

Report for Fiscal 1998

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 1998 (April 1, 1998, to March 31, 1999) and approved at the eighty-eighth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 18, 1999.

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 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.

As of fiscal 1998, the Toyota Foundation has decided to relabel two of its programs. The Communications-Supplement Grant Program is now the Research Report Grant Program, and the International Grant Program is now the Southeast Asian National Research Program. In particular, with respect to the latter change, we feel that the new title better reflects the aim of the program, which seeks to promote mainly country-based research in Southeast Asia by researchers active in their own nations. This decision was also made in light of the increasingly international character of the Research Grant Program; we wanted to avoid creating the perception among Research Grant applicants that research carried out on international topics or in foreign countries was inappropriate.

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*, shortly to be published as *Foundation News*. A range of information on the Toyota Foundation and its programs, as well as summaries of previously supported projects, is also available on our Website: <<http://www.toyotafound.or.jp/etop.htm>>.

Report for Fiscal 1998

April 1, 1998, to March 31, 1999

The Toyota Foundation

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The President's Report

Three Themes for the Next Century

The Toyota Foundation was inaugurated in 1974, the year following the first oil crisis. It was just around this time that technological civilization—which until then had zealously pursued functionality, economy, and efficiency—began to stall, and that the transition toward the twenty-first century actually commenced. This was accompanied by warnings about the finitude of the earth's resources and energy and the importance of living in harmony with nature—warnings that hinted at how difficult it would be to break free of the technological civilization of the twentieth century, with its dependence on oil and fossil fuels.

We are now in an age when technological civilization has matured and spread throughout the world. The Toyota Foundation has been keenly aware since the early years of its existence of certain key themes to be pursued in such an age. These themes will remain central to our work as we move into the twenty-first century.

THE COMING ASIAN AGE

The first theme is to strengthen cooperative relationships and solidarity within Asia. At historical turning points, the center of lifestyle and thought that define the civilization of the time—and therefore the nature of the world—have shifted to the west. The nineteenth century was the age of European civilization, thanks to that continent's early experiencing of the industrial revolution. From around the end of World War I discord began to arise in Europe between historical forces (culture and tradition) and progressive rationality, however, and the center of scientific and technological growth moved farther west to the New World, where history and traditional culture carried less weight. This resulted in the development of an American civilization grounded in rationalism.

The new civilization appeared to be blessed with unlimited potential. But following the 1973 oil crisis and the United States' final defeat in the Vietnam War, it too lost its former vigor. Today we are witnessing another civilizational shift, and Americans themselves are looking with anticipation to their west: the Asia-Pacific.

The twenty-first century will doubtlessly be the era of Asia or Eurasia. Technological civilization will intertwine with the cultures of Eurasia and formulate a civilization that is open to the world. The Foundation engages in activities toward realizing this vision: Our programs related to Southeast Asia, the Foundation Initiative Grant Program, and the Research Report Grant Program are some such activities.

As a special undertaking for fiscal 1998 the Foundation, jointly with the Hubei Provincial Museum in China and the Tokyo National Museum, sponsored an exhibit of ancient Chinese lacquerware in Tokyo and Nagoya. This exhibit, a great success, featured the recently excavated lacquer coffin and lacquerware of a dominant historical figure in what is now Hubei Province. The brilliant colors and novel designs that the artifacts retained, despite their having been buried in mud for two millennia, astounded and impressed the people of both China and Japan.

BRINGING BEAUTY INTO LIVES

The second theme that we must pursue during this transitional period of humanity is the pursuit of beauty. It is the human desire to experience beauty that was demonstrated by the

lacquerware exhibit. Today it is unclear what shape the new technological civilization of the coming century will take. Many of our past expectations of technology have gone unmet—we have yet to see a cure for cancer or the development of a household or nursing robot. People today feel a mix of expectancy and anxiety about the future. But even while holding these mixed emotions in their hearts, they wish to make their everyday and mortal lives shine most beautifully from day to day. To “live beautifully” is the one value, the one earnest desire, that is shared throughout the world.

The Toyota Foundation offers its services to aid in the pursuit of this beauty. One such example is our cooperation and grants for the conservation and repair of cultural assets scattered across Asia. We are increasingly taking the initiative, as seen in the restoration project of the Huu Tung Tu Temple of Emperor Minh Mang’s mausoleum in Vietnam and the training program for the archaeology and architecture departments of the Cambodian Royal University of Fine Arts.

As evidenced by Giovanni Boccaccio’s *Decameron*, a series of 100 tales written in the mid-fourteenth century about a group of men and women fleeing from the plague in Florence, Renaissance culture flourished in Italy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and spread throughout western Europe in the sixteenth century because these were bad times, rife with pestilence and starvation. People strove in earnest to rediscover the good things, beautiful things, and good ways of living of the Greek and Roman past and, through them, to give light to their own everyday and mortal lives.

The word *renaissance* refers to this rediscovery—or, literally, “rebirth.” Today we are witnessing a second Renaissance, and the Foundation hopes to further its activities aimed at rediscovering beauty.

THE NEED FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

The third theme is the concept of “mutual help” to be found in volunteer and citizen activities, which have come to attract attention in Japan since the outpouring of assistance following the 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake. Stemming from the growing insecurity and loneliness that people are feeling about the uncertain future, this idea can be described as the aspiration to serve for the benefit of others while at the same time finding one’s own happiness. I am certain that this lifestyle of mutual help will be the keyword to the welfare of the twenty-first century. The same type of thinking can be seen in the *osettai* custom of Shikoku island, where local inhabitants would offer meals and even lodging to pilgrims making rounds of the 88 Buddhist temples associated with the priest Kukai (774–835). This custom can be seen to this day in the tea people still offer to religious travelers.

To support citizen activities underpinning mutual help both in Japan and overseas and to help create and take part in a network of such groups, during fiscal 1998 the Toyota Foundation took part in the Meeting of Grant-Making Foundations in Asia and Oceania, held in Tokyo in October 1998; the European Foundation Centre’s annual general assembly, held in Torino the same month; and the January 1999 conference in Bangkok organized by the CIVICUS Asia-Pacific Regional Division.

In conclusion I would like to reaffirm that these three themes before us—the centrality of Asia, the pursuit of beauty, and the importance of mutual help—are issues related to every citizen of every country. These themes have informed the Toyota Foundation’s activities from the very beginning. In fiscal 1998 we received an additional endowment of ¥5 billion from

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Toyota Motor Corp. to promote our activities, and our year-end net assets came to approximately ¥26.5 billion. I would like to express my deep gratitude to Toyota Motor Corp. for its generosity.

Under the new leadership of Chairman Tatsuro Toyoda, the Toyota Foundation hopes to start on a firm path into the twenty-first century. I would like to ask everyone for their increased support and cooperation.

SHOSABURO KIMURA
PRESIDENT

The Program Officer's Report

A History of Infotech in the Toyota Foundation

On October 20, 1998, the Toyota Foundation launched its Website. The site offers information in Japanese and English about the Foundation's various grant programs. Visitors can also search a database containing records of the almost 5,000 grants provided since the establishment of the grant system in fiscal 1975, as well as over 1,000 records of project results.

When the Toyota Foundation was established in October 1974 the principal items of office equipment were a copier and an IBM electric typewriter. That time seems very remote when compared with the present situation. Today the Foundation has over 20 networked personal computers and most day-to-day tasks are carried out using computer databases. The establishment of the Website was a milestone, and an event that inspired us to compile a history of the Foundation's introduction of office automation and information technology.

TRIAL AND ERROR IN THE EARLY 1980s

The personal computer era began with the announcement of the Intel 8080 processor in April 1974 and the launch of the CP/M operating system in the fall of the same year. It was not until the early 1980s, however, that the Toyota Foundation began to use personal computers. The International Division, General Affairs and Accounting Division, and National Division began to install systems as required and without much long-term thought. In this period there was little awareness of issues like data compatibility and, naturally, there was little sharing of data among the Foundation's divisions.

Around 1980, the International Division replaced its IBM memory typewriters with Sanyo 8-bit personal computers running word-processing software on the CP/M operating system. The International Division was responsible for large volumes of correspondence with people in other countries so the ability to store document templates and address data in memory was in itself a major step forward. However, when CP/M was superseded by Microsoft's MS-DOS in the early 1980s, leading to the replacement of the 8-bit PCs with 16-bit IBM PCs, Foundation staff experienced considerable difficulty in transferring the data to the new system.

Also around 1980, the General Affairs and Accounting Division installed an NEC N5200 machine to handle accounting tasks. This machine, which had a proprietary operating system, was used as an accounting terminal. Staff entered voucher information, which was then transmitted by acoustic couplers to an outside company. That firm processed the accounts, produced general ledger printouts, and delivered them back to the Foundation. Such a cumbersome system would be unthinkable today. The NEC machine also had a program called LANFILE, which was used to calculate wages and produce lists of negotiable securities and grant balances. However, the computer's accounting role was limited to the supplementary preparation of voucher data. The N5200 remained in use until March 1993.

The era of 16-bit PCs began with the introduction of the Intel 80286 processor in February 1982. NEC launched its PC-9801 in October of the same year, and in May 1983 a PC-9801 version of MS-DOS was announced. However, the Toyota Foundation decided not to install PCs at this time and in early 1983 it opted instead for Tosword, a dedicated word processor system made by Toshiba. There was no debate about this decision or the choice of system. At this time people saw computers simply as word processors—systems for the creation of tidy documents. Indeed, the personal computers then on the market were still in-

ferior to dedicated word processors as systems for the preparation of documents in a business context. It was not until two years later, in 1985, that Ichitaro, the first Japanese PC software suitable for practical business purposes, appeared on the market.

With the introduction of dedicated systems, the Toyota Foundation's internal documents were increasingly produced on word processors. In the spring of 1983 the outlines for the grant application tables were produced on a word processor but the actual content was written in by hand. In 1984 all information, including the content of the tables, was entered as word processor data.

LATE 1980S AND EARLY 1990S: THE TRANSITION TO PCs

The period from the late 1980s to the early 1990s saw the emergence of de facto standards in the world of personal computers. The 32-bit Intel 386 processor was announced in September 1985, followed by the 486 in February 1989 and the Pentium (586) in March 1993. Processor power improved dramatically every four years or so; this was paralleled by the rapid growth of Microsoft in the software industry.

In November 1985 the Japan Foundation Center was established as a voluntary organization. I was temporarily transferred to the Center just before that time and spent most of my time there until around 1989. For this reason, I had only limited involvement in the automation of the Toyota Foundation's offices during that period. Nevertheless, as the Center used PC databases from the outset, my work there increased my awareness of the rapid changes that were occurring in the world of personal computing.

Initially the Center installed an IBM 5550 and began to organize a database of foundations using a card-based software package called Kanji Data Box. Shortly thereafter a genuine relational database system called RBase became available for use on personal computers and we transferred the data to that system. The Center's database has evolved through several generations and is now maintained on a newer program, Access. However, the basic design, including the initial table structure, remains the same.

In 1989 the Toyota Foundation decided to install RBase as its basic system. At this time there were two hardware platforms: IBM in the International Division and NEC in the National Division. Both systems used RBase software, but at this time there was no compatibility between the IBM and NEC versions. The decisive factor that had convinced the International Division to choose the IBM platform, despite the disadvantages inherent in the use of two different systems, was the clarity of the English fonts on the display screens.

The International Division had accumulated between 3,000 and 4,000 address records for overseas organizations in its 8-bit Sanyo system. It now undertook the difficult task of transferring these records to RBase. Similarly, the National Division transferred data from its Toshiba word processor to its PC-9801. An examination of the research grant application table for fiscal 1989 shows that the information was still being produced on a dedicated word processor at that time. Word processor functions had been enhanced and could carry out a variety of tasks, including the selection and sorting of records. However, their limitations were starting to become apparent. For example, large files had to be processed in sections.

In fiscal 1990 we began to produce tables directly on a laser printer, using the RBase reporting function. Though the task of transferring data from the word processors was far from simple, it is clear in retrospect that we were fortunate to have completed the change at this time. By using RBase we were able to rationalize our operations at all stages, from the pro-

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cessing of grant applications to the selection of recipients and the preparation of memoranda after decisions were made.

It was also at around this time that we installed an address printer. This allowed us to use RBase lists to print envelopes addressed to universities receiving information on our programs and to manage newsletter address lists and other information. Previously, direct mail distribution had been handled by outside contractors. By using computers we were able to improve efficiency and reduce costs significantly.

In the early 1990s, the General Affairs and Accounting Division was still relying primarily on dedicated word processors. This was because there was little need to switch to computers, especially when that would involve learning new operating procedures. The situation changed, however, in March 1993, when the aforementioned external company discontinued its accounting service. In the fall of 1992 I began to develop a replacement accounting system using a Japanese-made database package called Kiri. The new system allowed the speedy integrated processing of all tasks from the monthly entries to the preparation and printing of general ledgers and trial balances. Modern desktop computers were coming to have as much processing power as the large office systems of the past, and they began to be more widely used in the General Affairs and Accounting Division.

The Japanese version of Microsoft's Windows 3.1 went on sale in May 1993, and the Toyota Foundation quickly installed compatible hardware, the PC-9821AS. Before that, decisions about hardware and operating systems had tended to be somewhat tentative. It now became clear that Windows would be the future platform for the Foundation's business systems.

THE LATE 1990s: INTO THE ERA OF THE INTERNET

In fiscal 1995 the item "information infrastructure development" appeared in the Toyota Foundation's business plan for the first time. The Foundation had been implementing office technologies on an ad hoc basis. Now, it began to approach the concept on a more sophisticated level through the introduction of information technology.

In the summer of 1995 we began to transfer our database system from RBase, which ran on MS-DOS, to Access, a Windows-based program. This work, which weaned the Foundation completely from software running directly on MS-DOS, continued until November. The International Division's business systems were also transferred to a database environment. This information was merged with the grant results database, which was maintained using Kiri, to create an integrated Access-based management system for the Foundation's grant activities.

Consideration was given to the use of Apple Macintosh computers for our business system. In fact, the International Division's message system was for a period maintained on a Macintosh using Claris's FileMaker software. This system remained in practical use for a period, but there was unfortunately no Macintosh database software suitable for use in the design of a basic business system. There was one database package, 4th Dimension, but its implementation was far from easy, and the Toyota Foundation decided to develop its systems for a Windows environment.

In November 1995 the Toyota Foundation signed up with an Internet service provider and obtained dial-up access. Netscape Navigator had been launched in December 1994 and the Internet was already starting to become popular among the general public. The media dubbed 1996 "year one" of the Internet age.

Also in November 1995, the Toyota Foundation installed an NEC dot-matrix printer. This

may seem a retrograde step in the era of laser printers, but dot-matrix printing is necessary to produce the multipart documents required for foreign currency remittances automatically from the database. The IBM printer that had been used previously for this purpose could not be connected to an NEC system and was therefore retired. This marked the end of the system dichotomy that saw IBM equipment used for international work and NEC equipment for domestic work. The Japanese version of Windows 95 went on sale in late November 1995. Readers will still recall how stores remained open all night to keep pace with the rush to buy the new package. Naturally, the Toyota Foundation was one of the first organizations to install the newest version of Windows.

Early in 1996 the Toyota Foundation moved to new premises. The owners of the Mitsui Building, where the Toyota Foundation is housed, decided to totally refurbish the building to meet the needs of the information era. The Toyota Foundation shifted temporarily from its south-side suite on the 37th floor to a suite on the 27th floor. In April 1996, after three months there, it relocated to a north-side suite on the 37th floor. In the new offices we were able to install under-floor cabling.

The budget for fiscal 1996 provided for the acquisition of five NEC PC-9821V12 desktop systems and two Toshiba DynaBook GSOs. There would now be one system for each program officer. Although it may seem extravagant to install seven computers at once, the total cost was only ¥2 million and, since the equipment was leased, the annual investment was actually negligible. These systems were linked in a LAN, initially as a peer-to-peer network. Documents could be shared easily and there was support for e-mail. The result was a significant improvement in office productivity. The introduction of e-mail made a major contribution to the efficiency of international operations, which involve constant communication with people in other countries. Fiscal 1996 was a time of learning during which staff members became accustomed to this new computer environment.

Between March and April of 1997, an NEC PC-9821RS20 was installed as the network server, together with five PC-9821XC16 computers for use by staff and executives. There was now one machine for every member of the staff. In June the LAN was converted from a peer-to-peer network to a server-client network based on Windows NT 4.0. At the same time cabling work was carried out to convert the existing fax line into a high-speed ISDN line.

In July 1997 two PC-9821XVs and three PC-9821XC16s were installed to replace old systems and provide equipment for new staff. The postscript to the July newsletter reported that the newsletter production process had been upgraded from word processing to desktop publishing, and that the Foundation was developing an intranet. An intranet allows internal databases to be accessed using Internet-style browsers. The development of this system was a preparatory stage for the creation of a Website.

During this period Foundation staff spent a lot of time improving the information in the database. Grant records from the period prior to 1983 had not yet been digitized. This information was converted to data by scanning each year's reports into an optical character recognition system for storage in a format suitable for the database.

Around 1990 the National Center for Science Information Systems had started to maintain a public database of project summaries from nongovernmental grant organizations. Included in the database was information supplied by the Toyota Foundation, starting with its fiscal 1990 results. Data was now reobtained from this database, processed, and added to the Foundation's database. Today project reports are added to the Foundation's database as soon as they become available. They are subsequently transferred in bulk to the NCSIS database.

Until April 1998, artwork for the Toyota Foundation newsletter was produced on a laser printer. These images have now been replaced with camera-ready films produced with Windows DTP software. Though the Macintosh still leads in the area of DTP, there are now printing companies that handle Windows output. The change to film output brought a marked improvement in print quality.

Also at this time, work was continuing on the design of the Foundation Website and the creation of pages in HTML, the "language" of the World Wide Web. By now, Netscape and Microsoft were competing for dominance in the browser market and each company's products had their own specific functions based on "dialects" of HTML. It was decided to keep specific reliance on either browser to a minimum on the Foundation's Website, even though this somewhat reduced the scope of expression.

As mentioned at the beginning of this history, the Website was launched in October 1998. In January 1999 the Database of Japan's Industrial Inheritance, which incorporates the results of grant activities, also became available in Japanese on the Website. Between December 1998 and March 1999, the General Affairs and Accounting Division reprogrammed its accounting and securities systems, which had been based on the MS-DOS program Kiri since 1993, to operate as LAN-compatible Access applications.

THE FUTURE

This brief history covers a period of almost 20 years. During that time rapid advances in hardware and software technology and rapidly falling prices and the expansion of Internet use have all contributed to remarkable efficiency improvements for the Toyota Foundation. But the benefits are not limited merely to efficiency. The Toyota Foundation also appears to be discovering a new role in society as an information provider. One aspect of this is the accountability achieved through the Website, where the Toyota Foundation constantly acknowledges its involvement in grants. Another benefit is the opportunity to make the results of grant activities available for use in ways that contribute further to society.

For example, by creating and publishing a catalogue of works produced in Southeast Asian languages as a result of grants provided by the International Division, it is possible that new projects based on lateral links across these works will be conceived. The Toyota Foundation is currently enhancing its Web-based database to create such opportunities.

The experiences of the past two decades have taught us that digital systems are fragile. We are told that digital data never deteriorates, but since data requires equipment to be viewed in practice the failure of equipment means the failure of data. Another characteristic of data, and one with which we are all familiar, is the fact that it can be reproduced so easily that it becomes impossible to tell what is an original and what is a copy.

The world is going digital. There are numerous projects to digitize images and literature from the past. How much thought has been given to the fundamental issues of the digital era, such as ultra-long-term storage of data and the difficulty of telling genuine from false? While the Toyota Foundation needs to accept the positive aspects of the information society, it also has an important responsibility to stop and consider these fundamental questions and take a careful and farsighted approach to information technology.

MASAAKI KUSUMI
SENIOR PROGRAM OFFICER, RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM

Research Grant Program

OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 1998 research grants between April 1 and May 29, 1998. 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 966 applications. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and on the basis of their recommendations, a total of 73 grants (¥200 million) were approved at the eighty-sixth Board of Directors' meeting, in September.

As 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 Takeo Funabiki. For Category B grants, a five-member committee headed by Takeshi Hamashita selected projects addressing the first subtheme, a committee of five headed by Jun Nishikawa selected projects addressing the second subtheme, and a six-member committee headed by Hiroyuki Yoshikawa 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, particularly carried out by international teams
Average grant amount	¥1 million–¥2 million per project	¥4 million–¥5 million per project Maximum ¥20 million over 2 years
Total budget	¥50 million	¥150 million
Project period	1 year, beginning November 1, 1998	1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 1998

Fiscal 1998 Applications

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of applications	490	185	113	178	476	966	
Value of applications	846	1,439	863	1,370	3,672	4,518	
Average value of applications	1.7	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.7	4.7	
Average age of applicants	33	47	49	49	48	41	
Gender of applicants	(M)	311	154	87	163	404	715
	(F)	179	31	26	15	72	251
Applications in English		68	18	17	24	59	127
International applicants	a)	44	24	13	21	58	102
	b)	90	15	5	10	30	120
	c)	65	3	2	6	11	76
	Total	199	42	20	37	99	298

Fiscal 1998 Grants

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of grants	34	13	12	14	39	73	
Value of grants	50	52	46	52	150	200	
Average value of grants	1.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.7	
Average age of recipients	32	49	48	49	49	41	
Gender of recipients	(M)	15	12	9	12	33	48
	(F)	19	1	3	2	6	25
International recipients	a)	2	1	0	3	4	6
	b)	10	1	1	0	2	12
	c)	9	0	0	0	0	9
	Total	21	2	1	3	6	27
Percentage of proposals receiving grants (%)	6.9	7.0	10.6	7.9	8.2	7.6	

Notes: All value and average value figures are in millions of yen. Figures may not add up 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 490 applications for individual-research grants, an increase of 61 over the previous year's figure. This was the highest number since the establishment of this grant category in 1994. The total included 199 applications either from overseas or from non-Japanese researchers. Overall, the range of young researchers seeking funding appears to be expanding. The increase in the number of applications can perhaps be explained by the greater availability of information about the program and by the fact that the Toyota Foundation has not reduced the amount available for grants despite the economic downturn. In contrast with the large number of applications, the committee accepted only 34, or 6.9%. Even so, this is 3 more than in the previous year. Though there were 311 applications from male researchers and only 179 from females, more applications were accepted from female researchers (19) than from males (15).

Selection committee members studied the applications over a period of approximately one month before selecting 12 projects each to recommend to the committee. The applications covered a wide range of fields and even the applications recommended by only one committee member underwent thorough discussion. As a result, the committee went beyond its allotted time and engaged in quite intense debate. Most of the research projects chosen for grants involve actual field work—a hallmark of the Toyota Foundation's programs.

Most of the 34 successful proposals involve research on countries and cultures other than Japan. The region most frequently targeted was Asia, which accounted for two-thirds overall. Asia featured far more prominently in the research proposals than Europe and North America, Africa, or Latin America. China (excluding Taiwan) was the subject of no fewer than 8 proposals. The committee accepted 21 proposals from overseas or from non-Japanese researchers in Japan. Six of the grant recipients were researchers of Chinese nationality.

With regard to the selection process, some committee members thought greater emphasis should be placed on the research backgrounds of applicants and on the availability of research scholarships from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and the Ministry of Education. Overall, however, the selection process focused on the actual content of the applications rather than on the past research activities of the applicants, and on whether they were receiving scholarships. In the future it may be necessary to consider including a section in the application form where applicants can state whether they are receiving scholarships or other forms of support.

The preponderance of applications from certain universities prompted some committee members to question whether this was due to better provision of information, especially to graduate students, by university professors or administrators at these schools. While this resulted in the acceptance of high numbers of applications from these specific universities, applicants' affiliations were not considered at all during the selection process. We hope to see proposals in the future from greater numbers of students at different universities. Many of the applications that were not accepted missed the mark by a very narrow margin. We hope that those researchers will continue their work for another year and apply again.

Some of the applicants selected for grants this year are independent researchers with no university affiliation. This willingness to disregard affiliation can be seen as another characteristic of this program. Non-academic researchers are perhaps the most likely to produce surprising research results that go beyond the confines of existing research frameworks and traditional disciplines. At the same time, we also value realistic and solid research of the type that produces valuable primary resources through exhaustive investigative surveys.

TAKEO FUNABIKI

Category B Grants Committee 1

This committee reviewed proposals addressing the subtheme of mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures. This year there were 185 applications, an increase of 33 (22%) over the previous year's total. Applications from non-Japanese researchers increased by 3 to 39, or 21% of total applications. Thirteen applications were selected to receive grants. The selection process began with the examination of applications by individual committee members from late June through July. Each committee member recommended 8 applications in preparation for intensive deliberation at the committee meeting in late July.

Most of the committee members, including myself, were newly appointed. Despite this there was a high correlation of views, as indicated by the fact that 6 of the 8 applications recommended by each committee member had also been selected by other members. One reason for this may have been the fact that committee members to some extent had a common perception of the types of research that are suitable for Toyota Foundation grants. As a result, several clearly defined patterns were evident in the types of research selected for grants.

First, in terms of regional scope, many of the successful applications were for research projects dealing with Asia, including Japan. Nine of the 13 successful applications related to this region, compared with 1 each for Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, and Eastern Europe. Second, many of the successful applications for research relating to Asia (including Japan) were for projects based on supranational geographical units. One feature of this year's results was the prevalence of projects relating to Asia as a maritime region.

Third, the committee tended to choose research projects that required private sector support because of their unsuitability for Ministry of Education research funding. The specific reasons for such selections varied. For example, some applications were for projects to be carried out by non-university researchers, while others covered multiple fields and could not readily be fitted into categories eligible for research funding. None of the successful proposals was the subject of a parallel application for Ministry of Education funding.

Fourth, many of the successful applications were from researchers who had already begun their projects independently and who had completed their preparatory work to some extent. The point at which research is about to begin in earnest may be a good time to apply. It should also be noted that, in several cases, the committee felt uncertain about the practicality or other aspects of research proposals and so decided to offer only a one-year grant for a two-year project, with second-year funding subject to the results of the first-year research.

The preceding comments may or may not be of assistance to prospective applicants. However, I believe that these tendencies to some extent reflect the characteristics of the selection process for applications relating to subtheme 1.

Finally, to provide grants to as many applicants as possible, we were forced very reluctantly to reduce the value of the grants. Despite this, the number of applications was still 15 times the number of grants awarded. We regret that funding could not be offered for many significant projects, and we hope that applicants will understand that the committee made its best efforts for all concerned.

TAKESHI HAMASHITA

Category B Grants Committee 2

There were 113 applications relating to subtheme 2, proposals for a new social system—building a civil society. As was the case last year, many of the proposals were for projects to be implemented jointly by groups that included people affiliated not only with universities and research institutes but also nongovernmental and nonprofit organizations and community groups. This pattern appears to have become firmly established over the past few years. A breakdown of the subjects covered by applications shows that there were 16 on welfare, 11 on human rights, 9 on women's and gender issues, 8 on private nonprofit organizations, 8 on democratization and democratic systems, 8 on new developments in international relations, and 6 on local government and the devolution of authority. While the results are generally similar to trends noted in previous years, there was a conspicuous increase in applications relating to communities and families, of which there were 22. Of the 25 other applications, several related to education and the Internet.

From mid-June to early July, individual committee members examined the projects for which applications had been received. In mid-July the selection committee met as a group. Before commencing the discussion process, each committee member reported his or her general impression of the applications. Committee members made a variety of comments. They noted that the overall quality of applications was high, but that while there were proposals with unique themes and content, none was conspicuously outstanding. Some committee members noted that most of the applications were confined to the framework of civil society and that few applicants had extended their scope to include the relationship of civil society to the state. Another comment was that several applicants seeking grants for continuing projects, including some related to international relations, appeared not to have fully understood the aims of this program. This suggested that follow-up monitoring was needed for continuing research projects.

The selection committee then spent many hours in intensive discussion. The basic selection criteria were creativity and practicality. The committee focused in particular on practical research programs involving cooperation between researchers and people in other sectors, such as NGOs and NPOs. Priority was also given to projects for which it would have been difficult to obtain funding from other sources. This process resulted in the awarding of grants totaling ¥46 million for 12 projects.

Many of this year's successful applications were for research projects relating to human rights, disclosure, and communities. Another feature of the results was the high number of projects covering a wide area and involving surveys to be carried out nationwide in Japan or across several countries. There is considerable concern in contemporary Japanese society about various problems associated with rapid change, including globalization, the aging of the popu-

lation, and the falling birth rate. In this context, there is an urgent need for new thinking about communities and families; the committee fervently hopes that the selected projects will prove useful in these fields. We will continue to welcome bold projects that contribute to the development of civil society in the twenty-first century by bringing new perspectives to and proposing solutions for such issues as the relationship between civil society and the state and the role of the state itself.

JUN NISHIKAWA

Category B Grants Committee 3

This year the committee examined applications relating to subtheme 3 (the global environment and the potential for human survival) and subtheme 4 (science and technology in the age of civil society). There were 132 applications for subtheme 3 and 46 for subtheme 4, an increase from the previous year's figures of 116 and 37. Individual committee members studied the applications in late June and the first half of July. On July 16 the members met to discuss their findings and selected 14 proposals for grants, of which 10 were for subtheme 3 and 4 for subtheme 4.

Each committee member recommended 8 proposals. The results of this initial review were quite diverse, in part because subthemes 3 and 4 cover such broad areas. Many committee members noted that the overall standard of the applications was high, but that there were no conspicuously original proposals. The majority appear to have been on the borderline between acceptance and rejection.

Applications that were recommended by even one committee member were debated in depth. During this process, committee members began, to some extent, to establish a common basis of judgment. Higher evaluations were given to projects implemented on the grassroots level and those with clearly defined objectives. Some proposals were appraised positively as being well worth the challenge, although not necessarily guaranteed of success; others were praised for their "vision." Proposals that were viewed in a negative light were generally more suitable for government science-research funding or other types of public support. Projects with themes that had already been covered were also appraised negatively. The committee considered all these factors in deciding whether projects would be suitable for support from the Toyota Foundation.

A breakdown of the proposals that were accepted shows that 3 of the 25 proposals for projects with foreign leadership were accepted. The projects in question came from Kenya, Thailand, and the United States. There were also 3 successful projects put forward by applicants not affiliated with universities. The project leaders for 6 of the 14 successful projects would not have been eligible for Ministry of Education research grants for reasons of affiliation. Four of the successful proposals had themes relating to agriculture, which the Toyota Foundation regards as a priority area for subtheme 3. The selection results appear to reflect the values of the Toyota Foundation that I had perceived in the grants that were awarded before I joined the selection committee.

The largest grant awarded this time was ¥5 million. There have tended to be fewer large-scale projects in recent years. Committee members were eager to assist as many of the increased number of applicants as possible within budgetary constraints, but there was also a shared

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perception that there was no proposal so outstanding that we wanted unanimously to allocate the maximum amount to it. In some cases grants were limited to the first year of experimental projects, which could then be expanded into larger scale projects with further grants provided in accordance with the outcomes achieved. Another characteristic of the Toyota Foundation is its ability to provide flexible assistance according to a project's developmental stage.

The acceptance ratio for this year's applications was 7.9%, 0.7 points higher than last year. Compared with government grants for scientific research, which have an acceptance ratio of 30%, the ratio of unsuccessful to successful applications is extremely high. In many cases the committee deeply regretted that it was unable to accept certain applications.

HIROYUKI YOSHIKAWA

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 (South Korea)	98-A-004 Problems of Korean Migration to the Former Soviet Union: The Korean Community Before and After Forced Migration in 1937 Lee Aeliah, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	<i>1,900,000</i>
2 (Japan)	98-A-043 The Protestant Communication Network in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Europe Sugiko Nishikawa, Ph.D. Candidate, University of London	<i>1,400,000</i>
3 (Japan)	98-A-047 The Development of Socio-Religious Movements in Urban Africa: An Anthropological Study of the Rastafari Movement in Tanzania Miho Ishii, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	<i>1,300,000</i>
4 (Japan)	98-A-079 The Concept of Culture and Its Process of Construction in Trans-Cultural Education: An Analysis of Cultural Identity in Japanese Schools Abroad Chizu Sato, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Oxford	<i>1,300,000</i>
5 (Japan)	98-A-140 Philological Research on Mimamsa Manuscripts in India and Other Countries Kei Kataoka, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	<i>1,800,000</i>
6 (China)	98-A-190 Acculturation and Change of Ethnic Identity: A Case Study of Henan County, Qinghai Province, China Shinjilt, Ph.D. Candidate, Hitotsubashi University	<i>1,700,000</i>
7 (United States)	98-A-194 Visualizing Yangon's Urban Heritage: Prospects for Townscape Preservation in a Developing Asian City Alfred T. Birnbaum, Researcher, Deakin University	<i>1,500,000</i>
8 (Japan)	98-A-211 A Social Anthropological Study of the Concept of Merit and Religious Practice in Myanmar Buddhism Naoko Kumada, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Cambridge	<i>1,500,000</i>
9 (Japan)	98-A-238 Facial Tattoos as a National Treasure: The Cultural Presentation of Taiwanese Aborigines Yoshimi Yamamoto, Member, Japanese Society of Ethnology	<i>1,500,000</i>
10 (Japan)	98-A-290 Dialogue with a Cultural Creator: An Experimental Ethnography on an Afro-Venezuelan Cultural Movement in San Millán, Republic of Venezuela Jun Ishibashi, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	<i>2,000,000</i>

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
11 98-A-308 (China)	The Cultivation Culture of Ethnic Minorities and its Environmental Adaptation in Yunnan, China: A Study of the Relationships Between Human Activities and Forests Guo Yanchun, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	1,700,000
12 98-A-335 (Japan)	A Cultural Portrait of the Islamic World: Nineteenth Century World Fairs and the Formation of the Concept of Ottoman Architectural History Miyuki Aoki, Ph.D. Candidate, Waseda University	1,900,000
13 98-A-375 (China)	Conflict between Chinese and Japanese Buddhist Thought in the Modern Era: A Study of the Controversy between Kocho Ogurusu and Yang Wenhui Chen Jidong, Research Assistant, Tokyo Gakugei University	1,400,000
14 98-A-396 (Japan)	A Reconsideration of the <i>Ie</i> : An Analysis of the Process of Production, Circulation, and Consumption of Academic Knowledge in Order to Overcome Japanese Particularism Yuki Senda, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,100,000
15 98-A-407 (Myanmar)	Preliminary Research on Neolithic Sites in Myanmar Min Aung Thwe, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,900,000
16 98-A-463 (Japan)	A Study of the Architectural Production System During the Qing Period: An Analysis of Qing Public Records and Architectural Drawings in Beijing and Taiwan and a Comparative Study of Chinese <i>Tangyang</i> and Japanese Yamaga Architectural Models Naomi Inoue, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,000,000
17 98-A-469 (Japan)	An Analysis of Japanese Textiles in U.S. Museum Collections: Technical Classification of Textiles Yuko Fukatsu, Intern, Metropolitan Museum of Art	1,200,000
18 98-A-470 (Japan)	A Study of the Economic Distribution System Supporting the Growth of the Lao Lan Xang Kingdom During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, with Special Reference to the Economic Role of the Kha Yoshiyuki Masuhara, Graduate Student, Chiang Mai University	1,800,000
19 98-A-480 (Japan)	Vietnamese Families Under Economic Development: Changing Family Relationships in Rural Households Around Can Tho City Setsuko Owada, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University	1,300,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
<i>Subtheme 2: Proposals for a New Social System—Building a Civil Society</i>			
20	98-A-068 (Japan)	A Social Scientific Study of Malaria in High-Altitude Areas in Kenya Yumiko Doi, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Liverpool	<i>1,700,000</i>
21	98-A-091 (Japan)	Transnational Corporations and Developing Countries in the Age of Neoliberalism: A Case Study of Economic Liberalization in the Mexican Automobile Industry Koji Serita, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	<i>1,100,000</i>
22	98-A-142 (Japan)	The Historical and Contemporary Development of Village Politics in Inland Mountainous Regions of China: Case Studies in Yunnan and Jiangxi Fumiki Tahara, Lecturer, Niigata Sangyo University	<i>1,800,000</i>
23	98-A-200 (Japan)	The Role of Civil Society in Holding International Organizations Accountable to the Public: The Creation of Project Inspection Mechanisms at the World Bank Akio Kawamura, Ph.D. Candidate, Kobe University	<i>1,500,000</i>
24	98-A-260 (China)	Reorganization of Public and Private Sectors in Relation to the Effective Use of Land: A Comparison of Land-Lease Systems in China and Japan Zong Jianming, Ph.D. Candidate, Hokkaido University	<i>1,500,000</i>
25	98-A-311 (Japan)	Lessons of and Challenges for the Ottawa Process and its Applicability to Nuclear Disarmament Motoko Mekata, Steering Committee Member, Japan Campaign to Ban Landmines	<i>1,300,000</i>
26	98-A-336 (Japan)	The Role of Urban Elite Women in Democratizing Indonesia: Toward an Integrated Effort for Gender Reorganization Mitsuko Nanke, Graduate Student, Swinburne University of Technology	<i>1,300,000</i>
27	98-A-388 (South Korea)	The Work Life and Family Life of Female Part-Time Workers in South Korea and Japan Kim Soonyoung, Visiting Researcher, University of Tokyo	<i>1,000,000</i>
28	98-A-423 (South Korea)	Formation and Transformation of Social Networks and the Multiple Identities of Migrants: A Case Study of Funeral Rites of Immigrants from Cheju Lee Inza, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	<i>1,800,000</i>

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
29	98-A-472 (China)	Food Rationing and Consumption Practices in Urban China: A View from Shanghai Pan Tianshu, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University	1,200,000
30	98-A-481 (Japan)	International Migration of Women: Labor Export Policies in Asian Developing Countries and Their Impact on Female Workers Nana Oishi, Graduate Student, Harvard University	1,000,000
<i>Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival</i>			
31	98-A-013 (Japan)	A Study of the Dynamics of Organic Matter in Soil under Changing Cultivation Practices in Northern Thailand: Toward the Development of Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Conservation Sota Tanaka, Research Assistant, Kochi University	1,200,000
32	98-A-175 (Japan)	A Study of Weed Control and Utilization in Monsoonal Asia: Toward Establishing Environment-Conserving Farming Systems Rie Miyaura, Research Assistant, Tokyo University of Agriculture	1,500,000
33	98-A-204 (China)	A Study of the Coexistence of Wildlife and Local People in a Buffer Zone with a View to the Establishment of a Biosphere Reserve in Northern Inner Mongolia Shi Kun, Ph.D. Candidate, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	1,500,000
34	98-A-259 (Austria)	Evaluating Japanese Environmental ODA in East Asia Robert Triendl, Researcher, Mitsubishi Kasei Institute of Life Sciences	1,400,000

Research Grants (Category A)

1 Problems of Korean Migration to the Former Soviet Union: The Korean Community Before and After Forced Migration in 1937

Lee Aeliah

The purpose of this study is to examine the ethnic policy of the former Soviet Union toward Koreans

and its effect on Korean communities. In 1937 Koreans from the Russian maritime region of Primorskii Krai were forcibly relocated to Central Asia (mainly Kazakhstan), and in 1938 they were again forced to migrate to other Central Asian countries. The forced migration program appears to have resulted not only from problems within the Soviet bloc, but also from political tensions among Japan, the Soviet Union, China, and Korea concerning the Far East. The researcher will identify changes in the Korean communities in Primorskii Krai and Central Asia by studying those communities before and after the forced moves

of the 1930s. In addition, former migrants will be interviewed and secret documents deciphered in order to examine how the communities overcame the effects of the two forced migrations.

