

# **Report for Fiscal 1999**

**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 1999 (April 1, 1999, to March 31, 2000) and approved at the ninety-first meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 20, 2000.

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.

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 1999**

*April 1, 1999, to March 31, 2000*

**The Toyota Foundation**

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# Contents

## **The President's Report 5**

## **The Managing Director's Report 7**

## **The Program Officer's Report 10**

## **Research Grant Program 16**

*Research Categories and Grant Conditions (table) 16*

*Fiscal 1999 Applications (table) 17*

*Fiscal 1999 Grants (table) 17*

*Comments by Selection-Committee Chairs 18*

*Research Grants (Category A) (list) 24*

*Research Grants (Category A) (abstracts) 28*

*Research Grants (Category B) (list) 38*

*Research Grants (Category B) (abstracts) 42*

## **Research Report Grant Program 53**

*Research Report Grants (list) 54*

*Research Report Grants (abstracts) 55*

## **Grant Program for Civil Society 58**

*Grants for Citizen Activities (comments) 60*

*Grants for Citizen Activities (list) 62*

*Grants for Citizen Activities (abstracts) 65*

*Grants for Projects on Civil Society (list) 75*

*Grants for Projects on Civil Society (abstracts) 75*

## **Southeast Asian Programs 78**

*Breakdown of Southeast Asian Programs (table) 80*

### **Southeast Asian National Research Program 81**

*SEANRP (list) 86*

*SEANRP (abstracts) 93*

### **Young Indonesian Researchers Program 108**

*Young Indonesian Researchers Program (list) 109*

**Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program 113**

*SEASREP (list) 116*

*SEASREP (abstracts) 121*

**“Know Our Neighbors” Programs 126**

*“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan (list) 128*

*“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan (abstracts) 128*

*“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries (list) 131*

*“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries (abstracts) 133*

**Foundation Initiative Grant Program 137**

*Foundation Initiative Grants (list) 138*

*Foundation Initiative Grants (abstracts) 139*

**Financial Report for Fiscal 1999 144**

*Expenditures for Grants (table) 144*

*Income and Expenditures (table) 145*

*Balance Sheet (table) 146*

*Endowment Status (table) 146*

*Adjustments to Grant Budgets (table) 147*

**Chronological Data 148**

## The President's Report

### *Building Three Links*

Unambitious, lethargic, unmotivated, conformist (they all look alike), apathetic about politics, economics, and the nation—these are some of the ways in which older people these days are apt to describe Japan's younger generation. As I see it, however, there are three areas in which today's young people evince an enthusiasm and dedication unparalleled since the Meiji era (1868–1912), areas in which they are feverishly active and remarkably productive.

One is the arts. In recent years, young Japanese musicians have been winning or placing in one international music competition after another. At the same time, exciting things are being done in traditional Japanese music and crafts, as well as design, animation, and glass making. Recent activity in the last area is especially striking, engendering tremendous enthusiasm among artisans and fans alike.

One of the reasons Japanese animation has taken the world by storm is that much of it—even that oriented toward small children—expresses the sorts of principles and values for which the people of the world are groping—love of humanity, world peace, environmentalism, and so forth. Of course, another reason is the visual appeal of the images, many of which are quite beautifully rendered. The Japanese have also begun to excel in the areas of fine food and wine, becoming world-renowned chefs, sommeliers, and bakers.

Young people today want to live both comfortably and elegantly, surrounding themselves with objects pleasing to the senses. In their pursuit of this new aestheticism, the younger generation gives the nation cause to be proud.

The second area in which today's youth shines is athletics. In large part this is because our young people are excited and inspired by the idea of constantly testing one's own physical limits and are increasingly seeking fulfillment and enjoyment, as well as health and beauty, through physical movement. Of course, this trend is not limited to Japan but can be seen throughout much of the world.

A development related to this trend of seeking joy in motion is the rise of recreational travel in Japan and elsewhere. In 1999, the number of international tourists reached 635 million—more than 10% of the world's population. Although the new information technology increasingly provides the means for mental enjoyment, there have been few major advances in the kind of technology that offers the entire body an astonishing or exhilarating experience. This is why people today are so enthusiastic about travel and sports and so attracted to a beautiful, comfortable lifestyle in which physical movement plays a prominent role. More young people are also being drawn to a pastoral lifestyle in which they cultivate the earth themselves and savor its fruits. The gardening boom can be thought of as the first sign heralding this new development. Undoubtedly this trend, too, reflects the fact that the technology that sustained our modern civilization in the twentieth century is now mature and its possibilities largely exhausted.

The third area in which Japan's younger generation is showing an ardor not witnessed since the Meiji era is volunteerism. In the past, assistance to those in need was provided from the top down, in the form of welfare benefits or charity, by national and local public organizations, corporations, and a handful of individuals with time and money to spare. Today's volunteerism could hardly be more different. It is carried out in the context of a mutual, cooperative relationship.

## The Toyota Foundation

The young people offering their services to society in this manner are themselves acting out of a vague, unarticulated feeling of malaise. In the industrially developed world, at least, there are few of us who have not experienced deep feelings of apprehension about what fate awaits us and our children and our grandchildren in the new century. The media, meanwhile, are silent on the subject. What sort of age will the twenty-first century be? Will it bring humanity greater satisfaction and security? Will the world become a happier place? No one can tell us. We have entered an era bereft of any great philosophy, ideal, ideology, vision, or goal.

The existential anxiety of living in an era of transition has hit Japan's young people full force. This is why they are struggling so hard to forge connections in their lives. By helping and comforting one another, they are seeking emotional security in an age of insecurity. In a word, they are looking for friends. In the past, philanthropy was something one did having attained fulfillment oneself, because one could more than afford to. Today it is done out of a sense of need, in an effort to find personal happiness by helping others.

Throughout the world, a new age is dawning, an age in which love and interdependence are linking people to other people, to nature (physical reality), and to history (culture and tradition). Beauty, motion, and cooperation are how young people today are seeking to establish these three links. For example, even those who are afflicted physically or financially can share a life filled with movement and beauty with their family and friends. Such activity generates happiness, fulfillment, and a zest for life. This is where humanity will seek happiness in the twenty-first century—an age of art and culture, movement, and communication.

In fiscal 1999, the Toyota Foundation celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. During the next twenty-five years, which will unfold within the context of the twenty-first century, I would like the Foundation to encourage art and culture, movement, and interchange—in other words, to aid people in pursuing the values of beauty, motion, and cooperation. Of course, the Foundation has always supported such activity—indeed, in this sense it might be considered ahead of its time—but it should redouble its efforts henceforth. We have developed a number of programs that work toward these goals, but special note needs to be made of the Grant for Citizen Activities program, which in fiscal 1999 received 545 proposals, more than twice the number submitted to us the previous year (263)—eloquent testimony to the dawn of a new age of cooperation and interchange.

The Toyota Foundation is proceeding steadily toward the future while navigating this perilous period of transition. And speaking of navigation, our Web site, set up in the fall of 1998, now receives a gratifyingly large number of visitors.

In fiscal 1999, Toyota Motor Corporation contributed ¥5 billion to the Foundation, matching the amount it had donated the previous year. As a result, the Foundation was able to meet its fiscal 1997 goal of expanding the endowment by ¥20 billion, bringing the total to ¥31.4 billion. We can never adequately express our gratitude for Toyota Motor's kindness and generosity.

I am confident that the twenty-five-year-old Toyota Foundation, under the leadership of Chairman Tatsuro Toyoda and with the cooperation of our many supporters, will march tirelessly ahead, working day by day to help create a new set of values for the twenty-first century.

*SHOSABURO KIMURA*  
*PRESIDENT*

## The Managing Director's Report

### *At the Turn of the Millennium*

The time has come now for us to look back on the last year of the 1900s and the millennium. The day-to-day running of the Foundation keeps us busy on many fronts and leaves us little leeway for such retrospection, but I would like to take this opportunity to briefly review the Foundation's recent activities from a broader and longer perspective.

In fiscal 1999 Japanese society continued to face economic troubles, and society as a whole was still caught up in the task of clearing away the aftermath of the bubble economy. Or rather, it was a period when society began to genuinely tackle that task. With business and government still laden with huge debt and non-performing assets, Japanese society as a whole seems lost, searching for a way and a vision to live in the new millennium.

It goes without saying that I should give some space to debate on how we, as a non-profit unit, should respond to such dramatic social changes, and I would like to start by reviewing how the Foundation actually reacted in our recent activities.

The financial environment was as bad as it could be for the Foundation, with interest rates in Japan remaining effectively at zero. Fortunately, thanks to increased contributions from Toyota Motor Corp., the Foundation has realized a ¥20-billion increase in funding over the past four years, and we have been able to continue the programs that were already underway. Needless to say, without this increase in funding we would have slipped into a very grave situation indeed, so as well as expressing thanks for the understanding and support of Toyota Motor Corp., I would again like to emphasize the importance of ongoing efforts to gain understanding of and acceptance for our activities both from donors and the public.

Our second task in such a tough situation was to decide how to effectively use the funds that had been secured. With the social situation changing dramatically, as I mentioned above, I would like to review how the Foundation dealt in fiscal 1999 with such issues as what should be maintained; what should be changed; and what new experiments, however small, should be undertaken.

Change was seen most conspicuously and in a very dramatic form in the Grants for Citizen Activities program, where the number of applications received during the October-to-November application period doubled from the previous year. Coming so soon after the enforcement of the NPO Law and subsequent rise in the number of those organizations, a certain level of increase was anticipated, but no one could have predicted such a sudden leap.

As a result, the selection committee was asked to carry the burden of screening twice as many applications as in the past. Furthermore, in response to the sudden rise in applications, it was proposed at the Board of Directors meeting that the budget for the program be increased by ¥10 million from the original ¥20 million, meaning that the committee was asked to select more projects for grants than before. For better or for worse, this was the best the Foundation could do.

Let us turn to programs concerned with citizen activities. In the Grants for Projects on Civil Society, which supports fairly large-scale special projects, this year a unique project from China—"Creation of a Framework for Citizen-Participatory Activities to Conserve the Environment of Lake Xi, China"—was added to the program. It started from a joint Sino-Japanese research project on improving the water quality of Lake Xi and, thanks to the active

participation of a Japanese NGO developed into the creation of the Lake Xi Field Museum.

Also, we were delighted that the Asia Arsenic Network, which is working to combat arsenic pollution in Bangladesh and was the first project to receive assistance in this program, won the first Asahi Shimbun Environment for Tomorrow Prize in July 2000.

Another project, "Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women," was brought to a similarly successful conclusion with the Foundation's support and proved to be a valuable chance to alert Japanese society to the serious nature of the problem of domestic violence.

In programs relating to Southeast Asia, the start of the transfer of the secretariat for the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) to Manila was a development worthy of special mention. Unlike the country-specific national research programs in the same region, SEASREP originally began on the initiative of a council of four researchers on Southeast Asia, and the transfer of administrative functions to the region itself was a natural development. That such a very capable secretariat under Dr. Maria Serena I. Diokno was launched in such a short space of time truly surprised me.

The Young Indonesian Researchers Program continued to exclude support for projects other than M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations. The Foundation's deliberations on the program's future are behind schedule, and it is still not clear what form it will take. On the one hand, we would like to deliver an answer at the earliest possible opportunity, but on the other hand, we want to avoid restarting the full program in a half-baked form, and I feel we need to spend a little more time on defining a precise direction for the program.

The significantly higher number of applications seen two years ago for the Research Grant Program was maintained in fiscal 1999. The selection situation remained tough, but as a result of each selection committee's efforts to increase the number of grants and improve the selection ratio by squeezing out money for each individual grant, the selection ratio rose slightly to 8.3% (from 7.6% the previous year). While I cannot go so far as to say this is a highly satisfactory figure, the improvement must be seen as the best that could have been achieved at this stage.

On top of these three main programs, which all solicit applications publicly, the Foundation has also been able to provide support on more thorough themes through the Foundation Initiative Grant Program, which supports projects on themes relevant to those pursued in the previous three programs but adopting more structured approaches.

Since my appointment, on many occasions I have had to consider how to improve the quality and effectiveness of our organization by enriching our human resources. Happily, in the last few years our younger staff members have developed considerably, with the result that senior staff who have been in charge of the same jobs for many years have been able to delegate these tasks to younger colleagues. These senior members of the organization have thus gradually moved away from everyday work, and we expect that they will set off toward new horizons. If one thinks of this in terms of carving out new dimensions for the Toyota Foundation too, one could even term this process our very own "Big Bang."

Finally, the Foundation has recently received sad news relating to several researchers and other active contributors to our work. Professor Luisa J. Mallari of the University of the Philippines, who served on the SEASREP selection committee, died in a plane crash in April 2000. Vu Huu Minh of the Hue Monuments Conservation Center in Vietnam lost his life in a train accident in June. And Hirofumi Yamashita, a researcher and leader on the Isahaya

## Report for Fiscal 1999

Wetlands, passed away suddenly in July. These are all people who have contributed to the Foundation profoundly and in a variety of ways. These sudden pieces of news came at times when we were depending on their expertise, asking them to do something for our programs or consulting them about one matter or another. Their deaths were a source of deep regret for all of us at the Toyota Foundation. I would like to take this opportunity to pray that they may rest in peace.

