, Lecturer, Brawijaya University	4,379,000

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Subtheme 2: Labor Issues

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
10	95-YI-010 Tobacco Plantation Workers in the Residency of Rembang, 1940-1960 Warto, Lecturer, Sebelas Maret University	4,625,000
11	95-YI-011 Survival Strategies of Migrant Workers in the Textile and Garment Industries in Urban Areas: A Case Study of Leuwi Gaja Industrial Area in Bandung Suhirman, Lecturer, Bandung Institute of Technology	5,090,000
12	95-YI-012 The Emergence of a New Working Class and Its Relation to the Militancy of the Workers' Movement Musta'in, Lecturer, Airlangga University	5,450,000
13	95-YI-013 The Exploitative Working Situation of Children Working in <i>Jermals</i> on the Eastern Coast of North Sumatra Muhammad Joni, Lawyer, Indonesian Institute for Children's Advocacy	4,838,000
14	95-YI-014 Women's Strategies and Work Value During the Tapping Seasons on Rote Island, Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Jenny Johanna Suek, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	5,620,000
15	95-YI-015 Health and Safety in the Working Environment: A Study on Efforts to Raise Awareness of Health and Safety in the Working Environment in Yogyakarta Neila Ramdhani, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	5,300,000
16	95-YI-016 The Implementation of Safety Protection for Women Workers in Banjarmasin and Its Impact on the Rubber Industry's Productivity Rabiatul Adawiah, Lecturer, Lambung Manqkurat University	3,800,000
17	95-YI-017 The Pattern, Characteristics, and Orientation of Women Workers' Movements: A Case Study of Women Workers' Movements in Surabaya Wignyo Adiyoso, Researcher, Prima Wahana Brawijaya Foundation	5,780,000
18	95-YI-018 The Life of Itinerant Migrant Workers in Jakarta: A Study of Workers from a Village in Central Java in the Building and Construction Sector in Jakarta Mundiharno, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	4,450,000
19	95-YI-019 Marsinah and the Dilemma of Workers' Power in a Strong State: Workers' Perception of the Murder of Marsinah and its Court Proceedings Djoko Adi Prasetyo, Lecturer, Airlangga University	5,100,000

Subtheme 3: Changes in Religious Attitudes

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
20	95-YI-020 The Function of Livestock in Marapu Religion and Its Impact on the Efficiency of Livestock Development in the Regency of Sumbawa, West Nusa Tenggara Tenang, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	5,788,000
21	95-YI-021 The Moslem Chinese Ethnic Group in East Java: A Study on the Patterns of Change and Interaction in Its Subculture Anif Machrita, Researcher, Indonesian Association of Moslem Intellectuals	4,450,000
22	95-YI-022 The Cultural Reproduction of Hindu Identity: A Study on Changes in Religious Expressions of the Hindu Balinese Living in Moslem Javanese Society in Yogyakarta Pande Made Kutaneegara, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	4,489,000
23	95-YI-023 The Role of Religious Organizations in Empowering the Poor: A Case Study of the Mosque Custodians in Malang Abdul Hakim, Lecturer, Brawijaya University	3,750,000
24	95-YI-024 The System of Environmental Classification Used in Traditional Habitat Planning of the Batak Society of Toba Jonny Purba, Staff Member, Ministry of the Environment	5,500,000
25	95-YI-025 The Exclusivity of Religious Beliefs of People Living in the City Outskirts: A Study on the Thought and Behavior of the Adherents of a Sect in South Jakarta Muhib Abd. Wahab, Lecturer, Syarif Hidayatulla State Islamic Institute	4,400,000
26	95-YI-026 The Role of the <i>Santri</i> in the Cultural and Political Development of Java: A Study on the Religious Intents of the <i>Priyayi</i> in Yogyakarta Moch. Fuad, Lecturer, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	4,000,000
27	95-YI-027 The Role of the Godfather: The Views of Older and Younger Catholics in the Parish of Becora in Dili, East Timor Agnes Erna Wantiyastuti, Independent Researcher	4,000,000
28	95-YI-028 A Profile of the Local Church in a Society in Transition: A Study on the Views, Attitudes and Social Challenges of the Catholic Church in East Timor After Incorporation Andreas Pandiangan, Lecturer, East Timor University	5,432,000
29	95-YI-029 The Use of Music During the <i>Tiau Sang</i> Ceremony: An Analysis on the Sociocultural Transformation of the Chinese Society in Medan Muhammad Takari, Researcher, University of North Sumatra	4,000,000

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Subtheme 4: Development of Urban Culture

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
30	95-YI-030 The Phenomenon of Encapsulation as a Survival Mechanism of Madurese Street Vendors in Surabaya Edy Herry Pryhantoro, Lecturer, Airlangga University	4,580,000
31	95-YI-031 <i>Laras Madya</i> : A Study on the Art, Teaching, and Propagation of the Islamic Music of Nitikan, Yogyakarta Ahzab Muttaqin, Lecturer, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	3,500,000
32	95-YI-032 The Impact of Television-Watching Patterns on the Modern Lifestyle of Urban Youth: A Study in Surabaya Rachmah Ida, Lecturer, Airlangga University	4,044,000
33	95-YI-033 Mass Culture in Cultural Theory and Criticism Hikmat Budiman, Researcher, Gadjah Mada University	4,655,000
34	95-YI-034 The Cindowa (Chinese, Indonesian, Javanese) Language as a Manifestation of Cultural Mix Suwarna, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Yogyakarta	4,150,000
35	95-YI-035 The Profile and Behavior of Young Consumers in Several Fast Food Restaurants in Surabaya Annis Catur Adi, Lecturer, Airlangga University	4,400,000
36	95-YI-036 A Profile of Televised Dramas and their Fans Aprinus Salam, Researcher, Gadjah Mada University	5,415,000
37	95-YI-037 Suburban Development: A Case Study in Yogyakarta Gudiwidayanto, Lecturer, Yogyakarta Institute of Agriculture	4,100,000
38	95-YI-038 Ethnic Associations in a City with a Dominant Culture: A Case Study on Madurese, Minangkabau, and Banjar Associations in Surakarta Tundjung Wahadi Sutirto, Lecturer, Sebelas Maret University	4,250,000
39	95-YI-039 The Application of Laban Notation in Documentation of Indonesian Performing Arts: A Case Study on the Classical Dances of Yogyakarta Arif Eko Suprihono, Lecturer, Indonesia Institute of the Arts	5,000,000

Subtheme 5: M.A. Theses and Ph.D. Dissertations

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
40	95-YI-040 The Strategies and Efforts of Workers to Overcome their Poverty: A Study of the PTP VIII Tea Plantation Estate in West Sumatra Syahrizal, Lecturer, Andalas University	5,300,000
41	95-YI-041 Rembang Harbor, 1820–1900: A Profile of a Small Harbor and Its Influence on Regional Economic Development Indriyanto, Lecturer, Diponegoro University	4,975,000
42	95-YI-042 The <i>Tabut</i> Performance in Pariaman, West Sumatra: Its Context, Structure and Meaning Miko Siregar, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Padang	4,950,000
43	95-YI-043 The Sociocultural Meaning of Gender-Related Elements of the Life of Villagers Carrying Out Oral Transmission of Javanese Folklore Sri Wahyu Widayati, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Surabaya	3,475,000
44	95-YI-044 Plans to Provide Housing for Low-Income Residents of Bandung: A Study on Sociocultural Approaches to Slum-Area Development Eko Subhan Mohammad, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung	3,900,000
45	95-YI-045 <i>Subak</i> : The Ancient Balinese Irrigation System for Wet-Rice Agriculture I Ketut Setiawan, Lecturer, Udayana University	3,700,000
46	95-YI-046 Land, Housing, and Ancestors in East Madura: A Cosmologi- cal Study Bambang Samsu, Graduate Student, Padjadjaran University	5,100,000
47	95-YI-047 Indonesian Islam and Muhammadiyah: A Study on the Political Behavior of Muhammadiyah, 1912–1995 Syaifullah, Lecturer, Bengkulu University	4,750,000
48	95-YI-048 Taxes and Land in the Residency of Besuki in the Raffles Period (1811–1816) Putri Agus Wijayati, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Surabaya	4,200,000
49	95-YI-049 The Structure and Functions of Islam in Mentawai Society: A Case Study of the District of South Siberut, Mentawai Islands Jhonri Roza, Graduate Student, Bengkulu University	5,300,000
50	95-YI-050 The Growth and Development of <i>Deli Spoorweg Maatschappij</i> in East Sumatra, 1883–1957 Indera, Lecturer, University of North Sumatra	5,325,000

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Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
51	95-YI-051 Surakarta During the Reign of Sunan Pakubuwana IV: The <i>Kyai</i> and <i>Priyayi</i> During the Colonial Transition Period (1788–1820) Supariadi, Lecturer, Sebelas Maret University	3,755,000
52	95-YI-052 The State and Elite Peasant Resistance: A Study on Sebewe Village, West Nusa Tenggara Abdul Aziz, Lecturer, Islamic University of Malang	4,450,000
53	95-YI-053 The Worldview of the <i>Durga Umayi</i> : A Structural Analysis of Its Transmission Ida Bagus Putera Manuaba, Lecturer, Airlangga University	2,195,000
54	95-YI-054 A Study on Consumption Patterns of the Lontar-Tapping Society of Savu Island, East Nusa Tenggara: Their Relation to Agroecological and Sociocultural Conditions Utma Aspataia, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	3,615,000
55	95-YI-055 Decentralization in a Unified State: The Role of the Regencies in Indonesia's New Order, 1980–1990 Syarif Hidayat, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	6,000,000

“Know Our Neighbors” Programs

“KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS” TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN JAPAN

This program strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture, society, history, and other aspects of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors. To accomplish this, the program selects Southeast and South Asian literary works and books on culture, society, history, and other subjects regarded as suitable for introduction to the Japanese public, taking into consideration the views of people from the countries concerned. The Toyota Foundation awards grants to support the translation and some of the costs of publication of these works in Japanese.