2 *The Protestant Communication Network in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Europe*

Sugiko Nishikawa

Protestants throughout Europe formed an international communication network to combat the Catholic Counter-Reformation of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The aim of this project is to analyze the influence of the Protestant sense of solidarity on European politics and society by deciphering documents and church records preserved in churches and libraries in Protestant areas. The researcher believes that this work will lead to an understanding of how religious conflict was viewed by people across a wide spectrum of society, and how people sought ways to coexist within Europe's various traditions and cultures.

3 *The Development of Socio-Religious Movements in Urban Africa: An Anthropological Study of the Rastafari Movement in Tanzania*

Miho Ishii

This project will take the form of a cultural anthropological study of a new religious movement that is spreading through East African cities. In African urban society, rapid urbanization has brought with it a number of problems, including ethnic conflicts and a growing impoverished class. A variety of new religious movements have spread rapidly in this environment, especially among the young. These movements are functioning as trans-ethnic links. The Rastafari movement evolved among the African diaspora in the Caribbean and subsequently spread to Africa. The movement is supported by both the diaspora and Africans, and there is evidence of contacts not only among multiple ethnic groups within movements, but also between black organizations on both sides of the Atlantic. This survey will involve an empirical study of the relationship between religious movements and economic policy among the urban poor, and a survey of the role of socio-religious movements as frameworks for trans-ethnic coexist-

ence and interaction between overseas blacks and Africans.

4 *The Concept of Culture and Its Process of Construction in Trans-Cultural Education: An Analysis of Cultural Identity in Japanese Schools Abroad*

Chizu Sato

The aim of this study is to clarify patterns of self-presentation and the evolution of identity in expatriate Japanese schoolchildren through a comparison of institutional ideology in Japanese schools abroad as manifested in the formative processes for cultural identity. This will be achieved by examining the materials used in overseas Japanese schools to teach about local cultures.

The study will focus on the processes whereby Japanese children living abroad modify their own identities in reaction to contact with local (foreign) cultures through lessons designed to help them understand those cultures. The researcher will analyze the situation of these children, who take on the stigma of being foreign by residing abroad, in order to clarify the relationship between their self-presentation and the mechanisms whereby they select or reject identities defined and exercised in that context. The study will also seek to clarify the frames of reference involved in intercultural differentiation in order to identify the barriers inherent in education fostering understanding of local cultures; to develop a typology of the ways in which children who go to local schools rather than full-time Japanese schools are involved culturally in their local communities, in order to provide a basis for comparison with children attending full-time Japanese schools; and thereby to identify the specific ideologies contained in local-culture education in the Japanese schools.

5 *Philological Research on Mimamsa Manuscripts in India and Other Countries*

Kei Kataoka

In preparation for philological research into classical Mimamsa manuscripts of India and textual criticism and correction work, the researcher will visit libraries in various parts of India to obtain copies of ritual-related works or to photograph and collate texts directly. The project will also involve direct studies of copies

not catalogued in the collections of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and microfilm records of these will be made. Letters will be sent asking for copies of items held in the British Museum and collections in Germany and the United States. The use of unpublished materials gathered in this way will enhance the reliability of the researcher's thesis and will also enable critical corrections of important texts if necessary. The project will lead to the compilation and publication of manuscript information about rituals, together with bibliographical information about manuscripts already published.

6 *Acculturation and Change of Ethnic Identity: A Case Study of Henan County, Qinghai Province, China*

Shinjill

The researcher aims to expand and deepen previous research concerning cultural change and changes in cultural ethnic identity in the Mongolian autonomous area of Henan County, Qinghai Province, China. Future work will consist primarily of documentary research about ethnic minorities and supplementary field research in the target region. In particular, the researcher will seek to clarify issues relating to two-way acculturation between Tibetans and Mongols in two regions that have close historical and administrative ties with Henan County. The project will include a theoretical analysis of survey results and an examination of the dynamics of ethnic identity in China. This work will lead to the completion of a doctoral thesis centering on cultural change, the maintenance of identity, and the coexistence of multiple ethnic groups.

7 *Visualizing Yangon's Urban Heritage: Prospects for Townscape Preservation in a Developing Asian City*

Alfred T. Birnbaum

The researcher will photograph modern architecture built between 1880 and 1948 in Yangon, Myanmar (Rangoon, Burma), implement a questionnaire and interviews of local residents, and compile a historical database. The changes that led to the present appearance of the city will be plotted on a map according to their historical period, together with existing buildings and districts, in order to create a visual simulation of the city's growth. A "reference guide" will be com-

plied from the database for use in an evaluation of the following items: (1) buildings and areas within the city that merit preservation; (2) living environments that should be preserved for the good of communities; and (3) preservation methods that contribute to development and tourism in Yangon. The aim of the research project is to produce results that will be useful in the areas of scholarship, city planning, and administration.

8 *A Social Anthropological Study of the Concept of Merit and Religious Practice in Myanmar Buddhism*

Naoko Kumada

This study will involve detailed field work concerning beliefs regarding the accumulation of merit through such behavior as charity and morality; concepts relating to giving, suffering, and power held among privileged Buddhists; and politics at the village and national levels. Through past surveys, the researcher has discovered that the religious practices of Myanmar (Burmese) Buddhists are far more complex than described in earlier studies by Nash, Spiro, Tambiah, and others. She does not see renunciation and asceticism as qualities that are incompatible with lay life, instead seeing charity and morality as lay forms of those qualities. Similarly, the researcher views charity as part of a system that also includes giving, exchange, and consumption. From this perspective, it is possible to perceive a continuity between the religious concepts of renunciation and asceticism and the lay life, and a complex interweaving between the worldly and other-worldly. This research will explore the politics involved in the use of worldly and other-worldly symbols within this complex relationship.

9 *Facial Tattoos as a National Treasure: The Cultural Presentation of Taiwanese Aborigines*

Yoshimi Yamamoto

This project will examine change and continuity in the culture of Taiwanese aborigines and will contribute to research into their tattoos. As symbolized by the words "national treasure" in the title, tattoos are gaining recognition as a highly significant native cultural form in Taiwan, and there is an urgent need for research in this area. This project will create a record of tattoos and analyze changes in the way images are

represented. A variety of records, including photographs, sound recordings, and a database, will be developed through a survey of tattoos and other forms of body mutilation among the aboriginal people of Taiwan. Another focus will be the influence of social change since the Japanese colonial period on the culture of Taiwanese aborigines. Through examination of the ways in which the culture of Taiwanese aborigines, including tattoos, has been presented in photographs, museum displays, magazines, newspapers, television, and events from the period of Japanese rule to the present day, the research will examine issues relating to the presentation of that culture, which has become the focus of growing worldwide interest.

10 *Dialogue with a Cultural Creator: An Experimental Ethnography on an Afro-Venezuelan Cultural Movement in San Millán, Republic of Venezuela*

Jun Ishibashi

This project is part of a series of field studies on the Afro-Venezuelan cultural revival movement in the San Millán community in Puerto Cabello City, Venezuela. The studies began in 1995. The current survey will involve the translation into Spanish of video materials and ethnographical records written and prepared by the researcher. This will allow the work to be discussed critically with local people. Through this dialogue, it is hoped to produce a comprehensive and polyphonic ethnography co-authored with local people. Ultimately this work will be published in both Japan and Venezuela. The project is an experimental attempt to produce an ethnography while seeking reciprocal understanding beyond cultural tensions through continuing, direct dialogue with cultural activists.

11 *The Cultivation Culture of Ethnic Minorities and its Environmental Adaptation in Yunnan, China: A Study of the Relationships Between Human Activities and Forests*

Guo Yanchun

Ethnic minorities in China's Yunnan Province have developed unique and diverse patterns of production and land-use by forming niches based on ecological differences. However, social change, particularly the

depletion of forests, has transformed the farming methods of these ethnic minorities, and it is no longer appropriate to describe those methods simply as "traditional." The aim of this project is to survey change in the agrarian culture of ethnic minorities, and the continuity that parallels the change, in order to discover the true nature of traditional agrarian culture and examine how it has adapted to the environment. Specifically, the researcher will conduct a comprehensive study based on past field surveys of the technologies that enable human beings to utilize the natural environment and resources in traditional farming methods (home gardens, mixed orchards, communal village forests, etc.) while maintaining close links with forests. The research will focus on villages inhabited by three different ethnic minorities.

12 *A Cultural Portrait of the Islamic World: Nineteenth Century World Fairs and the Formation of the Concept of Ottoman Architectural History*

Miyuki Aoki

To understand the cultural state of present-day Turkey, it is necessary to analyze cultural policies of the late Ottoman Era, which was a period of westernization and modernization. The purpose of this project is to investigate the formation of a uniquely Turkish concept of architectural history by studying world fairs held in various European countries during the nineteenth century, and the restoration of monumental structures as a state policy of the Ottoman Empire in that period. The researcher will consider the question of how people interpreted their own culture and tried to make it attractive to people from other cultures, and the strategies developed by the Ottoman government in order to present itself as the leading representative of the Islamic cultural sphere. The words "cultural portrait" are used in the title as a clear expression of these processes.

13 *Conflict between Chinese and Japanese Buddhist Thought in the Modern Era: A Study of the Controversy between Kocho Ogurusu and Yang Wenhui*

Chen Jidong

Between 1898 and 1902, a major dispute arose between the Buddhist priest Kocho Ogurusu of the *Jodo*

Shinshu (True Pure Land sect), who was preaching sermons in China at the time, and the Chinese Buddhist scholar Yang Wenhui concerning *Jodo* (Pure Land) Buddhist thought. The purpose of this project is to search for and analyze related materials in order to elucidate the development and background of this controversy and consider its significance in the history of *Jodo* thought.

It had been assumed that Japan and China shared a common Buddhist tradition, but in reality the two countries had formed their own interpretations and philosophical systems. The parties to the controversy found that the differences between those systems were greater than expected. The aim of the project is to reassess the contemporary state of Buddhism in China and Japan, which was encapsulated in the controversy, and to analyze the significance of discussions between Kocho Ogurusu and Yang Wenhui in the context of the modern history of Buddhism in Japan and China.

14 A Reconsideration of the *ie*: An Analysis of the Process of Production, Circulation, and Consumption of Academic Knowledge in Order to Overcome Japanese Particularism

Yuki Senda

This project calls into question the notion of the *ie* (household) as the core of Japanese culture, and as a concept that represents premodernity, particularism, and tradition in Japan. The research will focus not on the intrinsic qualities of the *ie*, but on the ways in which the concept has been interpreted; and on the production, circulation, and consumption of academic knowledge about the *ie* in the postwar era. Specifically, this will involve an examination of the way in which the *ie* has been approached in terms of academic knowledge since World War II. This will be followed by a consideration of the distribution processes for the *ie* concept in theories of Japanese society, which will include an examination of the nuclear family concept that saturated the media in the 1960s and was described in Chie Nakane's *Tate Shakai no Ningen Kankei* (trans. *Japanese Society*). Finally, an interview survey will be carried out to analyze how people perceive the concept of the *ie* in the context of day-to-day living, and how they behave in response to references to the *ie*.

15 Preliminary Research on Neolithic Sites in Myanmar

Min Aung Thwe

The development of archaeology has been slow in Myanmar (Burma), and there are many blank areas on the archaeological map of Southeast Asia. Particularly serious is the total lack of surveys of Neolithic sites. Without archaeological information about Myanmar, which forms part of continental Southeast Asia and is sandwiched between China and the Indian subcontinent, we cannot understand the basic characteristics of cultural interaction among these regions.

The purpose of this study is to take a first step toward an understanding of Neolithic culture in Myanmar, about which virtually nothing is known at present. This will be achieved through a comparative survey (including explorations and excavations) of two regions in Myanmar: the central plain and the lower reaches of the Salween River. Both of these regions have large concentrations of various types of Neolithic sites.

16 A Study of the Architectural Production System During the Qing Period: An Analysis of Qing Public Records and Architectural Drawings in Beijing and Taiwan and a Comparative Study of Chinese Tangyang and Japanese Yamaga Architectural Models

Naomi Inoue

In 1997 the researcher received a Category A individual research grant for "A Study of the Architectural Production System During the Qing Period: An Analysis of Qing Public Records and Architectural Drawings and Interviews with Woodworkers and Builders." This theme will be continued and developed further in this project, which has more specific goals.

In this second phase of the study, the researcher will gather Qing period architectural drawings in Beijing, conduct a survey of Qing period architectural models (*Tangyang*), and carry out a comparative survey of traditional paper architectural models in Yamaga City, Kumamoto Prefecture. The project will also include a survey of Qing period architectural documents held in Taiwan's National Palace Museum and National Central Museum and regular study

group meetings focusing on Qing period architectural documents. Findings from the first and second parts of the study will be combined into a doctoral thesis.

17 *An Analysis of Japanese Textiles in U.S. Museum Collections: Technical Classification of Textiles*

Yuko Fukatsu

Old Japanese textiles have traditionally been classified using historical terminology. The aim of this research project is to classify such items through an analysis of production technologies. The researcher will examine 1,300 textile fragments, including *Shosoin-gire*, *Hakusai-gire*, and *Meibutsu-gire*, from the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. In addition to a study of dyed patterns, basic information will be obtained through a technical analysis of textiles, dyes, colors, weaving methods, and fabric structures. The researcher will undertake a comprehensive classification and dating of the fragments, using dyed fabrics from other countries as a basis for reference. Japanese terminology and classification methods will be analyzed in depth. The aim is to create a framework within which terminology based on international classifications can be correctly understood in both English and Japanese, so that aspects of Japanese dyed textiles will be easier to understand at international expert conferences on dyed textiles, and so that Japanese dyed textiles can be compared with textiles from other countries.

18 *A Study of the Economic Distribution System Supporting the Growth of the Lao Lan Xang Kingdom During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, with Special Reference to the Economic Role of the Kha*

Yoshiyuki Masuhara

This research will focus on the economic distribution system that supported the growth of the Lao Lan Xang Kingdom in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and on the economic role played by the Kha, an aboriginal people with a language related to Mon and Khmer. Earlier research into the premodern history of Laos has attributed the rise and fall of dynasties solely to the abilities of individual kings. For this reason, little interest has been shown in the economic

and social aspects of kingdoms, and the role of subordinate ethnic groups has been totally ignored.

The aim of this project is to create a new view of premodern Lao history by going beyond this regicentric view of history. The research will focus instead on the economic factors that affected the growth of kingdoms, and on the role of subordinate ethnic groups.

19 *Vietnamese Families Under Economic Development: Changing Family Relationships in Rural Households Around Can Tho City*

Setsuko Owada

The purpose of this project is to explore changes in Southern Vietnamese families since the introduction of Vietnam's economic reform policy in 1987, through a survey of family relationships in rural households around Can Tho City in the Mekong Delta. The changes that are occurring in Vietnamese families are attributable not only to Vietnam's transition from a socialist economy to a free market economy, but also to conflict between traditional culture and the emerging culture of Vietnam's modern industrial society. The project will combine long-term field work with efforts to understand traditional society and culture through surveys of literature in Vietnam and the United States. The goal is to build a dynamic picture of the relationship between modern economic development and social and cultural changes affecting rural families.

20 *A Social Scientific Study of Malaria in High-Altitude Areas in Kenya*

Yumiko Doi

One consequence of hygiene programs undertaken since World War II has been a reduced tendency to regard malaria as a serious disease. Traditional methods of treatment and prevention are becoming ineffective, however, and malaria is becoming an increasingly serious epidemic disease. Moreover, it is spreading into high-altitude areas that have until recently been basically free of the disease. Research into epidemic diseases does not extend only to the pathogens that cause the disease and the methods used to treat the resulting symptoms in patients. Basic prevention requires a wide understanding of the factors that trigger the disease, including relationships and

interaction between the natural environment and human society and living conditions.

This study will examine cases of malaria in Africa, with particular emphasis on high-altitude locations in Kenya. The disease will be approached as a negative consequence of the expansion of human habitation, and an attempt will be made to explain the causes and mechanisms of its incidence primarily from a social-science perspective.

21 *Transnational Corporations and Developing Countries in the Age of Neo-liberalism: A Case Study of Economic Liberalization in the Mexican Automobile Industry*

Koji Serita

The purpose of this study is to examine the contemporary trend toward economic liberalization, as manifested in the declining power and role of the state and the process of globalization, and the impact of these changes on developing countries, through a case study of the automobile industry and related policies in Mexico.

The study will produce specific insights regarding the future development of developing countries and their relationships with advanced economies. The main explanatory variables used will be the behavior and strategies of transnational corporations, which have become increasingly influential in contemporary society. Perspectives will include the ways in which the strategies of transnationals have changed industrial policies in Mexico or influenced the decline in the role of the government, the interests and strategies of corporations and the state, the processes and results of negotiations between these entities, and the structures, limitations, needs, and values behind these factors.

22 *The Historical and Contemporary Development of Village Politics in Inland Mountainous Regions of China: Case Studies in Yunnan and Jiangxi*

Fumiki Tahara

The aim of this project is to examine the characteristics of democratization and political participation in Chinese society and predict their future outlook. Rural power structures in economically backward areas, which appear to be playing a major role in defining

future directions for democratization and the formation of civil society in China, will be used as a case study. Past trends and contemporary dynamics in village political structures will be analyzed.

The first step will be the implementation of field surveys in order to gather profiles of individual leaders. These will be used as the basis for an examination of the characteristics of contemporary village politics from the perspective of historical change since the establishment of the People's Republic. The structure of village politics in inland mountainous regions will be identified through a comparative consideration of communities in survey areas located in Yunnan and Jiangxi.

23 *The Role of Civil Society in Holding International Organizations Accountable to the Public: The Creation of Project Inspection Mechanisms at the World Bank*

Akio Kawamura

Traditionally, there has been a basic convention in the international community that international organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations are accountable only to sovereign states. This situation is changing, however, due to growing criticism over the failure of projects undertaken by international organizations, the rising influence of civil society, as represented by NGOs, and the diminishing role of states as a result of changes in the international environment since the end of the cold war.

This project focuses on the fact that the World Bank has established an Inspection Panel to process complaints from residents and NGOs and carry out investigations when World Bank projects fail. The aim is to analyze, in both theoretical and practical terms, the role of civil society in ensuring the accountability of international organizations, by examining the processes involved in the establishment of the panel and its work.

24 *Reorganization of Public and Private Sectors in Relation to the Effective Use of Land: A Comparison of Land-Lease Systems in China and Japan*

Zong Jianming

This research will involve a reexamination of case histories and theories relating to the establishment and operation of the "just reason" system, used to recon-

cile the interests of landlords and tenants under Japan's Land Lease Law, in order to highlight the inadequacy of conventional understanding of the relationship between public and private elements. The principal aim of the research is to study the concept of community, especially the functions that are important to a restructuring of public and private elements within civil community, that emerged during the transition from classical to contemporary civil society.

Another aim is to identify and analyze inadequacies in the land-lease system that is being introduced in contemporary China (the land-use-rights system) through a comparison with Japanese law, to interpret existing law governing the reconciliation of land-lease interests, and to make legislative recommendations. It is hoped that this work will eventually contribute to the establishment of a citizen-oriented concept of public concerns in China.

25 *Lessons of and Challenges for the Ottawa Process and its Applicability to Nuclear Disarmament*

Motoko Mekata

Nongovernmental organizations from many countries successfully promoted a movement to ban anti-personnel landmines by forming a partnership with middle-ranked nations, such as Canada and Norway, rather than superpowers. This movement, known as the Ottawa Process, can be seen as indicating new roles for civil society following the breakdown of the cold war structure.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the applicability of Ottawa Process-type methods to other global problems, the conditions for their use, and the issues that would need to be overcome, using the nuclear disarmament question as a case study. Specifically, the researcher will study the civil society movement in relation to the second Hague Peace Conference, to be held in 1999, a century after the first Hague Peace Conference, in an effort to build a lasting peace. These activities will be examined in comparison with the Ottawa Process.

26 *The Role of Urban Elite Women in Democratizing Indonesia: Toward an Integrated Effort for Gender Reorganization*

Mitsuko Nanke

In Indonesia, urban women with middle- and upper-

class social backgrounds have enjoyed significant improvement in their status in recent years. Economic growth has provided these privileged women with exclusive resources in the form of a traditional and dignified gender ideology. Yet other women have become increasingly marginalized and oppressed as a result of societal changes. Though there is reciprocal interest between these two groups, they are also alienated from each other. However, the recent economic and social crises are changing this simplistic structure. The purpose of this project is to explore the potential for integrated activities to improve the welfare of women.

27 *The Work Life and Family Life of Female Part-Time Workers in South Korea and Japan*

Kim Soonyoung

Part-time labor is the most obvious example of the oppressive reality for women in industrial society. The seriousness of this problem is most acutely revealed in the patriarchal societies of Japan and South Korea, where the male labor model is regarded as the norm and used as the basis for the overall operation of society. The issue has become even more serious as a result of the recent downturn in the Japanese and South Korean economies. In order to overcome the problems affecting female part-time workers, it will be necessary not only to find solutions for problems of female workers, but to improve working conditions for all workers.

This project will begin with a comparative analysis of the situation of female part-time workers and related social systems and policies in Japan and South Korea. This will be followed by a survey of part-time workers to discover how they perceive and adapt to their own situation. The aim is to discover a basis for resistance by female part-time workers, and to explore the types of policy support needed to meet the urgent needs of these women.

28 *Formation and Transformation of Social Networks and the Multiple Identities of Migrants: A Case Study of Funeral Rites of Immigrants from Cheju*

Lee Inza

The aim of this research is to explain the processes involved in identity formation among immigrants,

and to show the diversity of those identities. The study will focus mainly on Koreans from Cheju Island who now live in Osaka and Tokyo. Its purpose is to show the diversity of migrant identities by studying such aspects as group formation, communication networks with villages of origin in Korea, changes in organizations and networking among second-, third-, and fourth-generation Korean residents, and solidarity with people from the same areas in Korea. Specifically, these issues will be considered by studying Korean community cemeteries and funeral rites and other rituals.

29 Food Rationing and Consumption Practices in Urban China: A View from Shanghai

Pan Tianshu

The purpose of this study is to assess food rationing and consumption practices in urban China in historical and ethnographical terms. It will explain the processes whereby the socialist rationing system in place from 1953 to 1993 evolved, developed, and eventually changed into the present postsocialist welfare system. The aim is to prove the hypothesis that a rigid control system was transformed by individual and organizational strategies, leading to the introduction of a market economy and civil society. This hypothesis will be tested through the systematic collection of data by means of searches of survey statistics and libraries of life and work histories. Transactions under the rationing system will be analyzed to show how they acted as a prologue to the revival and recovery of market competition in China.

30 International Migration of Women: Labor Export Policies in Asian Developing Countries and Their Impact on Female Workers

Nana Oishi

The purpose of this project is to examine the growing role of women in international labor migration by analyzing the labor export policies of developing countries. The research will consist mainly of an analysis of the role of labor export policies on labor migration flows in Asia, and a study of the social factors that influence the formation of labor export policies, including the social status of women, social acceptance of female labor, family systems (family

divisions of labor and gender roles), and religious constraints.

In the past, analyses (especially economic analyses) of international labor migration have mainly been carried out from the perspective of host countries. This project will take the form of a sociological analysis from the viewpoint of source countries.

31 A Study of the Dynamics of Organic Matter in Soils under Changing Cultivation Practices in Northern Thailand: Toward the Development of Sustainable Agriculture and Environmental Conservation

Sota Tanaka

In mountainous areas of northern Thailand, population pressure and the spread of the commodity economy are reflected in a growing shift in land-use patterns from slash-and-burn agriculture to permanent cultivation. However, economic factors prevent the aggressive use of organic resources and nitrogenous fertilizers. The maintenance of soil fertility depends on soil-specific organisms and soil nitrogen, and soil deterioration has become a problem.

The purpose of this research is to clarify how soil-specific organisms changed in response to the slash-and-burn cycle of leaving fields fallow, burning, and cultivation, and how those changes contributed to the mineralization of nitrogen. The results of this work will then be used to assess the dynamics of organic resources in soil ecosystems in the target region, with a view to offering an approach to the management of organic resources under continuous cultivation.

32 A Study of Weed Control and Utilization in Monsoonal Asia: Toward Establishing Environment-Conserving Farming Systems

Rie Miyaura

This project will take the form of a corroborative study pertaining to the development of practical technology, with a view to the creation of environment- and resource-friendly farming systems based on co-existence with the natural environment and wildlife in monsoonal Asia. The ecology of weeds will be used as a starting point for the verification of weed control methods based on the utilization of weeds as an alternative to total eradication. This work will be carried

out in four stages: (1) an analysis of weed utilization and control technologies; (2) an analysis of existing flora; (3) verification through cultivation trials; and (4) modeling of environment-friendly farming systems. Weed-control and -utilization technologies will contribute significantly not only to the development of agriculture in the twenty-first century, but also to the conservation of biodiversity.

33 *A Study of the Coexistence of Wildlife and Local People in a Buffer Zone with a View to the Establishment of a Biosphere Reserve in Northern Inner Mongolia*

Shi Kun

This study will focus on the depletion of the grassland ecosystem and desertification in the northern grasslands of Inner Mongolia due to a rapid increase in the number of domesticated animals as a result of changes that have occurred since the 1980s, including human population growth, the settlement of nomadic people, and the introduction of a market economy. The aim is to advocate the creation of a biosphere reserve as a way of protecting the grassland ecosystem and to propose sustainable grassland utilization patterns, including economic activities other than livestock grazing, in a buffer zone established to support the functioning of the biosphere. It is also hoped that the project will foster awareness of coexistence with wildlife and the natural environment among the people of the grasslands.

To achieve these goals, the researcher will survey grassland management patterns and the distribution of accipitrids and small and medium-sized animals in the region. In addition, the attitudes of local people to wildlife will be surveyed. The researcher will also assess the effectiveness of eco-tourism.

34 *Evaluating Japanese Environmental ODA in East Asia*

Robert Triendl

This research will involve a wide-ranging quantitative survey of Japanese official development assistance in the environmental field and an examination of case studies. The purpose of the project is to contribute to the development of evaluation methods for Japanese environmental ODA, especially in East Asia. There has been little research into environmental ODA, and little is known about the impact of the resulting tech-

nology transfers. Moreover, there are very few methods for evaluating the benefits of environmental ODA. Despite the emergence of the concept of "green aid," there has been no research describing the dynamic interaction between technological change and socioeconomic systems.

This project is original in three ways. First, both quantitative and qualitative research methods will be applied to ODA through case studies. Second, it will establish a theoretical and conceptual framework relating to scientific technology and innovation. Third, it will result in the development of an appropriate environmental assessment methodology for ODA, which is the ultimate purpose of the project.

Research Grants (Category B)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<i>Subtheme 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures</i>		
35 98-B1-004 (Japan)	Educational Support for "Newcomer" Children: Focusing on Matching the School Cultures of Japan and Their Home Countries Kokichi Shimizu, Associate Professor, University of Tokyo	4,000,000
36 98-B1-009 (Japan)	The Cuisine of East Asian Nationals in the Black Markets of Occupied Japan: A Study of the Change in Japanese Food Culture Under the Influence of People from Korea, China, and Taiwan Makoto Matsudaira, Professor, Kagawa Nutrition University	4,000,000
37 98-B1-030 (Japan)	Conservation-Based Development of Historical Cities in Yemen: Creation of a Cultural Environment and a Modern Role for the Local Community Masaji Yoshida, Visiting Researcher, United Nations Center for Regional Development	4,000,000
38 98-B1-034 (China)	A Study of Premodern Chinese Dialects as Seen in Western Missionary Works on Chinese Dialectology You Rujie, Professor, Fudan University	2,500,000
39 98-B1-043 (Japan)	A Systematic Examination of the Japanese Community in Shanghai from the Mid-Nineteenth Century to the Present: Fieldwork and Classification of Basic Data Tadao Furumaya, Professor, Niigata University	5,000,000
40 98-B1-070 (Japan)	A Comprehensive Study of Urban Popular Culture in Contemporary East Africa: An Approach Based on Life Histories Shun'ya Hino, Professor, Kyoto Bunkyo University	4,000,000
41 98-B1-079 (South Korea)	Ethnic Marginality in Japan: A Study of Identity Formation as Ethnic "Others" Among People from Former Japanese Colonies and Their Descendants Mariko Hamamoto, Associate Professor, Kyushu Kyoritsu University	2,100,000
42 98-B1-085 (Japan)	A Study of the Transmission of Legends Among the Guarani of Bolivia: Toward the Strengthening of Indigenous Communities and Cultural Identity Takehiko Hara, Executive Committee Member, Japan International Volunteer Center	4,400,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
43 (Japan)	98-B1-102 A Study of the History and Structure of the <i>Katsubushi</i> (Dried Bonito) Industry in Japan and the Asia-Pacific Region Taisuke Miyauchi, Associate Professor, Hokkaido University	6,000,000
44 (Japan)	98-B1-124 An Electronic Encyclopedia of a Village: Documentation of Life in Ouchi, Minami-Aizu Tsuguo Aizawa, Professor, Musashino Art University	5,000,000
45 (Japan)	98-B1-141 Preliminary Research on Conditions for the Development of Maritime Relations in Premodern East Asia: Investigation of the Political, Social, and Technological Aspects of the History of Ships and Navigation Masaaki Okita, Professor, Tenri University	6,000,000
46 (Japan)	98-B1-146 A Comparative Study of Individual and Organizational Corruption in Economic Activities: With Particular Reference to China Masamitsu Sakamoto, Professor, Meiji Gakuin University	3,000,000
47 (Japan)	98-B1-179 A Study of the Dynamism of Folk Culture in East European Rural Communities: The Development and Transmission of Peasant Dances Norio Inagaki, Researcher, National Research Institute of Agricultural Economics	2,000,000

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

48 (Japan)	98-B2-008 Financial Statements and Analysis of Japan's 47 Prefectures Based on the Accounting (Accrual) Method of Private Companies: An Attempt at Financial Disclosure in the Age of Decentralization Sachio Konishi, Professor, Kwansai Gakuin University	5,000,000
49 (Japan)	98-B2-009 A Survey of Living Conditions of the Mentally Retarded in Residential Care Facilities Atsushi Mineshima, Professor, Aichi Konan College	4,000,000
50 (Japan)	98-B2-018 An Intercultural Relations Study of Women's Networks in Asia: Case Studies in Kyoto and the Kandy Area of Sri Lanka Hisashi Nakamura, Professor, Ryukoku University	4,000,000
51 (Japan)	98-B2-022 A Comprehensive Study of Prospects for the Juvenile Law in Japan, Taking into Account an International Comparison of Changing Family and Juvenile Situations Akira Morita, Professor, Toyo University	4,000,000

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
52	98-B2-026 (Japan)	<i>A Study of Development of Human Resources in Nonprofit Organizations</i> Tadashi Nakamura, Associate Professor, Ritsumeikan University	<i>2,000,000</i>
53	98-B2-038 (Japan)	<i>The Establishment of a Barrier-Free Town Through the Employment of Disabled Persons: Welfare-Centered Town-Building Based on Community Partnership</i> Terumi Meguro, Representative, Project UMI	<i>2,500,000</i>
54	98-B2-042 (Japan)	<i>A Sociological Study of the Influence of Computer Networks on Civil Consciousness and Civic Culture Formation in Contemporary Japan: The Internet as an Issue-Oriented Medium and Its Potential</i> Ken'ichi Kawasaki, Professor, Komazawa University	<i>3,000,000</i>
55	98-B2-064 (Japan)	<i>A Survey on the Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Japan and Its Effects on the Health of Women</i> Saori Kamano, Director, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research	<i>5,000,000</i>
56	98-B2-065 (Japan)	<i>The Filipino Diaspora: A Comparative Study of Migrants' Response to Government Policies and Civil Society Activities in Australia and Japan</i> Mamoru Tsuda, Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies	<i>3,000,000</i>
57	98-B2-084 (Japan)	<i>In Search of a New Paradigm for Human Rights Promotion: A Comparative Study of National Mechanisms for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights</i> Koshi Yamazaki, Professor, Kagawa University	<i>6,500,000</i>
58	98-B2-091 (Japan)	<i>The Formation of Civil Society in Low-Income West African Countries Undergoing Structural Adjustment: An Analysis of Substitute Administrative Services by Residents' Organizations</i> Makoto Katsumata, Director, International Peace Research Institute, Meiji Gakuin University	<i>5,000,000</i>
59	98-B2-096 (South Korea)	<i>The Comfort Women Issue and Contemporary Society</i> Kim Yonghi, Representative, Study Group on the Comfort Women Issue	<i>5,000,000</i>

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
<i>Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival</i>			
60	98-B3-003 (Thailand)	A Study of Organic Farming in Thailand: Background and Techniques Sinth Sarobol, Director, Development Research Institute, Payap University	3,500,000
61	98-B3-014 (Japan)	An International Study of the Preservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources from Animals: The Location and Utilization of Useful Genetic Resources Obtained from Wild and Domestic Animals Noboru Fujiwara, Professor, Kyushu University	3,500,000
62	98-B3-045 (Japan)	Effects of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals on Human Spermatogenesis and Embryogenesis Chisato Mori, Associate Professor, Kyoto University	5,000,000
63	98-B3-061 (Japan)	The Decline and Reorganization of Agriculture in Industrialized Areas of China Kazutsugu Oshima, Associate Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture	4,000,000
64	98-B3-097 (Japan)	A Joint Study by Asian Environmental NGOs for the Compilation of <i>The Environment in Asia, 1999–2000</i> Takehisa Awaji, Professor, Rikkyo University	3,800,000
65	98-B3-110 (Japan)	An Investigation of the Geological and Geomorphological Environment Relating to Basin-wide Arsenic Contamination in the Hetao Plain in Inner Mongolia, China, with the Aim of Providing Safe Underground Drinking Water Takeo Takano, Lecturer, Niigata University	3,200,000
66	98-B3-111 (Japan)	The Effect of Psychological Stress on Hematological, Immunological, and Thyroid Functions in the Wake of the Chernobyl and Semipalatinsk Nuclear Disasters Akira Kimura, Professor, Hiroshima University	4,000,000
67	98-B3-135 (Japan)	A Study of the History, Behavior, and Control of Acidic Pollutants Caused by Fossil-Fuel Combustion, and of Environmental Acidification in East Asia Osamu Nagafuchi, Senior Researcher, Fukuoka Institute of Health and Environmental Sciences	3,000,000

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
68	98-B3-145 (Japan)	 4,000,000
An Empirical Study of the Establishment of a Rice Cultivation Technique for Lowering Resource Consumption and Conserving the Environment Mitsukuni Inaba, Representative, Rice Growing Research Institute		
69	98-B3-176 (Kenya)	 3,000,000
Adoption of Biofertilizers for Soybean Production in Kenya Beatrice M. Anyango, Senior Lecturer, University of Nairobi		

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

70	98-B4-021 (Japan)	 4,700,000
Genetic Factors Involved in Malaria Masamichi Aikawa, Professor, Tokai University		
71	98-B4-047 (Japan)	 4,800,000
A Proposal for an Internet Electronic Library System: Identification and Solution of Problems Relating to the Sharing of Texts Michio Tomita, Representative, Aozora Library		
72	98-B4-124 (Japan)	 1,500,000
The Uncertainty of Scientific Knowledge and its Implications for the Policy-Making Process: A Comparative Analysis of Pesticide Regulation and the Role of Research and Development Models in Science and Technology Policy in Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States Takako Ieda, Research Assistant, University of Tokyo		
73	98-B4-149 (United States)	 4,000,000
An Interdisciplinary Study of New Technologies for the Treatment of Hodgkins Disease and Other Types of Cancer in the United States During the 1960s Timothy Lenoir, Professor, Stanford University		

Research Grants (Category B)

35 Educational Support for "Newcomer" Children: Focusing on Matching the School Cultures of Japan and Their Home Countries

Kokichi Shimizu

In response to the growing number of "newcomer" children (that is, children of foreign nationality) in

Japanese public schools in recent years, systematic educational support has consisted of two main measures: Japanese-language instruction and adaptation guidance. These measures are aimed primarily at the adaptation and assimilation of these children into Japanese society. It cannot be said that they properly meet the educational needs of these children.

On the basis of field surveys conducted in the home countries of these "newcomer" children, and from the perspective of matching the school cultures of Japan and their home countries, this research will explore desirable modes of educational support for

them. Specifically, field surveys will be carried out in three countries (Brazil, China, and Vietnam) with the cooperation of educational experts in those countries, the results will be analyzed from a unified perspective, and attempts will be made to reflect the conclusions in practical measures.

36 *The Cuisine of East Asian Nationals in the Black Markets of Occupied Japan: A Study of the Change in Japanese Food Culture Under the Influence of People from Korea, China, and Taiwan*

Makoto Matsudaira

This research will investigate the major changes in the food culture of the Japanese in the latter half of the 1940s that were brought about by the cuisine that appeared in the black markets active in Japan at that time, especially in front of urban railway stations. The research will focus on *horumon yaki* (a cheap meal of various grilled meats) and other meals originating in Korea and Taiwan that appeared in the black markets at that time and were new to Japan, and investigate their subsequent establishment in Japanese food culture. Also, on the premise that this was Japanese cooking created by Chinese, Korean, and Taiwanese residents at the time, rather than just cuisine from the countries concerned, the project will study through joint research centered on fieldwork how the eating habits of the Japanese changed through the creativity and understanding of foreigners and explore the dynamic understanding of and prospects for culture from a regional perspective.