*CHIMAKI KUROKAWA*  
*MANAGING DIRECTOR*

## The Program Officer's Report

### *A Path Marked by Palm Leaves: Northern Thailand, Laos, and Beyond*

The Annamese Cordillera mountain range (also known by its Vietnamese name, Chuongson), running from north to south, serves as the Indochinese peninsula's cultural line of demarcation. To the east lies Vietnam, which has been profoundly influenced by Chinese culture; to the west is the region encompassing Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar (Burma), where the influence of Indian culture has historically prevailed. Just as in India, people on the western side of the Annamese Cordillera have customarily produced cultural records inscribed on palm leaves (in Thai, the leaf is known as *lane*), using this method to preserve and accumulate traditional knowledge about sacred texts, history, common law, religious rites and practices, astrology, traditional medicine, ethics, magic, and literature, thus transmitting such information in a manner that transcends space and time.<sup>1</sup> These palm-leaf manuscripts have come to be regarded as a treasured inheritance in which the local origins and identities of the people who inherit them are preserved.<sup>2</sup>

A review of the history of Toyota Foundation grants in Thailand and Laos reveals a deep connection to palm-leaf manuscripts. The starting point was a project begun in 1979 by then Associate Professor Sommai Premchit of Chiang Mai University (all titles and affiliations herein are as of the time of association) and Kasem Burakasikorn, deputy director of Chiang Mai University's Social Research Institute, and their colleagues, aimed at studying Lanna Thai palm-leaf inscriptions in northern Thailand and recording their contents on microfilm. If not for this project and the people that it brought together, Toyota Foundation grant assistance would surely have followed a somewhat different path. In a sense, the project performed the function of a railroad switching device, steering the grant program onto a new track.

Together with his colleagues, Associate Professor Sommai, who had studied Buddhism at Mahamakut Buddhist University in Bangkok and was therefore thoroughly acquainted with the importance of palm-leaf manuscripts, conducted a field study beginning in 1973 in an attempt to find out what sort of manuscripts were stored in Buddhist temples in the city of Chiang Mai. In 1977 he reported the details of the project's findings at a seminar held at Japan's National Museum of Ethnology, located in Osaka, pointing out that palm-leaf manuscripts, which represent the crystallization of traditional knowledge, were being forgotten amid the modernization of northern Thailand and were in danger of becoming scattered and being lost. That same year, Professor Yoneo Ishii of Kyoto University's Center for Southeast Asian Studies and Shigeharu Tanabe, a lecturer at the museum, among others, having been made

1. Examples include the *Chiang Mai Chronicles*, which is an exemplary palm-leaf manuscript from northern Thailand that relates the history of the Lanna Kingdom, and the biography of Kuba Siwichai, a high priest venerated by the local inhabitants. For further information, see Akiko Iijima, "Tamunan rongi o koete (Beyond the Debate over the Tamnan)," in *Rekishi Hyoron*, no. 585, 1999.

2. For authentication of the claim that local identity is preserved in palm-leaf manuscripts, see Akiko Iijima, "Kokumin kokka no hazama: Raosu Sainyaburiken no Nyuanjin no mura kara" (Between the Nation States: From a Nyuan Village in Sayaboury Province in Laos), in *Ajia Yugaku*, no. 9, 1999. For more information on palm-leaf manuscripts themselves, see Akiko Iijima, *Ranna no rekishi to bunken ni kansuru noto: Chenmai no tanjo o megutte* (Notes on the History and Literature of the Lanna Kingdom: Concerning the Birth of Chiang Mai) and Tadahiko Shintani, ed., *Ogon no yonkaku chitai: Shan bunkaken no rekishi, gengo, minzoku* (The Golden Quadrangle: The History, Language, and Peoples of the Shan Cultural Domain), Keiyusha, 1998.



aware of this danger, formed a joint Thai-Japanese committee devoted to preserving ancient Lanna documents (palm-leaf manuscripts) on microfilm. Professor Ishii and his colleagues supported the researchers from Chiang Mai University by getting the Kajima Foundation and the Mitsubishi Foundation to cover the cost of purchasing a microfilm camera, but even this was insufficient to defray the expenses of a field study covering the whole of northern Thailand. Then they got in touch with the Toyota Foundation, which extended its first grants to researchers in Thailand in 1977. The earliest reference to this project in the Toyota Foundation archives is a memorandum from January 1, 1979, written by program officer Kazue Iwamoto, containing a query from Professor Ishii about palm-leaf manuscripts.

After a Toyota Foundation grant was formally approved in 1979, Associate Professor Sommai and his colleagues conducted a wide-ranging three-year field study covering the whole region that constitutes the domain of Lanna culture (Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Phayao, Lamphun, Tak, Phrae, and Lampang), in the process assembling a comprehensive inventory of palm-leaf manuscripts stored in temples and recording the most important of these on microfilm. Over the three years of the study, Associate Professor Sommai and his group visited more than 300 temples and inspected some 220,000 palm-leaf manuscripts, capturing approximately 7,800 of them on microfilm. When you consider that all this took place in the northern Thailand of 20 years ago, when it was a great deal more difficult to travel from place to place than it is today, you can imagine the astonishing expenditure of energy that this project entailed.

The project devoted to studying and preserving Lanna Thai palm-leaf manuscripts on microfilm formally ended with the publication, in May of 1982, of *A Catalogue of Lanna Manuscripts: Microfilm Copies in the Social Research Institute*, but the project continued to radiate waves of influence that have gradually expanded across time and space.

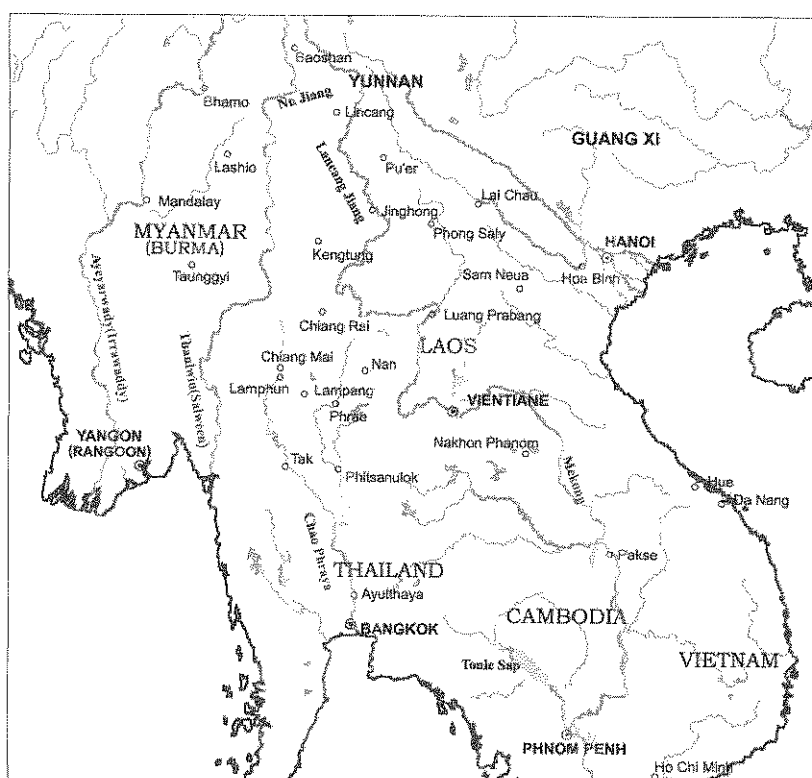
Consider the manner in which the project's impact has expanded over time. In 1980 Anan Ganjanapan, a lecturer at Chiang Mai University, Aroonrut Wichienkeo, a lecturer at Chiang Mai Teachers College, and other researchers a dozen years younger than the first-generation pioneers began a project aimed at deciphering palm-leaf manuscripts concerned with local history and customary law in northern Thailand. In 1984, Lecturer Aroonrut established a project devoted to compiling a dictionary of the ancient northern Thai dialect, based on the contents of palm-leaf documents. This was the start of an effort to create a dictionary for use in deciphering the meaning of words contained in the manuscripts, a lengthy undertaking that went on for 12 years, ultimately culminating in the publication of a dictionary in 1996. In 1991 Associate Professor Saraswadee Ongsakul of Chiang Mai University began a study, combining a careful reading of palm-leaf manuscripts with techniques used in archeology, aimed at elucidating the history of Lamphun, site of the ancient Mon Kingdom of Haripunchai and a place of considerable importance south of Chiang Mai.<sup>3</sup> The expanding waves also reached Ranoo Wichasin, a lecturer at Chiang Mai Teachers College, who mounted an effort during this same period to decipher the chronicles of the Thai-related Ahom Kingdom, which was located in the Brahmaputra River basin in the eastern part of the Assam region of India.<sup>4</sup> It took nine years for Associate Professor Saraswadee's project to produce a

3. This kingdom, which is said to date back to the seventh century, prospered from commercial activity before being invaded by King Mangrai in the thirteenth century, after which it was absorbed into the Lanna Kingdom.

4. The chronicle of the Ahom Kingdom, which was in existence from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century, is known as the Ahom Buranji.

publication, while Ms. Ranoo's effort was completed in six years—a comparatively short time, given the time-consuming nature of the study of palm-leaf manuscripts. Ms. Ranoo returned to the field in 1999 with the launching of a new effort to decipher the chronicles of the Shan Kingdom, located in what is now eastern Myanmar.<sup>5</sup>

Consider how the waves of influence have expanded across vast spatial distances as well. The small country of Laos, situated among the mountains and misty highlands just west of the Annamese Cordillera range, historically had strong ties to the Lanna Kingdom of northern Thailand. The Toyota Foundation's first contacts with Laos occurred in 1985. Three years later, in March 1988, the Toyota Foundation sponsored a seminar in Vientiane, the nation's



This map shows the region under discussion, with national borders removed. The drawing of borders delineating the boundaries of northern Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, and the southernmost part of China's Yunnan Province arose out of the colonization of Indochina by Western powers, specifically through the enactment of treaties between France and China (in 1895) and Britain and France (in 1896). In other words, national borders in this region have existed for only about a hundred years: The inhabitants and their respective cultures could come and go freely. During the eras whose events were recorded in various chronicles preserved on palm-leaf manuscripts, the area that is now the northern Thai city of Chiang Mai must have seemed much closer to Vientiane, now the capital of Laos, than it does today, and much closer to what is now Yangon, the capital of Myanmar, as well; now you have to pass through Bangkok to get from one place to the other. We removed the national borders to give a sense of what Indochina looked like prior to the end of the nineteenth century.

5. The Shan region comprised a number of small kingdoms, including Muang Mao and Hsenwi.

capital.<sup>6</sup> Professor Ishii took part in the seminar, which was devoted to the preservation and transcription of palm-leaf documents, as a speaker. This seminar proved to be the impetus for the creation of a project in Laos dealing with palm-leaf manuscripts. It is crucial to note that specific methods utilized in palm-leaf-manuscript studies that had already been conducted in northern Thailand were now transmitted to Laos. Associate Professor Sommai played an essential role in this process. He took part in a seminar conducted in March of 1989 held at Thart Luang, a temple in Vientiane, at which he instructed the Laotian participants in methods used in field studies and in compiling inventories of palm-leaf manuscripts. Among those who put these lessons to use were Dara Kanlaya, chief editor of the periodical *Vannasin* whose father was the founder of Laotian studies, the late Maha Sila Viravong, and Samrith Buasisavath, an adviser to the Ministry of Information and Culture who had studied at Mahamakut Buddhist University some years ahead of Associate Professor Sommai.

Dara, Samrith and other participants in the palm-leaf manuscript preservation project, employing the methods they learned from Associate Professor Sommai, conducted a six-year-long field study of palm-leaf manuscripts found primarily in Buddhist temples scattered all over Laos, compiling an inventory of their contents. It was apparently highly difficult to carry out such a project in Laos, under a Socialist regime that severely restricted access to transportation and communications. After funding from the Toyota Foundation ran out, the project participants obtained assistance from Germany's Foreign Office and from German researchers and shifted their efforts to recording their palm-leaf manuscript inventory on microfilm, an undertaking that is still in progress.

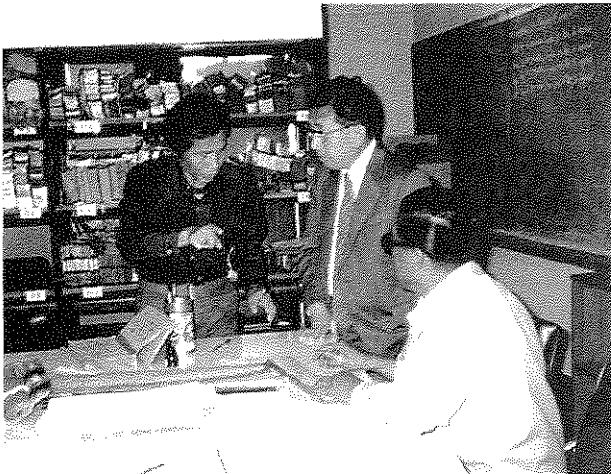
As was the case previously in Chiang Mai, a project was established to decipher the contents of important palm-leaf manuscripts gathered over the course of field study. During the six-year-long field study, Samrith undertook to transliterate the contents of manuscripts setting forth Laotian customary law into modern Laotian. In 1995 Douangdeuane Bounyavong, a private researcher and a daughter of Maha Sila Viravong, launched an effort to decipher Thao Hun-Cheuang, said to be the earliest Laotian epic poem, thus carrying on the work of her late father.<sup>7</sup> In 1996 Dr. Pheuphanh Ngaosyathn initiated a study of the short chronicles of the Vientiane Dynasty, whose history had been virtually erased after it was defeated and overthrown by the Rattanakosin Dynasty of Bangkok in a struggle that lasted from 1827 to 1828.<sup>8</sup> Meanwhile, Associate Professor Sommai and the researchers in Laos were keeping in touch; he visited Laos at regular intervals to offer his advice on a variety of issues. Without him, the study of palm-leaf manuscripts in Laos would never have progressed.