In fiscal 1995 seven grants were awarded for the translation and publication in Japanese of seven works, one related to Southeast Asia and six to South Asia. Included are a study of India's caste system, a reevaluation of Pakistan's independence movement, a collection of verse by an early-twentieth-century Bengali poet, a biography of an early-sixteenth-century Bengali mystic, a collection of verse by the medieval North Indian poet and mystic Kabir, a translation of Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography from the original Gujarati, and a study of the role of Catholicism in Philippine independence movements from the mid-nineteenth to the early-twentieth century. All are works of great value, and their publication in Japanese is eagerly awaited.

“KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS” TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

This program aims to encourage mutual understanding both between Japan and the countries of Southeast and South Asia and among the countries of Southeast and South Asia. To this end, it assists the translation and publication in Southeast and South Asian languages of literary works and books on the culture, society, and history of Japan and of other South and Southeast Asian countries. In addition, to make the findings of Japanese research on the region accessible to people in the countries concerned, grants are awarded under this program for the translation and publication of such findings in the relevant languages.

In fiscal 1995 a total of 13 grants were awarded for the translation and publication of 21 works in Southeast and South Asian languages: 9 grants for the translation and publication of 10 works in Southeast Asian languages and 4 grants for the translation and publication of 11 works in South Asian languages. In recent years interchange among Southeast and South Asian countries has been growing, and it is hoped that this program will encourage that trend. Translation of Southeast Asian works into South Asian languages, and vice versa, has also been growing. This year's grants, for example, include translation and publication of essays by the Burmese political leader Aung San Suu Kyi in Urdu, representative works of Bengali literature in Indonesian, works by the Indonesian poet and playwright Rendra in Bengali, and a study of the press in member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Hindi. Such endeavors should promote understanding among Southeast and South Asian countries at a time of lively economic and personal exchange.

SHOICHI IJIMA
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

	Grant #	Title of project Publisher	Amount (¥)
1	95-B-01	Louis Dumont, <i>Homo Hierarchicus</i> , trans. Masakazu Tanaka Misuzu Shobo	5,260,000
2	95-B-02	Ayesha Jalal, <i>The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, The Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan</i> , trans. Aeka Inoue Keiso Shobo	2,950,000
3	95-B-03	Kazi Nazrul Islam, <i>Nazrul Racnabali</i> , trans. Kyoko Niwa Kashinsha	1,120,000
4	95-B-04	Krishnadasaviraja, <i>Caitanyacaritamuta</i> , trans. Masaru Tongu Heibonsha	2,520,000
5	95-B-05	Kabir, <i>Bijak</i> , trans. Taigen Hashimoto Heibonsha	1,400,000
6	95-B-06	Mohandas K. Gandhi, <i>Satyna Prayogo Athva Atmakatha</i> , trans. Toshio Tanaka Heibonsha	3,920,000
7	95-B-07	Reynald C. Ileto, <i>Pasyon and Revolution: Popular Movements in the Philippines, 1840-1910</i> , trans. Makito Kawada Dobunkan Shuppan Co., Ltd.	3,360,000

“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

1 *Homo Hierarchicus*, Louis Dumont

Tr. Masakazu Tanaka

While the caste system in India is widely regarded as an evil to be rejected outright, such condemnation of the system accomplishes little. Louis Dumont believes that by studying the caste system it is possible to shed light on modern European society and throw its structure into relief. Dumont uses the term *homo hierarchicus* to describe the ideology underlying the caste system: the view of people as inherently differentiated according to rank within a hierarchy. This stands in sharp contrast to the modern European principle of *homo aequalis*, the view of human beings as inherently undifferentiated and equal. According to Dumont, the basic principle to which the differentiating hierarchy of the caste system can be reduced is the dichotomy between the “pure” and the “impure.” This highly acclaimed book uses these concepts as the basis for a comparative study of Indian and modern European society, keeping the latter in its sights even while focusing on the former. The kudos *Homo Hierarchicus* has received over the years qualifies it as a classic in the field of Indian studies.

2 *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, The Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan*, Ayesha Jalal

Tr. Aeka Inoue

This book analyzes the independence movements on the Indian subcontinent beginning in the period between the two world wars, focusing especially on the period from the second half of the 1930s until independence was achieved in 1947, and views them against the political history of Islam centering on Mohammed Ali Jinnah. *The Sole Spokesman* begins by asking why the founding of Pakistan, which should have benefited the majority of Indian Muslims, fell so far short of its goals. In seeking answers to this question, it illuminates the political situation in the Muslim states of India prior to partition and their connections and ruptures with the Muslim League led by Jinnah, who sought to rally Indian Muslims around it. The book analyzes the complex and entangled motives of Britain and the Indian National

Congress, as well as of the Muslim League, vividly describing this aspect of the struggle for independence.

Tackling a subject of inherent interest, this book has attracted notice as one of the best studies on the subject in recent years by illuminating a wide range of issues of concern to readers and drawing on a variety of historical sources, including documents concerning Britain's transfer of power, proceedings of the Muslim League, and Jinnah's private correspondence. In contrast to the activities of the Indian National Congress, many aspects of the Muslim independence movement have remained obscure. The translation of this outstanding study is an undertaking of considerable importance.

3 *Nazrul Racnabali*, Kazi Nazrul Islam

Tr. Kyoko Niwa

Born in 1899, the poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was active mainly during the 1920s and 1930s. One of Bengal's most representative and beloved poets, he has many devotees on both sides of the Indian-Bangladeshi border even today. Born into a poor Muslim family, Nazrul led a life full of drama and was active in many genres, but his genius displayed itself above all in poetry and song. His style is powerful, and his early works, such as *Vidroho* (Rebellion), struck a chord in those living under colonial rule. The songs he composed, known as *Nazrul giti*, are at once noble and individualistic in character, and remain as popular as ever among Bengalis. This project will select the most outstanding works from his poetic *oeuvre* for translation in order to introduce this important and fascinating poet to Japanese readers.

4 *Caitanyacaritamula*, Krishnadasaviraja

Tr. Masaru Tongu

This work recounts the life of the religious figure Caitanya (1485–1533), who exerted a major influence during the first half of the sixteenth century from southern to northern India, especially in the Bengali region of Gauda, which includes present-day Orissa and Bangladesh. Using as basic material the events of Caitanya's life, this three-part biography, considered one of the masterpieces of medieval Indian literature, sings lyrically of the author's encounter with Caitanya in terms of the philosophical, theological, and literary aspects that sustained the great teacher's religious movement. In the process it elucidates difficult theological concepts in easily understandable verse. The work, whose influence extends to the present day, is

vital for understanding the development of Vaishnavism from the sixteenth century onward. Since the Caitanya movement has many elements in common with the new Buddhist sects that emerged in Japan during the Kamakura period (1185–1333), the translation of this work should contribute significantly to cultural comparisons between Japan and India. Because the original is a lengthy work, translation and publication will be divided into two volumes, with this year's grant applied to the first volume only.

5 Bijak, Kabir

Tr. Taigen Hashimoto

The middle medieval period (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) in northern India was a revolutionary age of dynamic religious and cultural confluence in which the transmission of religious ideas was no longer restricted to the educated elite, schooled in classical Sanskrit, but became accessible to common people engaged in secular pursuits. Of humble birth, Kabir emerged as a nonsectarian poet of the common people. He rejected religious formalism of every type, whether the ceremonies of Hinduism and orthodox Islam, the belief in the absolute authority of written scripture, or the caste system. In their place he expounded *bhakti*, devotion to God, as the way to awaken to and realize the divine truth at the core of each person. This approach as expounded by Kabir exerted a profound influence on later religious poets, including such modern figures as Rabindranath Tagore. In Japan Kabir has been introduced only piecemeal, as representing one phase in the development of *bhakti* or as an example of a religious reformer and unifier. Today, when textual criticism has become more sophisticated, a Japanese translation of the writings of Kabir, who provides a link between the ancient and modern periods in the history of Indian thought and literature, should make an important contribution to Indian studies in Japan.