37 *Conservation-Based Development of Historical Cities in Yemen: Creation of a Cultural Environment and a Modern Role for the Local Community*

Masaji Yoshida

Since Yemen opened itself to the outside world, the country has accepted international aid in recent years and is achieving rapid development. As a result, it is experiencing changes in the traditional values of the people and its indigenous local culture. Focusing on the old town of Shibam and the historical district of Zabid, which are included in the World Heritage List of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, this research aims to promote the maintenance and con-

tinuation of traditional social structures and cultures in these districts; facilitate the creation of a cultural environment that is more actively centered on cultural heritage; and, toward the building of a modern role for the districts, make proposals at international cooperative forums for a new method of conservation-based urban development.

38 *A Study of Premodern Chinese Dialects as Seen in Western Missionary Works on Chinese Dialectology*

You Rujie

Under the influence of Western culture, Chinese society underwent enormous changes in the period from the middle of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Chinese linguistics and dialectology also went through a major change. At that time Western linguistics had still not been introduced into China. But judging from the bibles and other texts translated into Chinese dialects by missionaries, it is evident that Chinese dialects were already being written and studied by them at that time according to academic views and scientific methods. These works are extremely valuable not only for the study of Chinese dialectology and dialectological history but also for the study of the history of cultural and academic exchange between modern China and the West and the history of Christianity in China. This research will investigate the form of Chinese dialects at that time after compiling a comprehensive catalog of the related materials that remain outside China.

39 *A Systematic Examination of the Japanese Community in Shanghai from the Mid-Nineteenth Century to the Present: Fieldwork and Classification of Basic Data*

Tadao Furumaya

Before World War II foreigners from more than 50 countries resided in Shanghai, a cosmopolitan city that now boasts unprecedented prosperity and stands on the front line of China's reforms. Of them, Japanese accounted for as many as about 100,000 persons at the peak. For prewar Japanese, Shanghai was the nearest place where they could come into contact with Western civilization. Today many Japanese companies have set up operations in Shanghai, which is once again bustling with economic activity, and nearly

10,000 Japanese are living there. However, the history of the relationship between the Japanese and the cosmopolitan city of Shanghai from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present has yet to be made properly clear, and many obscure points remain as issues to be examined.

This research will take a comprehensive look at the history of relations between the Japanese and Shanghai during the 150 years from the middle of the nineteenth century to the present—not only through conventional historical documents, but also through interviews, photos, and other materials—and thereby draw a full picture of the history and conditions of the Japanese community in Shanghai.

40 *A Comprehensive Study of Urban Popular Culture in Contemporary East Africa: An Approach Based on Life Histories*

Shun'ya Hino

The aim of this research is to clarify the development process and present condition of various kinds of popular culture (including popular music, sports, language, occupations, and religious movements) in urban areas, mainly in East Africa, that have been newly created and developed since the end of the colonial period. The method adopted will be to compile life histories of urban people in modern Africa with various occupational and cultural backgrounds, on the basis of joint research with specialists in each field, in order to draw a comprehensive picture that takes into account the relationship with the complex and diverse forms of culture that have been formed historically, as well as connections with general social developments including political and economic changes.

41 *Ethnic Marginality in Japan: A Study of Identity Formation as Ethnic "Others" Among People from Former Japanese Colonies and Their Descendants*

Mariko Hamamoto

The aim of this research is to investigate the self-consciousness as ethnic "others" of people who come from former Japanese colonies and have continued to live in Japan since before World War II and of their descendants. What kind of interaction do these people have with the Japanese around them? What connection do they have with their country of origin? And if they do have a consciousness of being ethnic

"others," what is the form of this consciousness? The answers to these questions will be pursued through the analysis of publications, such as literary works and court records, as well as direct interviews with the people themselves.

42 *A Study of the Transmission of Legends Among the Guarani of Bolivia: Toward the Strengthening of Indigenous Communities and Cultural Identity*

Takehiko Hara

In the past, the aboriginal Guarani of Bolivia were driven into large plantations and forced to work almost like agricultural slaves. Since the latter half of the 1980s the problems of such ethnic minorities have become more widely known in the international community, and since 1992 nongovernmental organizations and churches have begun to purchase land to enable such people to live as independent communities. This research will involve working together with elderly Guarani storytellers to help them create video records of their history. Recordings will be made of stories about the Kuruyuki massacre, which occurred in 1892 and determined the subsequent fate of the Guarani; parables that teach children how to behave in society; myths about the beginning of the world; and folk tales passed down from parents to children. In addition, research will examine changes in attitude, such as opposition to or acceptance of the act of video recording itself. The aim of the research is to indicate a future direction for education and development in Guarani society.

43 *A Study of the History and Structure of the Katsuobushi (Dried Bonito) Industry in Japan and the Asia-Pacific Region*

Taisuke Miyauchi

First of all, this research aims to investigate the history and structure of the "southward advance" of the dried bonito (*katsuobushi*) industry, centering on the lives of the people working in it and their connections with the lives of the Japanese people who consume the product. In the history of Japan, the production of *katsuobushi*—a basic ingredient of Japanese soup stock—and the fishing of bonito, its raw material, spread nationwide and also southward to Okinawa, Taiwan, Micronesia, and Borneo. This development will be studied broadly from the perspectives of the

government, entrepreneurs, and ordinary people. Second, research will focus on the expansion of the *katsuobushi* industry that has taken place in Japan since it entered the postwar era of high economic growth in a variety of new ways, such as production of small packs of *katsuobushi* and bonito seasonings; the reorganization of the industry that has occurred as a result; the development of bonito farms; and the increase of bonito-development and -import projects. Third, the research will take a look at the people involved in the production, distribution, and consumption of bonito and *katsuobushi* (and derivative products) in both Japan and other countries, such as Indonesia.

44 *An Electronic Encyclopedia of a Village: Documentation of Life in Ouchi, Minami-Aizu*

Tsuguo Aizawa

The aim of this research is to compile a CD-ROM electronic encyclopedia of Japan's folklore culture, containing both images and text, on the basis of the lives of people in one mountain village in the Minami-Aizu district in Fukushima Prefecture. The village in question, Ouchi in Shimogo Town, functioned as a post town in the Edo period (1600–1868). The research representative has visited this village continuously for 32 years and has accumulated diverse records of the village's life. The objective of the research is to compile these records into a comprehensive encyclopedia. The encyclopedia is scheduled to include some content in English translation. It is hoped that the product of the research will be used by village children who are yet to be born and by foreigners seeking to gain an understanding of Japan. In other words, the research aims to both hand down culture and transmit information.

45 *Preliminary Research on Conditions for the Development of Maritime Relations in Premodern East Asia: Investigation of the Political, Social, and Technological Aspects of the History of Ships and Navigation*

Masaaki Okita

This research involves elementary and preliminary work for the specific elucidation of the preconditions

for the establishment of premodern zones of exchange that went beyond national borders, such as the East China Sea zone and the Sea of Japan basin—in other words, the conditions for the realization of maritime exchange over a wide area. Since a multifaceted and complex investigation is necessary, the wide-ranging research will focus not only on the field of technical history, such as shipbuilding and navigation, but also on cultural history (rites and beliefs), social history (port cities and islands), and political history (trade and immigration policies).

During this year elementary investigations will involve the collection and arrangement of documentary, archeological, and ethnological data and the implementation of trial surveys of sites relating to shipping and harbors in the coastal and island areas of Japan, China, and South Korea. Efforts will also be made to establish an international and interdisciplinary research setup.

46 *A Comparative Study of Individual and Organizational Corruption in Economic Activities: With Particular Reference to China*

Masamitsu Sakamoto

Focusing on individuals and organizations that are thought to be involved in corruption, this research aims to answer two questions: (1) How should we understand corruption? (2) How specifically is corruption manifested? The research will spotlight the coastal area of China. Bearing in mind methods of dealing with such factors as the legal system, business ethics, privilege, and moral hazard, the research will emphasize in particular the relationship between money-worship, which is rampant in China, and the privileges of Communist Party organizations; the problem of the "commission fee" business that exists in dealings with Chinese companies; the expansion of China's underground economy (including underground Chinese currency settlements); and the party- and state-run enterprise organizations that permit these conditions. Japan cannot help but have an interest in these issues. The results of the research—which will not be aimed at assigning blame for specific instances of corruption—will be widely applicable in the implementation of governmental loans to China, private investment in the country, and the establishment of joint businesses.

47 *A Study of the Dynamism of Folk Culture in East European Rural Communities: The Development and Transmission of Peasant Dances*

Norio Inagaki

Amid the economic and social changes following the upheavals in Eastern Europe, performing arts in East European rural communities, such as traditional dance and music, are facing a serious crisis of continuity. The aim of this research is to investigate the state of transmission of traditional performing arts in East European villages and clarify the conditions of creativity, succession, and transmission by region. By doing so, it will be possible to elucidate the mechanisms of transmission for traditional dance in rural communities. This research can be defined as a basic study for the building of a model for the transmission of dance culture within a shifting social context. In Eastern Europe, major economic and social changes are taking place toward the twenty-first century, and the context in which traditional dances have been handed down in the life of the rural community is undergoing a transformation. By surveying and analyzing dance culture in rural communities, the research aims to contribute to an understanding of folk culture in Eastern Europe.

48 *Financial Statements and Analysis of Japan's 47 Prefectures Based on the Accounting (Accrual) Method of Private Companies: An Attempt at Financial Disclosure in the Age of Decentralization*

Sachio Konishi

The fiscal condition of local governments in Japan has deteriorated rapidly. Over the past few years the outstanding debts of local governments have ballooned by nearly three times. As a result of the implementation of reckless projects, such as urban development and the creation of industrial land, some local governments have run up massive debts. In this situation, the fiscal strengths of local governments must be strictly monitored. However, because the actual accounting of local fiscal affairs adopts a cash method (government accounting), assets and stock are not disclosed, so it is impossible to carry out proper monitoring. Using corporate accounting principles and compilation of financial statement methods developed by the repre-

sentative in Mie Prefecture, this research aims to compile financial statements for all prefectures according to the same standards, measure the fiscal strengths of local governments, and attempt a comparative analysis based on a financial analysis of each prefecture.

49 *A Survey of Living Conditions of the Mentally Retarded in Residential Care Facilities*

Aisushi Mineshima

With regard to the mentally retarded in residential care facilities, much is heard about such issues as their increased degree of disability, their poor living conditions, and the severe financial conditions of such facilities. But many questions remain: What is life there really like, and what are the problems? How serious are staff shortages? What are the fiscal problems of these facilities? To date there have been no fact-finding surveys looking into the actual living facilities and the management that regulates these structures, so there have not been any proposals for specific reforms.

The aim of this research is to survey the living structures of the mentally retarded on a nationwide basis and to clarify the direction of specific reforms in these facilities. As a result, the researchers hope to offer more specific proposals concerning the functions and potential of these facilities, which support the community life of the mentally retarded.

50 *An Intercultural Relations Study of Women's Networks in Asia: Case Studies in Kyoto and the Kandy Area of Sri Lanka*

Hisashi Nakamura

Traditionally the word "citizen" has been understood on the basis of modern Western experience. Today, however, with democratization progressing on a global scale, it has become necessary to create a concept of the word that is applicable to Asian society, too. In the broad Asian society, various networks of friendship and symbiosis exist based on the mutual assistance of people in the daily lives of their communities. It is possible that the source of Asia's indigenous civil society lies herein.

The aim of this research, which will take up women's networks in Kyoto and the Kandy area of Sri

Lanka as examples, is to analyze networks of friendship and symbiosis that play a role in maintaining the lives of Asian people—in particular women, who are placed in a socially disadvantageous position.

51 *A Comprehensive Study of Prospects for the Juvenile Law in Japan, Taking into Account an International Comparison of Changing Family and Juvenile Situations*

Akira Morita

Stimulated by the overall rise in crime by juveniles in recent years and also the string of particularly heinous crimes committed by juveniles since 1997, the issue of revision of the Juvenile Law has suddenly emerged on the legislative agenda.

Regarding this problem of the revision of the Juvenile Law, which is becoming an urgent matter, the aim of this research is to investigate the prospects for a new juvenile judicial system through an integrated study of systematic and legal aspects, as well as through sociological and psychological fact-finding surveys and empirical studies. In the process, a survey will also be conducted in the United States on the relationship between changes in juvenile justice and the “collapse of the family.”

52 *A Study of Development of Human Resources in Nonprofit Organizations*

Tadashi Nakamura

In order for the civic sector, including nonprofit organizations, to mature as an independent area, the qualitative and quantitative development of the organizations themselves is of course necessary. For the time being, following the enforcement of the Law to promote Specified Nonprofit Activities (the “NPO Law”), the most urgent issue will probably be strengthening of the foundations of these organizations. As part of these efforts, the issue of human resource development is emerging.

The aim of this research is to contribute to the building of systems and programs for the development of new human resources for nonprofit organizations. This will entail the development and practical support of an internship program involving cooperation between universities and nonprofit organizations in the Kansai region centered on Kyoto.

53 *The Establishment of a Barrier-Free Town Through the Employment of Disabled Persons: Welfare-Centered Town-Building Based on Community Partnership*

Terumi Meguro

The town of Nanko in Hyogo Prefecture has a population of about 4,800 and about 1,300 households. Like other rural and mountain villages in Japan, it faces the problems of depopulation and aging as the number of elderly persons increases and young people leave in search of work elsewhere. In view of the increasing ratio of elderly persons in the town's population, the demand for home nursing is expected to grow from now on. If a nursing system can be established, it should become possible for not only elderly persons but also the disabled in the area to achieve independence.

This research aims to explore the possibilities of work in the fields of agriculture, arts and crafts, and home help and to attempt to build a community system toward the expansion of work opportunities for the disabled. Through this, the researcher hopes to contribute to a community-building plan for the town that makes comprehensive use of the area's social resources.

54 *A Sociological Study of the Influence of Computer Networks on Civil Consciousness and Civic Culture Formation in Contemporary Japan: The Internet as an Issue-Oriented Medium and Its Potential*

Ken'ichi Kawasaki

Regarding the question of what kind of social changes will be brought about by electronic communication, lively discussions have been taking place since the early 1990s from the perspective of relations with civil society. In general, however, early research on the Internet has mainly concentrated on the future Internet society; there have been only a few empirical studies.

Based on the perspective that the Internet is a more effective form of media for specific issues than general communication, this research will conduct surveys of civic organizations and related individuals and groups to determine the actual state of Internet use relating to specific issues.

55 *A Survey on the Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Japan and Its Effects on the Health of Women*

Saori Kamano

Regarding the problem of violence against women, international attention has grown since the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. In particular, the need for an international survey and comparative analysis of domestic violence (that is, violence by a husband or partner) has been emphasized.

This research will be conducted as a part of an international survey being planned and promoted by the World Health Organization on the relationship between women's health and domestic violence. In addition to a comprehensive analysis of the structures causing violence, the gender problem at the root of such violence, and the social system, the research aims to contribute to the drafting of specific policies relating to the social response to domestic violence and assistance for its victims.

56 *The Filipino Diaspora: A Comparative Study of Migrants' Response to Government Policies and Civil Society Activities in Australia and Japan*

Mamoru Tsuda

The number of foreign "newcomers," including Filipinos, entering Japan increased rapidly in the 1980s, and now these people have become settled residents. The aim of this research is to elucidate through international comparison how governments (central and local) and civic organizations have responded to the international movement of a large number of people in Australia and Japan, which have accepted large numbers of foreign workers. Also, the research aims to analyze both theoretically and practically the problems and issues that Filipinos have faced, as both individuals and communities, in responding to the various policies and support activities.

57 *In Search of a New Paradigm for Human Rights Promotion: A Comparative Study of National Mechanisms for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights*

Koshi Yamazaki

At present, the United Nations Decade for Human

Rights Education, 1995–2004, is being promoted as an effort toward the twenty-first century. In Japan also, the Law for the Promotion of Measures for Human Rights Protection went into effect in March 1997, and the Council for Human Rights Promotion, which has its secretariat in the Ministry of Justice, has begun investigations related to the establishment of a human rights protection system in Japan.

On the premise that proposals and problem suggestions should be made by civil society, while taking into consideration the moves of the Japanese government, this research will carry out an international comparison of human rights protection systems and private-sector efforts to safeguard human rights jointly with human rights nongovernmental organizations.

58 *The Formation of Civil Society in Low-Income West African Countries Undergoing Structural Adjustment: An Analysis of Substitute Administrative Services by Residents' Organizations*

Makoto Katsumata

Many sub-Saharan African countries suffered from worsening external debts in the 1970s and have been forced to implement structural adjustment policies under the guidance of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. As a result, incomes and public services have deteriorated, and living standards have declined. In response, voluntary activities by community-based organizations have emerged to supplement basic living needs.

The aim of this research is to explore the formation of civil society in Africa by analyzing the nonprofit activities of community residents themselves in three countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, and Senegal) in West Africa, where the poorest countries are concentrated.

59 *The Comfort Women Issue and Contemporary Society*

Kim Yonghi

In the 1990s demands for compensation from the Japanese government have been raised by World War II victims in Asian countries, and attention has been focused on the problem of the "comfort women." These demands have aroused international interest. So far, however, Japan has not suggested any method

of settlement that would satisfy either the victims or the international community.

The aim of this research is to suggest, in a pluralistic manner, what each country and its citizens can do to heal the victims and restore their human rights. The project will seek to clarify the changes that have occurred in the aggressor and victim societies since the former comfort women began pressing their case publicly.

60 *A Study of Organic Farming in Thailand: Background and Techniques*

Sinth Sarobol

The aim of this research is to conduct socioeconomic and agribusiness surveys on production and other processes, sales routes for products, and other aspects of organic farming in Thailand, thus gaining an understanding of the background to organic farming and clarifying its most desirable form.

Furthermore, in order to explore the potential of organic farming, the research aims to identify material cycle-based farming methods that do not rely on agricultural chemicals through such methods as the mixed planting of vegetables and fruits, paying attention to the biodiversity that occurs in the hot and humid tropical environment. In addition, the research aims to contribute to the improvement of rice cultivation and the development of organic farming in Thailand by following up on the organic and direct-sowing method of wet rice cultivation (Seizo Matsuyama, 1992), which succeeded in Africa.

61 *An International Study of the Preservation and Utilization of Genetic Resources from Animals: The Location and Utilization of Useful Genetic Resources Obtained from Wild and Domestic Animals*

Noboru Fujiwara

Nowadays there are many useful animals being bred as resources around the world. Over the years, however, breeding improvement solely from an economic perspective has resulted in monoculture and the destruction of genetic diversity. Today, the restoration of the functional diversity of animals on the Earth has become an urgent issue. These useful resource animals, which occupy an important economic position in the life of human beings, are also losing their genetic diversity. If this goes on, these animals are cer-

tain to face a crisis of extinction in the not-too-distant future.

The aim of this research is to survey and explore the genes of resource animals around the world, their ancestors, and closely related animals, and to establish measures for their preservation or crossbreeding to restore their genetic diversity. This time an international academic survey and research will be conducted on the investigation, preservation, and effective utilization of genetic resources in Eastern and Central Europe and Southeast Asia, where a large number of resource animals and closely related types are said to survive.

62 *Effects of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals on Human Spermatogenesis and Embryogenesis*

Chisato Mori

Continuing from fiscal 1997, this research aims to investigate the effects of endocrine-disrupting chemicals on spermatogenesis in human beings and on the next generation. The research will analyze trends in the incidence rate of EDC-related male reproductive disorders and fetal urinary and reproductive system abnormalities in Japan, study sperm-formation conditions in Japanese males, conduct an epidemiological survey of changes in EDC exposure levels in human fetuses with the passage of time, and increase the number of case files available for research.

The project will involve experimental research on the influence of environmental chemicals on spermatogenesis and on the next generation and will establish a risk evaluation of EDC effects. Other activities will include research into the mechanisms of EDC effects, the development of screening methods and monitoring systems, and research on protection from, prevention of, and treatments for the harmful effects of EDCs, thus compiling basic data that will help to ensure the survival of the human race and protection against physical disabilities in future generations. Open lectures will be held to spread correct understanding of environmental chemicals among the public.

63 *The Decline and Reorganization of Agriculture in Industrialized Areas of China*

Kazutsugu Oshima

The aim of this research is to carry out an empirical

study of the potential for sustainable development and related issues in agricultural production in China, which is reaching a major turning point as rice production and other farming activities undergo changes amid rapid industrialization. The analysis will focus especially on food production.

Rather than placing the emphasis only on macro demand forecasts, this project will explore the conditions for agricultural reorganization in China. On the basis of joint fieldwork with Chinese researchers, which is scheduled to be conducted in four main granary regions in China where industrialization is advancing, the project will examine the process whereby agriculture moves from destruction to restoration and thus make an empirical analysis of the process of agricultural reorganization.

64 A Joint Study by Asian Environmental NGOs for the Compilation of The Environment in Asia, 1999-2000

Takehisa Awaji

As we approach the twenty-first century, the problem of global environmental preservation is becoming an increasingly serious issue. It will be impossible to navigate the road to global environmental preservation without an advance in efforts to tackle specific environmental issues, especially in Asian countries and territories, and without progress in new environmental cooperation in Asia. To these ends, the development of mutual cooperation and solidarity among environmental nongovernmental organizations is essential.

In recognition of this situation, this research group has been striving to establish a modest network among environmental NGOs in Asia and related researchers and experts in each field since the beginning of the 1990s. Drawing on this network, the group began a project to compile an NGO white paper on the state of the environment in Asia. Based on experience gained in compiling *The Environment in Asia*, which was first published in 1997, the group's aim this time is to make the report even more substantial and to consolidate the foundations for its continuation.

65 An Investigation of the Geological and Geomorphological Environment Relating to Basin-wide Arsenic Contamination in the Hetao Plain in Inner Mongolia,

China, with the Aim of Providing Safe Underground Drinking Water

Takeo Takano

In recent years patients have been found to be suffering from arsenic poisoning caused by the use of underground water in several places in the Hetao Plain in Inner Mongolia. The cause is thought to lie in the dissolving of arsenic from natural sources as a result of the pumping up of water from deep-water wells for irrigation purposes.

The aim of this research is to conduct a basic survey to elucidate the cause of this arsenic contamination using both geological and geomorphological methods. The research members consist of three elderly Japanese volunteers and three young Chinese researchers. Over two years they will collect existing research materials and undertake several outdoor surveys. The researchers will also carry out laboratory chemical and microfossil analysis of the materials gathered. The Japanese members have abundant experience in Quaternary period geology and geomorphological research on plains, tablelands, and hills in Japan, which are similar in geological terms to the area to be surveyed. By working closely with the Chinese team members, they hope to transfer technology from Japan to China.

66 The Effect of Psychological Stress on Hematological, Immunological, and Thyroid Functions in the Wake of the Chernobyl and Semipalatinsk Nuclear Disasters

Akiro Kimura

As well as physical disabilities, many victims of the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident in the former Soviet Union, in particular the cleanup workers and area residents, and residents in the vicinity of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site are recognized to have suffered from psychological disorders, which have resulted in a higher incidence of suicide.

The aims of this research are (1) to make an objective assessment of the psychological stress suffered by victims of the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident and the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing through interviews and questionnaires and (2) to elucidate hematological and immunological disorders and thyroid gland disorders among victims with psychological stress.

67 A Study of the History, Behavior, and Control of Acidic Pollutants Caused by Fossil-Fuel Combustion, and of Environmental Acidification in East Asia

Osamu Nagafuchi

The aim of this research is to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of transported atmospheric pollution in the past, present, and future. The project will focus on particles caused by fossil-fuel combustion existing in tree frost and sediments in lakes and marshes. From the particles in tree frost and surface sediment, the relationship with the pollution sources will be made clear, and the history of the pollution will be investigated by examining core samples. Furthermore, the project will involve the characterization of particles so as to clarify pollution sources. The relationship between the past and present profiles of particles, which are an indicator of environmental acidification substances, and economic trends in East Asia will be investigated. The relationship between the state of fossil-fuel particles in Europe, where environmental acidification is advanced, and the history of industrialization will be used as reference. The project is expected to contribute to the forecast and control of environmental acidification in East Asia.

68 An Empirical Study of the Establishment of a Rice Cultivation Technique for Lowering Resource Consumption and Conserving the Environment

Mitsukuni Inaba

The aim of this research is to study and diffuse an organic rice cultivation technique that uses absolutely no agricultural chemicals. After 20 years of studies, the outline of such a technique is now almost complete. With the cooperation of six producing districts in the Kanto and Tohoku regions of Japan, this research will examine the technique and try to clarify the various problems that might arise in the stage of diffusion. In particular, the most important technical issues include (1) seed disinfection with hot water, (2) the raising of seedlings in pods to reduce resources and labor needed, (3) the effect of fermented fertilizer using garbage compost, and (4) the control of weeds through management of deep groundwater. After experiments, the researchers will assess the sav-

ing of labor through these technical innovations, the cost-reduction effect, and the effect on paddy field conservation. In addition, they will investigate the mechanisms that serve to increase growers' income and improve the taste of the rice.

69 Adoption of Biofertilizers for Soybean Production in Kenya

Beatrice M. Anyango

In recent years soybean cultivation has developed rapidly in Kenya. However, because nodulation of the cultivars by soil rhizobia, which helps growth, is not carried out at all, vaccination with *Rhizobium japonicum* Brady is essential. In this research, which aims to contribute to the development of the soybean industry, *Rhizobium japonicum* Brady will be isolated from soil taken from around Kenya, after which the rhizobia suitable for soybean cultivation in each region will be selected.

70 Genetic Factors Involved in Malaria

Masamichi Aikawa

Nowadays the genetic background of individuals and the human race is thought to be extremely important for all patients, including infected persons as well as patients suffering from congenital diseases. In the case of malaria too, while the pathogeny of protozoans themselves is of course important, the genetic background of the patient is also thought to contribute to his or her malaria prognosis. The genetic background to the worsening of cerebral malaria, which causes serious nervous symptoms and can lead to death, has not yet been properly elucidated. Recently it has been suggested that the complement receptor CR1, which plays an important role in stimulating overeating and removing the immune complex from the blood, has a polymorphism in race and region and might be related to the seriousness of cerebral malaria (Rowe, J.A. et al, *Nature*, 388:292, 1997).

Conducted in collaboration with Mahidol University in Thailand and others, the aim of this research is to survey the polymorphism of CR1 in people of East Asia in regions where malaria is prevalent and regions where it is not, elucidate the relationship between genetic factors and the seriousness of malaria, and contribute to malaria countermeasures in the future.

71 *A Proposal for an Internet Electronic Library System: Identification and Solution of Problems Relating to the Sharing of Texts*

Michio Tomita

Thanks to the efforts of volunteers, the Aozora Bunko (Blue Sky Collection)—an Internet-based electronic library—has made progress in the electronic processing and public distribution of texts. Through this experience, it has now become clear what needs to be done to build an even better system.

The aim of this research is to select issues that need to be addressed for the realization of an even more practicable system, and to propose solutions to these issues. Specifically, the researchers will investigate how the character encoding scheme can be improved and how the bibliographical reliability of the digitized files can be guaranteed. In doing so, they will consolidate the base of activities, which so far have relied solely on the goodwill of individuals; accumulate basic data, such as the listing of foreign-language data, so as to enable wider general use; make the data available to the public; and, building on the achievements of the Aozora Bunko, gradually present an improved system.

72 *The Uncertainty of Scientific Knowledge and its Implications for the Policy-Making Process: A Comparative Analysis of Pesticide Regulation and the Role of Research and Development Models in Science and Technology Policy in Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States*

Takako Ieda

This research project will examine the uncertainty of specialized knowledge relating to the natural and social sciences and the implications of that uncertainty for the policy-making process. Particular emphasis will be placed on cases in which uncertain scientific knowledge was involved in the policy-making process. An international comparison based on empirical studies will be used to analyze the ways in which uncertainty is handled. A comparison of the processes used to determine acceptable daily intake levels for pesticides in Japan and the United States will be used as a case study relating to the natural sciences. A com-

parison of the introduction of joint research and development models in science and technology policy in Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States will be used as a case study relating to the social sciences. The results of these two empirical studies will then be compared and reassessed within the context of theoretical research based on related literature. The objective is to examine the role that specialized knowledge should play in civil society and policy-making processes in the twenty-first century.

73 *An Interdisciplinary Study of New Technologies for the Treatment of Hodgkins Disease and Other Types of Cancer in the United States During the 1960s*

Timothy Lenoir

This project arose from a seminar taught by the researcher, a professor of history, in Stanford University's Program in Science, Technology, and Society. The aim of the research is to examine the ways in which society has accepted the advanced technologies of the twentieth century. As a case study, the project will examine the microwave linear accelerator (linac), a medical technology for the treatment of Hodgkins Disease and other types of cancer. The technology was first used at the Stanford University Hospital in the 1950s and was later introduced to hospitals throughout the United States. The objective is to examine the tensions that arise between increasingly sophisticated technologies and the human beings who use them, with particular emphasis on the reactions of those in the field, including medical experts, patients, and engineers, to the introduction of new medical technologies.

Research Report Grant Program

The Research Report Grant Program (formerly known as 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:

- Publishing materials focusing on research results
- Convening meetings, such as symposiums, to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
- Printing reports of research results
- 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 research report grants are not publicly solicited; they are accepted year round from past recipients of Foundation grants. Applications are screened and grants approved at planning meetings.

Research Report Grants

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	98-S-001 (China)	Publication of Research Concerning Chinese Surveys of Education in Japan in the Late Qing Dynasty Wang Wan, Junior Researcher, University of Tokyo	1,150,000
2	98-S-002 (Japan)	Publication of International Joint Research on the Basic Structure of and Changes in Hunting Cultures around the Sea of Japan Shinpei Kato, Professor, Kokugakuin University	2,000,000
3	98-S-003 (Japan)	Publication on the Correlation between Reproductive Technologies and Culture and Society: "Choice" in Relation to Infertility Treatment and Prenatal Diagnosis Azumi Tsuge, Associate Professor, Health Sciences University of Hokkaido	1,500,000
4	98-S-004 (Japan)	A Workshop on Practical Research Concerning the Improvement of Living Standards and Working Conditions for Vietnamese Farmers: Supporting a Participatory Approach Tsuyoshi Kawakami, Deputy Director, Institute for Science of Labor	1,500,000
5	98-S-005 (Japan)	Translation and Publication in Lithuanian of <i>Ritoania: Shokoku wa Ika ni Ikinuita ka</i> Sachiko Hatanaka, Professor, Chubu University	1,012,950
6	98-S-006 (Japan)	Publication of a Survey of the Organization and Administration of the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore Yoji Akashi, Professor, Nanzan University	2,350,000
7	98-S-007 (Japan)	Publication of a Study of the Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine and a Survey of Relief Activities for Victims Tetsuji Imanaka, Research Assistant, Kyoto University	2,100,000
8	98-S-008 (Japan)	Translation and Publication in English of <i>Nippon Senryoka no Firipin</i> Setsuho Ikehata, Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	1,012,950
9	98-S-009 (Japan)	Publication of a Historical Study of Sexual Divisions of Labor in Japan: Female Culture in a Male-Dominated Society Haruko Wakita, Professor, University of Shiga Prefecture	1,100,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
10	98-S-010 (Japan)	A Symposium on the Ecological Impact of Economic Development and Environmental Conservation in the Countries of the Mekong River Basin Rikuo Doi, Professor, Yokohama City University	900,000
11	98-S-011 (Japan)	A Symposium on Culture and Democracy in Asian Societies: Toward a New Perspective for Intercultural Coexistence Kageaki Kajiwara, Professor, Hokkaido University	2,000,000
12	98-S-012 (Japan)	A People's View of Rural Reform in China: Publication of a 50-Year History of Village and Family Life in Northern China Takashi Mitani, Professor, Hitotsubashi University	600,000
13	98-S-013 (Japan)	Designing a Database System for the Industrial Heritage of Modern Japan Hoshimi Uchida, Representative, Industrial Heritage Database Study Group	1,200,000

Research Report Grants

1 *Publication of Research Concerning Chinese Surveys of Education in Japan in the Late Qing Dynasty*

Wang Wan

The work carried out by this researcher involved an examination of the activities and records of Chinese people who visited Japan to study Japanese systems during the late Qing period, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This research is to be compiled as a book focusing in particular on educational reform in late Qing China. The work will be a comprehensive examination of the role that those studies played in the formulation, establishment, and implementation of China's first modern school system and education policy. The study was approved as a doctoral dissertation at the University of Tokyo, where it was assessed as an innovative approach to a corroborative re-examination of changes not only in the education systems but also in local society in the late Qing period.

The grant will be used by the publisher, Kyuko

Shoin, to promote the publication of the first edition of what will be a self-contained book encompassing a wide range of information.

2 *Publication of International Joint Research on the Basic Structure of and Changes in Hunting Cultures around the Sea of Japan*

Shinpei Kato

This research examines the basic cultural structure of the Udehe people, who have preserved their hunting culture more successfully than any other group in the Russian Far East. It traces their history and changes in their culture through comparisons with other traditional groups, such as the hunters of Japan's Tohoku region known as *matagi*, using perspectives drawn from ethnoarchaeology, cultural anthropology, folklore, ethnology, linguistics, and history.

This grant will allow the results of the research to be published as *Roshia no Shuryo Bunka, Sono Kako to Genzai: Enkaishu Udebe no Seikatsu, Gijutsu, Keizai* (Hunting Cultures in the Russian Far East, Past and Present: The Lifestyle, Technology, and Economy of the Udehe).

3 Publication on the Correlation between Reproductive Technologies and Culture and Society: "Choice" in Relation to Infertility Treatment and Prenatal Diagnosis

Azumi Tsuge

This researcher received research grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993 for this work, which examined the reasons for the promotion of reproductive technologies through interviews with the physicians and researchers involved in the development of technologies and applications. The report compiled on the basis of this research has been approved by Ochanomizu University as a doctoral dissertation.

The dissertation has been used as the basis for a book directed towards a wider readership going beyond the research community. The grant will be used to promote publication of the first edition by Shoraisha Inc.

4 A Workshop on Practical Research Concerning the Improvement of Living Standards and Working Conditions for Vietnamese Farmers: Supporting a Participatory Approach

Tsuyoshi Kawakami

A Foundation-supported joint project by Japanese and Vietnamese researchers involved the implementation of participatory training courses relating to the improvement of living standards and working conditions in rural communities in Can Tho Province in southern Vietnam and near Hanoi in the north. The work brought real improvements and also resulted in the publication of practical manuals in Vietnamese and English.

This grant will be used to support a workshop so that the results of the project can be shared with other areas of Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries. The workshop will be held in Hanoi in early May. Participants will include the Japanese and Vietnamese research teams, as well as International Labor Organization workers in Southeast Asia and experts from Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and elsewhere.

5 Translation and Publication in Lithuanian of Ritoania: Shokoku wa Ika ni Ikinuita ka

Sachiko Hatanaka

Two research grants, in fiscal 1991 and 1992, allowed

the project leader to study ethnic problems in Europe and, in particular, in the three Baltic states. One result of this work was the publication in 1996 by the Japan Broadcast Publishing Co. of a book written by the project leader. Titled *Ritoania: Shokoku wa Ika ni Ikinuita ka* (Lithuania: How did this Little Country Survive?), the book is based on testimony from anti-Soviet partisans whose role tends to be forgotten, even in Lithuania itself. There have been many requests from Lithuania for the book to be translated and published there. This grant will return the benefits of the research to Lithuania by funding the preparation and publication of a Lithuanian translation of the book.

6 Publication of a Survey of the Organization and Administration of the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore

Yoji Akashi

The Forum for the Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore was established to collect and study wartime historical records from the Malay Peninsula. This project resulted in the compilation, by Forum member Ikuhiko Hata, of lists of army and navy organizations involved in the occupation and the names of senior military officers working for those organizations. The purpose of this project is to print 200 copies of this material for distribution to researchers and libraries.

The list of names covers all areas occupied by Japanese forces. The author carefully searched records held by various government agencies and other organizations and all the information was cross-checked through multiple sources. Indochina and Burma are also covered in the work. It is expected to be very useful as a basic resource for researchers studying the Japanese occupation in Southeast Asia.

7 Publication of a Study of the Consequences of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine and a Survey of Relief Activities for Victims

Tetsuji Imanaka

Using research grants provided in fiscal 1995 and 1996, the project leader conducted research into the state of field research systems and relief activities for victims following the Chernobyl nuclear accident.

The results of this work were published in English in 1998 as *Research on the Radiological Consequences of the Chernobyl NPS Accident and Social Activities to Assist the Sufferers of the Accident* (a report of the Research Reactor Institute of Kyoto University).

This grant will be used to support the publication of a Japanese version of the report by Gijutsu to Nin-gen Sha and to cover the promotional expenses and other expenses relating to the publication of the first edition.

8 Translation and Publication in English of Nippon Senryoka no Firipin

Setсуho Ikehata

The Forum for the Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines received planning grants from the Toyota Foundation over a four-year period, starting in 1990. The group surveyed and collected historical and oral records relating to the Japanese occupation of the Philippines during World War II and the periods immediately preceding and following the occupation. The Forum's research work, based on these resources, is highly regarded. Of particular interest is a collection of essays entitled *Nippon Senryoka no Firipin* (The Philippines Under Japanese Occupation). This work is the first serious research in which Japanese historical records, which have hitherto been almost entirely ignored, have been cross-checked against American and Philippine resources. The study has been the focus of considerable international interest and a translation is being prepared in response to calls for the publication of an English version. This grant will support the publication of the translation, *Japanese Occupation of the Philippines*, by Ateneo de Manila University. The aim is to return the benefits of the research project to the people of the Philippines. Publication in the Philippines is also desirable from the viewpoint of international distribution.

9 Publication of a Historical Study of Sexual Divisions of Labor in Japan: Female Culture in a Male-Dominated Society

Haruko Wakita

In 1994 and 1995 the researchers published a two-volume work entitled *Jenda no Nihonshi* (Gender in Japanese History) based on the results of international

joint research with European and American researchers in the field of Japanese history. The work was funded by a Toyota Foundation grant for the publication of the research results by the University of Tokyo Press. The publication has been well received and there have been multiple printings.

The present grant will be used to fund part of first-edition promotional expenses for an English translation to be published by Osaka University Press. From the outset, the intention was to publish the project results in both Japanese and English. Moreover, the level of Japanese historical research in Japan is rarely covered in English publications, with the result that the state of domestic research is little known outside of Japan. This grant will be used to inform the rest of the world about the results of recent Japanese historical research.