The nation of Myanmar, situated on the western side of Indochina and sandwiched be-

6. Before this seminar was held, relations between Thailand and Laos were less than friendly, and it was difficult for Thai researchers to obtain permission to visit Vientiane. For this reason, Professor Ishii was initially selected to serve as a speaker at the seminar.

7. The poem tells the story of the various groups who inhabited the region now occupied by northern Thailand and northern Laos in the era prior to the establishment of ethnic Thai kingdoms there. The story was compiled in the form of an epic poem during the first half of the sixteenth century, or during the Lan Xang Kingdom, which is said to have originated in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

8. This was one of the dynasties that succeeded the Lan Xang Kingdom, which prospered under the reign of King Surinyavongsa during the latter half of the seventeenth century. Ultimately, the kingdom fell into disorder and broke apart, giving way to the Vientiane, Luang Prabang and Champassak Dynasties.



From left, Associate Professor Sommai Premchit, Toyota Foundation Managing Director Yujiro Hayashi, and Kasem Burakasikorn, deputy director of Chiang Mai University's Social Research Institute converse at the Institute in November 1979. On the desk is a book containing copies of palm-leaf manuscripts.

tween the Chinese province of Yunnan and the Indian state of Assam, is home to a distinctively unusual culture. Due to Myanmar's former policy of national isolation, which lasted until the 1980s, and the ensuing political turmoil, the Toyota Foundation refrained from providing full-scale assistance to researchers there for some time. The situation began to improve in 1994, the year when Myanmar's National Commission for the Preservation of Traditional Manuscripts was organized, primarily by the Universities Historical Research Centre. Since then, research activities related to palm-leaf manuscripts have been conducted in earnest elsewhere in Myanmar. Around this time a new policy favoring greater openness was beginning to take hold. In 1997

the Japan Foundation Asia Center started providing financial support for a study of palm-leaf manuscripts conducted by the Commission for the Preservation of Traditional Manuscripts. Just as in Laos, organizers sought the assistance of a scholar who had taken part in studies of palm-leaf manuscripts that had been conducted in northern Thailand. This time it was Dr. Rujaya Abhakorn of Chiang Mai University who joined the study as an adviser. In 1999 the Toyota Foundation conducted three surveys of its own to investigate the possibility of providing a grant to support a project related to palm-leaf manuscripts in Myanmar. Based on the findings, it was decided at the ninetieth Board of Directors' meeting, held in fiscal 1999, to directly provide assistance for the first time for a project in Myanmar, starting in fiscal 2000.

Twenty years have passed since the Toyota Foundation provided its first grant for the project to study and microfilm Lanna palm-leaf manuscripts in northern Thailand in 1979. Over the course of two decades we have forged strong ties in northern Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar, led by scholars striving to ensure that the manuscripts will survive for the benefit of future generations.<sup>9</sup> In the meantime, the projects we have supported have produced results that might, among other things, end up rewriting the history of Thailand.<sup>10</sup> The impact of

9. Here I have restricted my comments to projects concerned with the study of palm-leaf manuscripts in continental Southeast Asia. The Toyota Foundation has also provided support for palm-leaf manuscript studies in Indonesia, conducted by Padjadjaran University and Udayana University.

10. Until now, the Ayutthaya and Rattanakosin Dynasties of Bangkok have been regarded as representative of the history of the Thai people. As progress in the study of palm-leaf manuscripts has shed more light on the history of the Lanna and Shan Kingdoms to the north, however, a new school of thought has arisen that views the Ayutthaya and Rattanakosin Dynasties, which actively partook of maritime culture from central Thailand, as somewhat atypical in terms of the history of the people of Thailand. For a more detailed discussion of this point, see Yoneo Ishii, *Shan bunkaken kara mita Tai shizo* (Historical Images of Thailand as Seen from the Domain of Shan Culture) and *Ogon no yonkaku chitai* (The Golden Quadrangle).

these efforts could have a lasting influence on Laos, Myanmar, and southwestern China, as well as on the Shan state.

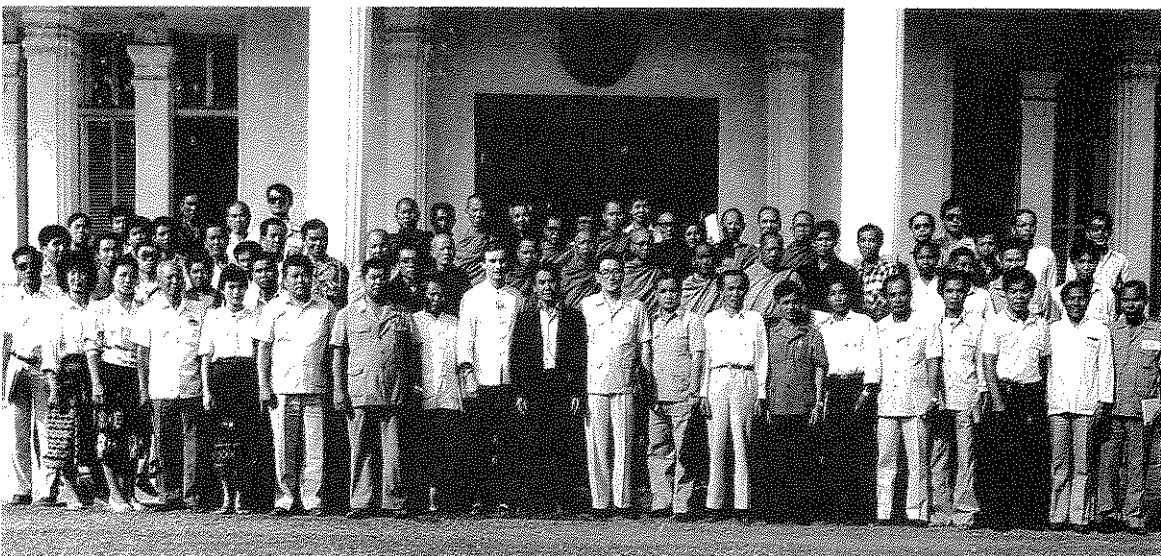
Within Southeast Asia, this region, situated at the intersection of Chinese and Indian cultures, occupies a place on the verge of the frontier. Despite such perceptions, the region's inhabitants are deeply passionate about their own customs and culture—and about the palm-leaf manuscripts that represent the crystallization of these. Undoubtedly, their passion has sustained the Toyota Foundation's support for surveys and research on palm-leaf manuscripts, for without it, it would have been very difficult for us to continue to provide support. Now that we are sponsoring research in Myanmar, we are beginning to look toward palm-leaf manuscripts in the possession of Tai ethnic groups in the southern part of the Chinese province of Yunnan as a prospect on the horizon.<sup>11</sup> The connection between the Toyota Foundation and palm-leaf manuscripts is apt to grow stronger yet. I look forward to a deepening of the tradition that we have fostered over the past 20 years.

*SHIRO HONDA*  
*PROGRAM OFFICER, SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAM*

*I am especially grateful to Dr. Yoneo Ishii, president of the Kanda University of International Studies, Associate Professor Akiko Iijima of Tenri University, and Yoshiyuki Masubara of the Chiang Mai University Graduate School for their guidance, which greatly assisted me in composing the foregoing essay.*

11. For further information on this subject, see Kumiko Kato, "Shipusonpanna no rekishi" (The History of Sipsong Panna), in *Ajia Yugaku*, no. 9, 1999.

Participants at a March 1988 seminar on preserving and recording palm-leaf manuscripts held in Vientiane.



## Research Grant Program

### OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 1999 research grants between April 1 and May 20, 1999. 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 940 applications. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and on the basis of their recommendations, a total of 78 grants (¥200 million) were approved at the eighty-ninth 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 under the general stewardship of Hiroyuki Yoshikawa. 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 five-member committee headed by Tomio Tada selected projects addressing the third and fourth subthemes.

### *Research Categories and Grant Conditions*

	<b>Category A</b> Individual research	<b>Category B</b> Joint research
<b>Nature of research</b>	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, particularly carried out by international teams
<b>Average grant amount</b>	¥1 million–¥2 million per project	¥4 million–¥5 million per project Maximum ¥20 million over 2 years
<b>Total budget</b>	¥50 million	¥150 million
<b>Project period</b>	1 year, beginning November 1, 1999	1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 1999

## Report for Fiscal 1999

### *Fiscal 1999 Applications*

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of applications	473	187	120	160	467	940	
Value of applications	813	1,359	864	1,251	3,474	4,288	
Average value of applications	1.7	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.4	4.6	
Average age of applicants	32	47	48	48	48	40	
Gender of applicants	(M)	285	152	92	144	388	673
	(F)	188	35	28	16	79	267
Applications in English		61	35	15	32	82	143
International applicants	a)	32	44	13	26	83	115
	b)	82	8	6	9	23	105
	c)	82	5	2	10	17	99
	Total	196	57	21	45	123	319

### *Fiscal 1999 Grants*

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of grants	38	16	12	12	40	78	
Value of grants	50	52	46	52	150	200	
Average value of grants	1.3	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	2.6	
Average age of recipients	32	44	48	53	48	40	
Gender of recipients	(M)	21	11	8	8	27	48
	(F)	17	5	4	4	13	30
International recipients	a)	3	6	1	1	8	11
	b)	3	1	0	1	2	5
	c)	10	0	0	0	0	10
	Total	16	7	1	2	10	26
Percentage of proposals receiving grants (%)	8.0	8.6	10.0	7.5	8.6	8.3	

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

### *Category A Grants Committee*

As in other years, this year's call for applications elicited a heavy response. The committee received 473 applications for individual-research grants, and although relatively few were selected, this program is the focus of considerably high expectations due to the high number of applications received. A relatively high number of the applications (196) were from outside Japan or from citizens of other countries. The average age of all applicants was 32.3 years and male applicants outnumbered females 6 to 4.

The selection committee convened on July 26 and conducted its impartial deliberations, engaging in lively discussions that continued well past the scheduled time to end. The committee took pains to thoroughly discuss every detail on which confusion could possibly arise, in order to ensure that the appropriate selections would be made in the end. After many long hours of discussions among the eight committee members, 38 applications were selected to receive this year's individual-research grants. The selections were made in a manner that will enable the Foundation to assist a somewhat higher number of individuals than in most other years. To some extent, this was accomplished by scaling down the amounts of individual grants, but the fact is that fairly modest amounts were requested in the first place, since the applicants exercised restraint in stating their financial requirements. It must be added, however, that the selections were not based on the aim of approving grants requiring less funding but on the actual contents of the proposals themselves. The average amount requested was ¥1.72 million, almost exactly the same as last year's average of ¥1.73 million.

The great majority of the subjects addressed by the proposals selected are international in scope. More specifically, they are primarily concerned with Asia, covering a broad range of domains that includes Turkey, India, Nepal, Tibet, China, Japan, the Korean Peninsula, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia. In addition, most of the projects selected are concerned with two or more nations or cultures, and some of them, such as those undertaken by Kazuhiro Arai and Cemil Aydin, are specifically concerned with the highly interesting area of networks that transcend national borders. A number of the proposals considered during the selection process were very difficult to assess, and some surprising research methods were proposed. The soundness and the importance of Izumi Hoshi's proposal to compile a Tibetan-Japanese dictionary, for example, attracted interest, but committee members felt it was necessary to ascertain whether past research had laid the necessary groundwork for the project. To cite another example, committee members were struck by the great expenditure of energy required for Jirobe Yoshida's proposed project, which entails mass interviews with as many as 600 people. In these instances, thanks to the efforts of the program officers, the committee was able to contact the applicants directly, obtain the necessary information, and determine that these proposals are indeed worthy of being awarded grants. Other studies selected, such as Tomomi Shibuya's research on sexuality, Ayako Iwatani's study on the aspirations of nomadic people, and Shuji Yamada's proposed effort to measure the natural environment using geomorphic criteria, are considered both highly unusual and thoroughly innovative. All the proposals selected to receive grants, however, have at least one thing in common: each is expected to contribute to progress and inspire further research in the scholarly field with which it is concerned.