**6 Satyana Prayogo Athva Atmakatha,
Mohandas K. Gandhi**

Tr. Toshio Tanaka

Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography covers his life until around the age of 50, not long after his philosophy and ideas on nonviolent civil disobedience had taken shape and he had become the leading force in the Indian National Congress. It is essential reading for anyone interested in learning about this great leader. Published by the Indian government as volume 39 of

the *Complete Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, the autobiography is readily available in English, and several Japanese translations of the English edition have been published as well. The conversational style of the original, written in Gandhi's mother tongue, Gujarati, is difficult to reproduce in translation, however. The English translation in the *Complete Works*, while beautifully written, does not always capture the nuances of the original, and many of the Japanese translations to date have been less than successful. The present translation, the first to be made directly from the original, has already entailed years of hard work and will unquestionably prove a valuable contribution to the understanding of Gandhi. The translation will be published in two volumes, with this year's grant applied to the first volume only.

**7 Pasyon and Revolution: Popular Movements in the Philippines, 1840–1910,
Reynald C. Ileto**

Tr. Makiko Kawada

Catholicism in the Philippines, a predominantly Catholic nation, has always emphasized the *Pasyon* (Passion), the sufferings of Jesus culminating in the crucifixion. Reynald C. Ileto, one of the Philippines' most eminent historians, believes this preoccupation with the *Pasyon* stems from something at the very core of the Philippine popular mentality. In this book he explores the process by which the recitations of the *Pasyon* narrative and the other religious ceremonies of Holy Week refracted the collective consciousness of the common people and provided the driving force behind the revolutionary political movements that began in the mid-nineteenth century. This outstanding study examines Philippine revolutionary history from an entirely new perspective. Published in 1979 by the Ateneo de Manila University Press, it has had a continuing impact not only on scholars of Philippine history but also on those of Philippine culture and anthropology. It should be considered required reading for anyone seeking a better understanding of the Philippines and its people.

“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
8	95-K-01 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of <i>The East Asian Miracle: Economic Growth and Public Policy and Industrial Policy in East Asia</i> in Vietnamese Le Van Sang, Director, Vietnam Asia-Pacific Economic Center	18,300
9	95-K-02 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Matriliny and Migration: Evolving Minangkabau Traditions</i> in Indonesian Nafron Hasjim, Director, Balai Pustaka Jakarta	14,200
10	95-K-03 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of <i>Norwegian Wood, Volume 2</i> in Vietnamese Phong Le, Director, Institute of Literature, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	7,700
11	95-K-04 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of <i>Japanese Management: Tradition and Transition</i> in Vietnamese Duong Phu Hiep, Director, Center for Japanese Studies, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	8,400
12	95-K-05 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of the 1994–1995 edition of <i>China's Economic Situation and Outlook</i> in Vietnamese Nguyen Huy Quy, Director, Center for Chinese Studies, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	7,000
13	95-K-06 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of an Anthology of Contemporary Japanese Short Stories in Vietnamese Nguyen Kien, Director, Publishing House of the Vietnamese Writers' Association	9,200
14	95-K-07 (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>Barefoot Gen: A Cartoon Story of Hiroshima, Half of Man Is Woman, Freedom from Fear and Other Writings</i> , and <i>Janani</i> in Urdu Biliquis Tahira, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	24,900
15	95-K-08 (Nepal)	Translation and Publication of <i>Samskar, Tamas, The Ways of the Lotus, The Color of Nothingness</i> , and <i>Street Plays of Bangladesh</i> in Nepali and Newari Tej Ratna Kansakar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	3,300
16	95-K-09 (Laos)	Translation and Publication of <i>Japanese Children's Favorite Stories</i> in Lao Outhine Bounyavong, Deputy Editor, Sila Viravong Foundation	11,300
17	95-K-10 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Pather Panchali</i> in Indonesian Ahmad Rival, Director, Dunia Pustaka Jaya	9,300

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
18 (India)	95-K-11 Translation and Publication of <i>Press Systems in ASEAN States</i> in Hindi Vijay Sunder Gupta, Senior Editor, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center	2,000
19 (Vietnam)	95-K-12 Translation and Publication of <i>Proceedings of International Symposiums in Nongkhai, Hanoi, and Tokyo</i> in Vietnamese Nguyen Duy Quy, Professor, National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam	11,500
20 (Bangladesh)	95-K-13 Translation and Publication of <i>Ballads and Blues: Poems by Rendra</i> in Bengali Fazle Rabbi, Director, Ahmed Memorial Foundation	3,200

“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries

8 *Translation and Publication of The East Asian Miracle: Economic Growth and Public Policy and Industrial Policy in East Asia in Vietnamese*

Le Van Sang

The East Asian Miracle: Economic Growth and Public Policy is a comparative analysis of economic growth and public policy in nine East Asian economies (China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand) by a World Bank team. This work concludes that the secret of these economies' growth lies in their accumulation of material and human resources and their targeting of these resources at highly productive investments and technologies. The book also analyzes and compares the relationship between growth and public policy in the nine economies.

Industrial Policy in East Asia represents the findings of a long-term study of industrial policy in East

Asian newly industrialized economies conducted by a Japan External Trade Organization research group. This work analyzes the “East-Asian type” industrial policy of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan as a useful model for Asian developing countries' economic growth and industrialization. Both works are considered relevant to Vietnam's future economic administration.

9 *Translation and Publication of Matriliney and Migration: Evolving Minangkabau Traditions in Indonesian*

Nafron Hasjim

The Balai Pustaka translated and published *Democracy and Leadership: The Rise of the Taman Siswa Movement in Indonesia*, the English translation of a work by the late Kenji Tsuchiya, with a fiscal 1991 grant. In 1994 *Democracy and Leadership* won the nation's highest award for a translated work published in Indonesia during 1992–1994.

This year *Matriliney and Migration: Evolving Minangkabau Traditions*, the English translation of a work by another leading Japanese scholar of Indonesia, Tsuyoshi Kato, will be translated and published. The English version, published in the United States, won an award there. This indispensable study of the

unique matrilineal society of the Minangkabau of western Sumatra elucidates the way in which matrilineality has persisted while adapting to change and the relationship between matrilineality and the Minangkabau custom of migrant labor. Because of its detailed and comprehensive description of Minangkabau society, *Matrilineality and Migration* should enhance Indonesian readers' understanding of this facet of Indonesian culture.

10 Translation and Publication of Norwegian Wood, Volume 2 in Vietnamese

Phong Le

Haruki Murakami's novel *Norwegian Wood* was a bestseller when published in Japan in 1987. In fiscal 1994 a grant was awarded for translation and publication of volume 1, and work is proceeding smoothly. This year's grant will be used for translation and publication of volume 2.

Norwegian Wood, one of Murakami's more straightforward works, is a haunting love story focusing on two young people whose turbulent lives are shadowed by delusion and sorrow. The author's clean, crisp style has attracted a large readership in Japan. The Vietnamese translation is being prepared by a highly skilled group of translators at Vietnam's best-established research institution, which is well equipped to introduce Japanese literature to the Vietnamese public.

11 Translation and Publication of Japanese Management: Tradition and Transition in Vietnamese

Duong Phu Hiep

Japanese Management: Tradition and Transition, by A. M. Whitehill of the University of Hawaii, is a balanced study of Japanese management. It is distinguished from most works on the subject by the weight it places on historical and cultural factors and by its rejection of the traditional stereotyped view of Japanese management and its emphasis on the fact that Japanese management has actually changed over time.

The recently established Center for Japanese Studies hopes to serve as a central clearinghouse for Japanese studies in Vietnam, maintaining close liaisons with other Vietnamese research institutions in this field. The Center believes that *Japanese Management* will be useful not only to specialists but also to members of the general public who have an interest in Japan.

12 Translation and Publication of the 1994-1995 edition of China's Economic Situation and Outlook in Vietnamese

Nguyen Huy Quy

China's Economic Situation and Outlook, a semi-official document utilizing official data, is a key source of information on the current state of the Chinese economy. The 1994-95 edition analyzes conditions in 1994 and offers projections for 1995 in regard to many aspects of the economy, including agriculture, manufacturing, transport, distribution, prices, finance, currency, investment, overseas economic relations, and employment.

There are many works on the Chinese economy, but no other provides such a wealth of basic information. The translation and publication of this work in Vietnamese is especially important because Vietnam, like China, is a socialist market economy that is pursuing reform and liberalization; thus the conditions, administration, and trends of the Chinese economy are highly relevant to Vietnam.

13 Translation and Publication of an Anthology of Contemporary Japanese Short Stories in Vietnamese

Nguyen Kien

In fiscal 1994 the Publishing House of the Vietnamese Writers' Association was awarded a grant for translation and publication of Yasunari Kawabata's *Snow Country*. This project has been completed. This year the organization will select contemporary Japanese short stories that have been translated into English, French, Russian, and other Western languages and are considered likely to appeal to Vietnamese readers, translate them into Vietnamese, and publish them as an anthology. The Vietnamese Writers' Association is highly influential in Vietnamese literary circles and, being independent, has a freer hand than government-linked organizations.