10 A Symposium on the Ecological Impact of Economic Development and Environmental Conservation in the Countries of the Mekong River Basin

Rikuo Doi

This grant will be used to cover some of the costs relating to a symposium on environmental problems in Cambodia, to be held in Yokohama on November 28, 1998, to examine the results of research funded by a fiscal 1996 grant. Items covered include travel and accommodation expenses for a researcher invited from Cambodia and the publication of the symposium proceedings.

The research work was hampered by the unstable situation in Cambodia, where there has been little cooperative research in the past. By working with NGOs, however, the researchers were able to produce worthwhile results. The purpose of the symposium is to finalize research results to date and to share information among those who have expressed interest.

11 A Symposium on Culture and Democracy in Asian Societies: Toward a New Perspective for Intercultural Coexistence

Kageaki Kajiwara

An international symposium on the theme "Culture and Democracy in Asian Societies" will be held in Sapporo on November 14 and 15, 1998. The gathering will provide an opportunity to present the results of work funded by a fiscal 1995 research grant. The

symposium will begin with an examination of the current state of democracy in Asian nations. The focus will then shift to grass-roots social activities and citizen activities by NGOs, which have become very active in recent years. The symposium will also look at new models of democracy that are compatible with globalization and multiculturalism and at the contributions made by Asian societies.

The grant will be used to cover the cost of inviting joint research participants from overseas, travel and accommodation expenses for Japanese joint research participants and symposium assistants, and simultaneous interpretation charges for the first day, when the symposium will be open to the general public.

12 *A People's View of Rural Reform in China: Publication of a 50-Year History of Village and Family Life in Northern China*

Takashi Mitani

This grant relates to a survey of Chinese rural communities funded by a research grant in fiscal 1993. It will be used to fund the preparation of the research results for publication in book form. The research on which the book will be based examined the significance of rural reforms over the past 50 years. It involved a comparison between present conditions and the conditions that existed before the Communist revolution. Pre-revolution conditions were determined using a survey of Chinese rural customs carried out mainly by engineers with the Southern Manchuria Railway during the Sino-Japanese War. The villages studied in that survey were re-examined. As the book will include large amounts of primary resource material, including interviews and questionnaires directed at village residents, it should also be of benefit to other researchers.

13 *Designing a Database System for the Industrial Heritage of Modern Japan*

Hoshimi Uchida

The formation and development of industries are reflected in an industrial heritage that includes machinery, tools, facilities, buildings, civil engineering works, blueprints, and photographs. Despite the importance of this heritage in the context of human history, it tends to be lost or scattered rapidly.

This project team, which received three project

grants between fiscal 1990 and 1993, has worked to build a basic database relating to this industrial heritage. The database now contains over 7,000 data items and photographs of over 20,000 actual objects. This grant will be used to link the database with a data mapping system and to publish it on the Internet.

Grant Program for Civil Society

OVERVIEW

At present the Grant Program for Civil Society comprises two areas: Grants for Citizen Activities, for which applications are publicly solicited, and Grants for Projects on Civil Society, which are planned by the Toyota Foundation and awarded on a non-application basis. The first category is meant to encourage wide-ranging, volunteer citizen activities and efforts dealing with current and topical issues. The second, meanwhile, is meant to support, on a fixed-period or continuing basis, joint research and investigations carried out by civic groups and specialists, as well as experimental social programs based on the results of that research. Through these programs the Toyota Foundation hopes to contribute to the building of a civil society.

GRANTS FOR CITIZEN ACTIVITIES

This program awards grants for projects on the theme “Trials Aimed at Building a Civil Society” with the goal of helping citizens develop autonomy by addressing the state of communities and individuals from a grass-roots perspective. The Foundation tries to award grants to projects with potentially far-reaching influence.

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 263 applications for fiscal 1998 grants were received from October 1 through November 30, 1998—the largest number received thus far in a single period. They were screened in January and February 1999, and at the eighty-seventh Board of Directors’ meeting, in mid-March, 15 projects totaling ¥22 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in April 1999. Screening was conducted by a five-member selection committee chaired by Masako Hoshino.

GRANTS FOR PROJECTS ON CIVIL SOCIETY

The Toyota Foundation began awarding Grants for Projects on Civil Society in fiscal 1996 in the hope of further enhancing citizen activities. The aim is to support citizen-based initiatives to make proposals toward the resolution of societal issues by incorporating a professional approach, including thorough research. In short, the program aims through the projects it funds to contribute to capacity-building among citizen-activity organizations.

For the time being, the Foundation is awarding grants to recipients of past Citizen Activities grants whose projects are seen to have high social significance and to need continued support. The Foundation and the citizen groups selected for grants draw up action plans together. Recipients are selected on the basis of study by the Foundation’s staff, with input and cooperation from the chair of the Grants for Citizen Activities selection committee and other relevant persons. This year four projects were awarded grants based on the above principles.

Grants for Citizen Activities

OVERVIEW

Applications for Grants for Citizen Activities were accepted from October 1 to November 30, 1998. A total of 263 applications were received, 80 more than in the previous year. This is a new record for the program. A number of factors appear to have contributed to the increase. One major reason was an overwhelming increase in information about citizen activities due to the introduction of the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities (the NPO Law), which took effect on December 1. Another factor was the serious worsening of the government's fiscal situation in recent times.

A geographical analysis of the applications reveals that 89 of the applicant organizations were based in the Kanto region. Though the total for this area remained high, it represents a decline in relative terms. Numbers of applications from other areas were all higher than in the previous year. The growth rates for the Hokkaido, Hokuriku, Shikoku, and Kyushu regions were especially high. As in previous years, there were many projects relating to welfare (42), the environment and ecology (37), and community development (33). There was also a substantial increase in the number of applications concerning children and education (34). Other growth areas included support activities (22) and medical care and public health (15).

SCREENING AND SELECTION

There were a number of first-time committee members, including myself, and we approached the selection process as a new organization. Committee members individually examined the applications from December 1998 to late January 1999. In early February the selection committee met to consider the results of this screening. Given the high number of applications, we were initially concerned that our assessments would vary widely. When we compared our appraisals, however, we found a surprising convergence of views. All projects that had been recommended by committee members were discussed carefully and at length, and comments were sought from each committee member.

The committee gave priority not only to urgent projects, but also to projects that seemed highly significant from a long-term perspective. We also sought to achieve a balance in terms of themes and regions and to support the enthusiastic efforts of applicants as much as was possible within our limited budget. Ultimately we provided grants totaling ¥22 million for 15 projects. Most of the projects chosen relate to basic issues that tend to be overlooked. They are expected to provide extremely valuable insights into communities and lifestyles, however, and we anticipate impressive results.

A number of the proposals that initially attracted the committee's interest were rejected reluctantly after further deliberation because they failed to provide sufficient detail or concrete information about the projects. We hope that applicants intending to reapply will take note of this. There were a number of applications for projects relating to the incorporation of NPOs, many of which ranged too widely or lacked in focus. The first priority for an NPO is to clarify its social mission by defining its aims. Applicants should recognize that gaining incorporated status is simply a tool for the achievement of those aims.

MASAKO HOSHINO
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

Grants for Citizen Activities

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	98-K-029 The Production of a Manual for a "Quality of Life" Summer Camp for Children with Life-Threatening Diseases and Their Families Nobuaki Kobayashi, Secretary General, Support Network for Sick Children of Japan	<i>1,500,000</i>
2	98-K-058 Sponsorship of a U.S.-Japan Seminar on Architecture and Children Hiroko Hosoda, Director, Architecture and Children Network of Sendai	<i>1,800,000</i>
3	98-K-080 "Ten Commandments for Patient-Doctor Interaction": A Survey of Change in Patient Awareness Yoshiko Tsujimoto, Representative, Consumer Organization for Medicine and Law	<i>1,500,000</i>
4	98-K-090 Support of Environmental Pollution Victims' Participation in Community Development Activities Through Horticultural Therapy Hiroo Kasagi, Chief Researcher, Center for the Redevelopment of Pollution-Damaged Areas in Japan	<i>1,500,000</i>
5	98-K-111 Publication of an Analysis of the Effectiveness and Spread of Peer Counseling in Japan Junko Asaka, Director, Kunitachi Center for Independent Living	<i>900,000</i>
6	98-K-112 Proposal for and Establishment of a Network for Citizen- and NGO-Initiated ODA Reform Hiroshi Kanda, Secretary General, Institute for Alternative Community Development	<i>1,800,000</i>
7	98-K-123 Research Concerning Acidic Water in the Suko Region Michio Kobayashi, Representative, Suzaka Clean Water Association	<i>1,500,000</i>
8	98-K-133 Citizen Project for Creating New Public Policy Through Analysis of Community Problems and Resources in Kanagawa Prefecture Akiyoshi Ogata, Representative, Alice Center (Information Center for Community Development in Kanagawa)	<i>2,000,000</i>
9	98-K-151 Publication of a Report on Environmental Preservation of the Seto Inland Sea Etsuko Abe, Representative, Pan-Seto Inland Sea Congress	<i>800,000</i>
10	98-K-162 Publication Relating to Absenteeism at Schools in Niigata Prefecture Sadao Adachi, President, Niigata Prefectural Association for the Convention on the Rights of the Child	<i>1,000,000</i>

Report for Fiscal 1998

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
11	98-K-181 Publication Relating to the Implications of Food Trade Liberalization on the Environment and Society in Developed and Developing Countries Tomoko Sakuma, Director, People's Forum 2001, Japan	900,000
12	98-K-198 Creating and Operating a Network for Sustainable and Peaceful Energy Use in Asia Baku Nishio, Codirector, Citizens' Nuclear Information Center	2,000,000
13	98-K-219 Publication Relating to Global Warming and Biodiversity Kunio Iwatsuki, President, Biodiversity Network Japan	1,300,000
14	98-K-224 A Compilation of Archives Based on Data from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake: Recollections of Survivors as a Lesson for Future Generations Norie Kimura, Representative, Kobe People's Earthquake Archives	1,800,000
15	98-K-245 Implementation of a Project on Prevention of Child Abuse Junko Kobayashi, President, Miyagi Network for Children	1,700,000

Grants for Citizen Activities

1 *The Production of a Manual for a "Quality of Life" Summer Camp for Children with Life-Threatening Diseases and Their Families*

Nobuaki Kobayashi

The "Gambare Kyowakoku" (Let's Stay Strong Land) summer camp is a three-day event that has been held each year since 1992 to foster friendships among children with chronic or life-threatening diseases or serious disabilities and their families. The camp provides sufficient medical treatment while holding a number of enjoyable events for the children. This time away from the daily-life routine gives the children opportunities to discover the unexpected and make new friends. For both the children and their families it is an invaluable annual event.

This project will undertake to further improve the quality of the camp by producing a manual that discusses important issues for camp volunteers and participating families. This manual will help improve the quality of life for these families and their children, who have few opportunities to leave the home or hospital and are waiting for a chance to participate in society.

2 *Sponsorship of a U.S.-Japan Seminar on Architecture and Children*

Hiroko Hosoda

The Architecture and Children Network of Sendai uses concepts related to architecture and city planning to heighten children's interest in and awareness of their surrounding environment and to encourage the development of their creativity and problem-solving capacity. It has also been involved in environmental education for elementary schools in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, since 1996.

This project will conduct classes in elementary schools in Sendai and in corresponding elementary schools in New Mexico that have implemented progressive environmental education programs. Focusing on their own localities, students will design their own environment as they believe it should be. Information about the class processes and results will be shared in student meetings conducted over the Internet and through other multimedia tools. The students' work will be displayed to the public in an exhibition, and a Japan-U.S. seminar and workshop will be held to consider the future development of environmental education.

3 *"Ten Commandments for Patient-Doctor Interaction": A Survey of Change in Patient Awareness*

Yoshiko Tsujimoto

The Consumer Organization for Medicine and Law publishes a pamphlet entitled "Ten Commandments for Patient-Doctor Interaction," which was created to increase patient awareness of informed consent (agreement to treatment based on a doctor's explanation and the patient's understanding and choice). In 1998, when "Ten Commandments" was published, COML received tens of thousands of requests for the pamphlet throughout the country, indicating the large number of people interested in taking an active part in the treatment process.

While continuing distribution of the pamphlet, this project will conduct a survey of several thousand people who have read it to get a grasp of changes in their awareness levels and actions related to doctor-patient relations. A summary and analysis of the survey results will aim at discovering what proposals to treatment centers and society are necessary in order for patients to make their own decisions.

4 *Support of Environmental Pollution Victims' Participation in Community Development Activities Through Horticultural Therapy*

Hiroo Kasagi

The Center for the Redevelopment of Pollution-Damaged Areas in Japan was established in September 1996 using part of the financial settlement in an atmospheric pollution lawsuit in Nishi-Yodogawa

Ward, Osaka, and aims at restoring areas damaged by environmental pollution. The center is also investigating the viability of horticultural therapy as a means of easing the suffering of the elderly from illnesses brought on by environmental pollution by providing them with meaningful activity.

This project will undertake to use horticultural therapy on an experimental basis in the home rehabilitation of residents of the Nishi-Yodogawa region suffering from diseases brought on by environmental pollution, as well as to encourage these people to play an active role in environmental preservation. The therapy will give patients an opportunity to distance themselves from their daily treatment, and offer them places for rehabilitation where they can reinvigorate their minds and bodies without relying solely on medicine. The experimental treatment will also be used to collect data, which will be used to create a network of specialists to support horticultural therapy and to examine safety issues and establish fixed guidelines for effective management of the therapy.

5 *Publication of an Analysis of the Effectiveness and Spread of Peer Counseling in Japan*

Junko Asaka

The Kunitachi Center for Independent Living promotes and conducts peer counseling, where individuals sharing similar backgrounds and difficulties meet as equals, relating to each other's stories and offering mutual support in an effort to overcome their obstacles and gain independence. The center, which has pioneered peer counseling in Japan, trains leaders and holds lectures, increasing the availability of counseling throughout the country.

This publication will draw on the center's 10 years of experience, examining the roots and popularization of peer counseling, and will make use of data from interviews and discussions to explore effective means of helping victims gain independence.

6 *Proposal for and Establishment of a Network for Citizen- and NGO-initiated ODA Reform*

Hiroshi Kanda

The Japanese NGO Council for ODA Reform was established to promote reform of official development

assistance in Japan—which provides the most such financial assistance of any country in the world—by encouraging nongovernmental organizations and citizens to participate in ODA policy-making, as well as pushing for information disclosure.

The goal of this project is to strengthen the network of citizens and NGOs and establish a method of reforming ODA policy by increasing citizens' and NGOs' advocacy capabilities. In order to realize these objectives, the project will undertake to complete a "proposal for ODA reform" to be distributed on a wide scale, while working to implement the proposal through policy meetings with the government offices concerned. It will also work to create a basic law to regulate ODA, as well as to promote citizen-based legislation.

7 Research Concerning Acidic Water in the Suko Region

Michio Kobayashi

Most of the major rivers of Nagano Prefecture's Suko region (Suzaka City, Obuse Town, and Takayama Village, located in the northeast of the prefecture) are heavily acidic. It has been suggested that the source of this pollution is acid runoff from mines. The quality of water for drinking and farming in this region has long been a concern, but recently there have been reports of unusual illnesses, such as neuralgia and rheumatism, and an exceptionally high incidence of bone fractures occurring among area residents. A direct correlation between these health problems and the water quality has yet to be established, however, and repeated appeals to local governments have failed to draw sufficient attention to the matter.

The goal of this project is to encourage citizens of this region to work together with experts to conduct a thorough scientific investigation of the acidic water problem for the purpose of establishing a clear correlation, and also to increase public and government awareness of this problem.

8 Citizen Project for Creating New Public Policy Through Analysis of Community Problems and Resources in Kanagawa Prefecture

Akiyoshi Ogata

As the existing socioeconomic system changes, citi-

zens are being asked to play an increasing leadership role in building a new society. One important method of encouraging such participation is to analyze the roles and activities of local citizens, and for citizens themselves to take part in the policy making process. The Information Center for Community Development in Kanagawa is a focal point for information on and support for citizen action, and has contributed to the prefecture's citizen-action network by publishing books on related activities.

This project will formulate a two-year plan that draws on the experience gained during its previous phase, and will focus on analysis and policy proposal formation. The first year will be used to conduct an expert analysis of examples of citizen action in the prefecture; a forum will then be held using these results to formulate policies.

9 Publication of a Report on Environmental Preservation of the Seto Inland Sea

Etsuko Abe

It has been 25 years since legislation protecting the Seto Inland Sea's natural environment was enacted. Since that time, however, the environment of the inland sea and its coastal regions has continued to deteriorate due to a boom in golf course and resort development, land reclamation, and pollution from waste material. In an effort to bring a halt to these processes and revive the sea, the Pan-Seto Inland Sea Congress, consisting of residents from 11 coastal prefectures, was formed in June 1990.

This project will publish a report to increase awareness of this problem through the voices of the coastal residents themselves, demand government action in accord with the Seto Inland Sea Law, and appeal for stronger enforcement of the law and greater attention to the crisis in the future.

10 Publication Relating to Absenteeism at Schools in Niigata Prefecture

Sadao Adachi

The Niigata Prefectural Association for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in cooperation with private organizations tackling absenteeism from over 20 localities in the prefecture, administered a questionnaire on school absenteeism, which received 173 responses. Through an examination of the frank and

descriptive answers the association was made aware of students' and parents' concerns and dissatisfaction with schools. This direct-source data reveals problems with today's education and family environment, as well as serious concerns about schools' ability to ensure children's growth and rights. This publication will study the development of children who do not attend school and the activities of absenteeism associations, and will lead to the collection of additional data on issues related to school absenteeism.

11 *Publication Relating to the Implications of Food Trade Liberalization on the Environment and Society in Developed and Developing Countries*

Tomoko Sakuma

Last year People's Forum 2001 translated and published *Agricultural Trade and Food Security* by Kevin Watkins in Japanese as a work that points out problems in the World Trade Organization's agricultural arrangements and presents an alternative proposal. Due to strong demand for the translation, few copies remain. As a review will start this year of the WTO trade arrangements, now is an ideal time to shed light on the impact of agricultural trade liberalization on the environments and societies of the countries concerned and to spark public discourse for the purpose of achieving food security.

This project will undertake to revise last year's edition of the book, making it easier to read. Distributing the publication to general bookstores will allow a wider audience to access this information.

12 *Creating and Operating a Network for Sustainable and Peaceful Energy Use in Asia*

Baku Nishio

The problem of climate change is an issue of vital importance, and one that the world as a whole should work together to solve. One essential area of focus in addressing this issue is energy policies in Asia's developing nations.

This project will seek to create a network consisting of energy experts and environmental activists from the Asian region. While the network will be managed by representatives from the participating countries and the secretariat, research will be carried out on an international, cooperative basis. A work-

shop will also be held for the participants in the network. Together these initiatives will hopefully lead to the implementation of policy proposals based on up-to-date, informed opinions on the climate.

13 *Publication Relating to Global Warming and Biodiversity*

Kunio Iwatsuki

The connection between global warming and biodiversity is difficult to prove scientifically. As such, there has not been sufficient debate on this subject to date. However, it may well be too late to verify a cause-and-effect relationship. In 1997 Biodiversity Network Japan held symposiums on climate change and biodiversity in Kyoto, Nagoya, Sendai, and Tokyo as a prelude to the Third Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Kyoto the same year. A summary of the contents of the symposium entitled "Global Warming Overwhelming Living Organisms" was also published.

This project will undertake a re-editing of the original publication, focusing on concrete research and specific examples in Japan of interest overseas, as well as production of an English edition that will include writings by new authors.

14 *A Compilation of Archives Based on Data from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake: Recollections of Survivors as a Lesson for Future Generations*

Norie Kimura

The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake that struck on January 17, 1995, caused unprecedented destruction and loss. The efforts of many citizens and volunteers during the rebuilding period are deserving of recognition. However, most of the disaster-related materials available up to now have been compiled by public organizations. Very few accounts have been gathered by the citizens themselves.

This project will aim at providing an account of the disaster based on the records and recollections of the survivors in the quake-affected regions, which will be used as a reference for future generations. Using the Kobe People's Earthquake Archives as a base, this project will undertake to make this information public, and with the help of various citizen action groups and networks, compile a catalog of primary source

data. Lessons of the earthquake to be drawn from this work, together with the community-building activities described in the archives, will also be made available on a nationwide scale.

15 *Implementation of a Project on Prevention of Child Abuse*

Junko Kobayashi

Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, is a city with numerous corporate branch offices. Because of an increase in families relocating there due to job transfers, neighbors tend not to interact with one another, resulting in a growing number of parents raising their children with little contact with the community. As a result of this lifestyle, incidents of child abuse resulting from parents venting stress toward their children are thought to be on the rise, but with no concrete means of dealing with the problem, the situation remains unremedied.

This project will seek to establish self-discovery and self-realization training workshops as a means of curbing child abuse before it occurs, and also to promote awareness of children's rights. Proposals related to child support systems will also be made to government bodies, and a network will be created to encourage interregional dialogue. A project to help mothers find work compatible with child raising is also being planned.

Grants for Projects on Civil Society

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 98-KC-001	Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women Yoko Sakurai, Director, Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women	4,800,000
2 98-KC-002	Research and Proposals on Changing Wildlife Habitation and a New Relationship Between Humans and Animals: With a Focus on the Epidemic Death of Mid-Sized Wild Mammals Eiji Kanda, Director, Tokyo Wildlife Research Center	3,500,000
3 98-KC-003	Creation of a Framework for Citizen-Participatory Activities to Conserve the Environment of Lake Xi, China: Preliminary Survey for the Establishment of Lake Xi Field Museum Norio Ogura, Representative, Lake Xi Field Museum Planning Committee	2,000,000
4 98-KC-004	Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges Noboru Ueno, Representative, Asia Arsenic Network	4,000,000

Grants for Projects on Civil Society

1 *Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women*

Yoko Sakurai

The problem of domestic violence (that is, violence toward a woman by a familiar man, such as a husband or live-in lover) has been taken up as a serious issue at several international meetings, including the U.N. Conference on Human Rights, held in 1993, and the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in 1995. Compared to other developed countries, Japan is lagging far behind in its efforts to deal with this problem. Because there is little exchange of information among the organizations concerned or information disclosure in Japan, the actual state of affairs concerning this problem, related social resources (local gov-

ernments, private counseling organizations, courts, medical institutions, police, and so on), and related legislation is far from clear. It was not until last year that the Prime Minister's Office's Council for Gender Equality began tackling this problem in earnest.

This project, launched in July 1997, is being coordinated by the Yokohama Women's Association for Communication and Networking. The core participants are organizations and individuals involved in the support of victims of domestic violence, including the staff of privately run women's shelters and hotlines (emergency telephone counseling) that have received Toyota Foundation Grants for Citizen Activities, as well as local governments (welfare and women's policy divisions in particular), medical institutions (doctors and nurses), police, lawyers, media members, and researchers.

The project involves surveys on the current state of domestic violence involving Japanese women and foreign women living in Japan, community-based action to prevent domestic violence, and support for victim-

ized women. On the basis of these surveys, the project team is scheduled to produce a report, a map of shelters and related organizations, a manual clarifying legislation related to domestic violence, and a training model for shelter staff.

In line with these goals, studies are being conducted or planned on the current situation in the following five areas: (1) domestic violence involving Japanese women; (2) domestic violence involving foreign women living in Japan (especially Filipinos); (3) coordination and cooperation among related support organizations, centered on shelters, as well as related legislation and its application; (4) support to victims within shelters; and (5) awareness of the issue among providers of assistance (personnel of local governments, police, medical institutions, and so on).

The studies carried out last year were mainly in the first two areas; these will be continued. This year, in cooperation with citizen groups and nongovernmental organizations involved in each area, the project team is scheduled to organize and analyze these results, conduct studies in the third and fourth areas, and begin preparations for studies in the fifth area.

2 Research and Proposals on Changing Wildlife Habitation and a New Relationship Between Humans and Animals: With a Focus on the Epidemic Death of Mid-Sized Wild Mammals

Eiji Kanda

Mid-sized mammals of the family Canidae, such as the *tanuki* (raccoon dog) and fox, and small and mid-sized mammals of the family Mustelidae, such as the badger and marten, have a broad distribution and adapt well to man-made environments. They can therefore be considered wild animals whose habitats overlap with the human environment. The Medium-Sized Wild Animal Study Group of the Tokyo Wildlife Research Center conducts biological and pathological research on such animals in the western Tama region of Tokyo, focusing on their relationship with humans. This study received a Research Award in the Foundation's seventh Citizen Research Contest.

The research results showed that as a consequence of reliance on artificial elements such as feeding by people and subsistence on garbage—much like cats and other pet animals—weak individuals that ordinarily would be weeded out were allowed to survive, contributing to an increased population density. This

caused a spread of infectious diseases including distemper and scabies among these animals, leading to their epidemic death. As a background factor it was pointed out that despite a shift in people's views of mid-sized animals brought about by changes in the human lifestyle, and despite accompanying changes in the creatures' way of living, no standards concerning their treatment have been established.

For the purpose of this project the Hinode Mujina Club, a nongovernmental organization, has been created apart from the research-oriented Tokyo Wildlife Research Center, thereby setting up a partnership between researchers, the NGO, and local governments. Designating specific populations of small and mid-sized wild animals of the families Canidae and Mustelidae (to be collectively called "mujina" in the NGO activities) living near towns as flagship species—species that help promote conservation of their local habitat by their beauty or attractiveness—this three-year project will aim first to investigate the cause of their mass deaths and establish systems of medical treatment, and second, to study their biology and the potential of their coexistence with humans, as well as protect them and promote awareness of the issue. It will also seek to draw a blueprint for an ideal relationship between humans and animals, and based on this, offer proposals to local governments concerning the setting up of animal shelters, multinational research, and a model for a new way of life.

During the first fiscal year, biological and parasitic data for the weasel and marten will be gathered and analyzed to reinforce the existing database, and guidelines will be formulated for treating diseases. The Hinode Mujina Club, meanwhile, will set up a Website and issue an educational pamphlet in preparation for its start of full-scale operations, as well as carry out activities on an experimental basis to promote awareness. Through these activities, the club will seek to build an effective setup for conducting proposal activities.

3 Creation of a Framework for Citizen-Participatory Activities to Conserve the Environment of Lake Xi, China: Preliminary Survey for the Establishment of Lake Xi Field Museum

Norio Ogura

Joint Sino-Japanese research was carried out from 1994 to 1996 on improving the water quality of Lake

Xi in Hangzhou, China. This study, sponsored by Toyota Foundation grants in 1993, 1994, and 1996, showed that to fight the eutrophication of Lake Xi's waters it is necessary to promote awareness of environmental conservation—in other words, to construct a framework sparking concern among individual citizens and encouraging them to contribute in what ways they can.

The plan to create the Lake Xi Field Museum, which would bring together the natural and cultural environmental heritage of Lake Xi, was developed as an aspect of this framework. The plan calls for development of an open-air museum in the twenty-first century under the themes “nature and humans” and “cities and nature.” Involving the first citizen-participatory environmental conservation network in China, the plan encourages participants to take a comprehensive approach to the issues in their thinking and actions.

The purpose of this project is to construct a network linking cultural heritage sites and museums in Hangzhou, establishing the museum at its core—the nucleus of multi-level activities driven by local citizens for conservation and restoration of the natural environment. In preparation, the project will build a database of local environmental conditions as base material for drawing up the master plan for the field museum. It will also strive to disseminate accurate knowledge concerning conservation of the aquatic environment, construct a network for founding the museum, and offer proposals. At present, on both the Japanese and Chinese sides the foundation for organization and research has yet to be firmly laid. This year, therefore, a pilot study is scheduled to be conducted with the two sides sharing the costs.

4 *Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges*

Noboru Ueno

The Asia Arsenic Network, formed in 1994, is based in the Toroku district of the town of Takachiho, Miyazaki Prefecture, where arsenic poisoning from polluted water has been a problem for many years. The AAN has worked to create a network linking nine arsenic-polluted regions in Asia as a framework for cooperation toward the solution of this problem.

Large numbers of people living along the lower reaches of the Ganges on the India-Bangladesh bor-

der have suffered arsenic poisoning as a result of drinking water from contaminated wells. Nevertheless, the AAN found that little was known about the extent of the problem, or even about ground water mechanisms, and that urgent tasks, such as the treatment of victims and measures to provide safe water, had been neglected.

This three-year project, now in its final year, involves the dispatch of Japanese experts to the region to conduct surveys and study effective countermeasures in cooperation with local researchers and non-governmental organizations. On the basis of their findings, the AAN will present specific recommendations to the relevant government agencies and international organizations. In the first year the project team selected the village of Samta in the Jessore district of Bangladesh, which has been especially seriously affected, as a model village and conducted a preliminary survey to grasp the state of underground water pollution and the health of victims in the area. Last year the project team tested the soil and underground water conditions to investigate the mechanism of arsenic pollution in the area and worked to build a system for securing safe drinking water, such as the use of rain water and filtration equipment for reservoir water.

In the final year, the findings of the first two years will be used to finalize the proposals. In addition, with the aim of calling on related institutions to take necessary action, the project team will continue to study the arsenic pollution mechanism and focus on broadening safe water use.

Southeast Asian Programs

SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

SEANRP (the International Grant Program), which began in fiscal 1976, entered its twenty-third year in fiscal 1998. With the exception of a short period toward the beginning of these more than two decades, the program has focused on the nations of Southeast Asia, making grants for projects addressing the theme of "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society." Priority is 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; history, especially 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; research on the reconciliation of modernization and tradition; and other contemporary cultural issues.

In its selection process, the Foundation places emphasis on projects of the following types:

- Projects initiated and carried out by Southeast Asian researchers
- Projects initiated by universities and nongovernmental (nonprofit) 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 program 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.

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 aged 35 years and below for individual research, 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. Since fiscal 1993 a liaison desk set up in the office of the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (Foundation for Social Sciences) in Indonesia has been distributing application packages to and accepting applications from prospective grantees.

This year the Foundation embarked on revising this program, which is now in its second decade, by studying and analyzing how the Foundation can best contribute to fostering young Indonesian researchers and by preparing accordingly for the program's further development next year and beyond. For this reason grants were awarded only for M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation research, and not for the independent research projects that have received support in the past.

The key themes of the program are "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society." Grants are awarded on the basis of three criteria: originality, the social significance of the research, and the feasibility of the research project.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES REGIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

SEASREP, inaugurated in fiscal 1995 and administered in cooperation with the Japan Foundation Asia Center, 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.

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 eight universities in four countries—the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, the University of Malaya and the National University of Malaysia in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines and Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines, and Thammasat University and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand—for projects in three subprograms: language training grants, visiting professorship grants, and M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies.

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

A new subprogram, SEASREP Council-related project grants, was added in fiscal 1998. Under this subprogram the Foundation supports projects intended to support the development of SEASREP that are carried out by the SEASREP Council, a group made up of Southeast Asian researchers that jointly manages the program with the Foundation.

“KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS” TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAMS

This was the twenty-first year of the “Know Our Neighbors” programs, which began in 1978 with a project to translate into Japanese seven historical and literary works from Southeast Asia. There are now two programs: the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan and the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries.

The “Know Our Neighbors” program in Japan strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture and currents of thought of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors, a region with which the Japanese are not so familiar, through the translation of works of literature and the social sciences and humanities. Beginning in 1991, the program has centered on the translation and publication in Japanese of 28 Southeast Asian and 52 South Asian works recommended by specialists in both Japan and the target regions. This segment of the program was completed for the most part this year, though it took somewhat longer than had initially been slated.

The “Know Our Neighbors” program in other Asian countries supports publishers and readers from Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam), South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), and Mongolia in the translation and publication in their own tongues of works from other Asian countries, including Japan. Emphasis is placed on works of literature and historical and folk studies. The program aims to better acquaint the people of these regions, which have so far seen their publishing industries focus mainly on translations of Western works, with the history and culture of their Asian neighbors. Applications for grants are accepted from both publishers and individual translators.

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Breakdown of Southeast Asian Programs

	SEANRP (International Grant Program)	SEASREP	Young Indonesian Researchers Program	"Know Our Neighbors" Programs (Japan) (Other)	
	\$	\$	\$	¥	\$
Cambodia	70,400 6 grants			4,200,000 1 grant	
India				6,790,000 3 grants	
Indonesia	105,500 11 grants	34,600 8 grants	35,260 46 grants		30,200 6 grants
Laos	41,100 6 grants				11,900 1 grant
Malaysia	17,700 2 grants	94,900 9 grants		3,360,000 1 grant	
Mongolia					8,900 1 grant
Myanmar		7,600 1 grant			
Nepal					
Pakistan					7,900 2 grants
Philippines	90,400 7 grants	125,200 13 grants			
Sri Lanka					
Thailand	64,600 7 grants	94,500 8 grants			39,500 5 grants
Vietnam	159,700 24 grants				26,900 4 grants
Total	549,400 63 grants	356,800 39 grants	35,260 46 grants	14,350,000 5 grants	125,300 19 grants

Southeast Asian National Research Program

OVERVIEW

The committee accepts requests for SEANRP grants (international grants) throughout the year, but all applications for each year are examined at the same time. This year the selection committee met in mid-July. Before the selection committee meeting, applications are studied by the selection committee members responsible for each country, together with staff from the Toyota Foundation Secretariat.

There were 446 requests for international grants in fiscal 1998. Requests that obviously fell outside the geographical scope of the program (Southeast Asia) or that did not deal with the designated theme, "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society," were excluded by Secretariat staff. This left 147 requests to be considered by the national panels, which put forward 65 for consideration by the full selection committee.

The selection committee chose 63 of these applications for grants. This total breaks down into 6 for Cambodia, 11 for Indonesia, 6 for Laos, 2 for Malaysia, 7 for the Philippines, 7 for Thailand, and 24 for Vietnam.

SELECTION METHOD

All international grant applicants whose applications were chosen for consideration by the selection committee were interviewed by Toyota Foundation staff to gather additional information. On the basis of the written applications and the information supplied by Foundation staff, the selection committee then examined the proposals in accordance with predetermined selection criteria and guidelines for each country.

TRENDS IN FISCAL 1998

The overall number of grants was similar to the results for previous years. The Asian economic crisis seems to have had somewhat different effects on individual Asian countries over the past year. Applications from Thailand had been falling sharply for several years due to the increasing availability of research funds within that country. In fiscal 1998, however, there was a significant rise in applications from Thailand. Applications from other countries, such as Vietnam, showed little evidence of the effects of the crisis. As budgets for academic and cultural activities tend to be cut first in times of crisis, it was felt that the Toyota Foundation should seek to fill this gap through SEANRP (the International Grant Program).

In addition to the traditional emphasis on research and projects relating to the preservation and revitalization of indigenous culture, there has been an increase in Thailand, the Philippines, and elsewhere in research relating to contemporary cultural issues in Southeast Asian society. Though we speak of Southeast Asia as a single region, there are huge social, economic, and cultural differences among the countries that make up that region. These national characteristics appear to be reflected increasingly in trends in the types of project covered by the International Grant Program. Trends in individual countries can be gauged from the following summaries, which were written by the program officers responsible for each country.

YOSHIAKI ISHIZAWA
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

Cambodia

Four continuing projects and 2 new ones were selected. Two of the 4 continuing projects are publication projects. The grants will be used to publish an inventory of the Sambor Prei Kuk ruins in Kampong Thum Province and the results of research into traditional Khmer urban organization. Both projects will enhance international Khmer studies. The other 2 continuing projects are the editing and annotation of official documents in the Cambodian National Archives and a historical study of Cambodia's international relations during the period of independence. The 2 new projects are the Second International Conference on Khmer Studies, to be held in August 1999, and the preservation of historical documents in the National Archives. The former project will clarify the standard of Khmer studies in the humanities and social sciences. A volunteer archivist from Australia will assist in the latter project, which aims to restore a wide range of historical resources in the National Archives that suffered serious damage during the Pol Pot era.

Indonesia

Two continuing projects and 9 new ones were selected. The new projects included some that followed the pattern of grants in previous years. They include the cataloging of historical documents from the Buton region, the compilation of a dictionary of the Using language, and a historical study of the Sintang Kingdom. Another new project, undertaken by a senior lecturer at Sanata Dharma University, will study the resurgence of classical Javanese literature from a new perspective, that of the renewal and creation of traditions in new eras.

Laos

Two continuing projects and 4 new ones were selected. One of the continuing projects involves the translation and annotation of the *Thao Hung Epic*, a masterpiece of Lao literature. The other continuing project is the revision of the Quy Hop collection of diplomatic documents relating to exchanges between the Lan Xang dynasty and successive Vietnamese kingdoms. Both projects are expected to contribute significantly to improved understanding of the history of Laos. The new projects include a review of traditional Lan Xang literature inscribed on palm-leaf manuscripts, the translation and annotation of ancient Laotian chronicles also inscribed on palm leaves, and the compilation of traditional regional folk songs. These projects are likely to play an important role in ensuring that the profoundly localized culture of Laos is handed on to the present generation. Laos is a mountainous country with numerous minority tribes. Typical of these tribes is the Hmong, whose oral literature will be recorded through one of the new projects. It is hoped that this project will help to preserve and develop the impressive culture of this minority hill tribe.

Malaysia

As research funds are relatively abundant in Malaysia, the Toyota Foundation's policy is to give priority to funding projects under the SEASREP category instead of actively seeking new projects under the International Grant Program. For this reason, the only grants made this year were for 2 continuing projects. The first is a study of the assimilation of the Mandailing Batak people into Malay society and the other a historical study of the Thai system of constitutional monarchy.

The Philippines

The Selection Committee chose 4 continuing projects and 3 new ones. One of the continuing projects is the compilation of *A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages*. This project, for which the Toyota Foundation has provided grants over a period of more than 10 years, will be completed in the current year with the publication of all 40 volumes. It is a major project involving the compilation of 20,000 main entries and meanings in 128 languages. Other continuing projects include the publication of a report documenting the modern era through interviews with authors writing in regional languages such as Cebuano and Ilocano and the production and publication of a Tagalog translation of historical documents based on interviews with indigenous peoples by Spanish Christian missionaries in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Several years ago the Toyota Foundation started to support projects dealing with urban or popular culture in the Philippines. One of the continuing projects focuses on *zarzuela*, a popular form of musical theater. The aim of this project is to collate and publish scripts written in local languages and to revive the genre. The new projects selected for grants are a reassessment of the work of the noted playwright Baltazar, a study of cooking methods and other aspects of culinary culture in minority communities, and a project to arrange classical Philippine music for performance on the guitar.