During the selection process, committee members frequently expressed a variety of concerns related to future grants. Some bemoaned the fact that few individual-research efforts are sufficiently dynamic to develop into broader-scale projects in the future. Others noted the difficulty of making forays into the realm of the environment, as well as the fact that it is difficult for people working in the physical sciences to submit proposals commensurate with the theme of "Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values." Still others expressed regret over the lack of studies concerned with literature or Asia's history, and some expressed a desire for projects devoted to compiling databases for general use in specific fields of study. At the same time, all the committee members agreed on the importance of upholding and giving greater emphasis to the special nature of the Toyota Foundation's grant program—the determination to focus on projects that differ from those that receive funding from the Japanese government. If not for this determination, the Foundation would be supporting only mainstream scholarly pursuits and would forfeit the significance of its role as a private foundation.

Among the developments noted over the course of this year's selection process is an increase in the number of graduate students who are in their thirties and forties. In the main, these are people who did not immediately take up postgraduate studies upon graduating from college or university but who decided to devote their time to research after accumulating experience in the working world. Where these individuals are concerned, more importance should perhaps be attached to the potential benefits of their wide-ranging interests than to a meticulous appraisal of their respective academic positions.

TAKEO FUNABIKI

#### *Category B Research Grants Committee 1*

In quantitative terms, the 187 grant applications received by Committee 1, dealing with the subtheme "mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures," represented a response very similar to last year's, when 185 applications were received. The five committee members selected 16 projects (compared with 13 last year) to receive grant assistance. The prevailing view among the committee members is that this year's program yielded fewer proposals suitable for Toyota Foundation grants than was the case last year. This led to a lack of consensus in the voting and therefore a wider range of votes cast, resulting in more grants being awarded overall; the respective amounts approved were generally lower than in the past, however.

Another notable feature of this year's program is the comparatively lower ages of the applicants: Increasingly, the researchers involved are people in their late thirties and early forties. The significance of this cannot necessarily be ascertained from this year's selections, but it may reflect the rejuvenation of the selection committee as a result of last year's committee appointments. As was the case last year, this year's selections primarily consist of proposals considered unsuitable for Ministry of Education Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research, which have been a source of extensive funding in recent years. The committee's deliberations were guided by a determination to select projects that are consistent with the Toyota Foundation's overall goals, and this is reflected in the selections made. Applicants from private and regional universities, which receive relatively few Grants-in-Aid, together with non-Japanese applicants, account for the majority of the selections. To the extent that the effort to prevent Toyota Foundation grants from overlapping with Ministry of Education funding continues, the tend-

ency to focus on proposals from these sources can be expected to continue in the future as well.

Among the various research topics submitted for consideration, at least two major groups can be identified. The first group comprises the large number of historical research projects focusing on East Asia or Southeast Asia as a whole, beyond the specific concerns of any individual nation. This includes Lie Geeing's research into cultural interaction as represented in modern travelogues in China, Korea, and Japan; Shen Guo Ming's study of documents from the Toyoso group of trading companies in Shanghai; Mariko Yamagata's archeological research on the ancient kingdom of Champa (Linyi), which was purportedly located in what is now Vietnam; Kazue Inoue's study of the history of feminist exchange activities in Japan and Korea in the modern era; Hideo Izumida's architectural history research project concerning the creation of Chinese settlements along the coast of the South China Sea; Peter Stanley's attempt to produce a history of World War II fighting in New Guinea written from Japanese, Australian, and New Guinean perspectives; and U Tun Aung Chain's study of the history of interaction between Myanmar (Burma) and Thailand in the sixteenth century. As can be seen from the examples mentioned, the tendency to focus on regional perspectives is a notable trend, one that is being pursued in tandem with efforts to examine history by superimposing contrasting contexts upon one another.

The second identifiable group of research topics comprises those that address contemporary social issues. Among the projects in this group are Hiroshi Yamashita's effort to probe the limits and possibilities of the achievement of international understanding through movies, Nobuo Aoki's study of conservation of the historical environment in the city of Chengdu in China, Megumi Yuki's investigation of educational support and reform in connection with the diversifying paths being taken by Brazilian children living in Japan, Yuko Adachi's study of support for foreign members of Japanese communities, and Andrew Dawson's ethnological research into the potential revival of a multicultural society in Bosnia.

Regrettably, not a single private researcher was selected to receive a grant. Contrary to the general character of Toyota Foundation grants, all of the applicants selected to receive this year's grants are researchers affiliated with a university or another such institution. This suggests the need for improvements to ensure that information about the program is disseminated more extensively.

Finally, in the interest of ensuring that grants are awarded to the greatest possible number of research projects, the committee was compelled to do everything possible to limit the respective amounts awarded to the projects selected. In spite of this, we are confident that invaluable grant assistance has been awarded this fiscal year, and we regret that grants could not be awarded to many otherwise worthy proposals.

*TAKESHI HAMASHITA*

#### *Category B Grants Committee 2*

Once again the designated subtheme for applications considered by this committee was "proposals for a new social system—building a civil society." A total of 120 applications were received for the present fiscal year, compared with last year's total of 113. An overview of the research topics indicates a pronounced trend toward studies of a more practical nature and, to some extent, a lack of vigorous creativity on matters of social concern.

Of all the proposals submitted, 19 were concerned with human welfare in terms of their research topics or contents and 12 were concerned with private nonprofit organizations. Nine proposals were devoted to women's issues or gender issues, seven to human rights, four to new international relationships, three to democratization or democratic systems, and two to local autonomy or the decentralization of governmental authority. While these figures are all highly consistent with those for previous years, the 13 proposals concerned with the community or the family represents a sharp drop from previous such figures. The broad range of issues addressed by the 51 remaining applications represent a notable trend toward the diversification of research topics.

From mid-June to mid-July the committee members carried out individual evaluations of the proposals submitted. The entire committee convened in late July to determine its selections. At the committee meetings, each member in turn presented the proposals that he or she regarded as especially worthy, and the committee as a whole discussed the various applications in earnest, conscientious deliberations lasting for many hours. Over the course of the selection process, it became apparent that, within the overall task of reforming state systems on a global scale, relatively little attention has been devoted to the concerns of civil society, and few of the proposed projects were designed to influence government policies in this area. Furthermore, amid the prevailing trend toward linking most issues to the topics of democratization and civil society in Asia at large, insufficient attention has been paid to Japanese society itself and the issues it presents. With regard to the proposals received from overseas, the committee members also expressed the view that some means must be found to raise both the volume and the quality of applications, including greater efforts to publicize the program.

In the interest of further progress in the area of civil society, which has matured considerably in recent years, the committee held detailed deliberations and discussions of the applications submitted, focusing on the research proposals that reflect an enthusiastic determination to address areas in which government funding is not available or that deal with contemporary issues or future challenges that need to be resolved through independent efforts by civil society itself. As a result of these deliberations, the committee ultimately selected 12 proposals to receive grants amounting to ¥46 million.

This year's selections can be broadly divided into two categories. The first includes projects related to the promotion of newly initiated enterprises or regional autonomy in connection with nonprofit organizations, which have recently attracted a great deal of attention in Japan. The second is made up of projects concerned with assistance to or protection for underprivileged groups within society, including the elderly, women, and children. In both categories, although the methods and approaches employed vary from one project to the next, a common goal can be seen underlying each proposal: individual or regional autonomy. For today's society, which has been undergoing a paradigm shift in recent years, we fully expect the findings of these research efforts to serve as an invaluable source of new ideas and directions.

For the future, with the emergence of efforts to construct a civil society for the twenty-first century, we have high hopes of receiving bold and challenging proposals leading toward the creating of a new form of autonomous civil society operating in partnership with the state.

*JUN NISHIKAWA*

*Category B Grants Committee 3*

The committee, composed of four members in addition to myself, considered applications submitted in relation to subtheme 3, “the global environment and the potential for human survival,” and subtheme 4, “science and technology in the age of civil society.” Eight proposals were selected under subtheme 3 to receive ¥31.1 million in grants and four were selected under subtheme 4 for ¥20.9 million. Together, twelve proposals were approved for grants totaling ¥52 million.

The overall applicant response was lighter than for last year’s program: 122 applications were submitted under subtheme 3 (compared with 132 for the previous fiscal year), while 38 were submitted under subtheme 4 (46), for a grand total of 160 (178). Non-Japanese applicants, however, who submitted 35 of the proposals received, were more numerous than in the previous year’s program (32). The ratio between the numbers of applications for subthemes 3 and 4 has remained almost unchanged since 1994, when these subthemes were first adopted.

The selections themselves were hammered out in intensive discussions at a committee meeting held on July 13, prior to which the members had spent approximately one month evaluating the applications. For the meeting, each member submitted eight recommendations for consideration by the committee as a whole. The amount required to provide funding for all the proposals recommended would have been more than triple the projected total for the grants to be awarded, so detailed deliberations were held on the relative merits of the contents of individual projects recommended and on the appropriateness of the amounts being proposed.

In the discussions of funding, in particular, special emphasis was placed on the significance of private grant assistance as distinct from government-sponsored grants for academic research and the like. Accordingly, the committee deliberately turned its attention away from proposals, however important the subject, for which national or local governmental support was regarded as the most appropriate source of funding, as well as those addressing areas to which considerable amounts of public funding have been devoted in the past. For a number of proposals that the committee wanted to select, it was felt that partial funding could be obtained from other sources. In order to ensure that the grants awarded would cover only most essential portions of the project’s needs, smaller grants than had been requested were offered to the applicants in these cases. Through the program officers these applicants were informed of their eligibility for smaller grants, and all of them accepted.

The funding of research activities that have societal repercussions represents a form of public investment, which is consistent with the nature of private grants. At the same time, however, we also respond to the ambition and the enthusiasm of researchers who are attempting to explore the unknown, and we consider it appropriate to support those sorts of efforts as well. Over the course of the committee’s deliberations, committee members were occasionally divided over which of these two approaches should take precedence. A consideration of the selections that were ultimately made after our intensive discussions, however, reveals an outcome that reflects both sides of the question. In approving funding for Sadaharu Morinaka’s study of birdwing butterflies, for example, the committee was strongly motivated by a desire to encourage the researcher’s passion for his subject, but it must also be noted that the project presents an opportunity to support the preservation of tropical rain forests. Similarly, Su Yunshan’s research on the Japanese crested ibis is not merely devoted to protecting an endangered species; its primary aim is to determine the extent to which the species’ natural habitat

## Report for Fiscal 1999 ㊦

can be preserved in harmony with improvements in the standard of living of the farmers inhabiting the same land. Some of the projects selected, such as Masako Miyagi's study of the Incident Reports Analyzing System and Masazumi Harada's Minamata project, as well as Momoko Chiba's study of environmental problems in the Aral Sea, are very obviously in the public interest, and here the necessity for private support, rather than government-sponsored assistance, is clearly evident.

With regard to overall trends in the proposals submitted, all the members of the selection committee share the impression that this year's applications yielded fewer attractive proposals than was the case a year ago. The predominance of professional researchers among the applicants and the absence of non-governmental organization personnel is disappointing, as is the scarcity of proposals taking a grassroots approach or closely integrated with conditions at the proposed research location. There were too many proposals of the sort already amply supported by government funding for academic research and too few proposals sufficiently adventurous to be truly consistent with the Toyota Foundation's goals. Even harsher criticism was heard as well, with some in the committee complaining that applicants are lacking in originality and are relying for information and inspiration on television, newspapers, and other mass media channels.

Because the applications considered by this committee tend to deal with topics strongly linked to the natural sciences, the applicants are apt to accumulate multiple sources of funding, including government grants, and they often tend to misinterpret foundation-sponsored grants as having the same purposes as government funding. In the future, the significance of private grants, as distinct from other sources of funding, must be more clearly explained, and appropriate means must be found to get this message across in the foundation's efforts to solicit grant proposals.