14 Translation and Publication of Barefoot Gen: A Cartoon Story of Hiroshima, Half of Man Is Woman, Freedom from Fear and Other Writings, and Janani in Urdu

Bilquis Tahira

Keiji Nakazawa's *Barefoot Gen: A Cartoon Story of Hiroshima* depicts the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima through the eyes of a young boy. Controversy over the possession of nuclear weapons is mounting in Pakistan; this work was selected for translation

and publication to acquaint the public with Hiroshima's experience. *Half of Man Is Woman*, by Zhang Xianliang, is an autobiographical novel of a young poet caught up in the turbulence of China's Great Cultural Revolution. *Freedom from Fear and Other Writings* is a collection of essays by Aung San Suu Kyi, one of Burma's leading political figures. The essays discuss such subjects as memories of her father, the patriot and leader U Aung San; her own political philosophy; and Burmese culture and literature. *Janani*, by the eminent Bangladeshi novelist Shaukat Osman, depicts rural life and social problems in Bangladesh through the story of a poor farmer's wife. Since Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan) became independent of Pakistan in 1971 no Bangladeshi literature has been published in Pakistan, which is one reason this work was selected. Mashal Pakistan is a private foundation established to promote book publishing in Pakistan.

15 Translation and Publication of *Samskar, Tamas, The Ways of the Lotus, The Color of Nothingness, and Street Plays of Bangladesh in Nepali and Newari*

Tej Ratna Kansakar

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992 and 1994, is translating and publishing literature of South Asian countries in Nepali and Newari. This year five representative works have been selected: *Samskar*, an Indian novel written in Kannada; *Tamas*, an Indian novel written in Hindi; *The Ways of the Lotus*, a Sri Lankan novel written in Sinhalese; *The Color of Nothingness*, a collection of short stories in modern Urdu; and *Street Plays of Bangladesh*, a collection of plays in Bengali.

16 Translation and Publication of *Japanese Children's Favorite Stories in Lao*

Outhine Bounyavong

Japanese Children's Favorite Stories retells "Momotaro," "Issun Boshi," and other Japanese fairy tales in English. Laos has very few children's books, and this project builds on an earlier project awarded grants to translate and publish folk tales and other stories for children.

The grant recipient, one of only a handful of writers in Laos, has the skills to translate foreign works into beautiful Lao. There are few translators of this caliber in the country today. The Sila Viravong Foundation, a private foundation established in memory of the great Laotian scholar whose name it bears, is well suited to undertake this project.

17 Translation and Publication of *Pather Panchali in Indonesian*

Ahmad Rivai

Pather Panchali, the best-known work of the popular Indian writer Bibhutibhusan Banerji, is a masterpiece of Bengali literature. The Indonesian translation will be made from the English version of the novel. *Pather Panchali* provides a vivid portrayal of life in a Brahman family from the viewpoint of the family's two children. The novel is known for its exquisite description of pathways, trees, rivers, and other aspects of the village setting, as well as religious festivals, daily prayers, family ties, and caste relations. This book will give Indonesian readers a better understanding of Indian society.

18 Translation and Publication of *Press Systems in ASEAN States in Hindi*

Vijay Sunder Gupta

This project, now in its second year, will make available to Hindi speakers, the largest linguistic population in South Asia, a report on media activities in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) published by the Singapore-based Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center. Last year two studies by the same organization on media activities in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) were translated and published in Hindi.

Most Indian universities have been switching the language of instruction from English to indigenous languages, which means that there are now a great many students who do not read English. The translation and publication in Hindi of *Press Systems in ASEAN States* is targeted at journalism students, among others, and will be an important aid to understanding conditions and ways of thinking in the ASEAN countries, which have been stepping up exchange with India in recent years.

19 Translation and Publication of *Proceedings of International Symposiums in Nongkhai, Hanoi, and Tokyo in Vietnamese*

Nguyen Duy Quy

This project will translate and publish in Vietnamese the English-language proceedings of the international symposiums held in Nongkhai (Thailand), Hanoi, and Tokyo in 1994 to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Toyota Foundation. The

three symposiums included a total of 63 papers as well as comments, presenting the ideas of East Asian scholars and writers on such subjects as tourism and the protection of cultural properties, the environment, gender, social development, and international cooperation. The National Center for Social Science and Humanities of Vietnam, which cosponsored the Hanoi symposium, is the best possible organization to undertake this project.

**20 Translation and Publication of Ballads
and Blues: Poems by Rendra in Bengali**

Fazle Rabbi

The subject of this project is a collection of poems by the renowned Indonesian poet and playwright Rendra. Rendra sought early on to forge a truly Indonesian style of poetry out of consciously incorporated Western influences, an orientation that at times earned him the label of "antigovernment." Whatever the validity of these charges, there is no doubt that Rendra is one of Indonesia's representative modern poets. The grant recipient translated and published in Bengali the novel *Twilight in Djakarta* by the popular contemporary Indonesian writer Mochtar Lubis with a fiscal 1993 grant. In Bangladesh, where the great tradition of Bengali poetry continues in the work of such poets as Rabindranath Tagore, the translation of this collection of contemporary Indonesian poetry into Bengali is sure to be well received.

Other Grant-Making Activities

FOUNDATION INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM

The Foundation Initiative Grant Program was inaugurated to enable the Toyota Foundation to plan and administer independent grant-making activities on a long-term, flexible basis. Under this program the Foundation awards grants for the following types of projects:

- Projects with an important bearing on current and future Foundation grant program development
- Projects likely to stimulate and facilitate the further development of private-sector grant-making activities in Japan
- Other appropriate projects for which support, particularly from a private foundation, is especially significant, such as grant-making activities conducted in cooperation with other foundations and projects needing prompt funding

The activities supported depend on the project's purpose, but they can be broadly categorized as follows:

- Small-scale, continuing research activities
- Long-term survey or research activities growing out of small-scale, continuing research
- Short- and medium-term survey or research activities and experimental projects of a scholarly nature
- Convening international meetings and inviting or sending participants to such meetings
- Translating, printing, and publishing reports and other scholarly materials
- Undertaking projects to strengthen the footing of other private, nonprofit organizations

Applications for foundation-initiative grants are not publicly solicited. There are no restrictions on the nationality, place of residence, or institutional affiliation of grant recipients. Grant proposals are presented on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and individuals or groups and are screened at monthly planning meetings (attended by the president, managing director, and other members of the Foundation's professional staff). The final decisions on grants are made at the Board of Directors' meetings, held three times a year. In cases necessitating speedy action, however, the president of the Foundation is empowered to make decisions on grants, following screening at planning meetings, and report to the Board of Directors after the fact.

COMMUNICATIONS-SUPPLEMENT GRANT PROGRAM

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program provides grants to enable the results of Foundation-assisted research to be widely disseminated or to enable research results to be further developed. Specifically, grants are awarded for the following types of projects:

- Printing reports of research results
- Publishing materials focusing on research results
- Convening meetings, such as symposiums, to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed

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- Conducting other activities to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
- Conducting supplementary research, summarizing research, or editing and compiling research reports in conjunction with any of the activities listed above

Applications for communications-supplement grants are not publicly solicited; they are accepted year round from past recipients of Toyota Foundation grants. Applications are screened and grants approved at planning meetings.

SPECIAL GRANTS

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II, in fiscal 1995 the Foundation awarded a special grant to support the convening of a symposium to enable forums on Japan's wartime occupation of various Southeast Asian countries to present and share the findings of their activities, carried out with the help of Foundation grants for the past 10 years. The symposium, "The Japanese Occupation in the Context of Southeast Asian History: Evaluation and Interpretation," took place at the Shonan Village Center in Hayama, Kanagawa Prefecture, November 3-5. The Foundation also awarded a special grant to the National University of Singapore for the symposium "The Japanese Occupation in Southeast Asia," held December 14-16 in Singapore. Five participants in the symposium in Japan also attended the Singapore symposium.

ACTIVITIES OF THE THREE PROGRAMS

This fiscal year 17 foundation initiative grants worth a total of ¥45.2 million and 5 communications-supplement grants worth a total of ¥9.6 million were awarded. The 2 special grants totaled ¥7.3 million.