Thailand

Grants were awarded to 1 continuing project and 6 new ones. In recent years the number of applications from Thailand tended to be low, reflecting an improvement in funding resources in that country. However, the onset of the currency crisis in 1997 has brought a new increase in the number of requests. The continuing project is a collaborative effort by historians from Chiang Mai University and archaeologists from the Rajabhat Institute Chiang Mai (formerly Chiang Mai Teachers' College). The aim of the project is to publish the results of historical research relating to ancient towns and communities in northern Thailand. It is expected to become a milestone study into the history of the region.

Three of the 6 new projects relate to folklore and change in contemporary society in northern Thailand. Topics covered include the use of traditional local treatments by AIDS sufferers, the changing beliefs of Karen hill tribes, and private-sector community activities involving the use of Buddhist beliefs to oppose logging. The applicants represent a new generation of sociologists and folklore researchers and all have extensive experience of field work. The aim of another new project relating to northern Thailand, led by an eminent scholar of ancient Thai languages at Chiang Mai University, is to edit and annotate the *Shan Chronicles*. This work should shed new light on the history and culture of Mau Long, a Tai kingdom that existed in the Shan region of north Myanmar (Burma) between the thirteenth and eighteenth centuries. One of the remaining projects is a field survey that will seek to discover the ways in which Cantonese cuisine, brought into Thailand by Chinese immigrants, has changed because of the continuing influence of characteristic local ingredients, spices, and cooking methods. Another project involves the publication of a report on an international conference on Islamic studies held in Pattani, an ancient city with a rich Islamic heritage near Thailand's southern tip. Both these projects examine the interaction between indigenous Thai culture and foreign civilizations, as represented by China and the Islamic world. They have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the complex nature of

Thai culture, which developed its own identity while being influenced by major Asian civilizations.

Vietnam

There were 7 continuing projects and 16 new ones. Two overall trends became apparent. First, there was a clear emphasis on activities relating to the humanities, including ethnology and archaeology. The 8 projects that fell into this category were a study in collaboration with anthropologists of knowledge of traditional Tai farming methods in northern Vietnam, an agricultural survey of Quang Ngai Province, research concerning the customs of the Yao people of Thanh Hoa Province, a study of Tai culture in the mountains of central Vietnam, research into the role of women in Ede families, an ethnological study of coconut palm-cultivating communities, an archaeological survey of the area between the confluence of the Ma and Chu Rivers, and an archaeological survey of the Mekong River delta. These projects are perhaps indicative of a renewed recognition of the importance of indigenous culture.

The other trend that emerged was the large number of projects relating to improvements in the research infrastructure, including the collation of ancient documents, literature, and research resources and the development of research methodologies. Twelve projects fell into this category. They are the collation and publication of documents and other resources relating to seals; a project to increase knowledge about Taoist paintings; a project to turn land registers into resources that can be used in research; the compilation of a glossary of traditional architectural terms; the collation and publication of ancient documents recently collected in Hue, of documents held by the Cham people, and of rules relating to northern hill minorities; a training program on research methodologies for rural development and urbanization; the organization and publication of newly discovered documents concerning Chinese immigration; a project to create a new general history of Japan; a project to restore and preserve documents written in ancient Vietnamese script in the collection of the Han-Nom Research Institute; and the collation and publication of village rules in Thua Thien-Hue Province. The results appear to reflect the fact that the research environment in Vietnam is still quite underdeveloped.

SEANRP (International Grants)

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Cambodia</i>		
1	98-I-001 A Comparative and Critical Study of Traditional Angkor City Planning and Modern Cambodian City Planning Vann Molyvann, Senior Minister/Vice President, APSARA Authority, Council of Ministers	7,700
2	98-I-002 Compilation of Official Documents in the National Archives Siv Thuon, Deputy Director, Department of History, Royal University of Phnom Penh	8,700
3	98-I-003 Cambodian Relations with France and Japan Before Independence Sorn Samnang, Director, Department of History, Royal University of Phnom Penh	6,000
4	98-I-004 An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces Michel Tranet, Under Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	11,000
5	98-I-005 Second International Conference on Khmer Studies Neth Barom, Vice-Rector, Royal University of Phnom Penh	17,000
6	98-I-006 Preservation of Documents in the National Archives Chhem Neang, Director, Archives Repository, National Archives of Cambodia	20,000
<i>Indonesia</i>		
7	98-I-007 Dutch Policy on the Ethnic Chinese in Java, 1900–42 Mona Lohanda, Head, Division of Archival Cooperation, National Archives of Indonesia	300
8	98-I-008 The Java Sea Region in an Age of Change, 1870–1970 Agustin Magdalena Djuliaty Suroyo, Senior Lecturer, Diponegoro University	20,600
9	98-I-009 Compilation of a Catalog of Early Buton Manuscripts Achadiati Ikram, Chair, Committee for Manuscripts of Nusantara (MANASSA)	19,000
10	98-I-010 Research on Using Vocabulary and Compilation of an Using-Indonesian Dictionary Hasan Ali, Chair, Blambangan Art Council	1,600

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Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
11	98-I-011 A Comparative Study of Modern and Traditional Society in Eastern Indonesia: Case Studies on the Toraja and Nuaulu Urbanus Tongli, Director, Rebongan Didi Research Institute	17,400
12	98-I-012 Excavation of Ruins at Gunung Sewu from the Late Pleistocene Epoch Harry Truman Simanjuntak, Head, Prehistory Department, National Research Center for Archaeology	14,400
13	98-I-013 Struggle and Change in West Kalimantan: The Sintang Kingdom, 1820–1920 Helius Sjamsuddin, Professor, Institute of Teaching and Educational Sciences	13,500
14	98-I-014 The History of Indonesian Health Service Management from 1900 to the Present Laksono Trisnantoro, Director, Center for Health Service Management, School of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University	5,000
15	98-I-015 Publication of the Journal <i>Antropologi Indonesia</i> Irwan Martua Hidayana, Deputy Editor, <i>Antropologi Indonesia</i>	4,500
16	98-I-016 A Study on the Revival of Javanese Literary Life on the Threshold of Dutch Colonization Alex Sudewa, Senior Lecturer, Sanata Dharma University	7,000
17	98-I-017 Transliteration and Translation of Old Sundanese Manuscripts Edi S. Ekadjati, Associate Professor, Padjadjaran University	2,200
<i>Laos</i>		
18	98-I-018 Translation and Annotation of Quy Hop Documents Houmphanh Rattanavong, Director, Institute for Research on Culture, Ministry of Information and Culture	2,800
19	98-I-019 Adaptation of the <i>Thao Hung Epic</i> into Modern Prose Douangdeuane Bounyavong, Researcher, Sila Viravong Foundation	9,000
20	98-I-020 Collection of Lao Traditions and Customs: 12 Books on Seasonal Words and Events and 14 Collections of Customary Law Samrith Buasisvath, Advisor, Ministry of Information and Culture	4,400

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
21	98-I-021 Research on the Preservation of Hmong Oral Culture in a Time of Environmental and Economic Change in Laos Somthone Lobliayao, Researcher, Ministry of Information and Culture	8,000
22	98-I-022 Collection and Transcription of Lao Folk Songs Sayasinh Sikhotchounmaly, Chief, Department of Fine Arts, Ministry of Information and Culture	6,500
23	98-I-023 Classic Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Compilation, Translation, and Annotation of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts Nou Xayasithivong, Head of Literary Section, Department of Lao Language and Literature, Faculty of Humanities, National University of Laos	10,400
<i>Malaysia</i>		
24	98-I-024 Research on Constitutional Monarchy: The Case of Thailand Kobkua Suwannathat-Pian, Historian	9,000
25	98-I-025 The Penghulu Papers: Constructing the Socioeconomic and Political History of the Mandailing Batak in British Malaya, 1840–1940 Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, Editor/Researcher, Malaysian Mandailing Welfare Association	8,700
<i>Philippines</i>		
26	98-I-026 Toward a Revival of <i>Zarzuela</i> Opera Jonathan Malicsi, Chairman, President's Committee on Culture and Arts, University of the Philippines	7,000
27	98-I-027 Investigation and Research Toward the Publication of Old Tagalog-Spanish Dictionaries as a Resource for Cultural Studies Jose Mario C. Francisco, Director, East Asian Pastoral Institute, Ateneo de Manila University	3,000
28	98-I-028 Publication of a Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages Ernesto A. Constantino, Professor, University of the Philippines	50,000
29	98-I-029 An Oral History of Philippine Regional Vernacular Literatures Isagani R. Cruz, Professor, De La Salle University	8,700

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Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
30	98-I-030 A Study on Baltazar's <i>Orosman at Zafira</i> Bienvenido Lumbera, Professor, University of the Philippines	8,000
31	98-I-031 A Study on Philippine Food Doreen G. Fernandez, Professor, Ateneo de Manila University	5,000
32	98-I-032 A Study on Philippine Music Lester D. Demetillo, Senior Lecturer, University of the Philippines	8,700
<i>Thailand</i>		
33	98-I-033 A Study of Ancient Settlements in the Chiang Mai-Lamphun Basin Saraswadee Ongsakul, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University	4,500
34	98-I-034 The Use of Local Wisdom by People with HIV and AIDS in Northern Thailand: A Study of Folkloric Approaches Rangsan Chanta, Lecturer, Maejo University	9,600
35	98-I-035 Religious Practices Among the Sgaw Karen of Northern Thailand: Changing Processes and Strategies Kwanchewan Buadaeng, Researcher, Chiang Mai University	10,200
36	98-I-036 Research on the Application of Community Culture in Forest-Resource Conservation: The Buddhist Ordination of 50 Million Trees Chatchawan Thongdeelert, Chair, NGO-COD North Thailand	8,100
37	98-I-037 The Transformation of Chinese Haute Cuisine in Thailand: A Case Study of Chinese Restaurants in Bangkok Thanes Wongyannava, Lecturer, Thammasat University	14,900
38	98-I-038 Publication of the Proceedings of the International Seminar on Islamic Studies in the ASEAN Region Isma-ae Alee, Acting Director, College of Islamic Studies, Prince of Songkla University	11,000
39	98-I-039 Transliteration and Translation into Modern Thai of the Muang Yai Version of the Shan Chronicle Ranoo Wichasin, Lecturer, Chiang Mai University	6,300

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Vietnam</i>		
40	98-I-040 The Indigenous Farming System of the Tay Ethnic Minority in the Highlands of Northern Vietnam and Their Knowledge of the Environment and Problems of Land Degradation Tran Duc Vien, Professor, Hanoi Agricultural University	4,700
41	98-I-041 Research on the "Cultural Village" of Quang Ngai Nguyen Van Manh, Lecturer, University of Hue	4,300
42	98-I-042 Research on the Customs of the Yao Ethnic Minority in Thanh Hoa Dao Thi Vinh, Lecturer, Thanh Hoa Cultural and Art School	3,500
43	98-I-043 Research on Vietnamese Seals from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century Nguyen Cong Viet, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	4,000
44	98-I-044 Research on Taoist Painting in Northern Vietnam Phan Ngoc Khue, Painter and Fine Arts Expert, Vietnam National Fine Arts Museum	3,000
45	98-I-045 A Study of the Cadastral Registers of Nguyen-Dynasty Vietnam Nguyen Dinh Dau, Member, Council of Social Sciences of Ho Chi Minh City	14,000
46	98-I-046 A Study of the Formation of New Farmers' Organizations in the Song Hong Delta Le Quoc Doanh, Associate Professor, Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute	1,900
47	98-I-047 Research Toward the Compilation of a Glossary of Hue Traditional Architecture Vu Huu Minh, Conservator of Historic Buildings, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	3,800
48	98-I-048 A Study on the Culture of the Thai People in the Highlands of Central Vietnam Le Sy Giao, Deputy Director, Department of Ethnology, National University of Hanoi	3,600
49	98-I-049 Research on Documents Written in Old Vietnamese Found in Hue Le Van Thuyen, Director, Hue Folk Culture Museum	4,700

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Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
50	98-I-050 A Study of Traditional Construction Technology in Hue Court Architecture Nguyen Huu Luan, Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	3,800
51	98-I-051 A Study of the Modern Role of Ede Women Thu Nhung Mlo Duon Du, Lecturer, Tay Nguyen University	3,700
52	98-I-052 A Study of Cham Manuscripts in Vietnam Thanh Phan, Director, Department of Ethnology, National University of Ho Chi Minh City	1,900
53	98-I-053 Research on Coconut-Producing Villages in Binh Dinh Province Diep Dinh Hoa, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	8,600
54	98-I-054 A Study on the Village Regulations of Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam Hoang Van Giap, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	4,000
55	98-I-055 A Short Training Course on Research Methods in Rural Development and Urbanization Studies Nguyen Duy Thong, Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	20,000
56	98-I-056 An Archeological Study on the Metal Age in the Ma and Chu Basins Pham Minh Huyen, Associate Professor, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	7,700
57	98-I-057 A Documentary Study on Chinese Migration and Settlement in Southern Vietnam from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Century Nguyen Cam Thuy, Director, Center for Han-Nom Studies, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City	5,600
58	98-I-058 An Archeological Study on Buddhist and Brahman Art in the Cuulong Delta Le Thi Lien, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	6,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
59	98-I-059 Research Toward the Creation of a University Textbook on Japanese History Phan Huy Le, Director, Center for Vietnamese and Intercultural Studies, National University of Hanoi	3,800
60	98-I-060 A Sociopolitical Study of the Lifestyle of Buddhists in Southern Vietnam in the 1960s Le Cung, Senior Lecturer, University of Hue	2,100
61	98-I-061 Research Toward the Compilation of an Outline of Vietnamese Culture Tran Dinh Nghiem, General Director and Editor in Chief, National Political Publishing House of Vietnam	15,000
62	98-I-062 A Study on the Development of a Document-Preservation Program at the Han-Nom Research Institute Chu Tuyet Lan, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	27,000
63	98-I-063 A Study on Village Codes and Culture in Thua Thien-Hue Province Bui Thi Tan, Lecturer, University of Hue	3,000

SEANRP (International Grants)

CAMBODIA

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

Vann Molyvann

Vann Molyvann is Senior Minister in Charge of Cambodian Culture and Fine Arts; vice president of the Council of Ministers; and vice president of APSARA, which preserves and manages the cultural assets of the Siem Reap-Angkor region.

Molyvann received a Toyota Foundation grant for two years starting in fiscal 1994 to conduct research on the various organizations of Khmer “hydraulic

cities”—from Sambor Prei Kuk, founded in the early seventh century, to Angkor Wat—using as reference other inland and coastal cities of Southeast Asia and modern Cambodian cities. Molyvann will publish the findings of his research this year, after two years of writing. JSRC Printing House in Phnom Penh plans to publish and print 500 copies of what is expected to be a 208-page book.

2 *Compilation of Official Documents in the National Archives*

Siv Thuon

Siv Thuon works as deputy director of the Department of History at the Royal University of Phnom Penh at Pochentong. A Toyota Foundation grant recipient since fiscal 1997, Thuon has started what is expected to be a three-year project to compile and attach ex-

planatory notes to modern historical materials in the Cambodian National Archives. A team comprising history faculty and students of the Royal University will organize and copy official documents by year, add explanatory notes to important items, and create a comprehensive collection of the material. Last year the project was to have compiled relevant material from fiscal 1948 through 1968, but work was completed only as far as 1964. This year the project will compile and annotate material from fiscal 1965 until 1975. Finished copies of the compiled and annotated material will be stored in the Royal University of Phnom Penh library, the Department of History, and elsewhere.

3 *Cambodian Relations with France and Japan Before Independence*

Sorn Samnang

Sorn Samnang is the director of the Department of History at the Royal University of Phnom Penh at Pochentong and is one of Cambodia's leading modern historians. A Toyota Foundation grant recipient since 1996, Samnang, with the cooperation of his department, has been researching the changes that occurred between the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific and Cambodian independence (1941–53), focusing on the political and administrative, socioeconomic, and cultural arenas. This project combines documentary research at the National Library and the National Archives of Cambodia with the compilation and analysis of verbal accounts from people throughout Cambodia who were involved in relations with France and Japan before Cambodian independence. The past two years have been focused on field research and documents. This year a conference will be held with the aim of producing an interim report and exchanging opinions on the research results to date. A manuscript will also be prepared with the objective of publication next year.

4 *An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces*

Michel Tranet

Michel Tranet is a specialist on Khmer culture who serves as under secretary for the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. With the help of a Toyota Foundation grant, Tranet spent three years starting in 1995 investigating the ruins of Sambor Prei Kuk (previously

called Içanapura), in the province of Kampong Thum. These structures were originally erected in the early seventh century by Içanavarman I; the entire area is of tremendous importance for historical research of the pre-Angkor period.

The results of the past three years of field research are to be published in three volumes over the next two years, with the first two volumes to be completed this year. JSRC Printing House of Phnom Penh plans to publish and print 500 copies of each book, the first of which is expected to have 244 pages and the second of which should have 218 pages.

5 *Second International Conference on Khmer Studies*

Neth Barom

Neth Barom is the vice rector in charge of research and surveys at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. He was responsible for the First International Conference on Khmer Studies, held with the assistance of a Toyota Foundation grant he received in August 1996. The Royal University is currently planning to hold the Second International Conference on Khmer Studies in August 1999, in Phnom Penh, with Barom as the chief organizer. The focus of the upcoming conference will be the humanities and social sciences, with presentations made by specialists in history, epigraphy, archaeology, religious studies, linguistics, literature, and other fields of Khmer research. This grant will mainly cover travel expenses for Cambodian researchers residing abroad and for researchers from the neighboring countries of Vietnam and Laos.

6 *Preservation of Documents in the National Archives*

Chhem Neang

The leader of this project has been working at the National Archives of Cambodia in Phnom Penh since 1984, where she has been involved in the preservation and organization of documents stored there. The National Archives were constructed in 1917, when Cambodia was a French colony; today they house administrative documents, newspapers in Khmer and French, maps, and other material generated from the colonial period onward—a collection indispensable for research on modern Cambodian history.

During the chaos of the Pol Pot regime, however,

the archives suffered the loss of their storage catalogue. Since July 1995, with the aid of a volunteer archivist from Australia, the material in disarray within the archives has been organized and repaired, and preparation of a computerized catalogue is underway. The Toyota Foundation will support this project over the next three years. Project efforts this year will concentrate on the organization of documents from the French colonial period and the restoration of early Khmer-language newspapers.

INDONESIA

7 *Dutch Policy on the Ethnic Chinese in Java, 1900-42*

Mona Lohanda

The ethnic Chinese population of the Dutch East Indies rose to unchallenged economic supremacy under the policies of the colonial government. Near the beginning of the twentieth century, however, that situation changed. Possible contributing factors were the rise of nationalism among the ethnic Chinese born in the region, known as Peranakan Chinese; the increasing complexity of the colonial government's policy toward the Chinese population in response to friction between the Peranakan and Chinese-born immigrants; and the rise of Indonesian nationalism. This project aims to illuminate the process by which the Dutch policy toward the ethnic Chinese shifted from a single thrust to a more ambiguous focus, concentrating on the administration of the Chinese communities in Jakarta, Surabaya, Sumatra, and Semarang, and the political activities, education, and legal and economic status of the ethnic Chinese from 1900 to 1942. The first year of the study consisted of analysis of contemporary records, primarily documents of the Dutch government and newspapers published by the Chinese community. During the second year of the study, an English-language report will be compiled.

8 *The Java Sea Region in an Age of Change, 1870-1970*

Agustin Magdalena Djuliatli Suroyo

In recent years, scholars have begun to recognize the importance in modern maritime history of the archi-

pelagic region of Southeast Asia, an area containing a great many islands. Focusing on the Java Sea, which connects Indonesia's vital political and economic centers, this project will examine the historical development and modernization of a number of ports on the Java Sea and in the region as a whole. The period under study is 1870 to the contemporary era, during which the development of the steamship and economic liberalization led to a dramatic increase in the volume of trade handled by these ports. Research will be conducted jointly by scholars from Diponegoro University in Semarang, one of the ports in question, and from the Netherlands. The five young researchers from Diponegoro University participating in the project will ultimately use their findings as the basis for their doctoral dissertations. In the third year of this study, research will proceed with examination of Indonesian and Dutch documents.

9 *Compilation of a Catalog of Early Buton Manuscripts*

Achadiati Ikram

The aim of this project is the storage of Malay manuscripts existing throughout Indonesia, by creating a database, preparing a catalog, and copying these documents onto microfilm. The main focus of the project is on ancient manuscripts on the isle of Buton. The catalog will contain details on the form of these documents, their material, and their present condition, and will also include summaries of the contents of the manuscripts and information on whether or not they are listed in any other existing catalogs. Specifically, this project will handle ancient manuscripts relating to literature, law, architecture, history, and religion stored at the National Research Center of Archaeology in Jakarta, the Royal Archives on Buton, and in private collections.

10 *Research on Using Vocabulary and Compilation of an Using-Indonesian Dictionary*

Hasan Ali

The aim of this project is to compile a dictionary of the regional dialect known as Using (also called Banyuwangi), spoken in the Banyuwangi region of eastern Java and the environs (Puger and Kemiri in the district of Jember, Blendungan in the district of

Bondowoso, and Patoan in the district of Situbondo). Using is said to possess particular phonemes unlike those of other dialects on Java. Flourishing from the fourteenth through the eighteenth centuries, Using today is in danger of extinction. The recipient of this grant, who is a promoter of local culture and resides in Banyuwangi, has been active as a central figure in the movement to revive Using, publishing books including a style manual and a grammar text for the language. The textbooks used in Using classes at elementary and junior high schools in the Banyuwangi region, which have been taught since 1990, were also written by this grant recipient. Research for the composition of these books has already resulted in the accumulation of 16,000 vocabulary words, which the grant recipient plans to use as a base for the compilation of an Using-Indonesian dictionary over the next three years. This project will entail using as reference many books written on the compiling and editing of dictionaries and the use of a personal computer for data input and editing.

11 *A Comparative Study of Modern and Traditional Society in Eastern Indonesia: Case Studies on the Toraja and Nuaulu*

Urbanus Tongli

Advancing modernization spurred by Indonesia's development policies has brought change to traditional society, resulting in the coexistence of both modern and traditional values. The question has arisen of just what modern and traditional values are, and comparative research on the issue has become a major topic. The aim of this study is to focus on the issue of concepts and values in order to reconstruct the concepts that form a single society. Specifically, pairs of concepts will be contrasted with the aim being to shed light on the differences between traditional and modern values.

Case studies will focus on the Toraja and Nuaulu societies of eastern Indonesia, which have different views on life and death. The Nuaulu understand birth to be one's return from one's ancestors, while the Toraja consider death to be one's return to one's ancestors. Ceremonies differ among these two societies, corresponding to their separate concepts of life and death. This study will compare these two societies and clarify common concepts held throughout eastern Indonesia in order to further develop understanding of

eastern and western Indonesia and of modern and traditional society.

12 *Excavation of Ruins at Gunung Sewu from the Late Pleistocene Epoch*

Harry Truman Simanjuntak

The focus of this project is on central Java, an extremely valuable archaeological region containing artifacts from the entire period of Indonesia's prehistory. Three years of Foundation-sponsored excavations of Mesolithic and Neolithic sites in this region (Pegunungan Seribu: Excavation of Holocene Epoch Sites), provided illumination on: (1) the development of caves as places of habitation, (2) the fact that hunting and fishing were practiced, (3) bone art, (4) life surrounding the use of stone implements, (5) burial practices, and (6) the fact that the people of that era planted fruit trees. Those excavations also showed that the culture did not form in the Holocene Epoch but earlier, in the late Pleistocene Epoch. For this reason, the aim of the current project is to go further back in time and conduct excavations of late Pleistocene sites.

13 *Struggle and Change in West Kalimantan: The Sintang Kingdom, 1820-1920*

Helius Sjamsuddin

Research by Indonesians into local Kalimantan history during the Dutch colonial period is at a standstill, beset by obstacles including most of the materials for such research being written in Dutch and located in the Netherlands. The Sintang Kingdom in western Kalimantan existed as an independent Islamic kingdom over the few centuries that preceded the Dutch arrival. This kingdom opposed attempts at Dutch colonization, staging frequent wars from the nineteenth into the twentieth century. The aim of this research is to elucidate why the Sintang Kingdom opposed the Dutch in this way; the establishment of the kingdom and the process of Islamic penetration into inland regions; joint sociocultural, political, and economic operations with other ethnic groups; Sintang relationships with other regions of western Kalimantan; and the process of religious missionizing. This project will also attempt to shed light on the political and sociocultural changes that occurred after war ended between the Sintang King-

dom, which was trying to maintain its traditional independence, and the Netherlands, which was trying to force its political rule and economic interests on the kingdom.

14 The History of Indonesian Health Service Management from 1900 to the Present

Laksono Trisnantoro

The state of Indonesian health services can be divided into a few categories, with those run by the government for use by poor people having the distinction of being particularly badly managed. Government-run health services are also exceedingly bureaucratic. In contrast, private health services are generally used by the middle class and above and have a corporate-style form of management. The market-led economic development of recent years has brought about the need for further competition. In addition, governmental outlays for health service management are dwindling, while financial burdens and responsibilities related to health and hygiene are increasing. These circumstances make it vital to find a sustainable health service management system that satisfies the needs of society and protects people who live in poverty. The aim of this project is to compare these different kinds of management styles from a historical perspective, and to determine whether or not it is possible, within the context of current socioeconomic and political developments, to create a health service system that fuses bureaucratic health service management with a philanthropic element.

15 Publication of the Journal *Antropologi Indonesia*

Irwan Martua Hidayana

Indonesia's only scientific journal on anthropology, *Antropologi Indonesia*, serves a vital function in that nation, where few scientific journals are published. Budget cuts, inadequate staff, and other conditions in recent years, however, have resulted in a reduced frequency of publication and a smaller print run. The aim of this project is to improve the quality of *Antropologi Indonesia*, stabilize its publication, and increase the number of copies printed. Promotion of this project is expected to provide researchers, policy-makers, and others, both in Indonesia and abroad, with information on trends in anthropological re-

search conducted in Indonesia and to promote mutual exchange.

16 A Study on the Revival of Javanese Literary Life on the Threshold of Dutch Colonization

Alex Sudewa

Hindu-Javanese culture flourished during the pre-Islamic period in Indonesia. Once the power of Islam brought the country under unified rule, however, Javanese culture was considered of little value by the Islamic bureaucrats and disappeared from the court, although it remained prevalent in Javanese society. This meant that the translation of old Javanese literature into modern language had to wait for Dutch scholars in Indonesia toward the end of the eighteenth century, who were inspired by the Enlightenment in Europe. While struggling with foreign influence under Dutch rule, political leaders in the Yogyakarta court set out to promote the research and translation into modern language of Javanese literature.

The aim of this three-year study is to study three classical Javanese works—the *Arjunasrabahu*, the *Rama*, and the *Baratayuda*—while focusing on (1) literary analysis of New and Old Javanese styles; (2) comparative study of the three tales mentioned above and other manuscripts; (3) study of the characteristics of literary composition in Yogyakarta, by comparing tales written in New Javanese with other works in that style; (4) ascertaining and reconstructing the value system that existed in Javanese society at the time, employing interpretative and historical analysis; and (5) translating Old Javanese literature into modern Indonesian and finding modern and practical applications for it.

17 Transliteration and Translation of Old Sundanese Manuscripts

Edi S. Ekadjati

The aim of this project is the transliteration and the translation into Indonesian of old Sundanese manuscripts. These manuscripts are written in an ancient Sundanese script, but there are only eight people alive today who can understand that form of writing. This being the case, only 11 of the 100 extant old Sundanese manuscripts are currently being transcribed and

translated. This project involves the transcription and translation over a three-year period of at least 30 of these old manuscripts, in the following stages: (1) transcription of the old Sundanese writing into Roman letters; (2) arrangement of the text into character and sentence form; (3) insertion of appropriate punctuation; (4) translation into Indonesian, to provide easy access; and (5) preparation of notes and comments.

LAOS

18 *Translation and Annotation of Quy Hop Documents*

Houmphanh Rattanavong

Houmphanh Rattanavong is the director of the Institute for Research on Culture at the Laotian Ministry of Information and Culture. For two years starting in fiscal 1995, with the cooperation of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Hanoi and Vietnamese historians, he transcribed, made modern translations of, and annotated diplomatic documents (called Quy Hop, after the name of the location in Vietnam's Ha Tinh Province where the documents were discovered) exchanged between the Lan Xang court of Laos and the Le, Tay Son, and Nguyen dynasties of Vietnam from the early seventeenth through the end of the nineteenth centuries. This year, the project will consist of proofreading the drafts already written. Vietnamese historian Tran Van Quy has been invited to Vientiane for this purpose. Publication of the finished manuscripts is scheduled for fiscal 1999.

19 *Adaptation of the Thao Hung Epic into Modern Prose*

Douangdeuane Bounyavong

Douangdeuane Bounyavong, one of Laos' most well-known literary scholars today, has been pouring her energy into the revival and preservation of traditional Laotian arts and literature. For two years starting in fiscal 1995, this project has consisted of annotating the *Thao Hung Epic*, Laos' oldest rhymed epic, and translating it into modern prose, while making a comparative study of various different renditions of the epic. This year final comparative checks will be

made on the version of the *Thao Hung Epic* discovered in 1942 by the late Maha Sila Viravong, Douangdeuane's father and founder of the study of Laotian classical literature. The work will then be published. The finished work is expected to consist of four volumes, the first two of which should be published this year. The State Publishing House of Laos is in charge of publishing operations and plans to print 1,000 copies each of what are expected to be 210-page volumes.

20 *Collection of Lao Traditions and Customs: 12 Books on Seasonal Words and Events and 14 Collections of Customary Law*

Samrith Buasisvath

Samrith Buasisvath engaged in Buddhist studies at Mahamakut Buddhist University Bangkok before becoming widely known for his erudition on the subject of classical Laotian customary law. Supported by Toyota Foundation grants from fiscal 1991 through 1996, he transcribed, translated, and annotated Laotian customary law written on palm-leaf manuscripts. The results of this work have been published in six volumes. Starting this year, he plans to spend three years annotating the 12 books on seasonal words and events and 14 collections of customary law that have been handed down through the ages in Laos. Using as reference the palm-leaf manuscripts that remain in Champasak, Saravan, Xekong, Louangphrabang, Xaignabouri, and Vientiane, this project will describe the seasonal words and events as well as the customary laws of these regions, giving consideration to local color.

21 *Research on the Preservation of Hmong Oral Culture in a Time of Environmental and Economic Change in Laos*

Somthone Lobliayao

Somthone Lobliayao is an expert on Hmong (also called Meo) culture affiliated with the Institute of Research on Culture of Laos' Ministry of Information and Culture. A Hmong himself, he has a deep knowledge of his traditional ethnic culture. In this project Somthone will spend three years, with the cooperation of a Japanese expert in the field who has long resided in the area, transcribing and compiling the folktales, oral traditions, songs, and other aspects of

Hmong society in Laos, which is currently being exposed to drastic social and cultural changes. It is hoped that the results of this work will in some way promote the preservation and revival of the traditional culture of the Hmong. Fieldwork is scheduled to take place in Xiangkhoang and Xam Nua.

22 *Collection and Transcription of Lao Folk Songs*

Sayasinh Sikhotchounmaly

Sayasinh Sikhotchounmaly is a musician with the Department of Fine Arts of the Laotian Ministry of Information and Culture. The aim of this two-year project is to transcribe and record the Lao folk songs called *Khap Ngum*, *Khap Thoum*, and *Lam Phoutai*. Although Laos is a country with a tremendous variety of folk songs, no accurate records exist that describe the characteristics of each and in what areas they are sung. The aim of this project is to fill in this void. The project will entail fieldwork in the areas around Louangphrabang, Savannakhet, Phongsali, Pakxe, and Oudomxai.

23 *Classic Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Compilation, Translation, and Annotation of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts*

Nou Xayasithivong

Nou Xayasithivong serves as head of the Literary Section of the Department of Lao Language and Literature, which was established in 1995 in the National University of Laos. The aim of this three-year project is to collect and compare the *Phun Wiang* ("The Chronicle of Vientiane"), *San Luppasun* ("A Coded Message"), and *Khap Muang Phuan* ("Poem of the Phuan Country") palm-leaf manuscripts, which are the most famous works of literature from the late Lan Xang period (seventeenth through eighteenth centuries), considered the golden age of Laotian literature. This work will help confirm the authenticity of versions that are thought to be closest to the originals. The manuscripts will also be annotated. Palm-leaf manuscripts will be collected for the project from Thakhek, Savannakhet, Pakxe, and Vangviang in Laos, and Khon Kaen, Yasothon, Ubon Ratchathani, and Bangkok in Thailand. German historian Dr. Volker Grabowsky of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) is also cooperating in this project.

MALAYSIA

24 *Research on Constitutional Monarchy: The Case of Thailand*

Kobkua Suwannathat-Pian

In contrast to the waning authority of many monarchies in other Southeast Asian countries, the Thai constitutional monarchy appears to be gaining sociopolitical power and prestige. This project will track the development of the Thai monarchy from 1932, the year democracy was introduced to Thailand, to 1980, focusing on what makes the factors that established the Thai monarchy, a remnant of the feudal age, relevant in the political atmosphere of Thailand today. The development of the Thai monarchy is being studied from the viewpoint of its being a natural outgrowth of a native Thai philosophy, and, as such, differing from Western constitutional monarchies. The first year of this project consisted of documentary research in Thailand, the United States, and Britain, with interviews also conducted in Thailand. This year, newly released historical documents will be analyzed and a report compiled.

25 *The Penghulu Papers: Constructing the Socioeconomic and Political History of the Mandailing Batak in British Malaya, 1840-1940*

Abdur-Razzaq Lubis

The Mandailing Batak, comprising one of the Batak societies of North Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies, emigrated from North Sumatra to British Malaya, first as refugees from the Padri War in the early nineteenth century and subsequently, until the early twentieth century, as economic refugees. Under British protection, the Mandailing gradually assimilated with the Malay people. This study will analyze chief's records and family chronicles dating from the 1870s through the 1940s, which are preserved in Pahang in the former residence of the family that led the Mandailing Batak in British Malaya for three generations. By so doing, it will attempt to shed light on the events leading up to the Mandailing Batak migration from Sumatra to Malaya. It will also attempt to illuminate the process by which the Mandailing abandoned the essential traits of their community in order to assimilate with the Malay people and thus enjoy the rights and benefits of the British colonial policies

toward the Malays, including access to modern education and a high degree of national autonomy. This examination will doubtless necessitate a reclassification of the ethnically diverse immigrant Muslim groups that are currently lumped together with the Malay people. This year, the second year of the project, fieldwork will be conducted.

PHILIPPINES

26 *Toward a Revival of Zarzuela Opera*

Jonathan Malicsi

In the Philippines, where Spanish culture has exerted a pronounced influence, a distinctive genre of musical theater called *zarzuela* was imported during the colonial period. *Zarzuela* is still performed today at fiestas and similar events, but unlike in the past, when one could see performances in a variety of regional languages, today it is performed almost exclusively in Tagalog.

The ultimate goal of this study is the revival of *zarzuela* performances in the vernacular of each region. The project will begin by collecting vernacular *zarzuela* scripts currently scattered about the country, translating these scripts into English, and otherwise laying the groundwork for the performance of these pieces.

Last year's grant made possible a *zarzuela* performance in the Ilocano language. Plans for this year include performances in Waray and Cebuano. Plans call for the compilation and publishing of the vernacular scripts collected during this study.

27 *Investigation and Research Toward the Publication of Old Tagalog-Spanish Dictionaries as a Resource for Cultural Studies*

Jose Mario C. Francisco

Philippine culture is frequently described as enigmatic, inside as well as outside the Philippines. While manifesting numerous Western characteristics, reflecting the lingering influence of Spanish colonial rule, the country also reveals a distinctively Asian character.

The purpose of this project is to make widely available a valuable resource for the study of Philippine culture. Specifically, it will undertake to publish, in

book and electronic form, the Tagalog-Spanish dictionaries compiled by Spanish Catholic missionaries in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on the basis of oral communication with the indigenous inhabitants. A portion of the collection and editing of materials required for publication has already been completed with the help of earlier Toyota Foundation grants. Work is underway on a three-year plan, which started in fiscal 1996, entailing the publication of a total of five volumes. The large volume of work, however, has put the project behind schedule. This year, the grant will be used to prepare the manuscripts for publication.

28 *Publication of a Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages*

Ernesto A. Constantino

This researcher has spent more than 20 years compiling lexicons of many Philippine languages. The aim of this project is to compile and publish a dictionary of 135 Philippine languages, bringing together the accumulated results of this researcher's work. Each of the roughly 20,000 dictionary entries in English is followed by equivalents in various Philippine languages. Starting last fiscal year, the Toyota Foundation has been supporting a two-year plan for the publication of the dictionary, which is to total 40 volumes. Publication is scheduled for this year.

29 *An Oral History of Philippine Regional Vernacular Literatures*

Isagani R. Cruz

In the Philippines today, the assimilation of regional languages and cultures is progressing under the name of nationalism and globalism, making it increasingly difficult for writers to continue working in their local tongues. With a view to rectifying that social and cultural imbalance, this project will compile profiles of writers working in their regional vernaculars and record their thoughts and statements for posterity to promote reassessment of the modern age from various angles. Specifically, the project entails the interviewing of writers to shed light on their life histories. This researcher has spent two years studying writers born between 1910 and 1935 and working in the Cebuano, Hiligaynon, Ilocana, and Tagalog languages. This year's grant will go toward publication of the results of this study.

30 A Study on Baltazar's Orosman at Zafira

Bienvenido Lumbera

The play *Orosman at Zafira*, by the famed Philippine poet Francisco Baltazar, popularly known as Balagtas, is believed to be a work from 1857. This work was performed for the first time at Batangas in 1906, but the manuscript was subsequently lost to fire. In 1974, however, a researcher found a typed manuscript reportedly copied in 1932 from a contemporary copy of the original, dated 1877.

The aim of this project is to reevaluate Baltazar by analyzing the 1877 copy of *Orosman at Zafira*. The text currently believed to be authentic appears to contain passages in which someone other than Baltazar has added and removed clauses and otherwise altered the work.

31 A Study on Philippine Food

Doreen G. Fernandez

This study on the social context of food in the Philippines is expected to aid in the understanding of Philippine mass culture. Although the researcher has no experience with on-site investigation of the traditional foods of ethnic minorities during the past colonial period, she has already conducted a wide-ranging study on the history of Philippine cooking.