*TOMIO TADA*

## 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	99-A-026  (Japan)	A Medical Anthropological Study on the Effects of Education on Health-Seeking Behavior During Pregnancy, Delivery, and the Postpartum Period Among Nepalese Women  Akiko Matsuyama, Ph.D. Candidate, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health
2	99-A-031  (South Korea)	Literacy and Gender in Colonial Korea: With a Focus on Girls' School Attendance in Primary Education in the 1920s and 1930s  Kim Puja, Ph.D. Candidate, Ochanomizu University
3	99-A-035  (Japan)	A Study of Ritual Manuals of Buddhist Tantrism in India: Consecration Ceremonies for Buddhist Images  Ryugen Tanemura, Graduate Student, University of Oxford
4	99-A-037  (Japan)	A Medical Anthropological Study of the Risk of HIV Infection Among Women Factory Workers in Northern Thailand  Ryoko Michinobu, Ph.D. Candidate, Ochanomizu University
5	99-A-044  (Japan)	An Intellectual History of Twentieth-Century Thailand: An Analysis of the Discourses of Buddhadasa Bhikkhu  Tomomi Ito, Ph.D. Candidate, Australian National University
6	99-A-045  (Japan)	Reexamining the Nanjing Massacre: Internationalization of Memory and History  Takashi Yoshida, Ph.D. Candidate, Columbia University
7	99-A-072  (Japan)	Buddhist Associations in Ancient Korea: A Comparative Study of <i>Sunchishik</i> and <i>Hyangdo</i> in Samguk-Period Korea and <i>Chishiki</i> in Nara-Period Japan  Kunihiko Doi, Ph.D. Candidate, Rikkyo University
8	99-A-073  (Japan)	The Power Conflict in the Turkish Revolution: The Relationship between Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Kazim Karabekir (1918-26)  Yumiko Kihara, Graduate Student, Ankara University
9	99-A-079  (Japan)	The Semantic Aspects of Onomatopoeia: Focusing on Japanese Psychomimes  Rie Hasada, Graduate Student, Australian National University

## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
10	99-A-130  (Japan) Kazuhiro Arai, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	<i>2,000,000</i>
11	99-A-186  (Japan) Izumi Hoshi, Research Assistant, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	<i>1,400,000</i>
12	99-A-203  (Nepal) Girija Shresta, Researcher, Asian Institute of Technology	<i>1,200,000</i>
13	99-A-256  (Japan) Hibi Watanabe, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	<i>1,100,000</i>
14	99-A-305  (Japan) Asao Naito, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	<i>900,000</i>
15	99-A-314  (Japan) Mari Kawakami, Ph.D. Candidate, Waseda University	<i>1,200,000</i>
16	99-A-359  (Japan) Yosei Oikawa, Researcher, Kyoto University	<i>1,200,000</i>
17	99-A-360  (Japan) Ryuta Itagaki, Graduate Student, Seoul National University	<i>1,000,000</i>
18	99-A-373  (Japan) Ayako Iwatani, Graduate Student, Kyoto University	<i>1,500,000</i>
19	99-A-395  (Japan) Yoshio Mori, Ph.D. Candidate, Osaka University	<i>800,000</i>

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
20	99-A-410  (Turkey)	Transnational Links Among Japanese and Muslim Asianists (1905–45)  Cemil Aydin, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University	850,000
21	99-A-421  (China)	Internal Migration, Private Business, and Ethnic Relations: A Case Study of Ethnic Han Businesses in Tibet  Hu Xiaojiang, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University	1,600,000
22	99-A-432  (Taiwan)	The Legal Strategy of the Japanese Colonial Empire: A Study of <i>Kyotsubo</i> , Japan's Quasi-Private International Law  Liu Hsiaju, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,650,000
23	99-A-463  (Japan)	National Integration Without Cultural Assimilation: The Concept of Leadership and Its Influence on the Establishment of Authoritarian Rule in Sabah, Malaysia  Hiroyuki Yamamoto, Lecturer, Universiti Malaysia Sabah	2,000,000

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

24	99-A-209  (Japan)	The Present State of Social Security Policy for Senior Citizens in the People's Republic of China  Jirobe Yoshida, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,900,000
25	99-A-211  (Japan)	The Meiji Constitution and the Management of the Japanese State, with Focus on the Constitutional Thinking of the "Japanism School" Under the Wartime System and Its Historical Significance  Akihiro Kawaguchi, Graduate Student, Gakushuin University	1,000,000
26	99-A-241  (Japan)	Control and Regulation of Sexuality Among Youths, with Particular Focus on School Enrollees in Urban Areas from the Late Meiji to the Early Showa Period  Tomomi Shibuya, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,100,000
27	99-A-250  (Japan)	Establishment of an Informant-Based Simple Screening Method for Dementia as Part of a Health Survey of the Elderly in Nakayama, Ehime Prefecture  Naruhiko Maki, Graduate Student, Ehime University	1,200,000
28	99-A-324  (Japan)	Perspectives on Agricultural Cooperatives in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis of Japanese and Other Immigrant Cooperatives  Noriko Tanaka, Researcher, Rakuno Gakuen University	1,400,000



## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
29	99-A-358  (China)	<i>1,500,000</i>
	A Study of the Adaptive Behavior of People with Dementia in Group Living Settings: An Examination of the Environment Found in Homes, Care Facilities, and Communities  Yan Shuang, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	
30	99-A-365  (Japan)	<i>1,400,000</i>
	An Ethnographic Study on the Internationalization Process of a Local Community in Japan: A 10-Year Record of an Area with a High Concentration of Returnees from China  Itaru Kaji, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	
31	99-A-445  (Japan)	<i>1,000,000</i>
	Life Histories of Female Returnees from China: Their Identity Strategies Under Historical Changes  Tomoko Tokitsu, Ph.D. Candidate, Waseda University	
32	99-A-449  (Japan)	<i>1,100,000</i>
	Population Policy Under the Palestinian National Authority: A Sociological Approach to Population Issues Based on Gender Analysis of Palestinian Society  Shiho Toma, Graduate Student, University of London	

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

33	99-A-007  (Japan)	<i>1,100,000</i>
	An Ecological Anthropological Study of Traditional Cultivation on the Great Papuan Plateau, Papua New Guinea, with Analysis of the Sustainability of and Changes Brought by Cultivation Methods  Shingo Odani, Ph.D. Candidate, Chiba University	
34	99-A-070  (Japan)	<i>1,300,000</i>
	Flood Damage to Rice Cultivation in the Song Hong Delta, Vietnam: Establishing Countermeasures Suited to Local Conditions  Akihiko Kotera, Graduate Student, Kyoto University	
35	99-A-265  (Japan)	<i>1,000,000</i>
	Evaluation of the Geomorphic Naturalness of Mountains  Shuji Yamada, Research Assistant, Tokyo Metropolitan University	
36	99-A-271  (Japan)	<i>1,000,000</i>
	Research on the Current State of Renovation Work on Traditional Residences in Central Kyoto  Mitsumasa Komoto, Graduate Student, Tokyo Metropolitan University	
37	99-A-283  (Japan)	<i>2,000,000</i>
	The Formation of a Chimpanzee Colony as a "Living Exhibit" at the Hayashibara Museum of Natural Sciences  Naruki Morimura, Researcher, Hayashibara Museum of Natural Sciences	
38	99-A-458  (Japan)	<i>1,600,000</i>
	Developing Community Businesses Around Organic Farming and Eco-Tourism in Okinawa and the Surrounding Islands  Shigeru Yanaka, Graduate Student, Kwansai Gakuin University	

## Research Grants (Category A)

- 1 *A Medical Anthropological Study on the Effects of Education on Health-Seeking Behavior During Pregnancy, Delivery, and the Postpartum Period Among Nepalese Women*

Akiko Matsuyama

The death rate among pregnant women in Nepal is extremely high, even compared with other developing countries. Although this problem has been seen as related to such factors as inadequate public health and medical care facilities, a shortage of human resources, and lack of adequate transportation, and although development programs have been implemented accordingly, there is growing awareness that Nepalese culture and indigenous attitudes to health and sickness may hold an important key to the improvement of women's health. Unfortunately, these cultural aspects have not been the subject of systematic study by public health researchers.

The purpose of this project is to conduct a medical anthropological study on the role of education in behavior patterns and the factors that determine those patterns during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period, with particular emphasis on the social and cultural environment in which Nepalese peasant women live.

- 2 *Literacy and Gender in Colonial Korea: With a Focus on Girls' School Attendance in Primary Education in the 1920s and 1930s*

Kim Puja

The results of a census conducted in 1930 indicated that 92% of Korean women were illiterate (compared to 63.9% for males). There was no significant change in the literacy rate of Korean women until the end of the colonial period.

This study will attempt to identify the causes of illiteracy among Korean women by examining their access to primary education—the means by which literacy is attained—during the colonial period of the 1920s and 1930s. Specifically, the analysis will focus first on three interrelated factors: ethnicity, as a determinant of access to education under the colonial edu-

cation system; class, in terms of the relationship between school fees and the colonial economic structure; and gender, in terms of attitudes to education for girls. Changes in these three areas as a result of a transformed industrial structure will also be examined. Second, the response of Korean women to these factors will be studied. And third, the study will examine how the lives and status of women were affected by their newly attained literacy.

- 3 *A Study of Ritual Manuals of Buddhist Tantrism in India: Consecration Ceremonies for Buddhist Images*

Ryugen Tanemura

The purpose of this study is to use documentary sources to clarify aspects of Buddhist ritual, principally consecration rites for Buddhist images, during Buddhism's last phase on the Indian subcontinent, with particular emphasis on highly ritualistic Buddhist Tantrism. The study will focus primarily on the *Kriyasamgrahapanjika* written by Kuladatta, a Tantric priest thought to have been active in Nepal in the mid-eleventh century. The applicant will collect as many Sanskrit manuscripts of the *Kriyasamgrahapanjika* and related texts as possible. These materials will be used as the basis for a critical edition of the text and an annotated translation into English. The author will explore the significance of consecration ceremonies during the last phase of Buddhism in India and what they mean for the status of Buddhism in that period.

- 4 *A Medical Anthropological Study of the Risk of HIV Infection Among Women Factory Workers in Northern Thailand*

Ryoko Michinobu

This study will focus on the risk of HIV infection among women working on the Northern Region Industrial Estate in Thailand's Lamphun Province. The risk factors will be studied in relation to the social situation, including industrialization, modernization, migrant work patterns among rural youth, and the increasingly serious AIDS epidemic. Many of the women factory workers have few inhibitions about premarital sexual activity and co-habitation. This is at variance with the traditional sexual norm that places a high value on the virginity of unmarried women. At the same time, the factory women hesi-

tate to take the initiative in preventing HIV infection during sexual intercourse with their partners. A comprehensive analysis will be carried out to clarify the reasons why rural women opt for migrant work, the processes whereby their attitudes to sex change during their time at the industrial estate, and the social and cultural factors that make it difficult for women to protect themselves against sexually transmitted diseases.

**5 *An Intellectual History of Twentieth-Century Thailand: An Analysis of the Discourses of Buddhadasa Bhikkhu***

**Tomomi Ito**

Buddhadasa Bhikkhu was this century's greatest scholar-priest in the Buddhist nation of Thailand. The purpose of this study is to develop an intellectual history of modern Thailand, centering on Buddhism, by examining Buddhadasa's discourses on various streams of modern thought. Buddhism is the spiritual foundation of the Thai people, and issues relating to modern Thai society and thought cannot be understood without reference to it. In addition to his efforts to deepen understanding of religious matters, Buddhadasa Bhikkhu spoke out actively on philosophical issues relating to modern society. Through this role, he gained the support of intellectuals in many fields. This study will take the form of an empirical survey and analysis, based primarily on Buddhadasa Bhikkhu's intellectual dialogues on issues that have confronted twentieth-century society, including Western thought and science, mutual understanding between religions, Marxism, and gender issues.

**6 *Reexamining the Nanjing Massacre: Internationalization of Memory and History***

**Takashi Yoshida**

The Nanjing Massacre, an atrocity committed by Japanese forces over 60 years ago, has become the focus of a heated and extremely politicized debate across national boundaries. The proliferation of simplistic theories about the national characteristics of Japanese, Chinese, and Americans is increasingly making the incident the focus of distrust and conflict among the peoples of these three nations.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the rela-

tionship between recollection and history since the massacre. For the purpose of this study, the period since Nanjing will be divided into four phases: the Asia-Pacific war (1931-45), the cold war (1945-71), the proliferation of massacre histories (1972-89), and the internationalization of the incident (1989-present).

**7 *Buddhist Associations in Ancient Korea: A Comparative Study of Sunchishik and Hyangdo in Samguk-Period Korea and Chishiki in Nara-Period Japan***

**Kunihiko Doi**

In ancient Japan, *Chishiki* was a private religious group that undertook various religious and social projects at the instigation of Buddhist priests. The *Sunchishik* and *Hyangdo* organizations of ancient Korea appear to have engaged in similar activities. Studies of private religious groups should therefore take both Japan and Korea into consideration. There are important issues that such studies raise concerning the relationship between the ancient nation state, Buddhism, and the general populace.

This study has three aims. First, basic research will be undertaken concerning the *Sunchishik* and *Hyangdo*. This is a new area of research, since these groups have not attracted much attention in the past. Second, the history of the *Hyangdo*, which survived into more recent times as inheritors of the *Sunchishik* tradition, will be reassessed. Third, photographic records of inscriptions and other artifacts relating to the *Sunchishik* and *Hyangdo* will be collated and stored on CD-ROMs to facilitate future access.

**8 *The Power Conflict in the Turkish Revolution: The Relationship between Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Kazim Karabekir (1918-26)***

**Yumiko Kihara**

The true nature of the Turkish Revolution has remained a subject of debate through to the present day, and it is still an issue of crucial importance to the establishment of a Turkish national identity.

This study will focus on the enmity between Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Kazim Karabekir, with particular emphasis on their differing views of the role of revolution. The conflict between these two men symbolized the power struggle that occurred during

the revolutionary period. An analysis of this power struggle should provide vital clues concerning the nature of the revolution. Many documents from that period remain classified. However, the applicant has fortunately been given the opportunity to use primary sources, including a vast quantity of published and unpublished work by Kazim Karabekir and materials held in private collections. These resources will be fully utilized in taking the first steps toward an interpretation of the Turkish Revolution that goes beyond the official view of history.

**9 *The Semantic Aspects of Onomatopoeia: Focusing on Japanese Psychomimes***

**Rie Hasada**

A proper understanding of the meanings of onomatopoeic and mimetic words is essential for nonnative speakers of Japanese. Mimetic expressions conveying emotions, such as *ba*, *gyo*, *harahara*, and *sowasowa*, have no exact equivalents in other languages. Semantic research in this area is crucial to an understanding of the Japanese language and people.