Foundation Initiative Grants

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	95-P-001 (Japan)	National University Libraries Project: Exhibition of Photographs from the Late Edo Period and Early Meiji Era Shigekoto Kaihara, Representative, Council of National University Libraries	4,500,000
2	95-P-002 (U.K.)	Resolution of Nomenclature Problems in Zoology Simon Conway Morris, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature	266,850
3	95-P-003 (Japan)	A Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1945 Yoji Akashi, Representative, Forum for Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore	3,300,000
4	95-P-004 (Japan)	Sponsorship of the Forty-fifth Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs Michiji Konuma, Representative, Organizing Committee for the 45th Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs	1,000,000
5	95-P-005 (Japan)	Documentation of Rescue and Relief Efforts Following the Great Hanshin Earthquake and a Study Concerning Support for Volunteer and Citizen Activities in the Future Eiichi Okamoto, Representative, Citizens' Group to Encourage and Support the Citizens Who Have Suffered from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake	4,850,000
6	95-P-006 (Japan)	Sino-Japanese Symposium Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the End of the Sino-Japanese War Masahiro Inada, Representative, Research Group for Modern Peoples' History	1,250,000
7	95-P-007 (Japan)	Japan-Southeast Asia Forum Teruo Sekimoto, Representative, Japan-Southeast Asia Forum	1,800,000
8	95-P-008 (Japan)	Strengthening the Organizational Base and Human Resources of JANIC, with Emphasis on the Development of Corporate Cooperation Toshihiro Takami, President, Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation	3,000,000
9	95-P-009 (Vietnam)	Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang Thai Cong Nguyen, Representative, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	6,000,000
10	95-P-010 (Japan)	Issues and Progress in Women's Suffrage in Japan: Data and Investigations for Visual Materials Yoko Naita, Chair, Fusae Ichikawa Memorial Association	2,300,000

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
11 (Japan)	95-P-011 An Exhibition of the Works of Disabled Residents of Hikari no Ie and Exchange with Disabled People in the United States and Canada Kazuko Toyoda, President, Toyota International Association of Toyota City	<i>2,500,000</i>
12 (Switzerland)	95-P-012 Training Workshop on Computer Technology to Record Cases of Human Rights Violations Kofi Kumado, Representative, Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International	<i>1,500,000</i>
13 (Japan)	95-P-013 The Role of "Information Volunteers" in Reconstruction Efforts Following the Great Hanshin Earthquake Takayuki Hoshiya, Executive Director, Hyogo Economic Research Institute	<i>2,000,000</i>
14 (Netherlands)	95-P-014 Workshop on Asian Studies Max Sparreboom, European Science Foundation	<i>2,000,000</i>
15 (Japan)	95-P-015 A Training Course for Future Health-Care Leaders Norikazu Tamaoki, New Health Leader Network	<i>2,000,000</i>
16 (Japan)	95-P-016 Study of an Asia-Pacific Network for Art and Culture of the Disabled Yasuo Harima, Survey Committee of Art and Culture Created by People with Disabilities in the Asia-Pacific Region	<i>3,000,000</i>
17 (Vietnam)	95-P-017 Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang Thai Cong Nguyen, Representative, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	<i>3,950,000</i>

Foundation Initiative Grants

1 *National University Libraries Project: Exhibition of Photographs from the Late Edo Period and Early Meiji Era*

Shigekoto Kaihara

The libraries of Japan's national universities house many rare books and other valuable cultural properties. This project aims to make available for public viewing many of the rare old photographs in these library collections, photographs recording the scenery and customs of Japan during the late Edo period (1600–1868) and the early Meiji era (1868–1912). The exhibition will consist of original photographs featuring the townscapes, famous spots, architecture, and people of such cities as Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagasaki.

Universities have exhibited rare materials of this nature on an individual basis, but with the backing of the Council of National University Libraries the current project has obtained the cooperation of the national university libraries in a joint exhibition to tour the country. Plans also call for a series of lectures to be held in conjunction with the exhibition.

2 *Resolution of Nomenclature Problems in Zoology*

Simon Conway Morris

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, located in the British Natural History Museum, is a nonprofit organization charged with administration of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. The commission presents the countries of the world with standards of zoological nomenclature through the publication of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. In addition it publishes the quarterly *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, which aims to disseminate information on new zoological discoveries and nomenclature throughout the world and to forge an international consensus on the classification and nomenclature of species to which the code does not apply.

Much disagreement surrounds the scientific naming of animals. If agreement cannot be reached on the name of an important species, or if a name is mistakenly assigned, problems can arise in the identification of harmful insects, poisonous fish, and so forth, and the potential for genuine harm is great. In working to minimize such confusion the trust has benefited researchers the world over, Japan included.

3 *A Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941–1945*

Yoji Akashi

Even today, half a century since the end of World War II, there is continuing insistence in various Asian countries that Japan acknowledge its war responsibility. Thus it is essential to build a common perception in Japan and other Asian countries of Japan's wartime military rule in the region by locating and studying historical records concerning that period. In collaboration with researchers in Malaysia and Singapore, this forum, which also received grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, is collecting and surveying historical materials and oral records concerning the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Singapore, a period also important for elucidation of the history of the post-war independence of Malaysia and Singapore.

In the first two years Japanese who had been connected with the occupation were interviewed at monthly meetings, and a great deal of valuable testimony was obtained. Overseas surveys were also conducted as scheduled, and historical materials outside Japan were located and classified. This year the forum will organize the historical materials and oral records collected so far and compile a collection of oral testimony and a catalogue of historical materials for publication. The editorial team has already been organized, and work is proceeding smoothly.

4 *Sponsorship of the Forty-fifth Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs*

Michiji Konuma

The Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs, initiated in response to the Russell-Einstein Manifesto of 1955, is an organization of scientists working for the abolition of nuclear weapons and war who gather in a private capacity to deliberate and propose solutions for the world's problems and scientific issues. The first conference, held in the Canadian town of Pugwash in 1957, was attended by the Japanese physicists Hideki Yukawa and Shin'ichiro Tomonaga.

Japan has never hosted the conference before, but there was strong sentiment around the world in favor of holding the meeting in Hiroshima in 1995, which marks both the fiftieth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the fortieth anniversary of the Russell-Einstein Manifesto.

Plans were laid accordingly. This grant will enable participants from developing countries to attend the conference.

5 *Documentation of Rescue and Relief Efforts Following the Great Hanshin Earthquake and a Study Concerning Support for Volunteer and Citizen Activities in the Future*

Eiichi Okamoto

The earthquake that struck southern Hyogo Prefecture on January 17, 1995, devastating the city of Kobe, will go down in history not only for the magnitude and tragedy of the destruction but also for the way in which ordinary citizens rose to the occasion, aiding victims and rebuilding the city. To facilitate these efforts a number of organizations promoting private volunteer activities nationwide, including the Osaka Voluntary Action Center and the Japan Youth Volunteers Association, teamed together to establish the Citizens' Group to Encourage and Support the Citizens Who Have Suffered from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, a volunteer center linking area residents with citizens in surrounding regions. The process by which this alliance, in the crisis atmosphere of a major disaster, set about creating a public base for citizen relief and reconstruction efforts, can provide a valuable reference for those considering the role such activities can play in the aftermath of future natural disasters.

This project will help illuminate the significance and functions of volunteer efforts by compiling and organizing accurate records of the group's activities. At the same time, it will consider various issues bearing on the efficacy of such efforts, including the need for coordinators, the possibility of partnerships with business and government organizations, and networking among concerned citizen groups and organizations. In addition, it will use the compilation and analysis of these records to catalyze consideration of a support center for citizen activities to provide specialized assistance for various citizen activities.

6 *Sino-Japanese Symposium Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the End of the Sino-Japanese War*

Masahiro Inada

This symposium, to be held in August 1995 in Beijing, is being jointly sponsored by the Japanese Research Group for Modern Peoples' History and the Chinese

Society for the Study of the History of Sino-Japanese Relations to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the end of hostilities between Japan and China. In connection with the symposium Japanese scholars will have an opportunity to tour Dalian and other important sites connected with the Sino-Japanese war of 1937-45.

After the end of World War II and the cessation of hostilities between Japan and China, normalization of relations was delayed by cold-war factors, and the bilateral relationship remained a rocky one. These political circumstances have prevented scholars in the two countries from establishing close ties and exchanging information on a regular basis. Although both countries have carried out extensive research concerning the war, there has been little in the way of joint studies. In hopes of rectifying this situation, this symposium will be organized around the following objectives: to bring Japanese and Chinese scholars together and deepen shared understanding by creating an opportunity to present and discuss research on the Sino-Japanese war; to rectify Japanese scholars' tendency to rely exclusively on Japanese historical records by providing an opportunity to visit and inspect battlegrounds and other sites in China; and to take the first belated steps toward promoting cooperative research between Japanese and Chinese historians by publishing proceedings of the symposium and otherwise following through on this preliminary effort.

7 *Japan-Southeast Asia Forum*

Teruo Sekimoto

For seven years the Japan-Southeast Asia Forum, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, has been providing opportunities for Japanese researchers of Southeast Asia and Southeast Asian researchers to exchange views and research findings, and has been highly praised as a networking forum. Meanwhile, as indicated by the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program inaugurated by the Toyota Foundation this year, there is growing recognition of the need for a new approach to Southeast Asian studies in the light of the region's economic growth and the concomitant rise in regionalism.

Accordingly, this year the forum will concentrate on exchanges of views and research findings in regard to the rise of regionalism in Southeast Asia and its implications for the development of Southeast Asian studies. This will entail active exchange with SEASREP.