The aim of this project is to conduct on-site studies in northern Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao on how five ethnic-minority communities cook their food. The focus of this work will be from the historical perspective of social development, an aspect lacking in existing studies. A comparison with the cooking methods of people living in the lowlands, where Western culture is thought to be encroaching at a rapid pace, will also be conducted.

32 A Study on Philippine Music

Lester D. Demetillo

The guitar was introduced to the Philippines at the start of Spanish occupation. An extremely popular instrument to this day, offering a valuable means by which to convey one's inner sentiments, the guitar is widely loved throughout society. Although many musical compositions by Philippine composers exist, commercial factors have resulted in almost no pieces being created specifically for guitar.

The aim of this project is to transcribe these musical works by Philippine composers into pieces for guitar and to publish them for use by general society. This work demands that the researcher have considerable expertise concerning the guitar, or, preferably, that he play guitar himself. From this perspective, the researcher in charge of this project is ideal.

THAILAND

33 A Study of Ancient Settlements in the Chiang Mai-Lamphun Basin

Saraswadee Ongsakul

Associate Professor Saraswadee Ongsakul of Chiang Mai University is an expert on the research of palm-leaf manuscripts and is renowned as the foremost expert on historical research on the Lanna Kingdom of northern Thailand. For three years starting in fiscal 1991, the researcher examined the history between the eight and the eighteenth centuries of the cities and villages of the Chiang Mai-Lamphun Basin with the cooperation of geographers and archeologists. She spent the following three years writing the results of that research, which will be published this year. The Amarin Printing and Publishing Company of Bangkok plans to produce 500 copies of what is expected to be a 304-page book.

34 The Use of Local Wisdom by People with HIV and AIDS in Northern Thailand: A Study of Folkloric Approaches

Rangsan Chanta

Rangsan Chanta is a folklorist and a lecturer at Maejo University in Chiang Mai, northern Thailand. AIDS has been raging in northern Thailand for more than the past ten years, yet the extremely high cost of modern medical treatment puts it out of the reach of the majority of patients. As a result, common people with AIDS are helping each other, making use of prayers, incantations, medicinal herbs, herbal saunas, traditional massage, dietary treatments, and other kinds of local wisdom. Rangsan will spend the next three years conducting fieldwork to understand the specific details of the ways in which the people of Chiang Mai, Phayao, Chiang Rai, and Nan treat AIDS, and to ascertain how information about these treatment methods is exchanged among people with AIDS. He will

also focus on the relationship between people with AIDS and their relatives. In addition, he intends to introduce herbal and shiatsu treatment methods through workshops.

35 *Religious Practices Among the Sgaw Karen of Northern Thailand: Changing Processes and Strategies*

Kwanchewan Buadaeng

Kwanchewan Buadaeng is a researcher at Chiang Mai University's Social Research Institute and is concurrently in the process of writing his doctoral thesis at the University of Sydney in Australia. The Sgaw Karen, an ethnic minority living in northern Thailand, have come under the umbrella of the Thai nation and, as such, are being exposed to the effects of development. This is also bringing about a transformation in the religious beliefs of the Sgaw Karen, who have been animist. Kwanchewan will spend the next three years conducting fieldwork to study the changes taking place in the religious practices of the Karen. This project will give consideration to factors such as the effects exerted by development on the daily life of the Karen, the activities being conducted by outside Buddhist and Christian missionary groups, and how the Karen themselves attach significance to these happenings. The study will take place in Maehongson, Lampuhn, Tak, Kanchanaburi, and Chiang Mai.

36 *Research on the Application of Community Culture in Forest-Resource Conservation: The Buddhist Ordination of 50 Million Trees*

Chatchawan Thongdeelert

Chatchawan Thongdeelert is a veteran activist who has carried out his work in nongovernmental organizations in northern Thailand for more than 15 years. In recent years, deforestation and its opposition by local communities has grown into a major social issue in Thailand. One of the means of resistance employed by the opposition movement is to call on traditional religious beliefs, ordaining trees as if they were Buddhist monks and thereby convincing people to stop cutting them down. This particular movement has been called "The Ordination of 50 Million Trees." Chatchawan will spend the next three years collecting and preparing records of information concerning this movement. He also intends to draw a lesson from

this project concerning future social movements. Research will be conducted mainly in Chiang Mai as well as in Nan and Chiang Rai.

37 *The Transformation of Chinese Haute Cuisine in Thailand: A Case Study of Chinese Restaurants in Bangkok*

Thanes Wongyannava

Thanes Wongyannava, a lecturer in the Faculty of Political Science at Thammasat University, is renowned as a leading expert on postmodern research and is also active as a food critic. In this project, Thanes will interview five of the leading Chinese haute cuisine chefs in Bangkok. His main interest concerns the ways the refined Cantonese cuisine introduced into Bangkok has undergone transformation by repeated contact with the preparation techniques, ingredients, spices, and flavors of the richly diverse local food. In addition, Thanes plans to provide contrary evidence to the recently popular theory of globalization, which holds that "borderless" economic activities and advances in information technology are rendering the diverse cultures of international society homogeneous.

38 *Publication of the Proceedings of the International Seminar on Islamic Studies in the ASEAN Region*

Isma-ae Alee

Isma-ae Alee is a legal scholar, having studied Islamic law at the Islamic University in Medina, Saudi Arabia, and has served since 1990 as director of the College of Islamic Studies at Prince of Songkla University in Pattani, southern Thailand—a region heavily influenced by Islam. The College of Islamic Studies, supported by a Toyota Foundation grant, hosted a tremendously successful conference from June 25 through 28, 1998, titled: "International Seminar on Islamic Studies in the ASEAN Region: History, Approaches, and Future Trends." The aim of this project is to compile the proceedings of the conference, which will include the manuscripts of 36 presentations. The proceedings will be written in English, Arabic, and Malaysian, reflecting the character of this conference on Islam in the ASEAN region. The length of the final manuscript is uncertain at this stage of the project, but plans call for the publication of 500 copies.

39 *Transliteration and Translation into Modern Thai of the Muang Yai Version of the Shan Chronicle*

Ranoo Wichasin

Ranoo Wichasin is a lecturer with the Department of Thai Language of Chiang Mai University, and is renowned as the foremost expert on the ancient literature of Tai societies. The aim of this intended two-year project is the transliteration and translation into modern Thai, as well as the annotation, of the chronicles of the Tai Kingdom of Mau Long (also called the "Shan Chronicle"). The Shan Chronicle is written in a Tai dialect called Tai Yai. It contains information on the culture and historical events of the Mau Long Kingdom, which was situated in what is now the state of Shan in Myanmar (Burma), between the start of the thirteenth and the end of the eighteenth century. The original text to be used is the handwritten manuscript transcribed in 1958 at the Muang Yai Palace in Shan State by the late Dr. Banchop Bandhmedha, a pioneer in Tai linguistic research. This project will also include field research in Shan State, the obtaining of divergent versions of the Shan Chronicle, and comparative proofreading. This project will be undertaken with the support of the venerable authority on Tai literary studies and historical research, Professor Prasert na Nagara.

VIETNAM

40 *The Indigenous Farming System of the Tay Ethnic Minority in the Highlands of Northern Vietnam and Their Knowledge of the Environment and Problems of Land Degradation*

Tran Duc Vien

Slash-and-burn agriculture is still carried out by the ethnic minorities of the highlands of Vietnam. This practice is maintained not only for the economic reasons of securing food and increasing productivity but also as an integral part of the culture. The government, however, has specifically forbidden the practice, citing it as the cause of deforestation and soil degradation.

This project will examine how the combination of wet-field and slash-and-burn farming carried out by the Tay people of the region actually functions. The

grant recipient disagrees with the government's position, maintaining that this system of mixed farming works in harmony with the environment. This year, the project will continue the examination begun last year of this mixed-farming culture.

41 *Research on the "Cultural Village" of Quang Ngai*

Nguyen Van Manh

The farming villages in Quang Ngai Province in central Vietnam have been influenced in their formation and development by the Cham people, the Mon-Khmer, the Chinese, and people of the West. Nonetheless, they display indigenous cultural features unique to that region. This project will study the farming villages of Quang Ngai Province and propose a model for a "cultural village" within a rural district. The cultural village should be one that harmoniously fuses traditional cultural values and various contemporary values and that is culturally, socially, and economically sustainable. In this second fiscal year of the project, the study will continue and the results will be published.

42 *Research on the Customs of the Yao Ethnic Minority in Thanh Hoa*

Dao Thi Vinh

The Yao are an ethnic minority leading their lives chiefly in the mountainous region of northern Vietnam. Their population is estimated to be more than 50,000. Despite their exchange with the outer world, it is thought that the Yao have maintained their traditional culture in a relatively original state.

This study will focus particularly on the Yao living in Thanh Hoa Province, and will examine their language, familial relations (including the status of women), and agriculture. The food, clothing, dwellings, and religious observances of the Yao indicate tremendous continuity in their traditions and culture. These features are seen today as "backward," however, and government policy toward them bears watching. This is the second year of the study.

43 *Research on Vietnamese Seals from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century*

Nguyen Cong Viet

Seals are thought to have made their appearance in

China around 2000 B.C.E. and were imported into Vietnam around 200 B.C.E. Their use continued during the Le, Tay Son, and Nguyen dynasties (1428–1945), developing in close conjunction with the feudal system. This history is thought to account for the widespread use of personal seals in Vietnamese society today. At present, however, the grant recipient is the only published researcher of Vietnamese seals.

This project is a study of seals written in old Vietnamese from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. It will entail collecting and organizing historical records, deciphering seals, and otherwise laying the groundwork for future research. The historical study of seals is expected to add significantly to our understanding of Vietnamese dynasties. In this second year of the project research begun last year will continue.

44 Research on Taoist Painting in Northern Vietnam

Phan Ngoc Khue

The value of religious painting lies not only in its aesthetic qualities but also in its significance as part of a nation's cultural heritage. In addition, the imagery of such paintings offers a unique vision of the relationship between human society and nature. Today, however, religious painting is appreciated by few outside the clergy. The goal of this project is to familiarize people with the Taoist painting of northern Vietnam. Having already collected a large number of such paintings, the grant recipient will proceed to supply these works with explanatory text. Publication of these paintings will provide people with a valuable opportunity to appreciate and ponder the view of nature and society that they express. This year will see the continuation of research begun last year.

45 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 for all of Vietnam, totaling 10,044 volumes, have managed to escape destruction in the wars that have swept the country. These registers, written in Chinese, cover every village in the land. They contain sketch maps of cultivated land, descriptions of boundaries and crop yields, and deeds.

In this project the grant recipient, an independent historian who has been studying the registers for more than 10 years, is periodically publishing the results of his findings. So far the registers of southern and central Vietnam have been studied and the results of those studies published. This year the study will focus on the registers of three central provinces—Quang Tri, Nghe An, and Thanh Hoa—and the results will be published.

46 A Study of the Formation of New Farmers' Organizations in the Song Hong Delta

Le Quoc Doanh

Farming collectives in post-*doi moi* Vietnam are moving away from their role as cooperative production organizations to become groups that provide a variety of services to individual farmers. Under the market economy, however, scarcity of funds, lack of farming know-how, and other conditions have resulted in farming collectives not actually performing their expected functions.

This research will examine actual examples of farming collectives to elucidate cases where even today the groups are providing exceptional support for cooperation among farmers. Specific research will focus on the collectives supporting farmers in the Song Hong (Red River) Delta, where such activities are considered relatively successful. This study was originally intended to last one year, but an additional grant was provided for a second year of supplementary research this year.

47 Research Toward the Compilation of a Glossary of Hue Traditional Architecture

Vu Huu Minh

Although the technical terms, definitions, concepts, structure, technology, aesthetics, and other features of traditional Vietnamese architecture make it generally considered an important subject for research both in Vietnam and abroad, this entire field of study has remained in disarray to this day. Examination of traditional trade guilds and current architectural terms in Hue, however, reveals that a technical language of architecture still exists.

The aim of this project is to collect traditional architectural terms, the names of architectural struc-

tures, and words describing the actual technology employed in an attempt to unify the use of such terminology within Vietnam. The researcher will use as basic data the architectural terms inscribed on pillars and other parts of the mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang obtained during its restoration and will compare those terms with architectural terms found in other regions. Ultimately, a Chinese-Vietnamese-English glossary will be compiled.

48 *A Study on the Culture of the Thai People in the Highlands of Central Vietnam*

Le Sy Giao

Many experts point out the cultural changes occurring among ethnic minorities amid the advance of modernization taking place today. The ethnic Thai people who are the subject of this study are no exception in that respect. However, whereas considerable ethnological research has been conducted on the Thai people of northwestern Vietnam, almost none has been focused on the Thai people living in the central highlands.

This project entails the ethnological study of the Thai people living in Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, and other provinces of the highlands of central Vietnam in the context of the new social and economic environment. Two years of on-site field research are planned. Ultimately, the results of this study may be used in a comparison with the Thai people of the northwest, about whom considerable research has already been conducted.

49 *Research on Documents Written in Old Vietnamese Found in Hue*

Le Van Thuyen

Many governmental documents written in ancient scripts have been found in Thua Thien-Hue, which flourished as a center of learning during the Tay Son and Nguyen dynasties (1788-1945). These documents cover a widely divergent range of topics, including history, culture, economics, geography, pharmacology, education, belief systems, and customs. Approximately half of these documents are stored in public archives in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The remaining documents, however, are maintained under private ownership and are therefore not accessible to the public, even though they probably

contain vital information. The aim of this project is to make public these privately owned governmental documents, which came to light during an independent study by the Hue Folk Culture Museum. Specifically, this project entails the collection and classification of these documents, as well as their comparison with those already publicly available. After proofreading the results of this research will be made public.

50 *A Study of Traditional Construction Technology in Hue Court Architecture*

Nguyen Huu Luan

Traditional Vietnamese architecture is considered to be not only of historical and cultural significance but also of technical value. Preservation of this architecture would therefore ideally include the recording and examination of its technical features. The artisans who were involved in the restoration of Hue court architecture are no longer with us, but it is very likely that the technologies employed in their carpentry, stonework, roof thatching, lacquer work, and other tasks have been handed down to this day. This project entails the recording and examination of technical aspects of historical architecture in Hue. As no such scientific examination of these traditional technologies has ever been conducted, detailed knowledge is extremely scant. The results of this study should be of use in future restoration and preservation projects.

51 *A Study of the Modern Role of Ede Women*

Thu Nhung Mlo Duon Du

The Ede are an ethnic minority living in the Tay Nguyen highlands of southwest Vietnam. Having a matrilineal social structure, the Ede place high importance on the role of women on both the spiritual and material planes. Women fill an especially vital niche in the transmission of their culture to younger generations.

A settled cultivation policy has been implemented by the government since 1975 with the aim of improving the social and economic standing of ethnic minorities. To the Ede, this has meant the appearance of new and unconventional family structures, chief of which is the nuclear family. These changes are also affecting the role of women in the family. The aim of this study is to elucidate the modern role of Ede women.

52 A Study of Cham Manuscripts in Vietnam

Thanh Phan

The Cham people, who possessed an advanced culture and diverse society during the time of the Champa kingdom, also employed an original form of writing. This script has been handed down and remains in use to this day, one reason why the Cham carefully store manuscripts written by their ancestors even today. This project entails the collection and translation into Vietnamese of manuscripts found in Cham villages in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces. As many of these manuscripts are in dire need of restoration due to degradation over the years, the researcher—who comes from a Cham community—will also give due consideration to ways to preserve them.

53 Research on Coconut-Producing Villages in Binh Dinh Province

Diep Dinh Hoa

The Viet and Bahnar peoples live together in the Vinh Thanh district of Binh Dinh Province, central Vietnam, where they cultivate coconut palms for their livelihood. Formerly Cay Dua Village, the district is in an area that was a base of operations for French troops during the early colonial period, when the region was designated the Binh Quang commune and divided into several small villages for administrative purposes. In recognition of its residents' heroic military action during the Vietnam War, the region is today accorded status as a district.

This project entails the comprehensive ethnological study (including archaeological research) of this region, which was elevated from a single village to a district. The study will also focus on how peoples of two different cultures have been able to coexist. The plants and medicines used by each ethnic group will also be examined.

54 A Study on the Village Regulations of Ethnic Minorities in Northern Vietnam

Hoang Van Giap

An incredible 37 ethnic minority groups live in the highlands of northern Vietnam, an impoverished region requiring economic development. As a result of studies on this region conducted by researchers, it is becoming evident that many manuscripts pertaining

to the regulations of ethnic minority villages are in existence even today.

This project entails the collection of regulations written prior to 1945 that pertain to the selection of leaders, defense, environmental preservation, social issues, rites and ceremonies, and other aspects of society with the aim of elucidating the social and political mechanisms of ethnic minority village communities. The manuscripts collected will be translated into Vietnamese and both versions will be made publicly available. It is hoped that this project will promote consideration of the cultural, social, and political backgrounds of ethnic minorities in the formulation of economic development plans.

55 A Short Training Course on Research Methods in Rural Development and Urbanization Studies

Nguyen Duy Thong

Social sciences in Vietnam under Soviet influence were long based on Marxism-Leninism. As a result, while Vietnam does possess fragmentary knowledge of the social-science and humanities methodologies employed in the West, sufficient understanding is still lacking. This issue has proved to be a major stumbling block in the active attempt under *doi moi* policy to incorporate Western learning. The aim of this project is to hold a short training course on research methods, with the participation of social-science and humanities scholars well versed in such techniques, under the sponsorship of the International Cooperation Department of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam. Held twice before, the theme of this year's training course is "Rural Development and Urbanization." Researchers not only from Hanoi but from outlying regions as well participate in and highly praise these courses.

56 An Archeological Study on the Metal Age in the Ma and Chu Basins

Pham Minh Huyen

Many ruins thought to date from the Paleolithic Era to the Metal Age have been discovered in the Ma and Chu River basins of northern Vietnam's Thanh Hoa Province. In particular, ruins thought to be from the Dong Son period (late Bronze Age) or even earlier are concentrated in the region where the Ma and Chu

Rivers join. This project entails an archeological study of the region.

Almost no theoretical or scientific analysis has been conducted on the developmental processes leading from Vietnam's pre-Dong Son culture to Dong Son culture. As basic archeological information on the above-mentioned region is lacking, the results of this project will contribute to an understanding of the transition between these two cultures.

57 *A Documentary Study on Chinese Migration and Settlement in Southern Vietnam from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Century*

Nguyen Cam Thuy

Many migrants flow into southern Vietnam from the northern and central regions of the country, but a considerable number of Chinese from Guangdong and Fukien have also immigrated. Sufficient research has never been conducted, however, on what is thought to have been a large flow of Chinese immigrants into Vietnam from the late seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Scarcity of materials and other difficulties are the reasons. This study will look at these Chinese immigrants through research of documents, not yet open to the public, which were recently discovered during examination of manuscripts written in old Vietnamese in provinces where large numbers of Chinese immigrants had settled. Plans call for the as yet unreleased documents used for this study to be made publicly available along with their translations into modern Vietnamese.

58 *An Archeological Study on Buddhist and Brahman Art in the Cuulong Delta*

Le Thi Lien

Painting, sculptures, and other art unearthed in the Cuulong River delta, thought to date from the seventh through the tenth centuries C.E., find their origins in Buddhism and Brahmanism. The excavated objects, of which there are a considerable number, indicate high technical, aesthetic, and religious standards. This project entails the collection of information on these unearthed pieces of artwork and the comparative study of their style, era, and features from the historical perspective of the transmission of Buddhism and Brahmanism. A comparison of the same

features will also be made with objects from the same period unearthed in Thailand, India, and China to shed light on the cultural exchange and relationships that existed within the Southeast Asian and South Asian regions during that time.

59 *Research Toward the Creation of a University Textbook on Japanese History*

Phan Huy Le

Publication of books on Japan has been increasing in Vietnam in recent years. Most of these books concern economic relations between the two countries, however, while books with historical or cultural themes are very rare. In particular, there are no books at all today that provide a comprehensive view of Japanese history from ancient times through to the modern era. The aim of this project is to conduct the basic work necessary for the creation of a comprehensive textbook on Japanese history. Studies will be undertaken from the points of view of both teaching and being taught about Japanese studies. This project will start with a comparative study of textbooks in English, Japanese, and Russian concerning each period of Japanese history.

60 *A Sociopolitical Study of the Lifestyle of Buddhists in Southern Vietnam in the 1960s*

Le Cung

Buddhism was introduced into Vietnam in about the second century C.E. In the 1960s, a large-scale struggle for independence, freedom, and democracy by Buddhists in southern Vietnam drew attention both in Vietnam and abroad. Almost no sociopolitical studies have been conducted, however, on the Buddhists in southern Vietnam during that time.

This project is an attempt to elucidate the sociopolitical aspects of these Buddhists' lives. Specifically, this study entails the interview of parties living both in Vietnam and abroad on the events of that time, with background information gleaned from documents not yet open to the public at the National Archives and at temples that were central to the struggle. In addition, this study will attempt to shed light on the actual circumstances surrounding the persecution of Buddhists under the Ngo Dinh Diem regime in 1963.

61 *Research Toward the Compilation of an Outline of Vietnamese Culture*

Tran Dinh Nghiem

The National Political Publishing House of Vietnam is the largest publishing organization in that country and has issued many books relating to politics. A research facility initiated within this publishing company in fiscal 1997 is operated mainly by the NPPHV itself. Projects like this one, however, which concern cultural matters, pose a new challenge to this research facility. For this reason, the participation of many outside researchers is sought to ensure a high level of discussion.

This project entails the comprehensive cultural study of all 54 of Vietnam's recognized ethnic minorities. The study will focus on the history of Vietnamese culture, the values of traditional culture, post-*doi moi* cultural transformations, and other Vietnamese cultural aspects.

62 *A Study on the Development of a Document-Preservation Program at the Han-Nom Research Institute*

Chu Tuyet Lan

Many experts point out that the documents written in old Vietnamese kept at the Han-Nom Research Institute of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam are invaluable materials for Vietnamese studies. These documents have been considerably damaged over the years, however, and are in dire need of restoration. The aim of this project is to repair these documents under the technical guidance of an expert from the United States. Specifically, this will involve preparation of the facilities necessary to conduct this restoration work. In this first year of the project, work will start on documents in need of emergency repair.

63 *A Study on Village Codes and Culture in Thua Thien-Hue Province*

Bui Thi Tan

The existence of "village codes" that first made their appearance during the feudal period has been confirmed in many villages in the province of Thua Thien-Hue. These village codes consist of manuscripts concerning the production and distribution of

agricultural products, public-works projects, environmental conservation, defense, social relations, mandatory education, and other details necessary for the governing of the villages.

This project will focus on the study of village codes dating from the eighteenth century to 1945 that are thought to have served as the basis for the current Vietnamese legal system. Although their contents differ from village to village, the codes are a valuable source of information on village administration during the period in question and are expected to shed light on the relationship between villages and the state under the feudal system.

Young Indonesian Researchers Program

OVERVIEW

The Young Indonesian Researchers Program has been in operation for more than 10 years now. This year we are stepping back to survey and analyze the program from the standpoint of what the Toyota Foundation must do to achieve its goal—the nurturing of young researchers in Indonesia. The results of this examination will be used in reformulating the program in the next fiscal year. Toward this reformulation, this year we did not solicit applications for grants to support independent research on the four subthemes that have formed the core of the program, focusing instead on grants for M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations.

Applications have been processed since fiscal 1993 by a liaison desk in Jakarta, at the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (Foundation for Social Sciences). This year 341 applications were received, an increase from the 314 received last year for M.A. and Ph.D. research support. In the preliminary screening stage 172 of the 341 applications were rejected for failing to meet the program's criteria. On August 8, 1998, a selection committee within the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial met to discuss the remaining 169 applications, approving 46 for grants.

TRENDS IN FISCAL 1998

The 46 grants included 33 to support research for M.A. theses and 13 for Ph.D. dissertations. This year twice as many grants were awarded as last year, when 23 of the 314 applications for thesis or dissertation grants were approved. There were a number of reasons that the Foundation awarded more grants this year. First, the end of the Suharto regime and the coming to power of a new government in Indonesia have liberalized academic expression, resulting in proposals on a range of extremely interesting, up-to-date research themes. Second is the recent rapid fall in the value of the Indonesian rupiah. Although this meant an increase in our grant fund in rupiah terms, it was not matched by a proportional jump in the values requested by applicants, and we were able to award more grants. The Indonesian economic situation has been severe enough to force many graduate students to give up their studies, another factor that led us to try to fund as many researchers as possible.

The themes of research supported this year range from literature and linguistics to history and sociology, covering a wide area of the humanities and social sciences. The M.A. thesis research funded this year includes many projects with very timely political themes, perhaps reflecting the current political situation in the country. Among these projects are a study comparing the political thinking of Islamic leaders Abdurrahman Wahid and Amien Rais on the relationship between religion and the state, a study of state intervention in the affairs of Christian churches during the Suharto regime, and a look at Indonesian civil society through a case study of a 1980 petition signed by 50 prominent citizens.

The Ph.D. dissertation studies, meanwhile, are characterized by methodologically solid, academic approaches to the research themes. Three of the researchers receiving grants for doctoral work are affiliated with non-Indonesian graduate programs—two in Malaysia and one in Germany—but will be returning to their native country to carry out research.

Report for Fiscal 1998

Young Indonesian Researchers Program

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
1	98-YI-001 Dayak-Madura Ethnic Conflict in West Kalimantan Syarif Yasser Arafat, Reporter, <i>Harian Akcaya Pontianak</i>	9,500,000
2	98-YI-002 Research on Inheritance Disputes, with Focus on Judgments in Inheritance Cases in the Minangkabau Society of West Sumatra Sukmarenl, Lecturer, Y.P.K. M. Painan Higher School of Legal Studies	10,000,000
3	98-YI-003 Religiosity and Social Realism in the Poetry of K. H. A. Mustofa Bisri: A Structural and Semiotic Analysis Ida Nurul Chasanah, Lecturer, Airlangga University	7,855,000
4	98-YI-004 The Self-Image of Indonesian Women: A Structural Semiotic Analysis of Dorothea Rosa Herliany's <i>Nikah Ilalang</i> Sri Suciati, Lecturer, Semarang Education and Teacher Training Institute	4,750,000
5	98-YI-005 The Politicization of the Nadhlatul Ulama Since the 1926 Establishment of the "Khittah" Policy: An Analysis of the Political Transformation of the Nadhlatul Ulama at Its Twenty-Seventh Conference in Situbondo, 1984 Muhammad Mudlofi, Graduate Student, North Sumatra State Islamic Institute	9,979,000
6	98-YI-006 The Economic History of Rubber-Growing Agriculture in East Sumatran Society, 1863-1942 Edi Sumarno, Lecturer, North Sumatra University	9,050,000
7	98-YI-007 The State and Islam in Indonesia: A Comparison of the Political Thinking of Abdurrahman Wahid and Amien Rais on Religion and the State Ma'mun Murod, Graduate Student, Airlangga University	9,735,000
8	98-YI-008 The At-Turots Al-Islamy Islamic Reform Movement in Yogyakarta Sabarudin, Lecturer, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	9,950,000
9	98-YI-009 The Santri Translators of Central Java: Research on Islamic Tradition in Translation Shodiq Abdullah, Lecturer, Walisongo State Islamic Institute	8,643,000
10	98-YI-010 Muslims in and the Islamization of Buton: A History of Islamic Thought from 1873 to 1942 Haliadi, Lecturer, Dayanu Ikhsanuddin University	8,300,000

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
11	98-YI-011 Legal Protection of the Natural Resource Rights of the Nations of the Third World Rakhmat Bowo Suharto, Lecturer, Sultan Agung Islamic University	10,000,000
12	98-YI-012 Religious Inclusiveness Among the Santri: Case Studies of the An Nida and Adi Mancoro Islamic Boarding Schools of Salatiga Masroer, Candidate for Lecturer, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	6,000,000
13	98-YI-013 The Relationship Between the State and Churches: A Study of State Intervention in Christian Churches Under the "New Order," 1966–1997 Gatut Priyowidodo, Lecturer, Ekasakti University	9,945,000
14	98-YI-014 Meanings and Understanding of Signs and Codes: Symbolistic Research Through a Case Study of the Social Service Advertisements in <i>Kompas</i> Magazine from 1994 to 1998 Isidorus Tyas Sumbo Tianarbuko, Lecturer, Indonesian Institute of Art	9,425,000
15	98-YI-015 Changes in Indonesian Students and Political Society Nunik Retno Herawati, Graduate Student, Gadjah Mada University	9,600,000
16	98-YI-016 Societal Change and the Moral Instruction of the <i>Kiyai/Ustadz</i> Religious Teachers at the Persis Islamic Boarding School in Tarogong, Garut District, West Java Province Endah Ratnawaty Chotim, Lecturer, Sunan Djati State Islamic Institute	10,000,000
17	98-YI-017 The Political Role and Ambition of Indonesian Muslim Women Under the "New Order," 1987–1997: An Examination of Islamic Concepts of Gender Relations Euis Amalia, Graduate Student, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic Institute	9,245,000
18	98-YI-018 An Analysis of Changing Motifs and Textual Revision in Version 333 of the <i>Mundinglaya Dikusumah</i> Munawar Holil, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	9,675,000
19	98-YI-019 The Pragmatic Principles of Pop Novels Read by High School Students Pandapotan Tambunan, Lecturer, Riama Education and Teacher Training Institute	5,268,000

Report for Fiscal 1998

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
20	98-YI-020 Discourse in Newspaper Columns in Indonesian: A Study of Structure and Applicability Paulus Ari Subagyo, Lecturer, Sanata Dharma University	9,130,000
21	98-YI-021 Sociocultural Mechanisms Among the Impoverished for Securing Food Agus Indiyant, Researcher, Gadjah Mada University	8,200,000
22	98-YI-022 Systems of Greeting in the Minangkabau Language Temmy Thamrin, Lecturer, Bung Hatta University	8,775,000
23	98-YI-023 Trade in Foreign Ceramics at Somba Opu, Macassar in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries Muslimin, Researcher, South and Southeast Sulawesi Society for the Conservation of Historical Monuments	5,750,000
24	98-YI-024 Variety in <i>Waruga</i> Tombstones of North Sulawesi: A Study of Their Forms Dwi Yani Yuniawati, Researcher, National Archaeology Research Center	10,130,000
25	98-YI-025 Civil Society in Indonesia: A Case Study of the 1980 "Petition of Fifty" Adi Suryadi, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	8,474,000
26	98-YI-026 Allah-Related Theological Concepts of Imam Fakhri Al-Din Al-Razi: A Study of the Proverbs and Thinking in <i>Tafsir Mafatih Al-Ghaib</i> Wan Jamaluddin Z., Lecturer, Raden Intan State Islamic Institute	5,000,000
27	98-YI-027 Socioeconomic Characteristics and Other Factors Influencing Nonvoters Muhammad Asfar, Lecturer, Airlangga University	10,000,000
28	98-YI-028 Interethnic Dynamics in Village Communities: Cooperative Relations Between Different Ethnic Groups Along the Ambawang River, Pontianak, West Kalimantan Muhil Shonhadji, Lecturer, Tanjungpura University	7,700,000
29	98-YI-029 From Animism to Monotheism: Life in Mass Society in Poso, 1892-1942 Lukman Nadjamuddin, Lecturer, Tadulako University	10,000,000

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
30	98-YI-030 Language Use in the Process of Building Traditional Homes in the Minahasa Region: Research of Ethnic Tongues with a View to Preserving Cultural Values Femmy Lumempouw, Lecturer, Sam Ratulangi University	9,462,000
31	98-YI-031 Systems of Recognition and Health-Related Behavior During Pregnancies in Sukamulya Village, Sukabumi District, West Java Yovita Nurti, Lecturer, Andalas University	10,000,000
32	98-YI-032 Language and Ethnic Identity: Research on the Use of Language in Communication Activities of the Betawai People of Condet Batu Ampar Fahrizal, Teacher, Al-Izhar Islamic Junior High School	9,333,000
33	98-YI-033 A Synchronic Study of the Development of the Indonesian Language Under Japanese Colonial Rule Anshari, Lecturer, Ujung Pandang Education and Teacher Training Institute	6,950,000
34	98-YI-034 Contextual Approaches to the <i>Hadith</i> : A Study of the <i>Asbab al-Wurud</i> as Seen in the Works of Shahih Muslim Ilyas, Lecturer, Sultan Syarif Qasim State Islamic Institute	10,000,000
35	98-YI-035 Dialectology of the Melayu Language of West Kalimantan Patriantoro, Lecturer, Tanjungpura University	9,925,000
36	98-YI-036 The Relationship Between Governmental Bureaucratic Institutions and Traditional Organizations with Respect to Regional Development: A Study of Cooperative Systems Between Bureaucrats and Traditional Groups in the Implementation of Development Programs in Dayak Communities in West Kalimantan Zulkarnaen, Lecturer, Tanjungpura University	7,675,000
37	98-YI-037 The Definition of State Authority According to Article 3 of the 1945 Constitution and the Reordering of State Power to Ensure the Constitutional Continuity of Indonesian Government Organs Kotan Yohanes Stefanus, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	9,815,000
38	98-YI-038 Division of Labor and Occupational Mobility in the Transformation to a Marine Industrial Society: Case Studies on Five Marine Industry-Based Communities in Bulukumba District, South Sulawesi Province Darmawan Salman, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	10,000,000

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Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
39	98-YI-039 Criticism of Islamic Theology and Philosophy as Seen in Ibn Rusyad's Concepts of God Aminullah Elhady, Lecturer, Jember State Islamic Institute	5,700,000
40	98-YI-040 The Use of Marketing in Indonesian Public Sectors: Establishing a Strategy for Social Change A. Y. Agung Nugroho, Lecturer, Atma Jaya University	10,000,000
41	98-YI-041 Airline Company Manager Participation in Improving Service Quality, with the Aim of Raising Customer Satisfaction: A Case Study of Domestic Passenger Flights in Indonesia from the Perspective of Customers and Service Providers Diah Natalisa, Lecturer, Sriwijaya University	10,000,000
42	98-YI-042 The Role of Culture in Influencing the Relationship Between Perceived Environmental Uncertainty and Conflict in Transfer Pricing Islahuddin, Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University	10,000,000
43	98-YI-043 An Analysis of Supply and Demand Relating to Cassava Production in Lampung Province Wan Abbas Zakaria, Lecturer, Lampung University	9,923,000
44	98-YI-044 Darud Da'wah Wal Irsyad and As'adiyah dan Alkhairaat: The Role of Ustad (Traditional Islamic Teachers) and Santri (Reformist Islamic Scholars) in Societal Change in Central and South Sulawesi from 1947 to 1977 Mustari Bosra, Lecturer, Ujung Pandang Education and Teacher Training Institute	9,575,000
45	98-YI-045 Traditional <i>Nmoe Lene</i> Agricultural Methods in Timorese Society and Mangrove Forest Conservation on the Kupang and Teluk Beaches of East Nusa Tenggara Edison Sirait, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	10,000,000
46	98-YI-046 The Tourist Industry and Local Society: The Structural and Cultural Significance of Tourism for Residents of Tourist Areas of Yogyakarta Pudjo Suharso, Lecturer, Jember University	9,800,000

Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

OVERVIEW

Grants in three of this program's five subprograms—language training grants, visiting professorship grants, and M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies—target graduate students and other young researchers in the social sciences and humanities at eight universities in four countries: the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, the University of Malaya and, beginning this year, the National University of Malaysia in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines and, beginning this year, Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines, and Thammasat University and, beginning this year, Chulalongkorn University in Thailand. Applications for fiscal 1998 grants were invited between January 10 and February 28, 1998. The fourth subprogram, regional collaboration project grants, is open to Southeast Asian researchers in Southeast Asian studies regardless of organizational affiliation, and applications were also solicited between January 10 and February 28, 1998. In addition, SEASREP Council-related project grants were established this year.

GRANTS IN FISCAL 1998

At its June meeting the Board of Directors approved 36 grants on the basis of the recommendations of the six-member SEASREP selection committee, made up chiefly of Southeast Asian researchers, which convened in Manila on May 25 and 26 to consider the 74 applications that had been received. Altogether 39 grants were awarded, including three for council-initiated projects that had been reviewed in planning meetings and approved by the Board of Directors—one at the March meeting and two at the June meeting.

This year saw a great increase in applications over last year's 46, probably in part because the program was in its fourth year and thus was known to more researchers and partly because the eligibility criteria had been broadened. Applications for language training grants and regional collaboration project grants far exceeded the budgets for these subprograms, and selection of grant recipients was made even more difficult by the high standard of all the applications received.

In the program's first three years SEASREP Council members had also served on the selection committee, but this year an independent selection committee was established. Committee members filled in an evaluation form for each application, after which they screened all the proposals on the basis of the results of their preliminary evaluations, a process that enabled in-depth screening of the applications.

LANGUAGE TRAINING GRANTS

Under this subprogram young researchers are sent to neighboring countries for language courses to improve their linguistic abilities so that they can conduct archival research and field interviews in Southeast Asian countries other than their own. This year there were 25 applications, including 10 from researchers in Indonesia and 8 from researchers in the Philippines. Twelve grants were awarded: three for the study of Indonesian, two for the study of Malaysian, one for the study of Spanish, one for the study of Tagalog, three for the study of Thai, and two for the study of Vietnamese. Two of the grants augmented fiscal 1997 grants because of the drastic devaluation of the Indonesian rupiah. This year for the first time researchers not

affiliated with any of the participating universities were eligible to apply, as a result of which grants were awarded to a researcher affiliated with an Indonesian nongovernmental organization and to a Myanmar researcher.

VISITING PROFESSORSHIP GRANTS

These grants provide for the invitation of scholars specializing in fields judged to be of particular importance to Southeast Asian studies to conduct intensive lecture programs for undergraduate or graduate students at universities in Southeast Asian countries other than their own. Normally, visiting professors are invited to the participating universities for one-week periods. Applications under this subprogram are made by such organizations as university departments.

This year there were only four applicants, and all received grants. Included were lectures by a Cambodian scholar at the University of Malaya and lectures by an Indonesian scholar at Thammasat University on the timely topic of democratic politics in Indonesia. Since delays in receiving scholars' curricula vitae, which need to be attached to applications, meant that many applications missed the deadline.