One aim of this study is to clarify the semantic content of selected psychomimes using a semantic "metalanguage" consisting only of the vocabulary and grammar found in all languages, in order to provide a clear analysis of the meanings. This is something that cannot be achieved with any existing dictionary or textbook. Another aim is to consider the cultural milieu in which Japanese people use onomatopoeic and mimetic words.

**10 *The Arab Network in the Indian Ocean During the First Half of the Twentieth Century: Communities Across the Borders of Territorial States***

**Kazuhiro Arai**

The purpose of this project is to study the role played by the Arab trade and migratory network in the Indian Ocean during the first half of the twentieth century. There is evidence of Arab migration into the Indian Ocean dating back to the earliest stages of Islam. However, large-scale migration began in the eighteenth century. The level of migration was especially high after the mid-nineteenth century and reached its peak in the first half of the twentieth century.

The research will focus primarily on Southeast

Asia, which is a region of particular importance to Arab migrants. Aspects studied will include relationships of interdependence between Arab migrant communities and their countries of origin, and between Arab diaspora communities and the European colonies that functioned as territorial states.

**11 *The Compilation of a Modern Tibetan-Japanese Dictionary and a Study of Database Construction for Dictionary-Making***

**Izumi Hoshi**

Now that it has become relatively easy to enter Tibet, there has been a rapid increase in the number of Japanese wishing to learn Tibetan so that they can enjoy a more direct experience of the Tibetan people and culture. A modern Tibetan-Japanese dictionary would be an important tool in gaining a deeper understanding of the region, and the lack of such a dictionary remains an obstacle to many learners of the Tibetan language.

The purpose of this project is to create a highly innovative dictionary that will help Japanese wishing to learn about the people and culture of Tibet to understand and speak the Tibetan language. Knowledge gained through the compilation of the dictionary will be used as the basis for research into the development of dictionary compilation databases, and the results of this work will also be published.

**12 *Cross-Cultural Study on Changing Gender Relations and Housing Design in Asia***

**Girija Shresta**

The status of women varies in different communities. This is reflected in differences in the spaces used by women. Except where there are differences resulting from other technical factors, the design of a house is, from the viewpoint of women, a variable that is determined by the situation and status of the women in that house. Both the status of women and the design of houses have changed over time.

The purpose of this project is to clarify the changes that have occurred, to ascertain whether or not this phenomenon is creating a gender gap, and to consider the relationship between the status of women and housing design through a comparison of the matriline-

eal society of Thailand and the patrilineal society of Nepal.

**13 Examinations of Ethnic Culture, School Education, and Civil Society Under the De-Sovietization Processes: A Case Study and Theoretical Models of the Selenga District, Buryat Republic, Russian Federation**

Hibi Watanabe

The main purpose of this research is to examine how ethnic groups and ethnic cultures have changed or survived amid the wide-ranging social modifications that have occurred since the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991. Particular emphasis will be placed on school education and cultural policies. Educational institutions, mainly schools, ranked alongside *kolkhozes* (collective farms) and *sovkhazes* (state farms) as vital social institutions in the Russian provinces. They have also been focal points for the upsurge of so-called "ethnic education" since the advent of *perestroika*. This research will focus specifically on the Buryat Republic in south-central Siberia. A particular focus will be on the Selenga district, where the applicant has previously conducted fieldwork. The research will clarify the role that school education has played in the production and reproduction of an ethnic consciousness. The wider purpose of this study is to ascertain the realities of democratization.

**14 A Study of Social Relationships in Bullying**

Asao Naito

This is a continuing research project begun in fiscal 1996. Its purpose is to examine bullying and the social relationships exposed by it in order to ascertain the conditions under which this behavior can be discouraged and a bullying-free environment established. The realities and social order of those involved in bullying will be explored through in-depth fieldwork. A model will be developed showing the mechanisms whereby the realities and principles of social-order formation combine to generate bullying.

Theoretical results obtained from work carried out to date will be used to clarify the nature of the social climate in which bullying occurs. The study will focus in particular on those responsible for bullying. A loop

model of the nature and formation of such climates will be developed in order to identify the general conditions needed to prevent their spread.

**15 Adoption of Japanese Art in the West: The Japanese Art Collection of Vincenzo Ragusa and His Scuola Officina Industriale**

Mari Kawakami

Vincenzo Ragusa was an *oyatoi gaikokujin*, one of a number of foreigners invited to Japan by the Meiji government to offer expertise in various fields. He taught sculpture at an art school, the Koku Bijutsu Gakko, and was also a keen collector of Japanese art. Unlike other collectors, he had a practical reason for his interest in Japanese art. He believed that it could help revive Italian art, which was then in a state of decline, and that the techniques used in Japan could contribute to the growth of industries back home. He eventually realized his dream by founding a school, the Scuola Officina Industriale, in his native city of Palermo. He also contributed to education at the school by displaying his collection.

The purpose of this project is to study the acceptance of Japanese art in the West by examining documentary evidence relating to the activities of Ragusa's school and the attached museum of Japanese art, about which little is known at present.

**16 Eco-Folklore Emerging from Deforestation and Tree-Gardening in Indonesia**

Yosei Oikawa

Indonesia has experienced rapid environmental change since the nineteenth century because of commercial logging, large-scale agricultural land development, the development of pioneer settlements, and other factors. Local people have gained increased knowledge of ecology and the environment as a result of this process. They have responded to the changes, especially deforestation, by developing "tree gardens."

The purpose of this research is to explore the potential for the sustainable use of ecological resources in the Indonesian uplands by gathering, analyzing, and integrating folk knowledge of ecology and the environment, with particular emphasis on the use of deforested land and tree gardens. Field surveys will be conducted in central Java, where tree gardens have

emerged in the wake of deforestation, and in central Sumatra and southern Kalimantan, where deforestation is now occurring.

**17 *The Social History of Literacy in Rural Korea: A Case Study of the Sangju District***

**Ryūta Itagaki**

Throughout the Choson period in Korea documents written in classical Chinese were the principal medium for the establishment of political systems and development of social relationships. However, the social importance of Chinese literacy has declined rapidly during the complex historical processes of the past century, including Korea's emergence as a modern state in the late nineteenth century and the subsequent period of Japanese colonial rule. There was also a change in the status of those literate in Chinese, including the gentry and village officials, in village communities.

The purpose of this research is to clarify specific aspects of changes in the social function of Chinese documents and literacy from the late Chosun period down to the present day. The study will consist of a documentary survey and local interviews, primarily in the Sangju district of Kyongsang Pukdo Province.

**18 *The Religious Conversion and Aspirations of the Nomadic Vaghiri of South India***

**Ayako Iwatani**

The traditional image of Gypsies in the West has changed since the 1960s due to their conversion to Pentecostal Christianity and the expansion of overseas missionary work. There is now a growing awareness of a "Gypsy community." At the same time, disparities between groups and individuals with different social structures and historical backgrounds have become more pronounced, leading to a process of regrouping.

This research will focus on the problems encountered by the Gypsy Evangelical Church in its efforts to bring about the internalization of beliefs among the nomadic Vaghiri people of southern India and the conflict of that process with the Vaghiri's expression of their aspirations. The ways in which people position themselves in a changing social environment and interpret encounters with people with different value systems will be studied through the issue of religious conversion.

**19 *The Annexation of the Ryukyus and the Birth of "Japanese Okinawa": Historical Research on the Role of Self-Determination in Nation-Formation in Modern Japan***

**Yoshio Mori**

This research will involve the collection and comprehensive reexamination of Okinawan, Chinese, and Japanese historical sources concerning the process whereby the Kingdom of the Ryukyus was annexed as Okinawa Prefecture in the context of Japan's emergence as a modern state. Particular emphasis will be placed on Sino-Japanese diplomatic negotiations about the status of the Ryukyu Islands and the Ryukyuan reaction to these negotiations.

This work will show that the decision of the Ryukyuan community to join Japan played an important role in the process leading to annexation. A new historical viewpoint focusing on the birth of a "Japanese Okinawa" will be used to establish coordinates for a review of Japan's evolution into a modern state from the perspective of self-determination on the part of the constituent peoples. The process of state formation through self-determination by communities rather than integration from above will be explored through historical sources.

**20 *Transnational Links Among Japanese and Muslim Asianists (1905-45)***

**Cemil Aydin**

The aim of this project is to examine the transnational relationship between Japan and Islamic countries from the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War to the end of World War II. There have been a number of studies on Muslim responses to Japan's victory over Russia in 1905. However, there has been no systematic examination of interest in the Muslim world among Asianists in Japan, the bonds between Japanese and Muslim nationalists based on shared Asianist sentiments, or the intellectual aspects of these global links.

The intellectual climate in Asia that sustained this mutual interest between two culturally distant regions of Asia will be investigated through a textual analysis of Japanese writings on the Muslim world and Muslim nationalist writings on Japan. The historical significance of global linkages between Japan and the Islamic world will be explored in the context of such

issues as the impact of the theory of the West in decline, contradictions between the Westernization process and anticolonial movements, and the influence of intellectual globalization.

**21 Internal Migration, Private Business, and Ethnic Relations: A Case Study of Ethnic Han Businesses in Tibet**

Hu Xiaojiang

One manifestation of the population drift that has occurred in China since the start of the economic reform process in 1978 has been the migration of large numbers of Han Chinese into the Tibetan Autonomous Region, where many of the migrants now operate small private businesses. Han migration to Tibet has become a sensitive political issue in international forums, despite the fact that there has been no comprehensive research on the subject.

This project will involve detailed interviews with 50 representatives of small Han-owned businesses in Tibetan cities. These microlevel ethnographic observations will clarify basic facts concerning the situation of Han migrants in Tibet, their relationships with native people, the impact of their business activities on the Tibetan economy, their behavior toward other ethnic groups, and the consequences of their behavior in the context of ethnic tensions in Tibet.

**22 The Legal Strategy of the Japanese Colonial Empire: A Study of Kyotsuho, Japan's Quasi-Private International Law**

Liu Hsiaju

The purpose of this research is to elucidate the history of *Kyotsuho*, Japan's quasi-private international law in the prewar era. This work will provide two insights that will distinguish it from previous studies of Japanese colonialism. The first is that Japanese colonial policy did not emphasize assimilation but rather was inherently dualistic. The second is that this dualism and the erasure from memory resulting from its rejection have contributed to the development of Japan's postwar relationship with Asia and to the creation of Japan's identity as an ethnically homogenous nation. This quasi-private international law will be reexamined in the light of Japan's history as an empire and a democratic state in order to reinterpret the contemporary significance of the myth of homogene-

ity, which is still upheld in Japan, and the threat now confronting Taiwan because of China's "one country, two systems" stance.

**23 National Integration Without Cultural Assimilation: The Concept of Leadership and Its Influence on the Establishment of Authoritarian Rule in Sabah, Malaysia**

Hiroyuki Yamamoto

The aim of this study is to explain the formation of Malaysia's authoritarian system by using documentary sources and interviews to examine the attitudes of people in the state of Sabah toward those in authority. The research will span three periods: the late nineteenth century, when British rule was established; the period around 1963, when Malaysia gained independence from Britain; and the 1990s, when Sabah's autonomy was eroded by the expanding power of the central government.

Related documents, most of which are held in the State Archive of Sabah, will be collected and analyzed. A field survey will be conducted to ascertain the present situation, and interviews will be carried out concerning the period leading up to and shortly after independence.

**24 The Present State of Social Security Policy for Senior Citizens in the People's Republic of China**

Jirobe Yoshida

There are many problems in the Chinese social security system. One of the most serious is the situation faced by senior citizens.

The principal aim of this study is to gather resources that will provide an accurate portrayal of the living conditions of elderly people, especially in Beijing. Related policies and social issues will be analyzed as a basis for historical and international comparisons and for the development of proposals to improve the situation. Particular importance will be placed on field surveys; priority will be given to welfare policies of major state-owned enterprises, new companies, and the government, medical services for the aged at hospitals, and the status of senior citizens in rural suburbs.

The researcher will seek the cooperation of various organizations, including the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, the All-China Federation of

Trade Unions, and the Beijing Research Center on Aging.

**25 *The Meiji Constitution and the Management of the Japanese State, with Focus on the Constitutional Thinking of the "Japanism School" Under the Wartime System and Its Historical Significance***

Akihiro Kawaguchi

The purpose of this study is to examine how Japan's wartime regime was influenced by the constitutional and legal thinking of the ultranationalist "Japanism school," which gained prominence in politics and society through its role in the 1935 campaign to clarify the fundamental concept of a national polity. The group sought to implement, through political means, a philosophy of blind allegiance to the Meiji Constitution and the emperor. The Japanism school was positioned within government in "opposition" to the reformists, who led the wartime regime and advocated a heavy military buildup. One feature of Japan's wartime government was the competition between these two factions. The intention of this research is to analyze the thought and behavior of the Japanism school.