8 Strengthening the Organizational Base and Human Resources of JANIC, with Emphasis on the Development of Corporate Cooperation

Toshihiro Takami

The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC) was established in 1987 as a resource center for Japanese nongovernmental organizations involved in overseas cooperation. JANIC has three major objectives: to promote networking among NGOs, to help individual NGOs strengthen their organizational base, and to function as an information center on NGO activities. To fulfill these objectives adequately, it is important that JANIC acquire corporate status, and to prepare for this step a three-year plan to expand membership was inaugurated in fiscal 1994 with the help of a grant.

As a result of the membership drive undertaken with last year's grant, individual membership more or less doubled. This year efforts to increase individual membership will continue. In addition, the project will be expanded to focus on building ties with business corporations, especially in the context of their corporate philanthropy activities, an area in which cooperation has been relatively weak.

9 Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang

Thai Cong Nguyen

Hue, in central Vietnam, a World Cultural Heritage site, was designated the capital of the Nguyen dynasty in 1802. It contains many historic structures, such as the imperial citadel. The role of the Hue Monuments Conservation Center is to preserve and restore these structures and related artifacts. Last year, the second year of a four-year project, Japanese experts were commissioned to conduct a survey on preservation and restoration of the mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang (r. 1820-41). This year and next year Japanese and Vietnamese experts will cooperate in preserving and restoring one of the mausoleum's wooden structures, thus completing one cycle of the preservation and restoration of Hue's historic structures.

The aim of this joint international project is the transfer of Japanese technology for the preservation

and restoration of wooden structures and the training of Vietnamese personnel, so that this technology can be utilized on other wooden structures in Hue. To a considerable extent the Japanese participants are volunteering their services as a form of cultural cooperation; they are also covering equipment costs and providing other financial assistance.

Since Hue's designation as a World Cultural Heritage site in 1993 tourism has increased rapidly. In addition, the Hue Monuments Conservation Center's financial position has improved, and it can also expect further overseas assistance. Therefore, after the completion of this project the center will probably be able to continue preservation and restoration activities independently.

10 Issues and Progress in Women's Suffrage in Japan: Data and Investigations for Visual Materials

Yoko Nuiita

As we approach the fiftieth anniversary of women's suffrage in Japan, preparations are underway for the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in the autumn of 1995. Meanwhile, Japan continues to lag far behind other industrial countries in terms of women's political participation, which has been a central topic of discussion in United Nations forums ever since the 1975 International Women's Year.

The Fusae Ichikawa Memorial Association preserves a large number of valuable historical materials relating to various women's movements and groups in Japan, including the Women's Suffrage League, which played a central role in the prewar campaign for women's suffrage. The association also works actively to make these documents available to the public, providing them to the National Diet Library and to the media. Although some of these materials have already been compiled, edited, and published in book form, thus far no one has used this collection of documents to produce a systematic account of the Japanese women's suffrage movement.

This project, coinciding with the fiftieth anniversary of women's suffrage in Japan, aims to compile a thorough visual account, recorded on videocassette, of the history of the movement. In the process, it will organize the association's materials and carry out a survey of materials in other collections.

11 *An Exhibition of the Works of Disabled Residents of Hikari no Ie and Exchange with Disabled People in the United States and Canada*

Kazuko Toyoda

Since its establishment Hikari no Ie, a facility for people with disabilities, has actively encouraged its residents' creative endeavors in such areas as painting and crafts. The Toyota International Association of Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture, which has conducted various goodwill missions and exchange programs with the U.S. city of Lexington, Kentucky, and the Canadian city of Cambridge, Ontario, under a friendship and exchange agreement, has arranged for an exhibition in these two cities of the works of Hikari no Ie residents.

This project will not only bring about such an exhibition but also fulfill the dream of many residents of Hikari no Ie to travel overseas. It will provide an opportunity for exchange between the residents of Hikari no Ie and people with disabilities in the United States and Canada. In addition, by having nurses and other staff members accompany the residents overseas, the project will provide an opportunity for observation of comparable U.S. and Canadian facilities and their management. The grant will be used primarily to compile a report on the project.

12 *Training Workshop on Computer Technology to Record Cases of Human Rights Violations*

Kofi Kumado

Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International (HURIDOCS) is an international organization that aims to promote the use of computers for the exchange of human rights information among nongovernmental organizations and to standardize this computerized communication. In fiscal 1993, the first year of this project, the Asian Regional Conference on Exchanging Human Rights Information and Networking was held in Hong Kong, and in fiscal 1994 the Workshop on Training for Human Rights Information and Networking was held in Bangkok. As a result the HURIDOCS Focal Point for Asia was established in Pakistan and trainers were educated. Building on these achievements, a training workshop for local NGO personnel is to be held in Islamabad in November 1995.

13 *The Role of "Information Volunteers" in Reconstruction Efforts Following the Great Hanshin Earthquake*

Takayuki Hoshiya

After the Kobe earthquake struck on January 17, 1995, volunteers gathered from all over the country to perform a wide variety of services. Among their tasks was a new category of work, performed by people who might be termed "information volunteers." Their job was to gather and disseminate information vital to the disaster area when conventional information routes had been disrupted.

In this project the Hyogo Information Forum, established by the Hyogo Economic Research Institute, will cooperate with local governments to carry on the networking activities begun by information volunteers. At the same time, it will gather and disseminate information from categories previously excluded, especially important official statistics and reports on industry and the economy.

In the months that have passed since the disaster, the environment in which the volunteers work has changed dramatically, and so have the type and quantity of information required. As Kobe and surrounding areas shift from a recovery to a reconstruction mode, the content and form of information-volunteer activities must shift accordingly. The project will also compile a report of the experiences, successes, and problems encountered in the process in the hope that the know-how thus gained can contribute to future information-volunteer activities.

14 *Workshop on Asian Studies*

Max Sparreboom

In March 1994 the Standing Committee on Social Sciences and Humanities of the European Science Foundation established an Asian Committee. The committee's activities include (1) narrowing the gap between the academic community and government decision makers and strengthening the influence of academic research, (2) coordinating information on research institutions in European countries and establishing a database, (3) initiating and supporting transnational postdoctoral Asian studies, (4) organizing and supporting international workshops to promote academic research programs, and (5) promoting cooperation with researchers and research institutions in the United States, Australia, and Asian countries.

In fiscal 1994 the Toyota Foundation and the Taiwan-based Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation supported eight international workshops. This year's grant will support nine workshops.

15 *A Training Course for Future Health-Care Leaders*

Norikazu Tamaoki

While health-care policies in developing countries differ from those in the industrial world, many aspects and issues of health care are common the world over. People everywhere have deep concerns regarding the ability of the state to provide adequate care, health-care systems in every country face numerous problems and systemic limitations, and throughout the world health care and medicine will continue to develop new approaches on the basis of scientific forecasts.

With the backing of the World Health Organization, the New Health Leader Network (headed by Norikazu Tamaoki, dean of the Tokai University School of Medicine) plans to institute a course of study at Tokai University to train personnel capable of formulating new health-care policies aimed at helping humanity live in health. The student body will consist primarily of high-level health-care administrators from countries around the world, but with an emphasis on Asia. The curriculum will include the medical information needed for sound forecasts, the formulation of concrete policies based on economic efficiency, and the resolution of religious, cultural, and ethical problems relating to policy implementation.

The grant has been awarded primarily for the compilation of a textbook to be used in the course. The World Health Organization will be cooperating actively in a number of ways, inviting high-level civil servants from around the world to participate and recommending qualified and capable instructors.

16 *Study of an Asia-Pacific Network for Art and Culture of the Disabled*

Yasuo Harima

"Full participation and equality" was the theme of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, which ended in 1992. The following year, 1993, marked the beginning of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, which aims to further promote social participation by people with disabilities in this region, home to a large share of the world's disabled. Unfor-

tunately conditions continue to be very difficult for the disabled in this part of the world, where developing countries predominate.

This project will conduct a study regarding artistic and cultural activities by disabled people in the Asia-Pacific region and work to create a network embracing the diversity of the region and the possibilities of art by the disabled. Tampopo no Ie, an organization with considerable experience and expertise in helping the disabled achieve independence, will tackle various problems in cooperation with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. In its first year the three-year project will focus on a groundwork study of cultural activities by the disabled in the Asia-Pacific region, from the preparatory phase through implementation. It is hoped that the coming century, which some have dubbed the Asian century, will bring this region closer to realizing the transnational dream of harmonious and productive coexistence.

17 *Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang*

Thai Cong Nguyen

After this year's Toyota Foundation grant (95-P-009) was approved, a survey conducted early in fiscal 1995 made it clear that the costs would be higher than projected. Fortunately, the Japan Foundation Asia Center showed an interest in the project and awarded a grant of ¥3,950,000, which will be added to the Toyota Foundation grant.