M.A. AND PH.D. INCENTIVE GRANTS

The purpose of this subprogram is to provide young researchers with opportunities for graduate study (master's degree or doctorate) to encourage them to undertake research on Southeast Asia as a whole or research comparing their own countries with neighboring countries. Eighteen applications were received this year, and grants were awarded to eight applicants, five M.A. candidates and three Ph.D. candidates. Two grants were for continuing projects, a Malaysian Ph.D. candidate's study of the administration of tributary states in Vietnam by the Nguyen lords from 1558 to 1819 and an Indonesian M.A. candidate's study of the development and expansion of Swettenham Port from 1900 to 1941. Several new projects addressed ethnic differences.

REGIONAL COLLABORATION PROJECT GRANTS

These grants promote seminars, workshops, joint research, and other activities that can be categorized as joint or comparative research focusing on Southeast Asia. Information about this subprogram is widely distributed together with information on SEANRP (the International Grant Program) in order to seek applications from Southeast Asian researchers regardless of organizational affiliation.

This year saw 27 applications, of which 12 were selected for grants, including 2 for continuing projects. Some of the 10 new grants were for joint research on two or more countries conducted by researchers from two or more countries, such as a study of Malay traditional dance and *kulingtang* music in northern Borneo and the Philippines and a study of the impact of the Southeast Asian economic crisis on the middle and working classes. Others were for international meetings focusing on comprehensive regional studies, such as a conference of women artists in Southeast Asia and an international seminar on socioeconomic change in delta regions. Four grants—for a study of the cultural boundaries and identity of Indonesian migrants in Malaysia, a study of the individualization of religion, a study of land ownership systems in less westernized Southeast Asian Islamic communities, and a study of archaeological botany and the hypothesis of Austronesian man in Southeast Asian archaeology—were

much smaller than the amounts requested for research, since they were approved as preliminary surveys for joint research.

SEASREP COUNCIL-RELATED PROJECT GRANTS

This new subprogram funds SEASREP Council projects judged to be essential to the overall development of the program. Three grants were awarded this year. In addition to a grant for the SEASREP Council secretariat's operating costs, approved at the March Board of Directors meeting, applications for two projects submitted by the council were screened and, having been judged important for the program's development, were reviewed at the April 20 planning meeting and approved at the June Board of Directors meeting: one for a Southeast Asian mobile classroom and one for regional networking in Southeast Asia.

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Language Training Grants

Grant # (Country)	Language studied, university Student, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
1 (Indonesia)	98-EL-01 Thai, Thammasat University Letmiros, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	1,600
2 (Indonesia)	98-EL-02 Tagalog, University of the Philippines Suryadi, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	2,500
3 (Indonesia)	98-EL-03 Vietnamese, Vietnam National University, Hanoi Siti Rohmah-Soekarba, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	4,200
4 (Indonesia)	98-EL-04 Thai, Thammasat University Indriaswati Dyah Saptaningrum, Researcher, Realino Center of Studies	6,300
5 (Malaysia)	98-EL-05 Spanish, University of the Philippines Nazli Aziz, Graduate Student, University of Malaya	3,200
6 (Myanmar)	98-EL-06 Thai, Chulalongkorn University Htar Htar Pah, Research Assistant, University of Yangon	7,600
7 (Philippines)	98-EL-07 Malaysian, University of Malaya Ma. Luisa R. De Leon Bolinao, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines	8,400
8 (Philippines)	98-EL-08 Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University Enrique Voltaire G. Pingol, Lecturer, University of the Philippines	6,900
9 (Philippines)	98-EL-09 Vietnamese, Vietnam National University, Hanoi Gloria B. De Guzman, Graduate Student, University of the Philippines	7,700
10 (Philippines)	98-EL-10 Malaysian, University of Malaya Isnani A. J., Graduate Student, University of the Philippines	7,600
11 (Thailand)	98-EL-11 Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University Udomporn Teeraviriyakul, Graduate Student, Thammasat University	4,400
12 (Thailand)	98-EL-12 Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University Kannikar Sartraproong, Lecturer, Mahidol University	9,300

Visiting Professorship Grants

	Grant # (Country)	Lecture information Lecture site	Amount (US\$)
13	98-EV-01 (Malaysia)	Intensive lectures on ASEAN studies by Dr. Kao Kim Hourn, visiting from the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace University of Malaya	2,900
14	98-EV-02 (Malaysia)	Intensive lectures on the oral tradition in intellectual discourse in the Malay world by Dr. Chairil Effendy, visiting from Tanjungpura University National University of Malaysia	2,900
15	98-EV-03 (Philippines)	Intensive lectures on political change in Southeast Asia by Professor Withaya Sucharithanarugse, visiting from Chulalongkorn University University of the Philippines	2,900
16	98-EV-04 (Thailand)	Intensive lectures on political parties, elections, and democratic politics in Indonesia by Dr. Salim Said, visiting from Indonesia Thammasat University	2,900

M.A. and Ph.D. Incentive Grants

	Grant # (Nationality)	Thesis/dissertation title Student, position, university	Amount (US\$)
17	98-EY-01 (Indonesia)	Labor Migration from Eastern Indonesia to Malaysia and Singapore: A Pattern of Endless Exploitation Abdul Haris M. Si, Ph.D. Candidate, Gadjah Mada University	5,000
18	98-EY-02 (Malaysia)	The Administration of Tributary States in Vietnam by the Nguyen Lords, 1558-1819 Danny Wong Tze-Ken, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Malaya	2,700
19	98-EY-03 (Malaysia)	Development and Expansion of Swettenham Port, 1900-1941 Linda Sunarti, M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	4,700
20	98-EY-04 (Malaysia)	The Reciprocal Relationship Between Culture and the Entrepreneurial Spirit: A Comparative Study of Ethnic Chinese Small-Business Entrepreneurs in Malaysia and Singapore Chin Yee Whah, Ph.D. Candidate, National University of Malaysia	4,000
21	98-EY-05 (Malaysia)	The Influence of the Development of Southeast Asian Ports on the World Economy: A Case Study of the Port of Sandakan Suribidari Samad, M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	5,200

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M.A. and Ph.D. Incentive Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Thesis/dissertation title Student, position, university	Amount (US\$)
22 (Philippines)	98-EY-06 Performing Arts as a Creative, Relationship-Generating, and Therapeutic Strategy for Instilling a Sense of Self and Autonomy in Street Children in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand Belen D. Calingacion, Ph.D. Candidate, University of the Philippines	6,000
23 (Philippines)	98-EY-07 Thai-Myanmarese Border Conflicts: The Issues and Influence of the Refugee Problem Verna Dinah Q. Viajar, M.A. Candidate, University of the Philippines	2,000
24 (Thailand)	98-EY-08 Northern Vietnam's Ethnic Chinese Community: A Cultural Analysis Pornpen Khongkachonkiet, M.A. Candidate, Thammasat University	3,700

Regional Collaboration Project Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
25 (Indonesia)	98-EC-01 The Cultural Boundaries and Identity of Indonesian Migrants in Malaysia Sjafri Sairin, Director, Center for Cultural Studies and Social Change, Gadjah Mada University	5,000
26 (Indonesia)	98-EC-02 The Privatization of Religion: Changing Religiosity and the Commercialization of Religion in Southeast Asia Irwan Abdullah, Deputy Director, Population Studies Center, Gadjah Mada University	5,000
27 (Indonesia)	98-EC-03 A Comparative Study of Land Ownership Systems in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand Yonariza, Researcher, Andalas University	5,000
28 (Malaysia)	98-EC-04 Malay Traditional Dance and Its <i>Kulingtang</i> Music in Northern Borneo and the Southern Philippines Mohd. Anis Md. Nor, Associate Professor, University of Malaya	29,300
29 (Malaysia)	98-EC-05 The Impact of the Southeast Asian Economic Crisis on the Middle and Working Classes in Indonesia and Malaysia Abdul Rahman Embong, Associate Professor, National University of Malaysia	40,000

Regional Collaboration Project Grants

	Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
30	98-EC-06 (Philippines)	Conflict and Resolution in Majority-Minority Relations in Southeast Asia: Publication of Selected Toyota Foundation-Funded Studies Miriam Coronel Ferrer, Deputy Director, Center for Third-World Studies, University of the Philippines	5,600
31	98-EC-07 (Philippines)	Archaeological Botany and the Hypothesis of Austronesian Man in Southeast Asian Archaeology Victor J. Paz, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines	5,000
32	98-EC-08 (Philippines)	Conference of Women Artists in Southeast Asian Countries Flaudette May V. Datuin, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines	10,100
33	98-EC-09 (Thailand)	Dictionary of Khmu Dialects Suwilai Premrirat, Director, Institute of Language and Culture for Rural Development, Mahidol University	23,800
34	98-EC-10 (Thailand)	International Seminar on Socioeconomic Change in Delta Regions: Comparison of the Three Major Delta Regions of Southeast Asia Pattiya Jimreivat, Lecturer, Mahidol University	20,400
35	98-EC-11 (Thailand)	Seventeenth-Century Southeast Asia in the Context of Autonomous History Withaya Sucharithanarugse, Director, Asian Studies Institute, Chulalongkorn University	10,000
36	98-EC-12 (Thailand)	A Comparative Study of Early Modern Political Thought in the Philippines and Siam Thanet Aphornsuvan, Associate Professor, Thammasat University	20,000

SEASREP Council-Related Project Grants

	Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
37	98-ER-01 (Philippines)	SEASREP Council Secretariat Operating Costs Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat	33,000
38	98-ER-02 (Philippines)	A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat	18,000

SEASREP Council-Related Project Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
39 98-ER-03 (Philippines)	Regional Networking in Southeast Asia Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat	12,000

SEASREP

**REGIONAL COLLABORATION
PROJECT GRANTS**

25 *The Cultural Boundaries and Identity of Indonesian Migrants in Malaysia*

Sjafrir Sairin

Indonesian migrants, who have fanned out around the world, not only assimilate foreign cultures but also are forced to redefine their own culture and national ethos. So far Indonesian migrants have been studied only as a labor force. This project will survey the ways in which they maintain their Indonesian identity. Indonesians who have lived in Malaysia for at least five years will be interviewed and their life stories recorded. The survey will focus on three questions: How do Indonesians adapt to Malaysian society, how does Malaysian culture influence the social life of Indonesians, and how do Indonesians maintain and express their identity as Indonesians within Malaysian society? This year basic surveys and a preparatory conference of the participating researchers will take place to lay the groundwork for the project.

26 *The Privatization of Religion: Changing Religiosity and the Commercialization of Religion in Southeast Asia*

Irwan Abdullah

The forces of globalization are now deeply influencing the culturally diverse countries of Southeast Asia, which are responding in distinctive ways. The major religions of Southeast Asia—Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam—are at the core of Southeast Asian cultures and differ inherently from the material civilization imposed by globalization. On the basis of

analysis of the interaction of these two divergent value systems, this project will attempt to describe how Southeast Asian countries are trying to deal with and adapt to these differences and, by extension, understand how these countries are responding to globalization in terms of religious practice. It is hoped that the project will provide an opportunity for Southeast Asians to share their experiences and explore ways of coping with globalization in the twenty-first century. Religious activists and leaders in diverse communities in Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh City, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, and Manila will be interviewed in depth (including the recording of life stories). In this year, a preparatory period, liaison with the participating researchers, archival research, and the determination of survey target areas will be undertaken.

27 *A Comparative Study of Land Ownership Systems in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand*

Yonariza

Islamic communities in Southeast Asia that have not been strongly influenced by westernization have land ownership systems based on *adat*, or customary law. With the globalization of markets, residents of such communities tend to be more disadvantaged than those of societies that have been westernized, and land disputes tend to arise because Islamic land ownership law has become incompatible with *adat* since decolonization.

Research has been conducted on land ownership systems in specific Islamic communities in Southeast Asia that have not been overly westernized, but no comparative studies have been made. This project, a comparative study, will thus be of considerable significance as a pioneering effort in this field. Targeting Islamic communities in Indonesia's West Sumatra, the southern Philippines, and southern Thailand, the

project aims to categorize and compare the land ownership systems in less strongly westernized Islamic communities in Southeast Asia, elucidate the systems' formative elements, and evaluate the systems.

28 *Malay Traditional Dance and Its Kulingtang Music in Northern Borneo and the Southern Philippines*

Mohd. Anis Md. Nor

In most cases, the Malay traditional dance accompanied by *kulingtang* music found in northern Borneo and the southern Philippines is performed in conjunction with rites and rituals. The *kulingtang* is an instrument made up of pot-like gongs mounted horizontally in a wood or bamboo framework. This project is a pioneering study of transnational Southeast Asian dance and its music in a regional and cultural context. Surveys in Brunei, Kalimantan, Sabah, Sarawak, and the Sulu Islands will identify and categorize these regions' traditional dance and music repertoires, examine the diversity of dance and musical-accompaniment styles, and investigate inter-regional cultural influences as important defining elements of traditional dance and its music. Ethnological participatory observation and interviews will be conducted with the aim of producing a monograph and visual and musical records. This year, the first of this three-year project, basic sources will be collected and analyzed, and fieldwork will be conducted in Brunei, Sabah, and the Sulu Islands.

29 *The Impact of the Southeast Asian Economic Crisis on the Middle and Working Classes in Indonesia and Malaysia*

Abdul Rahman Embong

The Southeast Asian economic crisis that began in 1997 is a historic event that is causing ongoing regional economic, social, political, religious, and ethnic upheaval and is even rocking the world economy. This project will analyze the impact of the crisis from the viewpoint of those actually living through it and is thus timely and highly significant. The impact on the middle and working classes in Indonesia and Malaysia will be analyzed from seven angles: occupation and income, consumption and lifestyle, politics and ideology, ethnic and social relations, gender-related impact, perceptions of the future, and the evo-

lution of civil society and the status of the middle class. This year questionnaire surveys using basically the same questions will be conducted in the two countries and the results analyzed. Next year an international conference on the impact of the economic crisis on the middle and working classes will be held, and the project's findings will be published at the end of 2000.

30 *Conflict and Resolution in Majority-Minority Relations in Southeast Asia: Publication of Selected Toyota Foundation-Funded Studies*

Miriam Coronel Ferrer

In Southeast Asian societies, with their rich ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity, there is a need for an accurate paradigm for understanding conflict between ethnic majorities and minorities and for resolving it. At the same time, a better understanding of such problems should contribute to the formulation of a desirable model for nation building and development. This three-year project is compiling a selection of reports on research projects carried out with Toyota Foundation grants that focus on conflict between majority and minority groups and its resolution in various countries of Southeast Asia. In the first year a survey was conducted, the framework for editing and publication was established, and editorial meetings were held. In the second year editing commenced. This year editing will be completed and the reports published.

31 *Archaeological Botany and the Hypothesis of Austronesian Man in Southeast Asian Archaeology*

Victor J. Paz

In recent years, thanks to linguistic and archaeological findings, the hypothesis that so-called Austronesian man migrated from Taiwan to the Philippines, Indonesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia around 4000 B.C.E. has attracted attention. This project, which will seek to verify that hypothesis, is highly significant as an attempt to elucidate the history of humanity in Southeast Asia through scientific and empirical research.

So far the origin and migration of human beings in western Melanesia have been corroborated linguis-

tically. This project is expected to further develop the hypothesis of Austronesian man by elucidating human migration from continental Southeast Asia to island regions by means of archaeological botany surveys. This year a preparatory conference of the participating researchers will be held.

32 *Conference of Women Artists in Southeast Asian Countries*

Flaudette May V. Datuin

This project grows out of "Women Artists in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Analysis," conducted with the help of a fiscal 1996 Ph.D. incentive grant. A conference of women artists in the Philippines and an exhibition of their work were held at the University of the Philippines in March 1998 with the help of a grant from ISIS International, a nongovernmental organization. In the present project a total of nine women artists and researchers will be invited from Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam to take part in a four-day conference in the Philippines in March 1999. The major objectives of the conference are (1) to discuss the rising interest in contemporary Southeast Asian women artists' expressions and their implication for the reconfiguration of art research and criticism in Southeast Asia, (2) to identify fresh contemporary expressions among Southeast Asian women artists and elucidate their influence on feminist theory and practice, and (3) to prepare the groundwork for establishment of an alliance of Southeast Asian women artists and intellectuals. The overall aim is to contribute to establishing a theoretical framework for understanding artistic activity as a strategy for empowerment and resistance among Southeast Asian women.

33 *Dictionary of Khmu Dialects*

Suwilai Premsrirat

The aim of this project is to elucidate the vocabularies of the Khmu dialects of northern Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and China's Yunnan Province and to compile a dictionary of these dialects by region, based on fieldwork in each country. The three-year project is a pioneering effort in that it is studying the language of an ethnic minority spanning several Southeast Asian countries and southern China within a cooperative framework that also crosses national borders.

Following up on the progress made in the first year's research in Vietnam, last year's work focused on archival research and fieldwork on the Khmu dialects of Laos and compilation of a draft manuscript. This year Thai and English translations of the vocabulary items will be prepared, fieldwork to confirm data and collect folk tales conducted, a phonetic analysis of the vocabulary items made, and a comparative analysis of the Khmu dialects of Laos with those of Thailand and Vietnam carried out.

34 *International Seminar on Socio-economic Change in Delta Regions: Comparison of the Three Major Delta Regions of Southeast Asia*

Pattiya Jimreivat

The three great delta regions of the Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) of Myanmar (Burma), the Chao Phraya of Thailand, and the Mekong of Vietnam have developed in different ways because of the three countries' differing economic conditions. This project aims to contribute to preventing the kinds of difficulties that can arise in the course of development by sharing knowledge on the social and cultural impact of economic development.

A joint survey on socioeconomic change in the Mekong delta has already been conducted by researchers from Mahidol University, Thammasat University, the University Foundation of Thailand, and the Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities of Ho Chi Minh City. A two-day international seminar will be held in Thailand in April 1999, with 12 researchers participating by invitation and about 80 other people attending. The findings of the Mekong delta survey will be presented, the future direction of research will be confirmed, researchers from Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and elsewhere studying socioeconomic change in the three major delta regions will exchange views, and the possibility of expanding joint research to include the Ayeyarwady and Chao Phraya deltas will be explored.

35 *Seventeenth-Century Southeast Asia in the Context of Autonomous History*

Withaya Sucharithanarugse

Traditionally, the history of precolonial Southeast Asia has been studied mainly from the viewpoint of

colonial governments. The prevailing view, based on a centralized historical ideology, has been that Southeast Asia was dominated by powerful centralized kingdoms, such as those of Myanmar (Burma) and Siam, which took over territories previously ruled by large and small kingdoms throughout the region. This project, however, informed by an independent historical viewpoint, will focus on the peripheral cities and communities formed by Southeast Asia's seafaring peoples, which historical studies have so far ignored, as key components of Southeast Asian history. The aim is to rewrite the history of seventeenth-century Southeast Asia from a viewpoint centered on peripheral elites, reconstructing the history of the peripheral cities and communities regarded as lawless areas by the local authorities appointed by central regimes and thus presenting a new Southeast Asian history.

This year seven researchers will prepare papers on six topics and a workshop will be held. The topics of the papers will be Mergui, Tenasserim, and other port cities in the context of autonomous history; an overview of Ceylonese junks and the European presence in seventeenth-century trade; seventeenth-century trade in lower Myanmar; the development of trade cities in western Myanmar; the charisma of heroic pirates in Southeast Asian classical literature; and the politics of autonomous history in the absence of a single centralized kingdom.

36 A Comparative Study of Early Modern Political Thought in the Philippines and Siam

Thanet Aphornsuvan

Because Southeast Asia did not experience the kind of scientific revolution symbolized by secularization seen in the West, it did not develop a distinctive regional political philosophy. Instead religion functioned as the font of political thought, resulting in the formation of a sense of national identity and nationalism. Religious thought did not simply express an unchanging worldview but reflected the dynamic interaction between people and the world around them.

This project aims to elucidate empirically the dynamism of Southeast Asian religion and politics by clarifying the origins of early modern political thought in the Philippines and Siam, which was formed and developed in the context of religious thought between 1880 and 1910. Specifically, archival research will be conducted on the relationship be-

tween changes in Christianity and political crises in the Philippines and on Buddhist cosmology in Siam. This year archival sources will be collected, analyzed, and compared, and next year a workshop will be held.

SEASREP COUNCIL-RELATED PROJECT GRANTS

37 SEASREP Council Secretariat Operating Costs

Maria Serena I. Diokno

By agreement of SEASREP's subscribing organizations, the Toyota Foundation and the Japan Foundation Asia Center, grants to defray some of the operating costs of the SEASREP Council secretariat in Manila have been awarded since last year. This year the secretariat applied for a grant to cover operating costs in connection with the following activities in fiscal 1998: some of the costs of administering publicly solicited subprogram applications; costs connected with the SEASREP Council meeting in Manila in May 1998, including the fees for two advisors; the publication costs of the *Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin*, the semiannual newsletter issued by the SEASREP Council; and personnel, communication, and other costs incurred by the secretariat in connection with the above activities. Since the Foundation and the Japan Foundation Asia Center are jointly defraying these costs, the Foundation will provide half the amount applied for.

38 A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom

Maria Serena I. Diokno

In this project undergraduates from the eight universities participating in SEASREP to promote Southeast Asian studies exchange (6 students from each of the four participating countries for a total of 24 students), accompanied by one faculty member from each country, will spend two weeks traveling in one Southeast Asian country while attending lectures on that country by indigenous researchers. The aim is to provide undergraduates with the opportunity for firsthand contact with Southeast Asian cultures and histories and for exchange with students of other Southeast Asian countries in order to stimulate the students' interest in Southeast Asian studies and motivate them to help build a regional academic network.

This year Thailand will be visited. SEASREP Council members will take the lead in formulating the curriculum. The participating universities' liaison officers will select the students.

39 Regional Networking in Southeast Asia

Maria Serena I. Diokno

The aim of this project is to strengthen and expand a Southeast Asian regional network. Four SEASREP Council members will tour various Southeast Asian countries, including their own, where they will undertake activities to spread information about SEASREP and identify researchers who should be encouraged to apply for grants, help universities draw up Southeast Asian studies curricula, participate in international conferences on Southeast Asian studies convened in Southeast Asia, and reinforce participating universities' administrative abilities with respect to SEASREP. It is hoped that this project will lead to the smoother administration of SEASREP and thus further promote Southeast Asian studies in the region.

This year each council member is scheduled to make four trips. The members will attend the Fifteenth Conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia in Indonesia and international conferences in Laos and Myanmar (Burma), provide curriculum assistance to provincial universities at home and abroad, and endeavor to encourage more applications from participating universities that generated relatively few this year, among other activities.

“Know Our Neighbors” Programs

“KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS” TRANSLATION AND PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN JAPAN

A five-year scheme of the “Know Our Neighbors” program in Japan was launched in 1991. The scheme called for the translation and publication of 80 Southeast Asian and South Asian works covering a range of fields. The program fell behind schedule because of the difficulty of some of the works, but the processing of applications was mostly completed during fiscal 1998. Several projects were withdrawn because it was not possible to arrange translators or publishers. We look forward to receiving new applications from those concerned when preparations are in place.

In fiscal 1998 there were six applications, of which five were approved for grants: *Brother Enemy* from Cambodia, *Saga* from Malaysia, and *Sur Sagar, Modern India*, and *Ettuttokai* from India. The translation of these works will help Japanese readers to achieve a better understanding of the history, culture, and politics of Japan’s neighbors in Southeast and South Asia.

During the five-year scheme we did not accept applications for works other than the 80 originally approved. Beginning in fiscal 1997, however, we have considered applications for new projects. One of these is *Brother Enemy*, which examines the political drama that unfolded on the Indochinese Peninsula after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975. Because this book, written in English, had been released by an American publisher, there was debate over whether it was a suitable candidate for a program that has given priority to the works in Asian languages published by local publishing houses. This debate led to the view that, while we should continue to give priority to works in local languages, we should also accept works in English by Asian writers, and works published in Europe or North America with content that was regarded as significant. We will continue to consider this question in subsequent years.

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

In fiscal 1998 we received a total of 35 applications: 23 were from Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam), 11 from South Asia (India and Pakistan), and 1 from Mongolia. After examining these applications, we accepted 19 projects, of which 6 were from India, 1 from Laos, 5 from Thailand, 4 from Vietnam, 2 from Pakistan, and 1 from Mongolia. The selected works cover fields ranging from history and literature to area studies and children’s stories.

Of particular interest was the increased number of applications from Thailand, of which there were 5. This contrasts with the downward trend that had been seen in past years in step with Thailand’s rapid economic growth, and appears to reflect the grave economic crisis experienced recently by the country. The economic problems that emerged in 1997 have had a direct impact on Asian publishing industries, which have been affected by rising costs and shrinking reading populations. We hope that the “Know Our Neighbors” programs will help to support interested Asian publishers and readers, leading to improved reciprocal understanding within the region.

YONEO ISHII
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Grant #	Title of project Publisher	Amount (¥)
1	98-B-01 Abdul. Talib Mohd. Hassam, <i>Saga</i> , trans. Isamu Shoho Dandansha	3,360,000
2	98-B-02 Surdas, <i>Sur Sagar</i> , trans. Teiji Sakata Heibonsha	1,960,000
3	98-B-03 <i>Ettuttokai</i> , trans. Takanobu Takahashi Heibonsha	2,240,000
4	98-B-04 Bipan Chandra, <i>Modern India</i> , trans. Toshie Awaya Heibonsha	2,590,000
5	98-B-05 Nayan Chanda, <i>Brother Enemy</i> , trans. Seki Tomoda Mekon	4,200,000

“Know Our Neighbors”
Translation-Publication
Program in Japan

1 *Saga*, Abdul. Talib Mohd. Hassam

Tr. Isamu Shoho

This book won the supreme prize in a 1976 competition run by GAPENA, the National Writers Association of Malaysia. It is one of the leading works in modern Malaysian literature. The author has an unusual background in that he carried on his literary activities while working as a primary school teacher in a frontier region. The book tells the story of three young Malaysians who become disillusioned with city life. In a village cut off from civilization, they each try to fulfill their own dreams through activities directed towards community revitalization. A variety of ordeals await them, however. They experience envy, betrayal, and suspicion from the villagers, and each must struggle with conflicts in his own heart. The book provides a multifaceted psychological portrayal, from

differing perspectives, of the inner conflicts of each of the three youths.

2 *Sur Sagar*, Surdas

Tr. Teiji Sakata

This is a collection of lyrical poems by the Hindi poet Surdas, who was active in the mid-sixteenth century. The translator himself has selected a number of poems from this vast oeuvre. He has attempted to convey to Japanese readers the mood of the works, the world of faith that the poet was seeking to express, and the cultural and historical background to the works. In medieval India people believed that the god Vishnu came down from heaven in the form of Rama the hero, or Krishna the son of the cowherds' leader, to counteract evil in the world. Surdas belonged to the Krishna faith and recounted the incarnation of the god from childhood to adolescence. A blind man, Surdas imagined the appearance of the gods that he portrayed in his poems, which he sang in the vernacular form of the period. His students and successors recorded the songs for posterity. When published, this book will be included in Heibonsha's *Toyo Bunko*, a

collection of classical Asian literature, history, and travel writing.

3 *Etuttokai*

Tr. Takanobu Takahashi

This series of eight anthologies contains over 2,000 poems written between the first and third centuries C.E. The poems, which range in length from three lines to some few scores of lines, are grouped by theme, length, and other criteria. Their content can be divided broadly into love poems and heroic poems. The former make up about 80% of the collection. As literature, they are highly sophisticated and stylized. Most Indian literature shows the influence of Aryan and Sanskrit literature, but these works are almost totally devoid of such influences and are instead heavily imbued with the Dravidian culture of southern India. The poems deserve a place among the classics from India by virtue of their high literary quality and sophisticated content. Until now, however, they have been neglected in Japan because of a bias in favor of works from northern India. These works are thought to have influenced Aryan literature and can be expected, therefore, to play a significant role in future research into Indian literature. When published, this anthology will also be added to Heibonsha's *Toyo Bunko*.

4 *Modern India, Bipan Chandra*

Tr. Toshie Awaya

This book is typical of the modern Indian history textbooks used in higher education in India. It was edited by India's National Council of Educational Research and Training. The content reflects the standard of modern historical research in post-independence India. The narrative is clear and easy to understand, making the book an ideal introduction for Japanese wishing to begin learning about the history of modern India. It was written by Professor Bipan Chandra of Jawaharlal Nehru University, an authority on modern Indian history and the ideal author for a book of this type.

5 *Brother Enemy, Nayan Chanda*

Tr. Seki Tomoda

This book is a faithful 12-year record of the new war (the Third Indochinese War) that began in Indochina

following the end of the Vietnam War. As suggested by the subtitle, "A History of Indochina After the Fall of Saigon", the book gives a comprehensive and very detailed description of the political dramas that unfolded on the Indochinese Peninsula from the mid-1970s. The work is quoted by numerous researchers and can be described as a primary source. The title refers to the deep enmity that existed among the various communist forces in the region, including those of China and Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge. The translator, Professor Seki Tomoda of Asia University, worked as a journalist in Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) and Phnom Penh during the late 1960s. Nayan Chanda is currently editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, a news and economic journal published in Hong Kong.

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

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
6 (Indonesia)	98-K-01 Translation and Publication of <i>The Adventures of Alfred Russel Wallace</i> in Indonesian Zamzami, Director, PT Remaja Rosdakarya	6,900
7 (Indonesia)	98-K-02 Translation and Publication of <i>Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance</i> in Indonesian Mochtar Lubis, Director, Yayasan Obor Indonesia	6,000
8 (Indonesia)	98-K-03 Translation and Publication of <i>Monsoon Country</i> in Indonesian Mochtar Lubis, Director, Yayasan Obor Indonesia	4,600
9 (Indonesia)	98-K-04 Translation and Publication of <i>Southeast Asia in the Age of Commerce, 1450-1680: Expansion and Crisis</i> in Indonesian Mochtar Lubis, Director, Yayasan Obor Indonesia	5,900
10 (Indonesia)	98-K-05 Translation and Publication of <i>The Shore and the Wave</i> in Indonesian Ahmad Rival, Director, PT Dunia Pustaka Jaya	3,600
11 (Indonesia)	98-K-06 Translation and Publication of <i>Market Cultures: Society and Morality in the New Asian Capitalisms</i> in Indonesian Maruto MD, Director, Pustaka LP3ES Indonesia	3,200
12 (Laos)	98-K-07 Translation and Publication of <i>In Search of Southeast Asia: A Modern History</i> in Laotian Dara Viravong Kanlaya, Representative, Preservation of Lao Manuscripts Program, Ministry of Information and Culture	11,900
13 (Mongolia)	98-K-08 Translation and Publication of <i>Panikku and Hadaka no Osama</i> in Mongolian Deleg Tumurbaatar, President, Center of Japanese Culture and Literature in Mongolia	8,900
14 (Pakistan)	98-K-09 Translation and Publication of <i>The Butcher's Wife</i> in Urdu Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	3,500
15 (Pakistan)	98-K-10 Translation and Publication of <i>Inside the Haveli</i> in Urdu Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	4,400
16 (Thailand)	98-K-11 Translation and Publication of <i>Mass</i> in Thai Chitraporn Tanratanakul, Lecturer, Chiang Mai University	7,500

 The Toyota Foundation

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
17 (Thailand)	98-K-12 Translation and Publication of <i>The State in Burma</i> in Thai Charnvit Kasetsiri, Executive Director, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	10,000
18 (Thailand)	98-K-13 Translation and Publication of <i>An Economic History of the Philippines</i> in Thai Charnvit Kasetsiri, Executive Director, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	9,400
19 (Thailand)	98-K-14 Translation and Publication of <i>Sunlight on a Broken Column</i> in Thai Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Director, Kobfai Publishing Project	6,300
20 (Thailand)	98-K-15 Translation and Publication of <i>Child of All Nations</i> in Thai Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Director, Kobfai Publishing Project	6,300
21 (Vietnam)	98-K-16 Translation and Publication of <i>Industrial Policy of Japan</i> in Vietnamese Nguyen Nhu Binh, Associate Professor, National Economics University	7,000
22 (Vietnam)	98-K-17 Translation and Publication of <i>Toshishun, Hyottoko, Yuzuru, Sannen-ne Taro, and Hashire Merosu</i> in Vietnamese Tran Nhat Quang, Representative, Japanese-Vietnamese Linguistic Study Group	2,700
23 (Vietnam)	98-K-18 Translation and Publication of <i>On Understanding Japanese Religion</i> in Vietnamese Hoang Thi Tho, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	6,500
24 (Vietnam)	98-K-19 Translation and Publication of <i>Betonamu Minzoku Undo to Nihon, Ajia</i> in Vietnamese Tran Dinh Nghiem, General Director and Editor in Chief, National Political Publishing House of Vietnam	10,700

**"Know Our Neighbors"
Translation-Publication
Program in Other Asian
Countries**

6 Translation and Publication of The Adventures of Alfred Russel Wallace in Indonesian

Zamzami

This is the autobiography of Alfred Russel Wallace, the discoverer of "Wallace's Line", which runs between the islands Bali and Lombok and is the dividing line between two faunal regions. The story is a delightful one that will let countless readers share Wallace's adventures. It will also help to build understanding of the basic concept of Wallace's Line. As a teaching resource, the book is also expected to promote the habit of reading in Indonesia.

7 Translation and Publication of Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance in Indonesian

Mochtar Lubis

The recipient of the grant is Yayasan Obor Indonesia. Founded by Mochtar Lubis, a leading Indonesian writer, this private foundation has produced and published Indonesian translations of numerous foreign literary works and books in the fields of the humanities and social sciences. *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*, by James C. Scott, focuses on the problem of poverty in a small Malaysian village. It began when two-thirds of wage-earning small farmers were adversely affected after wealthy farmers in the village introduced mechanized rice farming methods. The situation threatened the survival of the small farmers. From different perspectives, Scott delves deeply into the relationship between the impoverished majority and the wealthy minority who hold power in the village. His book is essential reading for anyone trying to understand an issue that is present right now, involving peasants and landowners, in many Asian societies. Its translation and publication is especially significant in Indonesia, where around 60% of the people live in rural communities.

8 Translation and Publication of Monsoon Country in Indonesian

Mochtar Lubis

Born in northeastern Thailand, author Pira Sudham worked as a servant to Buddhist monks while at school. He also sold souvenirs to tourists on the streets of Bangkok. A scholarship from the government of New Zealand gave him an opportunity to study English and literature at the University of Auckland and Victoria University. In *Monsoon Country* he focuses on issues relating to the socioeconomic and political changes that have taken place in Thailand over the past 20 years, including the cultural tensions between East and West and between new forces and traditional values. Thailand's experience is likely to be of value in Indonesia, which is also undergoing rapid modernization.

9 Translation and Publication of Southeast Asia in the Age of Commerce, 1450-1680: Expansion and Crisis in Indonesian

Mochtar Lubis

This work will be an extremely important tool for young Indonesians wishing to learn about the history of their country. The second volume of Anthony Reid's history of Southeast Asia, this work describes what happened during the "age of commerce" (1450-1680), when there was a rapid increase in trade between Europe and the nations of Southeast Asia. A translation of the first volume was also published by Yayasan Obor Indonesia. This book examines the way in which the European countries fought and made war among themselves, and how they used force against Indonesia's island peoples and took control of the Spice Islands, leading to the eventual colonization of the countries of Southeast Asia. This important historical work is renowned for the way in which it views Southeast Asian history not from a land-based perspective but from a maritime one.

10 Translation and Publication of The Shore and the Wave in Indonesian

Ahmad Rivai

Through the medium of maritime commerce, Indonesia has been subject to a variety of cultural influences, among them Islam and Hinduism from the

Indian subcontinent. In this sense there are close links between Indonesia and India. Aziz Ahmad, author of *The Shore and the Wave*, has a strong background in Indian social history. In this work he describes how the peoples of the Indian subcontinent absorbed European culture, and the problems that arose during that process. India's Islamic background will be familiar to Indonesian readers who share the same heritage.

11 Translation and Publication of Market Cultures: Society and Morality in the New Asian Capitalisms in Indonesian

Maruto MD

The economic dominance achieved by the ethnic Chinese is one of the most interesting economic and cultural issues in Southeast Asia. Despite government efforts to support *pribumi* (Indonesian-owned) businesses, ethnic Chinese remain a strong presence in the economy. Though they make up only 4% of the total population, they control 70–75% of economic activity. This situation has political ramifications with respect to the relationship between the ethnic Chinese and the Islamic believers who form the majority of Indonesia's population. The social turmoil that arose in Indonesia in May 1998 reignited the debate over economic domination by the ethnic Chinese. Robert W. Hefner wrote *Market Cultures: Society and Morality in the New Asian Capitalisms* to offer insights and information on the roles and relationships of ethnic Chinese in economic activity. This knowledge will be even more important as Indonesia enters a period of reform following the collapse of the Suharto regime. The publication of this translation is seen as a very useful contribution.

12 Translation and Publication of In Search of Southeast Asia: A Modern History in Laotian

Dara Viravong Kanlaya

Since the 1980s, Dara Viravong Kanlaya has played a pivotal role in the campaign to preserve and promote traditional Lao culture, helping with such activities as the collection of palm-leaf manuscripts. She is also a leading Lao cultural figure and was once editor-in-chief of *Vannasin*, one of the most influential cultural journals in Laos. *In Search of Southeast Asia: A Modern*

History, by David P. Chandler and David J. Steinberg, is a new textbook that avoids colonial historical perspectives and seeks instead to view Southeast Asia through Southeast Asian eyes. The authors are both leading scholars in this field. Information on the humanities and history of neighboring Southeast Asian nations is very important to Laos, which joined ASEAN in July 1997. This is an opportune time to publish a translation of this work. Sommai Premchit of the Social Research Institute of Chiang Mai University will assist with the translation.

13. Translation and Publication of Panikku and Hadaka no Osama in Mongolian

Deleg Tumurbaatar

The Center of Japanese Culture and Literature in Mongolia was established in 1997 under the leadership of the translator Deleg Tumurbaatar, who is known for his Mongolian translations of *Izu no Odoriko* [Izu Dancer] and *Saigo no Shogun* [The Last Shogun]. The center aims to introduce Japanese culture and literature to Mongolian readers. This project focuses on two novels by the late Takeshi Kaiko. *Panikku* [Panic] is an early work, while *Hadaka no Osama* [The Naked King] earned Kaiko the Akutagawa Prize. Both works focus on educational and environmental problems, important issues in contemporary Mongolia. The publication of these two works is also highly significant because of the growing interest in Japanese literature in Mongolia. The translator, Dambadarjaa Narantsetseg, is a lecturer in the Japanese language department of the Mongolian State University but is currently teaching Mongolian at the training center for the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Nihonmatsu, Fukushima. One of Mongolia's leading experts in the field of Japan studies, her other credits include a basic Japanese-Mongolian dictionary and a Mongolian translation of the film *Shiroi Uma* [White Horse]. Narantsetseg will translate the books directly from Japanese into Mongolian.