**26 *Control and Regulation of Sexuality Among Youths, with Particular Focus on School Enrollees in Urban Areas from the Late Meiji to the Early Showa Period***

Tomomi Shibuya

This study will focus on measures implemented by educational and medical administrators to discourage sexual activity among youths in urban areas between the 1900s and 1920s. The policies will be described in terms of control and regulation, and the reaction of young people to those policies will be explored in terms of adaptation and rebellion. The policies are a reflection of social attitudes toward sexuality among youths and how sexual behavior became a social issue. These aspects will be clarified through an examination of newspaper and magazine reports and the views of education and medical experts on social issues surrounding sexuality among young people. The ultimate aim of the study is to integrate the results of these analyses to provide a description of the dynamism of systems designed to contain youthful sexuality in the modern era.

**27 *Establishment of an Informant-Based Simple Screening Method for Dementia as Part of a Health Survey of the Elderly in Nakayama, Ehime Prefecture***

Naruhiko Maki

Dementia is a serious social problem in today's aging society. While the introduction of a public system of nursing-care insurance is expected to broaden the kind of care that can be provided at home, there is still considerable concern among families and communities with elderly members. Dementia screening is becoming increasingly important from the viewpoint of ensuring that symptoms are detected and dealt with at an early stage. However, existing tests require direct questioning of potential sufferers and thus impose a considerable psychological burden on them.

The purpose of this study is to assess the suitability of the short-memory questionnaire (SMQ) method, which allows memory loss to be evaluated by questioning family members about the daily habits of those with dementia. An epidemiological survey based on the SMQ method was conducted in 1997 in the town of Nakayama, Ehime Prefecture. Those results will be analyzed in conjunction with data from this study in order to determine the validity of this method. It is hoped that this work will help to simplify the screening process and reduce the burden on patients.

**28 *Perspectives on Agricultural Cooperatives in Latin America: A Comparative Analysis of Japanese and Other Immigrant Cooperatives***

Noriko Tanaka

In Latin America class differences resulting from the system of large land ownership have hindered not only the development of agriculture but also of civil society. Japanese, other Asian, and European immigrants, who were initially seen as alternatives to slave labor, gradually became independent and formed a newly emerging class of small farmers. In Brazil in particular, Japanese immigrants organized agricultural cooperatives that provided the foundations for growth. These organizations not only contributed to the development of agriculture but also functioned as a new type of social system.

The purpose of this study is to compare the coop-



eratives formed by Japanese immigrants in Brazil with those established by European immigrants and indigenous farmers in Brazil, Paraguay, and elsewhere in order to clarify the potential of cooperatives as a social system in Latin America.

**29 *A Study of the Adaptive Behavior of People with Dementia in Group Living Settings: An Examination of the Environment Found in Homes, Care Facilities, and Communities***

Yan Shuang

The Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare has estimated that the number of dementia sufferers in Japan will reach 3.1 million, or approximately three times the present level, by 2025. Despite this, there is still no effective means of caring for these people. With the shift toward nuclear families and the increasing tendency for women to take on employment outside the home, caring for aged people with dementia is expected to become a major social issue in the future.

This study will focus on elderly people with dementia living at home, in "group homes" (small-scale institutions), and traditional, large-scale nursing homes. Lifestyles and care methods will be comprehensively examined in each of these three environments. Because of the link between spatial factors and care, particular emphasis will be placed on the design of spaces in "group homes" from an architectural perspective. It is hoped that this work will provide useful insights about the care of aged dementia sufferers and the environments in which they live.

**30 *An Ethnographic Study on the Internationalization Process of a Local Community in Japan: A 10-Year Record of an Area with a High Concentration of Returnees from China***

Itaru Kaji

It has been about 10 years since the first Japanese returnees from China settled in Public Housing Complex A. Recent information indicates that approximately 300 returnees in 100 households now live in the area and that it has one of the heaviest concentrations of returnees in the prefecture. The applicant has lived in the district for over three years.

The purpose of this study, which will be carried out jointly with local community organizations, is to produce a monograph on the process of "internationalization" in this community over the past decade. The survey will be based on the action-research and life-history method, and a quantitative survey will also be employed, if necessary. The study will include, if possible, a description of District B in Heilongjiang Province, China, from where most of the returnees came either permanently or temporarily, and a comparison with returnees in other housing complexes, especially in the Kanto region.

**31 *Life Histories of Female Returnees from China: Their Identity Strategies Under Historical Changes***

Tomoko Tokitsu

The purpose of this study is to gather the experiences of approximately 20 female returnees from China and their impressions of historical events through a combination of individual and group interviews and to produce a life history for each of the subjects. Three benefits are expected to result from this work. First, by talking with female returnees, who have experienced major changes in their value systems, it will become possible to study the personal factors needed to build a society that is based on the coexistence of multiple value systems. Second, the study will provide the children of the returnees with resources that will enable them to establish the psychological base (identity) on which to build positive lives in Japan. Third, the use of the life-history method will prompt a review of existing frameworks of social science research and enable historical and sociological research to be approached from a personal viewpoint.

**32 *Population Policy Under the Palestinian National Authority: A Sociological Approach to Population Issues Based on Gender Analysis of Palestinian Society***

Shiho Toma

The purpose of this study is to analyze and evaluate the population policies of the Palestinian National Authority, and especially the principles, concepts, and specific programs relating to population issues from the perspective of ensuring that reproduction policies are in accordance with the wishes of women. A gen-

der analysis of Palestinian society, with particular emphasis on altering male-female relations so that women can assert their views, will be used as the basis of concrete population policy research.

The project will begin with the clarification of the population issue in Palestine and the identification of areas in which improvements are needed. A survey will be carried out to ascertain how these issues affect men and women. The social factors responsible for existing population characteristics will be considered, with particular emphasis on the influences that define male-female relationships. This work will lead to the establishment of criteria for the analysis and evaluation of population policies. The ultimate aim is to offer specific proposals designed to improve the present situation.

**33 *An Ecological Anthropological Study of Traditional Cultivation on the Great Papuan Plateau, Papua New Guinea, with Analysis of the Sustainability of and Changes Brought by Cultivation Methods***

**Shingo Odani**

The people of the Great Papuan Plateau in Papua New Guinea practise a unique form of traditional agriculture in which bananas and other crops are grown without slash-and-burn cultivation. They plant banana shoots in the forest and cut down other trees above them to provide shading. This method appears to have been maintained by long-house communities, which are seminomadic organizations. It appears to be an appropriate and highly sustainable agricultural technique for the tropical rainforest environment of the region. In recent years, however, there has been a trend toward permanent settlement in the region. This is reflected in the emergence of slash-and-burn farming, which allows production to be maintained by nuclear families.

The purpose of this research is to ascertain, using the methods of ecological anthropology, the sustainability of the traditional farming method and slash-and-burn farming, and to identify the autonomous decision-making processes involved in the transition of the region's residents to permanent settlement and slash-and-burn agriculture.

**34 *Flood Damage to Rice Cultivation in the Song Hong Delta, Vietnam: Estab-***

***lishing Countermeasures Suited to Local Conditions***

**Akihiko Kofera**

The rice-growing capacity of Vietnam's Song Hong (Red River) Delta region has increased dramatically in recent times. However, flood damage remains a serious problem, and dealing with waterlogged fields has become an urgent priority in the efforts to improve rice cultivation.

The aim of this research is, first, to survey flood damage and the state of preventive technology through field surveys and, second, to conduct damage simulations under various conditions to estimate rice-field flood damage. It is hoped that this work will provide insights relating to countermeasures and technologies suitable for local conditions.

**35 *Evaluation of the Geomorphic Naturalness of Mountains***

**Shuji Yamada**

This study will introduce a new index, "geomorphic naturalness," which will be used to examine the effects of human activities on the land forms of mountains. To establish the index, topographic maps will be used to carry out geomorphometrical surveys of mountainous and hilly regions of Japan. The results will then be used to identify regularities in natural mountainous and hilly areas. Mountainous and hilly areas that have been transformed artificially into farmland, residential neighborhoods, golf courses, ski areas, mines, and quarries, will be evaluated using the same method. The results will be used to ascertain the extent to which development reduces the naturalness of land forms.

**36 *Research on the Current State of Renovation Work on Traditional Residences in Central Kyoto***

**Mitsumasa Komoto**

In recent years, large numbers of traditional *machiya* (residences) in central Kyoto have been renovated and converted into modern buildings. The purpose of this study is to identify trends in the renovation and reuse of traditional dwellings through a survey of the processes involved in project planning and implementation and contemporary usage patterns. The effectiveness of renovation projects and the problems

involved will be clarified, and the basic conditions required to allow the remaining *machiya* to be actively utilized will be identified and studied. It is hoped that the work will provide insights that will contribute to the future use of *machiya*.

**37 *The Formation of a Chimpanzee Colony as a "Living Exhibit" at the Hayashibara Museum of Natural Sciences***

**Naruki Morimura**

The goal of the Hayashibara Museum of Natural Sciences is to help people understand the true nature of human beings by looking into the history of vertebrates, human evolution, and the coexistence of humankind with the natural environment in the twenty-first century. The morphological features acquired by humans through the process of evolution are preserved in fossils, but there are no records of the minds of our ancestors. Only through comparative studies of similar species that exist today can we hope to gain insights into the evolution of the human mind. In January 1999 the museum began to keep four chimpanzees aged two to three years for this purpose.

This project will involve research into the cognitive functions of individual chimpanzees; their social intelligence, as manifested in their interactions with each other; and interspecies communication with humans through sign language. The results of this unique experiment will be made public through a "living exhibit" in the museum.

**38 *Developing Community Businesses Around Organic Farming and Eco-Tourism in Okinawa and the Surrounding Islands***

**Shigeru Yanaka**

The role of agriculture in environmental conservation has gained new recognition in recent years, and it is now generally accepted that the natural environment is maintained when people settle permanently in an area and engage in continuous activity there. However, the continuity of agriculture is under threat in Japan for a variety of reasons, notably a shortage of people to work as farmers. There is thus a growing need for people living in these areas to interact with nature through ways that are different from traditional farming.

The purpose of this study is to examine the devel-

opment of new community businesses by the people of Okinawa and to compare activities in the areas of organic farming and eco-tourism with traditional agricultural development programs, which relied on subsidies and centered on public works projects.

## 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>		
39	99-B1-016  (China)	4,000,000
	Intercultural Dynamics in Modern East Asia: Cultural Representations of China, Korea, and Japan in Travel Writings  Lie Geeing, Visiting Researcher, Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences	
40	99-B1-022  (China)	3,500,000
	A Comparative Study of the Structure of Trading Systems Around the East China Sea Through an Analysis of Early Modern Documents on Shanghai's Toyoso and Nagasaki's Taiekigo  Shen Guoming, Vice President, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences	
41	99-B1-051  (South Korea)	2,000,000
	Bureaucratic Organizations and Personnel Management in Korea During the Colonial Period  Bae Min Sik, Researcher, National Assembly Library, Republic of Korea	
42	99-B1-052  (Japan)	4,700,000
	Archaeological Research on the Emergence and Formation of the Champa (Linyi) Kingdom in Vietnam  Mariko Yamagata, Member, Japanese Archaeological Association	
43	99-B1-067  (Japan)	4,700,000
	Comparative Research on Hakka Residences in Southern China: A Collaborative Study Between China and Japan  Kazutoshi Katayama, Associate Professor, Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music	
44	99-B1-069  (Japan)	2,500,000
	An Interdisciplinary Study of the Obstacles to and Potential for Cross-Cultural Understanding Through Movies, with Special Reference to Indian and Other Asian Films  Hiroshi Yamashita, Associate Professor, Tohoku University	
45	99-B1-115  (Japan)	2,000,000
	A Comparative Study of Gender in Modern Japanese and Korean History, with Reference to the Encounter of Japan's <i>Atarashii Onna</i> and Korea's <i>Shin Yosong</i> and the Development of Their Movements  Kazue Inoue, Senior Lecturer, Musashino Women's University	
46	99-B1-117  (Japan)	2,500,000
	A Study of Spatial Patterns of Chinese Settlements Around the South China Sea and Their Transformation  Hideo Izumida, Associate Professor, Toyohashi University of Technology	
47	99-B1-121  (Japan)	1,500,000
	Japan-China Joint Research on Sustainable Models of Balanced Development in Historic Cities in China: A Comprehensive Environmental Survey of and City Planning for Chengdu  Nobuo Aoki, Research Assistant, Keio University	