Communications-Supplement Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
1	95-S-001 (Japan)	The Compilation and Use of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines During World War II, as well as the Preceding and Following Years (publishing costs) Setsuho Ikehata, Director, Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	<i>3,000,000</i>
2	95-S-002 (Japan)	A Study of the Adaptational Process of Japanese Returnees from China (publishing costs) Keisuke Ebata, Head, Department of Psychiatry, Tokyo Metropolitan Matsuzawa Hospital	<i>2,000,000</i>
3	95-S-003 (Japan)	Modern Western-Style Architecture in Asia: A Survey of the Extant Heritage (symposium costs and printing costs) Terunobu Fujimori, Assistant Professor, University of Tokyo	<i>2,200,000</i>
4	95-S-005 (Korea)	Developing Tools for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of Aphasia in South Korea (publishing costs) Park Hae-Suk, Director, Speech Therapy Department, Rehabilitation Wing, Yonsei University Hospital	<i>1,400,000</i>
5	95-S-006 (Japan)	An Empirical Study of Economic Development and the Origin and Expansion of Rural Population Migration in China (publishing costs) Kazutsugu Oshima, Lecturer, Tokyo University of Agriculture	<i>1,000,000</i>

Special Grants

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	95-X-001 (Japan)	Symposium on the Japanese Occupation in the Context of Southeast Asian History: Evaluation and Interpretation Aiko Kurasawa, Professor, Nagoya University	3,900,000
2	95-X-002 (Singapore)	Symposium on the Japanese Occupation in Southeast Asia Paul H. Kratoska, Lecturer, National University of Singapore	3,354,000

Special Grants

1 *Symposium on the Japanese Occupation in the Context of Southeast Asian History: Evaluation and Interpretation*

Aiko Kurasawa

The symposium will be held in Japan, and its participants, chiefly members of forums that have received grants for research related to Japan's World War II occupation of Southeast Asian countries and recipients of research grants for studies in the same area, will consider the place of the occupation in the history of various Southeast Asian countries, the meaning of the occupation for contemporary Japan, and the way in which each country's interpretation of the period may have changed over time.

The symposium will be divided into five sessions, dealing with the following topics: "The Continuity and Transformation of the Government and Leadership," "Mobilization of Human and Material Resources and the Response of Local Societies," "Culture and Society Under Japanese Occupation," "The Japanese Occupation in Multiethnic Societies," and "The Japanese Occupation in the Context of Modern and Contemporary History, with an Emphasis on Comparison and Evaluation." The symposium will conclude with a general discussion.

2 *Symposium on the Japanese Occupation in Southeast Asia*

Paul H. Kratoska

While the symposium described above will provide a forum for discussion primarily among Japanese researchers based on the findings of grant-supported

forum activities, this will be an international symposium held in Singapore, centered on Southeast Asian researchers, to debate the historical significance of the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia. Accordingly, while the basic theme is the same as that of the Japanese symposium, this symposium will provide an opportunity for researchers from Southeast Asia and Japan, joined by researchers from Western countries, to discuss the subject. Some participants from the Japanese symposium will report on their discussions and endeavor to deepen the level of discourse with Southeast Asian and Western researchers.

Overview of Activities

The breakdown of grants awarded in fiscal 1995 is indicated in the table on page 123. Under the Research Grant Program a total of ¥180 million was awarded for 56 Category A (individual research) and Category B (joint research) projects; in the Grant Program for Citizen Activities ¥32.8 million was awarded for 20 projects; in the International Grant Program 71 grants totaling ¥80,414,650 were awarded; 25 grants totaling ¥20,324,664 were awarded under the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program; a total of ¥11,717,200 was awarded for 55 incentive grants for young Indonesian researchers; 7 projects were awarded grants totaling ¥20,530,000 under the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan; 13 projects received a total of ¥13,714,500 under the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries; a total of ¥45,216,850 was awarded for 17 foundation initiative grants; ¥7,254,000 was awarded for 2 special grants; and ¥9.6 million was awarded for 5 communications-supplement grants. Altogether, the Foundation awarded 271 grants totaling ¥421,571,864.

With this year’s grants added in, the Foundation has now awarded 4,039 grants totaling ¥9,644,714,727 during in its 21 years. All sums are derived from the amounts initially approved by the Board of Directors and do not include subsequent adjustments, such as the return of unused funds.

The four tables on pages 124–26 detail the Foundation’s finances for fiscal 1995.

This year the Foundation also sponsored a concert of Japanese *gagaku* court music and a symposium, “*Linyi* Court Music and Vietnam”; two workshops for recipients of incentive grants for young Indonesian researchers, in Yogyakarta and Magelang; a symposium, “Technology and Society in Japan: Looking Back on the Fifty Years Since World War II and Forward to the Future”; and a workshop, “Asian Plant Resources: Creating a Database and Gauging Its Social Significance.”

Report for Fiscal 1995

Expenditures for Grants

	1975-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
Research Grant Program	3,817.1 1,120	201.2 59	199.4 56	190.3 53	182.7 51	180.0 56	4,770.7 1,395
Grant Program for Citizen Activities	173.3 107	35.4 23	35.0 19	30.9 19	35.0 19	32.8 20	342.4 207
Citizen Research Contest	286.6 156	9.0 15	48.0 8	7.0 13	22.0 6	- -	372.6 198
International Grant Program	1,311.1 538	110.0 66	113.6 82	104.4 91	95.5 94	80.4 71	1,815.0 942
SEASREP	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20.3 25	20.3 25
Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program	26.4 90	10.0 35	15.3 61	15.0 64	12.2 64	11.7 55	90.6 369
International Conferences in Japan	60.3 30	(Through fiscal 1980)					60.3 30
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Japan)	276.2 138	27.4 13	30.5 17	34.2 13	20.1 9	20.5 7	408.9 197
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Other)	325.4 78	24.3 14	22.0 16	20.0 13	11.3 14	13.7 13	416.8 148
Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program	34.5 5	- -	5.5 1	- -	- -	- -	40.0 6
Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program	43.0 3	(Through fiscal 1989)					43.0 3
Fellowship Program	235.0 10	(Through fiscal 1984)					235.0 10
Foundation Initiative Grant Program	241.3 74	34.6 16	32.6 13	44.3 17	40.5 16	45.2 17	438.5 153
Special Grants	70.8 12	- -	- -	- -	- -	7.3 2	78.0 14
Communications-Supplement Grant Program	402.7 303	29.2 19	24.1 13	27.5 9	19.5 8	9.6 5	512.6 357
Total	7,303.6 2,664	481.1 245	526.1 286	473.6 292	438.8 281	421.6 271	9,644.7 4,039

Note: Amounts for programs are in millions of yen and are the amounts decided upon at Board of Directors' meetings; later adjustments are not included. Figures may not add to totals given because of rounding. The figure below the amount indicates the number of grants awarded. Special Grants support such activities as those commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Toyota Foundation (1984) and the centennial of Japanese-Thai friendship (1987).

Financial Report for Fiscal 1995

Settlement of Accounts

	1992	1993	1994	1995
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥256,197,878	¥139,714,086	¥90,417,406	¥39,878,632
Donations	-	10,000,000	-	-
Endowment income	723,518,202	761,848,040	685,511,358	720,490,970
Funds for Hue preservation and restoration project	-	-	-	3,954,000
Funds for Indochinese culture	-	-	2,096,227	66,582
Funds for international symposiums	-	-	10,900,000	1,200,000
Funds for survey of Asian international NGOs	-	-	-	7,051,120
Funds for SEASREP	-	-	-	7,273,787
Transfer from reserve for grants	-	-	150,000,000	40,000,000
Miscellaneous income	11,582,081	2,906,571	12,286,942	6,621,949
TOTAL INCOME	¥991,298,161	¥914,468,697	¥951,211,933	¥826,537,040
EXPENDITURES				
Grant and program expenses	¥696,692,606	¥660,206,078	¥609,909,631	¥610,121,265
Commemorative event expenses	-	-	128,887,730	-
Administrative expenses	138,086,579	152,980,151	169,719,809	154,176,114
Purchase of fixed assets	6,335,575	-	-	-
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	10,469,315	10,865,062	2,816,131	8,098,057
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	¥851,584,075	¥824,051,291	¥911,333,301	¥772,395,436
BALANCE	¥139,714,086	¥90,417,406	¥39,878,632	¥54,141,604

Note: Surplus funds for the current fiscal year are carried over to the income budget of the next fiscal year.