14 Translation and Publication of The Butcher's Wife in Urdu

Fizza Tawfique

This novel, by Taiwanese writer Li Ang, tells of a butcher in a small fishing village who is murdered by

his wife. In traditional Taiwanese society such incidents are always seen as the result of infidelity on the husband's part. However, the wife claims that she murdered her husband because she was unable to bear his violent behavior any more. Even though the police fail to find any evidence of the husband's infidelity, thus giving credence to the wife's story, she is sentenced to death. In the novel, the author adopts a feminist perspective and seeks to show the way women are oppressed in traditional Taiwanese society, thereby making the point that feminist literature simply addresses fundamental aspects of the human condition, such as poverty, death, and sex.

15 Translation and Publication of Inside the Haveli in Urdu

Fizza Tawfique

This novel by Indian author Rama Mehta tells the tale of Geeta, an educated, vivacious Bombay girl who marries into a conservative family. What awaits her is a life trapped behind the *purdah* (screens) of a palatial home handed down by her husband's ancestors. Geeta resolves to fight against the traditions that threaten her progressive and independent nature. This work is another example of a feminist novel that portrays women who struggle against tradition.

16 Translation and Publication of Mass in Thai

Chitraporn Tanratanakul

Chitraporn Tanratanakul, the grant applicant and translator for this project, teaches Latin American history in the history department of Chiang Mai University's faculty of humanities. He is also well known as the translator of Yukio Mishima's *Shiosai* [The Sound of Waves] and Jung Chang's *Wild Swans*. The book for translation in this project is one of the best-known works of the Filipino writer F. Sionil Jose, winner of the Ramon Magsaysay Award. It is the final volume in the five-part Rosales Saga, which traces the modern history of the Philippines from 1880 to 1972. The publisher, Silkworm Books, is one of northern Thailand's leading publishing firms. It has introduced works from Myanmar (Burma), China, and other neighboring countries to the people of northern Thailand, especially in Chiang Mai.

17 Translation and Publication of The State in Burma in Thai

Charnvit Kasetsiri

The Bangkok-based Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks was established in 1966. For more than three decades it has supported the reading public in Thailand through its translation and publishing activities. In recent years the foundation has introduced works covering historical, cultural, political, and economic matters in neighboring Southeast Asian countries, such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam. This project forms part of that process. The book to be translated is American political scientist Robert H. Taylor's *The State in Burma*. It is a comprehensive analysis of the Burmese state in the period since the 1962 Ne Win coup d'état. The current economic and political situation in Myanmar (Burma) is an area of particular interest to Thai intellectuals and the translation of this book is a timely project. The grant applicant is a leading Thai historian and author of *The Rise of Ayudhya*.

18 Translation and Publication of An Economic History of the Philippines in Thai

Charnvit Kasetsiri

The book selected for this project, *An Economic History of the Philippines*, has a reputation as a text suitable for students new to the study of Philippine economic history. The author, Onofre D. Gorpuz, is an economic historian and was previously president of the University of the Philippines. In recent years issues relating to democratization, civil society, and so on have been reflected in a growing interest in the Philippines among Thai intellectuals. Thus, the translation of this book into Thai is very timely. Translation and publication will be handled by the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks. The project leader is a historian at Thammasat University.

19 Translation and Publication of Sunlight on a Broken Column in Thai

Chaiwat Satha-Anand

Dr. Chaiwat Satha-Anand is a political philosopher and director of the Peace Information Center of Thammasat University. He has extensive knowledge

in a number of fields, including the movement for non-violence and Islamic issues. He has worked as vice-rector of Thammasat University and president of the Social Science Association of Thailand. In addition, he has been involved in translation and publication activities through the Kobfai Publishing Project. *Sunlight on a Broken Column*, by Indian author Attia Hosain, is the story of a woman from a wealthy Moslem family. The story is set in the 1930s when the anti-British independence movement was starting to gather strength on the Indian sub-continent. It describes the swan song of an elegant culture in the period just before the partition of India and Pakistan. The Kobfai Publishing Project was established in Bangkok in 1985, with assistance from Obor, the International Book Institute of Philadelphia. To date it has given Thai readers access to over 90 works, mostly on themes that relate to human rights, peaceful coexistence between ethnic groups, and coexistence with the environment. Its titles range from world classics to women's issues and the environment.

20 Translation and Publication of Child of All Nations in Thai

Chaiwat Satha-Anand

Child of All Nations, the second in the celebrated Buru Quartet of novels, depicts the emergence of nationalism in Java in the early years of the twentieth century. Author Pramoedya Ananta Toer is a winner of the Ramon Magsaysay Award and is one of Indonesia's most prominent writers. The translation and publication project will be handled by the Kobfai Publishing Project under the leadership of Dr. Chaiwat Satha-Anand, director of the Peace Information Center of Thammasat University.

21 Translation and Publication of Industrial Policy of Japan in Vietnamese

Nguyen Nhu Binh

Nihon no Sangyo Seisaku [translated into English as *Industrial Policy of Japan*], by Ryutaro Komiya and other prominent Japanese scholars, describes Japan's experience with its industrial policy and makes recommendations based on that experience. Vietnam is currently in transition from a planned economy to a market economic system. Accordingly, vital to Vietnam's economic development is knowledge of the experience that advanced capitalist economies have had

with industrial policy. The translator spent time in Japan as a visiting researcher carrying out investigations into Japanese industrial policy. He selected this book on the basis of advice from Japanese researchers. This publication, a Vietnamese translation of the English edition, is expected to provide a valuable reference resource on Japanese economic policy.

22 Translation and Publication of Toshishun, Hyottoko, Yuzuru, Sannen-ne Taro, and Hashire Merosu in Vietnamese

Tran Nhat Quang

The purpose of this project is to translate and publish Japanese children's stories in Vietnamese. The works selected are Ryunosuke Akutagawa's *Toshishun* [Tu Tze-chun] and *Hyottoko* [Hyottoko Mask], Junji Kinoshita's *Yuzuru* [Twilight Crane] and *Sannen-ne Taro* [Lazy Taro], and Osamu Dazai's *Hashire Merosu* [Merosu, Run]. The translator, Tran Nhat Quang, is working to introduce Japanese culture to Vietnam through his activities as a member of the Japanese-Vietnamese Linguistic Study Group (a voluntary organization). The project will involve direct translation from Japanese into Vietnamese. A Japanese member of the aforementioned group has undertaken to assist in the project. About half of the published books will be distributed free of charge, primarily in rural areas.

23 Translation and Publication of On Understanding Japanese Religion in Vietnamese

Hoang Thi Tho

This book on Japanese religion was written by Joseph Kitagawa, an expert on religion. It consists of the historic development of Japanese religion, a study of Shinto traditions, and a study of Buddhist traditions. The translator, Hoang Thi Tho, specializes in oriental philosophy at the Institute of Philosophy in Hanoi. In recent years he has carried out research into Buddhism in Vietnam. Vietnam has seen Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism become indigenous religions over the course of its history. As a result, its religious background is very similar to Japan's. Religion is likely to play an important role in Vietnam, which is currently moving toward democratization. In this context, this translation should become an additional source of knowledge.

24 *Translation and Publication of Betonamu
Minzoku Undo to Nihon, Ajia in Viet-
namese*

Tran Dinh Nghiem

In this book [Vietnamese Nationalism and its Relations with Japan and Asia], Masaya Shiraishi focuses on modern Vietnamese history and on Japan-Vietnam relations in modern times. Specifically, he examines the Dong Du (“travel to the east”) movement carried out in Japan between 1905 and 1909 by Phan Boi Chau, a leading Vietnamese nationalist of the early twentieth century. He does so using primary sources in Japanese, Vietnamese, French, and Chinese.

Many studies have been undertaken by Vietnamese researchers on Phan Boi Chau and his journey to Japan to seek support for Vietnam’s nationalists, but most of them approach these subjects mainly as a historical background to the Vietnamese nationalist movement. The actual conditions in Japan remain unexplored. This project, a direct translation from Japanese into Vietnamese, is assisted by the Japanese author himself.

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 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 operational 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.

Foundation Initiative Grants

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	98-P-001 (Taiwan)	Publication of a Collection of Pingpu Documents in the Department of Anthropology, National Taiwan University Jih-Chang Chester Hsieh, Chair, Department of Anthropology, National Taiwan University	2,658,717
2	98-P-002 (Vietnam)	International Conference on Vietnamese Studies and Enhancement of International Cooperation Phan Huy Le, Convener, Organizing Committee, International Conference on Vietnamese Studies and Enhancement of International Cooperation	2,486,700
3	98-P-003 (Japan)	Public Symposium on Maintaining and Promoting Public Health and Improving Sports Competitiveness Toshitada Yoshioka, Professor, Saint Marianna University School of Medicine	1,200,000
4	98-P-004 (Japan)	Publication and Distribution of the Proceedings of the 1999 International Workshop on Health Effects of Thorotrast, Radium, Radon, and Other Alpha Emitters Rikuo Machinami, Professor, University of Tokyo	1,000,000
5	98-P-005 (Vietnam)	Workshop on Culture and the Environment in Vietnam to Encourage Young Vietnamese Researchers Le Trong Cuc, Director, Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies	3,591,675
6	98-P-006 (Indonesia)	Fifteenth Conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia, Special Panel, "The Asia-Pacific Century in Historical Perspective" Kian Wie Thee, Panel Convener, Asia Center for Economic Development Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	1,657,800
7	98-P-007 (Japan)	Convening of a Symposium on the Future of Indonesian Democratization Hiroyoshi Kano, Representative, Japan NGO Network on Indonesia	700,000
8	98-P-008 (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	3,700,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
9	98-P-009 (Vietnam)	Compilation and Publication of a Report on 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	4,160,000
10	98-P-010 (Japan)	Field Surveys Concerning a Natural History Museum in Damascus Takeru Akazawa, Professor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies	6,500,000
11	98-P-011 (Japan)	Comparative Research and Construction of a Database on Legal Systems in Japan and China Zentaro Kitagawa, Chair, Kyoto Comparative Law Center	10,000,000
12	98-P-012 (Philippines)	Exemplary Practices Regarding the Environment and Sustainable Development Marie Lisa M. Dacanay, Coordinator, Working Group on Environment and Sustainable Development, International Conference of Asian Foundations and Organizations	2,677,600
13	98-P-013 (Thailand)	Publication of a Report on Research on Civil Society in Thailand Anuchat Pongsomlee, Associate Professor, Mahidol University	1,620,720
14	98-P-014 (Germany)	Publication of a Special Issue of <i>Tai Culture</i> on Tai Studies in Japan Michael Kobsch, Chair, Southeast Asia Communication Center	973,163
15	98-P-015 (Cambodia)	Training Program for the Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture, Cambodian Royal University of Fine Arts Tuk Khun, Rector, Royal University of Fine Arts	3,000,000
16	98-P-016 (Japan)	Study Group on the Present and Future of Grant-Making Foundations Hideyo Motoyama, Chair, Japan Foundation Center	3,000,000
17	98-P-017 (Japan)	Comprehensive Study of Postwar Japan's Cultural Foreign Policy Toward Southeast Asia Ken'ichiro Hirano, Professor, Waseda University	3,000,000
18	98-P-018 (Japan)	Campaign to Distribute a New Pamphlet: "Ten Commandments for Patient-Doctor Interaction" Yoshiko Tsujimoto, Representative, Consumer Organization for Medicine and Law	500,000

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
19 (Australia)	98-P-019 Supporting Start-up Activities of the CIVICUS Asia-Pacific Regional Division Margaret Bell, Asia-Pacific Regional Director, CIVICUS	2,532,375

Foundation Initiative Grants

1 *Publication of a Collection of Pingpu Documents in the Department of Anthropology, National Taiwan University*

Jih-Chang Chester Hsieh

This project will involve the publication of a three-volume compendium of 362 administrative documents relating to Taiwan's Pingpu ethnic group. The Qing-era documents, now held by the Department of Anthropology of National Taiwan University, were collected in the late 1920s and the 1930s by the ethnological research department of what was then Taipei Imperial University. The documents include records of the exchange of land, goods, and labor between the Pingpu and Han peoples, as well as declarations by the Qing Chinese administration on matters relating to the Pingpu. In recent years Taiwan has seen a rapid rise in interest in the non-Han peoples native to the island. The publication of these Pingpu documents should benefit historians, anthropologists, and linguists, as well as general scholars. The project is being jointly funded with the Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation for International Scholarly Exchange.

2 *International Conference on Vietnamese Studies and Enhancement of International Cooperation*

Phan Huy Le

This grant will help defray expenses related to holding a conference titled "Vietnamese Studies and Enhancement of International Cooperation" in July 1998. Jointly organized by the Vietnam National University, Hanoi, and the National Center for Social

Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, the conference will provide a venue for researchers from within and outside Vietnam to present their findings, thereby deepening understanding about Vietnam and promoting international cooperation in the field of Vietnamese studies.

The conference is expected to see the participation of 350 scholars specializing in Vietnamese humanities and social studies, about half of whom will come from other countries. Discussions will be held and presentations given on tradition and modernity; aspects of national culture; socioeconomic development; villages, rural areas, and farmers; family, women, and population; urban and ecological environments; and languages in Vietnam and the teaching of Vietnamese. This grant will go mainly toward covering travel costs for Vietnamese participants coming from remote areas of the country.

3 *Public Symposium on Maintaining and Promoting Public Health and Improving Sports Competitiveness*

Toshitada Yoshioka

The fifty-third conference of the Japanese Society of Physical Fitness and Sports Medicine will be held from September 16 to 18, 1998, at the Pacifico Yokohama Convention Center in Kanagawa Prefecture. The conference will be staged in conjunction with the fifty-third National Sports Festival. The JSPFSM, founded in 1949, boasts approximately 5,000 members and focuses its efforts on such activities as medical research relating to the promotion of health and physical fitness and improved performance in competitive sports.

This year's conference is scheduled to include lectures open to the general public as one way of developing and promoting sports medicine—one of the

society's main areas of activity—on a wider scale. This will be the first time for the conference proceedings to be opened to the public. The grant will be used to cover some of the costs of these public presentations, as well as to fund the printing of materials for non-specialists.

4 *Publication and Distribution of the Proceedings of the 1999 International Workshop on Health Effects of Thorotrast, Radium, Radon, and Other Alpha Emitters*

Rikuo Machinami

Thorotrast is a suspension of thorium dioxide, an alpha emitter ingested to make soft tissue visible during X-ray procedures. Thorotrast was in wide use in countries around the world during World War II; thereafter it was found to be carcinogenic, however, and it is no longer in use today. Those unfortunate patients who ingested the suspension have provided valuable data on the effects of alpha radiation on the human body, and academic conferences concerned with research on these patients have been held regularly for about 30 years. Although the caliber of research in this field is very high in Japan, the country has yet to host one of these conferences. To remedy this situation, the first international conference on these alpha emitters to be held in Japan will take place in January 1999. This grant will cover a portion of the costs of holding the conference itself and half of the cost of publishing the proceedings following the meeting.

5 *Workshop on Culture and the Environment in Vietnam to Encourage Young Vietnamese Researchers*

Le Trong Cuc

In June 1997 a workshop, supported by a fiscal 1996 Foundation Initiative Grant, was held for young Vietnamese researchers on the theme of "culture and the environment." The 27 researchers first participated in a training workshop, which included lectures on topics such as research methodology. Next about half of the researchers were selected to carry out field surveys on the basis of their research proposals, which were submitted at the end of the workshop. A writing workshop was then held in May 1998 for these researchers; they are now working on their reports.

"Culture and the environment" represents a rela-

tively new theme for study, and it should benefit greatly from approaches like that taken in this project, which seeks to support research efforts over the long term. In all the Foundation will support three workshops for young Vietnamese researchers; this grant will provide funding for the second.

6 *Fifteenth Conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia, Special Panel, "The Asia-Pacific Century in Historical Perspective"*

Kian Wie Thee

This grant will be used to hold a special panel discussion during the fifteenth conference of the International Association of Historians of Asia, to be held in August 1998 in Jakarta. The IAHA was founded in 1960 as an international academic body providing a forum for presenting research on Asian and Southeast Asian history and on related fields. As the last conference to be held this century, this year's gathering will look toward the next by adding special panel discussions dealing with a variety of topics of central interest to researchers—including "The Sea and Asian History," "Education and Politics," and "Religion and Pluralism in Southeast Asia"—to the sessions on diplomacy, socioeconomics, military affairs, regional studies, and other traditional themes of historical research.

This grant will support a panel discussion on historical views of the "Asia-Pacific century." Discussion should focus on long-term, historical perceptions of economic development in Asian countries, which has progressed at an extraordinary pace over the last 30 years despite the recent setback of the worldwide currency crisis. The panel will consist not only of economic historians from China, Japan, Malaysia, and Thailand, but also of Asia specialists from Western nations.

7 *Convening of a Symposium on the Future of Indonesian Democratization*

Hiroyoshi Kano

After 33 years of the Suharto regime, Indonesia is now entering a time of great systemic change. Although political trends remain somewhat murky, the country is unmistakably beginning to transform into a more democratic society. Exactly how that democracy will develop, and the limitations it will have,

should become clearer as the nation goes through the changes now before it.

The Japan NGO Network on Indonesia is active in organizing symposiums where Indonesian leaders of the prodemocracy movement are invited to share their vision of a more democratic Indonesian society and debate their ideas with researchers and intellectuals from Japan. For its next symposium the group plans to invite one of the central figures in the movement: Amien Rais, the former chair of Muhammadiyah, a powerful Islamic organization, and a professor at Gadjah Mada University. The voices of Indonesian prodemocracy opinion leaders have not yet found a wide audience in Japan, making this coming symposium especially timely.

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

Thai Cong Nguyen

This is a follow-up to a Foundation Initiative Grant awarded in fiscal 1996 for a project of the same title. Located in Hue, Vietnam, the project involved the dismantling and reconstruction of Huu Tung Tu Temple, located on the grounds of the mausoleum of Minh Mang (r. 1820–41), the second emperor of the Nguyen dynasty. Work was carried out by technical staff from the Hue Monuments Conservation Center and a group of Japanese experts led by Yutaka Shigeeda of Nihon University. After reconstruction of the temple was finished, completion ceremonies and report meetings were held in Hue and Hanoi in March 1998. This grant is meant to cover expenses that exceeded the original budget when work was delayed considerably by poor weather, the need for increased coordination with the Vietnamese authorities, and the unexpected time required to restore the temple roof tiles.

9 Compilation and Publication of a Report on Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang

Thai Cong Nguyen

For some three and a half years from August 1994 to March 1998, technicians from the Hue Monuments

Conservation Center and a Japanese group led by Yutaka Shigeeda of Nihon University carried out work to restore and preserve the structures of the mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang (r. 1820–41). The project, which began with on-site surveys and went on to encompass the selection of Huu Tung Tu Temple on the mausoleum grounds, a restoration survey, the dismantling of the temple, and its restoration—the entire process of restoring a wooden structure—was drawn out even more by the need to adapt preservation and restoration techniques developed in Japan to the entirely different environment and historical context of Vietnam. Luckily, the project was successfully completed without many setbacks.

The work to restore and preserve this wooden structure will not be truly complete, however, until a report on the result of these efforts is produced and disseminated widely to restorers and researchers in Vietnam and elsewhere. This grant will support the production and publication of the final report for the project. To be written jointly by the Japanese and Vietnamese members of the project team, the report will include some 300 diagrams and photographs; the Hue Monuments Conservation Center itself will handle publication of what will be its first restoration report. From its inception this project has been intended as a model for future restoration and preservation of wooden structures in Vietnam, making the production of a report especially important.

10 Field Surveys Concerning a Natural History Museum in Damascus

Takeru Akazawa

In the summer of 1993 a Japanese-Syrian expedition attracted worldwide interest when it discovered remains of Neanderthal man in caves in Syria. Japan proposed the establishment of a natural history museum to ensure the permanent preservation of the discovery. The Syrian Ministry of Culture suggested a former caravansary in Damascus, a World Cultural Heritage city, as the site. Restoration of the building was completed in 1997.

The concept behind this project is to use a historic building to create a totally new type of natural history museum using the latest technologies. With the support of Toyota Foundation grants in fiscal 1996 and 1997, a multidisciplinary team from Japan and Syria carried out basic surveys to plan the museum and formulated more specific plans, including details of mu-

seum exhibits. This year's grant will fund the drafting of a detailed museum design and the collection of some exhibit materials, thus bringing the museum one step closer to completion.

11 *Comparative Research and Construction of a Database on Legal Systems in Japan and China*

Zentaro Kitagawa

The Kyoto Comparative Law Center, established as a juridical foundation in 1981, is dedicated to the comparative study of a wide range of domestic and foreign law, as well as to the support of joint academic research on important legal issues. For the past 10 years, the center has also been building a strong record of legal-study exchanges between China and Japan.

This ongoing three-year project is drawing on materials accumulated by the center to date, including the latest studies, to compile the results of comparative research on legal systems in China and Japan. This effort focuses mainly on the analysis of Chinese laws seen as most important to the development of new businesses in that country, as well as the organization and analysis of Japan's own legal experience as it relates to the enactment of laws and corporate legal affairs in China as the nation moves toward a market economy. The results of this comparative research on legal systems in China and Japan are being used to create a database in Chinese, English, and Japanese covering the areas of civil law, law to protect intellectual property rights and stimulate competition, and corporate law. Work to be supported by this year's grant is to include (1) the creation of digests for Chinese and Japanese law related to the fields above, and the translation into English of these digests; (2) the building of a database of Chinese and Japanese writings on these areas of law; and (3) the creation of a database from the information collected in the previous year's work and its uploading to the World Wide Web.

12 *Exemplary Practices Regarding the Environment and Sustainable Development*

Marie Lisa M. Dacanay

This project represents a joint stock-taking effort by the Working Group on Environment and Sustainable Development within the International Conference of Asian Foundations and Organizations, a network of

staff-level members of private foundations, nongovernmental organizations, and research organs in 10 Asian countries including Japan. The recipient plans to study a range of work carried out in the fields of environmental issues and sustainable development by NGOs and other nonprofit bodies from those countries. Based on how they mesh with ways of thinking common to all of Asia, exemplary work models will be selected from these project descriptions; this collection of projects, along with evaluations of their results, will be published in English. This will be the first time for foundations, NGOs, and research organs in Asia to carry out joint work on a region-wide level. The project is expected to attract funding from other Asian foundations.

13 *Publication of a Report on Research on Civil Society in Thailand*

Anuchat Pongsomlee

Since April 1997, the Research and Development program on Civil Society of Mahidol University's Faculty of Environment and Resource Studies (located at the Salaya Campus west of Bangkok) has been undertaking surveys on trends in modern Thai civil society with the assistance of the Thailand Research Fund. This grant will support the publication of the results of these surveys. In a rapidly diversifying Thai society, the study of civil society is extremely significant from the perspective of examining those problems falling outside the purview of the state. The report to be produced will cover a wide range of topics including regional affairs, education, women's issues, mass media, Buddhism, poverty, new societal movements, and the nonprofit sector. The authors include people affiliated with both Mahidol and Thammasat Universities, as well as journalists. Publication will be handled by Plan Motif Co., and a print run of 3,000 copies is being scheduled.

14 *Publication of a Special Issue of *Tai Culture* on *Tai Studies* in Japan*

Michael Kobsch

SEACOM (the Southeast Asia Communication Centre) is a private organization headquartered in Berlin and dedicated to cultural exchange between Southeast Asia and Germany and the rest of Europe. Since 1996 SEACOM has published *Tai Culture*, a semiannual review introducing research in such fields

as the language, literature, history, society, religion, and arts of Tai peoples in Southeast Asia and neighboring regions. The journal is aimed at scholars from Southeast Asia (mainly Laos and Thailand), North America, and Europe.

Spring 1999 will see publication of a special issue, "Tai Studies in Japan," which will carry 10 articles by Japanese researchers under the editorial supervision of Professor Shigeharu Tanabe of the Japanese National Museum of Ethnology's Department of Cultural Research. This grant will cover part of the production costs for this special issue. Research to be introduced in the journal is in fields including new religions in urban areas, issues of identity among the Islamic minority in southern Thailand, factory labor in northern Thailand, and other topics now at the forefront of Tai studies in Japan. The issue should be a meaningful contribution to the study of Tai peoples in Thailand.

15 Training Program for the Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture, Cambodian Royal University of Fine Arts

Tuk Khun

For the past two years the Toyota Foundation has been lending administrative support to a UNESCO/Japan Trust Fund-sponsored training program for the Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture at the Cambodian Royal University of Fine Arts. Based on the Japanese government's indication that this program would run for five or six years, beginning in fiscal 1998, and then come to an end, the university is making progressive efforts toward becoming self-sufficient in this training. In its support of these efforts, the Toyota Foundation is working in close concert with Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNESCO, and the Cambodian Ministry of Culture.

Specific facets of the training program include support for specialists to help the university secure a fund of managerial, especially budgetary, know-how; support for research training of current assistants likely to become full professors in the future; training of university clerical staff; student guidance through provision of school counselors; monitoring and evaluation of the training program as a whole; and the purchase of some supplies and equipment. This grant will cover ¥3 million in expenses from October 1998 to March 1999.

16 Study Group on the Present and Future of Grant-Making Foundations

Hideyo Motoyama

This project involves research into Japan's grant-making foundations orchestrated by the Japan Foundation Center. This research seeks to clarify the role these foundations have played thus far, applying this analysis to their future development. Funding for the study group was contributed by members of the Japan Foundation Center, making this project a collaborative effort on the part of Japan's community of private grant-making foundations.

Private foundations have carried out support activities in a range of fields over the last few decades. Many of these grant-making activities, although involving only small amounts of money, were possible only because of the foundations' private status. In this light, the social role played by these organizations has been far from small. Despite this, there has been no study to shed light on the grant-making sector as a whole, although there have been limited-scope examinations of segments of foundation activities. Indeed, there are not enough materials available to paint a detailed picture of how foundations have contributed to society in the past and how they will be able to in the future. It is also a fact that the general public's knowledge about foundations remains insufficient, and that even people working in one foundation often have little understanding of others.

This study group will work for three years to survey and research grant-making foundations and the social environment in which they function in an effort to elucidate the roles they should play and directions in which they should develop from now on. The Japan Foundation Center hopes that this clarification of the actuality of foundations today will serve as a road map for their future, and believes that its own activities will benefit from the results of this research. The research is also aimed at broadcasting the activities and existence of grant-making foundations to a wider audience, thus invigorating the entire sector.

17 Comprehensive Study of Postwar Japan's Cultural Foreign Policy Toward Southeast Asia

Ken'ichiro Hirano

This project will involve a comprehensive look at the cultural policies undertaken by Japan with respect to

Southeast Asian countries beginning in 1977, when Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda outlined the "Fukuda Doctrine" of deeper ties to the region. The project will seek to evaluate the student, academic, youth, artistic, intellectual, and other exchange programs that have been carried out by the Japan Foundation, the Prime Minister's Office, and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, and Home Affairs, among others. So that future activities will be rooted more firmly in data gained from actual practice, this overview will be compared with private-sector activities, which have picked up considerably in recent years; with the cultural policies put in place by the countries of Western Europe vis-à-vis Southeast Asia; and with the views of Southeast Asian intellectuals themselves. Furthermore, through a comparative examination of these policies, researchers will elucidate the relations between foreign cultural policies and economic and political issues, as well as seeking to contribute to the theory of these policies by clarifying the fundamental issues surrounding them, such as their effectiveness. The research team will be composed mainly of graduate students in international relations programs interested in cultural exchange, and will aim at wide-ranging research—both academically and internationally—with the cooperation of cultural anthropologists, sociologists, and researchers from Southeast Asian countries.

**18 Campaign to Distribute a New Pamphlet:
"Ten Commandments for Patient-Doctor
Interaction"**

Yoshiko Tsujimoto

The Consumer Organization for Medicine and Law is a civic organization founded in 1990 in Osaka to examine medical treatment from the consumer's standpoint and push for the independence and centrality of the patient in the medical process. Since its inception the group has taken the patient's side in arguing for the concept of informed consent—a mutual relationship between patient and physician whereby a range of treatments are offered and thoroughly explained, and the patient understands and agrees with the treatment selected. In 1997 the group helped the Ministry of Health and Welfare publish and distribute 45,000 copies of a simple, concise pamphlet, "Ten Commandments for Patient-Doctor Interaction," based on the ideal of informed consent. To help meet the unexpectedly high need for this pamphlet, this

project will oversee the printing and distribution of 20,000 copies of a new, slightly revised version of "Ten Commandments."

**19 Supporting Start-up Activities of the
CIVICUS Asia-Pacific Regional Division**

Margaret Bell

CIVICUS, a global alliance of groups active in the civil sector, has shown rapid growth in recent years. At its two World Assemblies held to date—in Mexico City in 1995 and in Budapest in 1997—CIVICUS gathered together a wide range of civil society organizations, such as nongovernmental organizations, grant-making foundations, and corporate philanthropy representatives. With help from entities including national governments, the United Nations, and the World Bank, the alliance is aiming for the creation of democratic society. CIVICUS now boasts over 500 member organizations worldwide. In order better to tackle the actual issues facing each area of the globe, the group has decided to create six separate divisions; in July 1998 the Asia-Pacific regional division became the first to take form when it established itself as a corporate organization in Australia. To commemorate this establishment, a symposium was held in Bangkok in December that year, attracting over 100 participants. The Asia-Pacific division will also host the third CIVICUS World Assembly, scheduled to take place in September 1999 in Manila.

The development of robust civil society in Japan and throughout Asia is a matter of vital interest to the Toyota Foundation as well, and this grant is to support this regional organization as it begins to put its activities in motion. Aid will not be provided in a lump three-year grant, though, but considered on a year-by-year basis.

Financial Report for Fiscal 1998

Expenditures for Grants

	1975-93	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Total
Research Grant Program	4,407.9 1,288	182.7 51	180.0 56	169.4 56	200.4 67	200.0 73	5,340.4 1,591
Research Report (Communications-Supplement) Grant Program	483.5 344	19.5 8	9.6 5	16.9 10	15.3 5	19.1 13	563.9 385
Grant Program for Civil Society	274.6 168	35.0 19	32.8 20	24.3 15	32.0 15	36.3 19	435.0 256
Citizen Research Contest	350.6 192	22.0 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	372.6 198
SEANRP (International Grant Program)	1,639.2 777	95.5 94	80.4 71	72.6 59	66.7 59	55.7 63	2,010.1 1,123
SEASREP	- -	- -	20.3 25	29.3 31	35.3 28	41.3 39	126.3 123
Young Indonesian Researchers Program	66.7 250	12.2 64	11.7 55	11.5 56	12.2 59	3.6 46	117.9 530
International Conferences in Japan	60.3 30	(Through fiscal 1980)					60.3 30
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Japan)	368.3 181	20.1 9	20.5 7	5.6 2	15.3 6	14.4 5	444.1 210
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Other)	391.7 121	11.3 14	13.7 13	11.3 9	12.3 14	12.7 19	453.0 190
Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program	40.0 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	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	362.5 127	40.5 16	45.2 17	41.0 18	49.8 10	55.0 19	594.0 207
Special Grants	61.0 5	- -	7.3 2	- -	- -	- -	68.3 7
Total	8,784.2 3,502	438.8 281	421.6 271	382.0 256	439.2 263	438.0 296	10,903.8 4,869

Notes: 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 up 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).

Income and Expenditures

	1995	1996	1997	1998
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥39,878,632	¥54,141,604	¥5,121,756,563	¥190,561,480
Donations	-	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,025,000,000
Endowment income	720,490,970	725,819,167	829,099,973	741,597,837
Funds for Hue preservation and restoration project	3,954,000	2,916,000	-	-
Funds for Indochinese culture	66,582	6,223	1,225	-
Funds for international symposiums	1,200,000	-	-	-
Funds for survey of Asian international NGOs	7,051,120	-	-	-
Funds for SEASREP	7,273,787	15,036,633	13,746,388	18,045,345
Transfer from reserve for grants	40,000,000	-	-	20,000,000
Miscellaneous income	6,621,949	12,890,870	32,926,746	41,275,609
TOTAL INCOME	¥826,537,040	¥5,810,810,497	¥10,997,530,895	¥6,036,480,271
EXPENDITURES				
Grant and program expenses	¥610,121,265	¥535,615,174	¥610,085,582	¥627,534,332
Special event expenses	-	-	-	197,339,458
Administrative expenses	154,176,114	143,895,291	188,204,959	165,857,828
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-	87,990	859,254
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	8,098,057	9,543,469	8,590,884	10,597,457
Endowment	-	-	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Secondary endowment	-	-	5,000,000,000	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	¥772,395,436	¥689,053,934	¥10,806,969,415	¥6,002,188,329
BALANCE	¥54,141,604	¥5,121,756,563	¥190,561,480	¥34,291,942

Note: Surplus funds for the current fiscal year are carried over to the income budget of the next fiscal year.

Report for Fiscal 1998

Balance Sheet

	1995	1996	1997	1998
ASSETS				
Cash and bank deposits	¥47,295,052	¥54,277,162	¥21,568,661	¥12,046,200
Negotiable securities	11,969,148,330	17,034,592,579	22,139,701,915	26,945,774,390
Prepaid expenses	3,880,922	4,410,070	4,560,440	4,560,440
Advances (disbursements)	8,372,316	6,138,780	2,268,032	976,103
Temporary payments	132,135	162,900	612,250	723,750
Fixed assets	51,308,362	51,187,917	51,212,698	52,022,895
TOTAL ASSETS	¥12,080,137,117	¥17,150,769,408	¥22,219,923,996	¥27,016,103,778
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	¥282,346,917	¥278,702,812	¥292,326,214	¥252,952,844
Deposits received	6,125,594	3,364,007	4,036,861	4,451,897
Reserve for retirement allowances	76,214,640	85,758,109	71,786,743	82,384,200
Reserve for grants	210,000,000	210,000,000	210,000,000	190,000,000
Net endowment	¥11,505,449,966	¥16,572,944,480	¥21,641,774,178	¥26,486,314,837
TOTAL LIABILITIES	¥12,080,137,117	¥17,150,769,408	¥22,219,923,996	¥27,016,103,778

Endowment Status

	1995	1996	1997	1998
Principal endowment (1)	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000	¥12,000,000,000	¥17,000,000,000
Principal endowment (2)	4,505,449,966	9,572,944,480	9,641,774,178	9,486,314,837
TOTAL	¥11,505,449,966	¥16,572,944,480	¥21,641,774,178	¥26,486,314,837

**Adjustments to Grant Budgets
(April 1, 1998–March 31, 1999)**

Period (Fiscal Year)	Grantee Grant number	Type of Grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
1988	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. 85-B-09	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Oct. 3, 1988	¥5,200,000
				<u>3,900,000</u>
				¥1,300,000
1992	Hodaka Shoten 92-B-09	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 28, 1992	¥2,310,000
				<u>2,310,000</u>
				¥0
1992	Hodaka Shoten 92-B-14	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 28, 1992	¥2,800,000
				<u>2,800,000</u>
				¥0
1993	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd. 93-B-12	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 21, 1993	¥5,600,000
				<u>5,600,000</u>
				¥0
1994	Hodaka Shoten 94-B-07	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 22, 1994	¥1,680,000
				<u>1,680,000</u>
				¥0
1996	Bates Gill 96-P-003	Foundation Initiative Grant Program (change in project plan)	Oct. 7, 1996	¥3,721,000
				<u>1,623,848</u>
				¥2,097,152

Chronological Data

1998

- APR. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1998 Research Grant Program and Young Indonesian Researchers Program
- APR. 3-4* Research symposium: "Joint Sino-Japanese Research on Environmental Conservation of Lake Xi, Near Hangzhou" (in Kusatsu, Shiga)
- APR. 10* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 83* (in Japanese)
- APR. 30* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1998 Young Indonesian Researchers Program (341 applications received)
- MAY 29* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1998 Research Grant Program (966 applications received)
- JUNE 15* Eighty-fourth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1997 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1998 grants decided: for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; for SEASREP, 38 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 9 recipients; fiscal 1998 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 7 recipients; approval of appointment of members of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of members of selection committees; eighty-fifth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of Chairman, President, and Managing Director; twenty-third meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of members of Board of Directors; explanation of fiscal 1998 activity program and budget
- JUNE 30* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 25* (in English)
- JULY 6* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 84* (in Japanese)
- JULY 22-SEP. 6* Exhibition: "A Mysterious World of Ancient Designs: Lacquerware from the Tombs of Hubei, China" (in Tokyo)
- AUG. 20* Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1997
- SEP. 22* Eighty-sixth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1998 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 73 recipients; for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 2 recipients; for SEANRP, 63 recipients; for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 46 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 5 recipients for program in Japan, 19 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 8 recipients; fiscal 1998 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 4 recipients; approval of appointment of members of selection committees; explanation of special exhibition of ancient Chinese lacquerware
- SEP. 23-OCT. 25* Exhibition: "A Mysterious World of Ancient Designs: Lacquerware from the Tombs of Hubei, China" (in Nagoya)
- OCT. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1998 Grant Program for Citizen Activities
- OCT. 13* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1997* (in English)
- OCT. 23* Fiscal 1998 grant award ceremony
- OCT. 31* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 85* (in Japanese)
- NOV. 6-7* Young Indonesian Researchers Program workshop for fiscal 1997 recipients (in Denpasar)
- NOV. 20* Asia Forum for Arsenic Contamination of Underground Water (in Yokohama)
- NOV. 21* Meeting of Grant-Making Foundations in Asia and Oceania (in Tokyo)
- NOV. 22-23* Asia Forum for Arsenic Contamination of Underground Water (in Miyazaki)
- NOV. 30* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1998 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (263 applications received)

1999

- JAN. 31* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 86* (in Japanese); publication of *Occasional Report No. 26* (in English)

MAR. 17 Eighty-seventh meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1998 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 15 recipients; for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 2 recipients; fiscal 1998 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of adjustments to fiscal 1998 budget; explanation and approval of fiscal 1998 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1999 activity program and budget; approval of change of chairs of selection committees (Research Grant Program); fiscal 1999 grants decided: for SEASREP, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 4 recipients

Foundation Staff (as of March 31, 1999)

Managing Director, Secretary Chimaki Kurokawa

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