Report for Fiscal 1995

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 1996)

	1992	1993	1994	1995
ASSETS				
Cash and bank deposits	¥55,555,999	¥31,934,971	¥36,335,247	¥47,295,052
Negotiable securities	12,241,841,972	12,211,498,782	12,032,463,402	11,969,148,330
Prepaid expenses	4,136,246	4,136,246	4,136,246	3,880,922
Advances (disbursements)	2,555,122	14,309,530	2,500,272	8,372,316
Temporary payments	-	-	439,352	132,135
Fixed assets	53,735,673	52,870,203	52,303,543	51,308,362
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>¥12,357,825,012</u>	<u>¥12,314,749,732</u>	<u>¥12,128,178,062</u>	<u>¥12,080,137,117</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	¥299,682,601	¥295,835,016	¥314,114,288	¥282,346,917
Deposits received	3,457,262	3,526,655	3,265,016	6,125,594
Reserve for retirement allowances	61,235,390	72,100,452	68,616,583	76,214,640
Reserve for grants	400,000,000	400,000,000	250,000,000	210,000,000
Net Endowment	¥11,593,449,759	¥11,543,287,609	¥11,492,182,175	¥11,505,449,966
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>¥12,357,825,012</u>	<u>¥12,314,749,732</u>	<u>¥12,128,178,062</u>	<u>¥12,080,137,117</u>

Endowment Status

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Principal endowment	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,593,449,759	4,543,287,609	4,492,182,175	4,505,449,966
TOTAL	<u>¥11,593,449,759</u>	<u>¥11,543,287,609</u>	<u>¥11,492,182,175</u>	<u>¥11,505,449,966</u>

**Adjustment to Grant Budgets
(April 1, 1995—March 31, 1996)**

Period	Grantee	Type of Grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
Fiscal 1984	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Sept. 21, 1985	¥2,040,000
				<u>264,000</u>
				¥1,776,000
Fiscal 1991	Osamu Shimamura	Communications-Supplement Grant Program	Mar. 17, 1992	¥1,560,000
				<u>1,560,000</u>
				¥0
Fiscal 1993	Kazunori Akaishi	Research Grant Program	Sept. 21, 1993	¥2,800,000
				<u>464,432</u>
				¥2,335,568
	Narong Thiramongkol	International Grant Program	Sept. 21, 1993	¥235,880
				<u>172,200</u>
				¥63,680
	Dandansha Co., Ltd	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Sept. 21, 1993	¥1,960,000
				<u>450,000</u>
				¥1,510,000
	Maggie Suzuki	Grant Program for Citizen Activities	Mar. 17, 1994	¥1,700,000
				<u>8,028</u>
				¥1,691,972
Fiscal 1994	Ritsuko Nakamura	Research Grant Program	Sept. 21, 1994	¥4,000,000
				<u>2,429,797</u>
				¥1,570,203
	Max Sparreboom	Foundation Initiative Grant Program	Mar. 16, 1995	¥1,930,000
				<u>174,000</u>
				¥1,756,000
Fiscal 1995	Bosengkham Vongdara	International Grant Program	Sept. 26, 1995	¥797,940
				<u>82,040</u>
				¥715,900

Chronological Data

1995

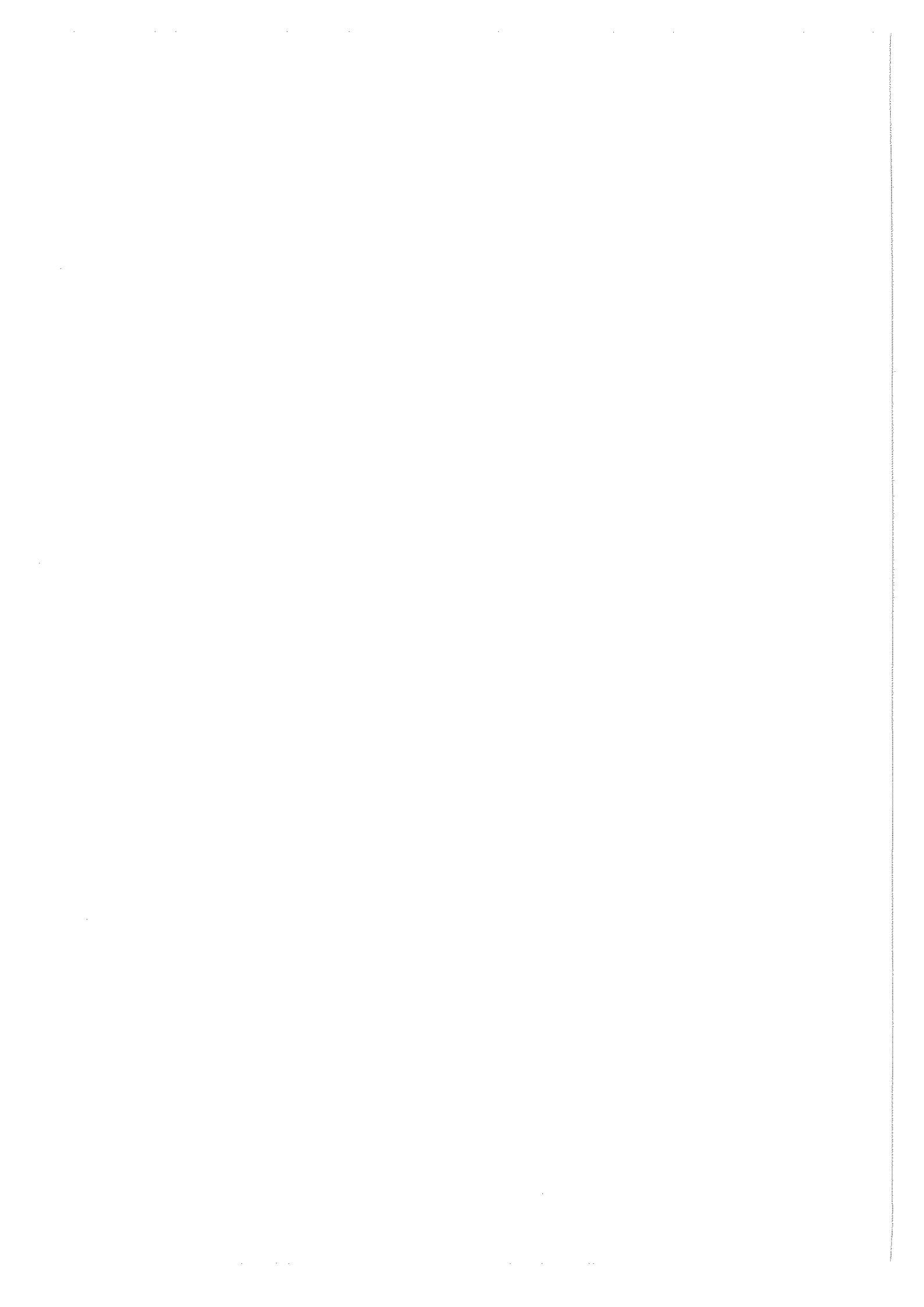
- APR. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1995 Research Grant Program, Grant Program for Citizen Activities (first period), and Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program
- APR. 22* Publication of *Kan No. 10* (in Japanese)
- MAY 10* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 72* (in Japanese)
- MAY 31* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 21* (in English); deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1995 Research Grant Program (807 applications received) and Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program (845 applications received)
- JUNE 10* Performance of *gagaku* court music and symposium "Linyi Court Music and Vietnam" (in Tokyo)
- JUNE 19* Seventy-fourth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1994 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1995 grants decided: for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 10 recipients; for SEASREP, 1 recipient; for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 1 recipient; approval of appointment of members of expert subcommittees; twentieth meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of fiscal 1994 activity-program report and financial report; explanation of status of Foundation activities
- JUNE 20* First deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1995 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (86 applications received)
- JUNE 30* Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1994
- JULY 25* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 73* (in Japanese)
- SEPT. 26* Seventy-fifth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1995 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 56 recipients; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 10 recipients for the first period; for International Grant Program, 71 recipients; for SEASREP, 24 recipients; for Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 55 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 7 recipients for program in Japan, 13 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foun-

ation Initiative Grant Program, 3 recipients; for special grants, 2 recipients; for Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 3 recipients of most outstanding and outstanding research awards; fiscal 1995 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 2 recipients

- OCT. 15* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1995 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (second period)
- OCT. 23-24* Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program workshop for fiscal 1994 recipients (in Yogyakarta)
- OCT. 25* Twenty-first grant award ceremony
- NOV. 6* Research symposium "Technology and Society in Japan: Looking Back on the Fifty Years Since World War II and Forward to the Future"
- NOV. 15* Publication of *Kan No. 11* (in Japanese)
- NOV. 17* Workshop "Asian Plant Resources: Creating a Database and Gauging Its Social Significance"
- NOV. 25* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 74* (in Japanese); publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1994* (in English)
- DEC. 15* Second deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1995 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (135 applications received)

1996

- JAN. 14-15* Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program workshop for fiscal 1995 recipients (in Magelang)
- MAR. 10* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 75* (in Japanese)
- MAR. 13* Seventy-sixth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1995 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 10 recipients for the second period; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 4 recipients; fiscal 1995 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of adjustments to fiscal 1995 budget; explanation and approval of fiscal 1995 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1996 activity program and budget



Foundation Staff (as of March 31, 1996)

President	Soichi Iijima
Managing Director	Chimaki Kurokawa
Secretary	Naomichi Kamezawa

GENERAL AFFAIRS AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Division Manager	Naomichi Kamezawa
Deputy Division Manager	Katsuyoshi Itoh
Assistant Division Manager	Haruhiko Kawashima
Chief Assistant	Masumi Narita
Assistant	Junko Fukuyama

GRANT ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Assistants	Kahoru Hijikata, Shino Ariizumi, Mina Murai, Kaoru Sakamoto
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PROGRAM DIVISION

National Division

Program Officers	Masaaki Kusumi, Gen Watanabe, Kyoichi Tanaka
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International Division

Program Officers	Toichi Makita, Yumiko Himemoto, Shiro Honda
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