 **The Toyota Foundation**

<b>Grant # (Nationality)</b>	<b>Title of project Project leader, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (¥)</b>
57	99-B2-018  (Japan)	<i>4,000,000</i>
	A Study of Social Withdrawal among Japanese Youth: Prevalence, Pathogenesis, and Treatment  Hidehiko Kuramoto, Executive Director, Mental Health Center for Young People	
58	99-B2-021  (Japan)	<i>4,000,000</i>
	Practical Research on Systems of Self-Autonomy Initiated by Residents in Depopulated Rural Areas  Toshio Sugiman, Professor, Kyoto University	
59	99-B2-051  (Japan)	<i>4,000,000</i>
	An International Comparative Study of the Development of Community Businesses  Yoshimasa Kato, Professor, Kobe University of Commerce	
60	99-B2-065  (Japan)	<i>6,000,000</i>
	The Institutional Basis for the Creation of Democratic Political Society in Latin America: A Case Study of Self-Help Movements among Lower Income Strata in Peru  Mutsuo Yamada, Professor, National Museum of Ethnology	
61	99-B2-066  (Japan)	<i>3,000,000</i>
	A Practical Study Toward the Creation of a “Collective Town” Providing Security and Independent Living for the Elderly Through Community Empowerment  Yasuhiro Endo, Professor, Aichi Shukutoku University	
62	99-B2-072  (Japan)	<i>4,500,000</i>
	Research on the Welfare of Elderly People Not Eligible for Long-Term Care Insurance, with Special Reference to Those with Dementia and Other Mental Disorders  Hiroto Ito, Senior Researcher, National Institute of Health Services Management	
63	99-B2-098  (Japan)	<i>3,500,000</i>
	Case Studies of Violence Against Women in Asia and the South Pacific and the Development of Relevant Adult Education Programs  Junko Kuninobu, Professor, Aichi Shukutoku University	
64	99-B2-112  (Japan)	<i>2,500,000</i>
	Research on the Invigoration of NPO Activities Through the Outsourcing of Local Government Functions  Midori Saito, Managing Director, Yamagata Creating NPO Network	
65	99-B2-113  (Japan)	<i>4,500,000</i>
	A Study on Community-Based Businesses Founded by Women: The Contributions of Women Entrepreneurs to Community Revitalization and the Creation of New Lifestyles  Ikuko Murosaki, Professor, Heian Jyogakuin College	

## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
66	99-B2-118  (United States)	A Survey on the Health and Welfare of Stateless Children in Japan  Carolyn S. Stevens, Lecturer, University of Melbourne	4,000,000
<i>Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival</i>			
67	99-B3-008  (Japan)	Collaborative Research on a Phylogenic Study of Birdwing Butterflies and Related Conservation Measures  Sadaharu Morinaka, Student, University of the Air	2,000,000
68	99-B3-054  (Brazil)	Restoration and Improvement of Semiarid Areas in Brazil  Celso Augusto Guim Santos, Associate Professor, Ehime University	4,500,000
69	99-B3-062  (Japan)	Elucidation of the Causes of and Measures Against "Ecological Diseases" Afflicting Children in Kazakhstan: The Influence of Environmental Change Caused by the Shrinking of the Aral Sea  Momoko Chiba, Associate Professor, Juntendo University	8,000,000
70	99-B3-091  (Japan)	Joint Research on the Conservation of Biocultural Diversity in the Kakamega Forest, Kenya, and Yakushima, Japan: International Academic Cooperation to Repair the Relationship Between Humans and Nature  Yuji Ankei, Professor, Yamaguchi Prefectural University	5,000,000
71	99-B3-103  (Japan)	Indigenous Knowledge of Natural-Resource Management and the Transformation of the Ecosystem in the Banghiang Basin, Laos: Preserving Indigenous Culture and the Environment  Akihisa Iwata, Associate Professor, Kyoto University	4,500,000
72	99-B3-114  (Japan)	Protecting the Wild Japanese Crested Ibis and Its Habitat and Creating an Eco-Agricultural System: A Joint Japanese-Chinese Study  Su Yunshan, Chief Researcher, Institute for Environmental Culture	3,000,000
73	99-B3-139  (Japan)	Ecosystem Conservation and Economic Activity in the Northern Territories  Noriyuki Otaishi, Professor, Hokkaido University	2,900,000
74	99-B3-153  (Sri Lanka)	Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons in Sri Lanka: Processes, Prospects, and Problems  M.W. Amarasiri De Silva, Lecturer, University of Peradeniya	1,200,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<i>Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society</i>		
75	99-B3-037  (Japan)	The Decision-Making Process in Interactions Between Pediatric Oncologists and the Parents of Their Patients  Shigeko Saiki-Craighill, Associate Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University of Health Sciences
76	99-B3-055  (Japan)	An Integrated Study of the Incident Reports Analyzing System (IRAS) in Aviation  Masako Miyagi, Executive Director, Japan Research Institute of Air Law
77	99-B3-126  (Japan)	A General Study of the Reconstruction of the Community of Minamata After Reconciliation: Toward the Establishment of the Field of "Minamata Studies"  Masazumi Harada, Professor, Kumamoto Gakuen University
78	99-B3-141  (Japan)	A Longitudinal Study of Physical Growth in Children with Congenital Diseases Incident to Low Height: Creating a Chart of Height and Height Standards with Maturity Distinctions for Children with Down's Syndrome  Hiroko Fujita, Pediatrician, Hyogo Prefectural Tsukaguchi Hospital

## Research Grants (Category B)

### 39 *Intercultural Dynamics in Modern East Asia: Cultural Representations of China, Korea, and Japan in Travel Writings*

#### Lie Geeing

The aim of this joint project is to analyze the intercultural images of East Asian regions in the modern period as portrayed in travel writings and clarify the dynamics of intercultural exchange between China, Japan, and Korea. Until now, research on intercultural dynamics in East Asia primarily focused on East Asian countries and the West. By contrast, this project will highlight interplay between cultures within East Asia, namely between China and Japan and between Korea and Japan. Travel writings about the three countries delineate a common predilection for accom-

modating Western culture throughout the accounts. They also reveal the processes by which wonder and curiosity about other East Asian cultures are recounted from the specific communal cultural viewpoint of each country.

### 40 *A Comparative Study of the Structure of Trading Systems Around the East China Sea Through an Analysis of Early Modern Documents on Shanghai's Toyoso and Nagasaki's Taiekigo*

#### Shen Guoming

Early twentieth century documents in the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences' Institute of Information library on the Toyoso group of trading companies in Shanghai, which engaged in business with Japan, have revealed that several firms belonged to the East China Sea trading networks described in the accounts of Taiekigo, an organization of Chinese merchants in



Nagasaki. The Taiekigo group has been the focus of studies by the Kyushu Research Society of Overseas Chinese for more than a decade.

By analyzing the Toyoso documents, a joint Japan-China research team will elucidate the structure of the East China Sea trading networks. However, it will first be necessary to proceed from the current work on locating the documents to ascertaining their scope and condition and listing all the companies that had links with Taiekigo. The group's goal for the first year is to survey, classify, and collate the documents in accordance with methods established by Japanese researchers. Beginning in the second year research will focus on comparing the structure of the networks and examining how they changed over time.

#### **41 *Bureaucratic Organizations and Personnel Management in Korea During the Colonial Period***

**Bae Min Sik**

The aim of this study is to collect and organize data on the structure and personnel management practices of major Japanese institutions and groups in Korea, such as the Government-General of Korea and agencies under its control, including the administrative offices of the Korean Resident General; the Bank of Chosun; the Industrial Bank of Chosun; and the Agricultural Association of Chosun. The project will entail (1) drawing up a list of the appointments and dismissals of leading officials in the central and provincial administrative agencies of the Government-General, (2) listing the appointments and dismissals of officers in the Bank of Chosun, Industrial Bank of Chosun, Agricultural Bank of Chosun, and other major nationally established institutions, (3) researching the backgrounds of high-ranking bureaucrats and leaders in various fields, and (4) describing the process of change in central and provincial administrative agencies of the Government-General and various other organizations.

#### **42 *Archaeological Research on the Emergence and Formation of the Champa (Linyi) Kingdom in Vietnam***

**Mariko Yamagata**

This project, which has been carried out by a group of British, Japanese, and Vietnamese researchers since 1993, aims to elucidate the origins and early stages of

the Linyi kingdom in central Vietnam through archaeological surveys. Known later as Champa, the kingdom achieved independence from China's Eastern Han rule in the second century C.E. The major survey area is the Thu Bon River valley in Quang Nam Province. The surveys are designed to excavate ruins in Tra Kieu, which served as the kingdom's capital, and carry out reconnaissance work of the Iron Age Sa Huynh culture that preceded Champa. Ancient building foundations at the Tra Kieu site are believed to be related to the precursors of Champa architecture, and a specialist in architectural history is scheduled to join the research team in 2000.

#### **43 *Comparative Research on Hakka Residences in Southern China: A Collaborative Study Between China and Japan***

**Kazutoshi Katayama**

The research team will search for examples of the massive, multistory Hakka earth residences located in the southern Chinese provinces of Fujian, Guangdong, and Guangxi, survey and measure them, and consider ways in which they can be preserved as cultural assets. This year data obtained in examinations of the residences in Guangxi Province will be added to the data from Fujian and Guangdong; a comparison of the results will provide an overview of the Hakka earth residences scattered throughout southern China. Making use of the interdisciplinary makeup of the research team, studies will be undertaken not only on the buildings but also on furniture, utensils, and other facets of daily life.

#### **44 *An Interdisciplinary Study of the Obstacles to and Potential for Cross-Cultural Understanding Through Movies, with Special Reference to Indian and Other Asian Films***

**Hiroshi Yamashita**

This project will look at the potential for cross-cultural understanding and communication and the risk of misunderstanding that invariably accompany the introduction of foreign films into another country by mobilizing the expertise of both the creators and the viewers, including researchers, filmmakers, and film festival coordinators from Australia, India, Japan, and the United States. As an international collaboration of scholars from various disciplines, the project

will make use of theories on the media, the transmission of information in society, Asian cinema, anthropology, area studies, and cultural history to illuminate relevant issues from a variety of angles. A special examination will be made of the causes of misconceptions and potential for cross-cultural understanding through Asian films from two perspectives: at the writing and production level and from the standpoint of viewers. In view of the time constraint of one year, the research team will seek to provide a general introduction to the field while focusing on Asian cinema, particularly films from South Asia, which have attracted unexpected attention in Japan recently.

**45 *A Comparative Study of Gender in Modern Japanese and Korean History, with Reference to the Encounter of Japan's Atarashii Onna and Korea's Shin Yosong and the Development of Their Movements***

Kazue Inoue

This study will define the characteristic features of modern Japanese feminism in relation to women in colonial Korea by examining the level of interest of the *atarashii onna* (new women) of Japan's Seito (Bluestocking) society and educators in women's lives in colonial Korea, as well as exchanges between these groups and Korean women studying in Japan. It will also analyze the ways in which Korea's *shin yosong* (new women) viewed and accommodated Japanese feminism and, by extension, Western feminism and the pioneering role they played in fostering a women's liberation movement in their country through such contacts. On the basis of these inquiries, the researcher will elucidate how feminist thought overlapped and diverged in the occupying and occupied countries.

**46 *A Study of Spatial Patterns of Chinese Settlements Around the South China Sea and Their Transformation***

Hideo Izumida

Chinese people from Fujian and Guangdong provinces have long emigrated to the South China Sea region as merchants, making their homes in port cities or building new settlements on their own. Although their settlements played an extremely important role in the urbanization of coastal regions

along the South China Sea and today have great significance as historic districts, they have been widely ignored throughout the region because of the emphasis on nation building, and few historical studies have been made of them. This project will look at the academic and cultural value of these Chinese quarters, find common characteristics of their spatial structures, and clarify how recent waves of urban renewal have transformed them.

**47 *Japan-China Joint Research on Sustainable Models of Balanced Development in Historic Cities in China: A Comprehensive Environmental Survey of and City Planning for Chengdu***

Nobuo Aoki

Shortly before the dawn of the twenty-first century, the clash in China between the move to restructure cities in line with changes in the industrial structure and the campaign to preserve historical assets and the environment has grown more fierce, with friction especially acute in historic and cultural cities. At the same time, environmental destruction, particularly air pollution, has negatively impacted China's environmental situation, and balancing economic development and environmental preservation has become a crucial issue.

Preserving the cultural environment for posterity is not easy under a policy stressing economic development, and cultural assets from the modern period have fallen into a serious state of disrepair. This project will conduct a comprehensive study of the ancient city of Chengdu, an important political and economic center that today serves as the capital of Sichuan Province, with the goal of clarifying principles for a new environmental balance and formulating a concrete and sustainable model for urban planning.

**48 *Sociological Studies on the Diversification of Educational Choices and Support for Brazilian Children in Japan: A Comparison of the Oizumi, Ota, and Hamamatsu Districts***

Megumi Yuki

In recent years, the educational choices of the children of Brazilian immigrants to Japan have grown more diverse, giving rise to various problems that cannot be

resolved by the existing educational policy of assimilation. This study will examine the situation in three municipalities where this phenomenon has occurred: Oizumi and Ota in Gunma Prefecture and Hamamatsu in Shizuoka Prefecture. Field studies will be conducted and questionnaires distributed to find the extent to which educational choices for these children have broadened, the social, geographic, familial, and educational factors behind this diversification, and how Brazilian children in Japan view Japanese schools. The results of the research will enhance a structural understanding of the phenomenon of diversification, and consideration will be given to school support systems that can meet the changing needs of this group.

**49 *Change in Kyoto: Spatial Analysis and Transformation of the Urban Landscape***

**Nicolas Fieve**

This research project combines historical, geographical, and economic approaches and sources to analyze urban change in Kyoto and contribute to research on the history of urban phenomena. The aim is to understand the major stages in the evolution and expansion of Kyoto from its origins through the present by looking at the dynamic fluctuations of its borders and population. The research is expected to result in a historical atlas of Kyoto, which will be the first of its kind and will provide a cartographic narrative of the political, social, and economic aspects of the city's history.

**50 *Remembering the War in New Guinea: Cross-Cultural and Indigenous Perspectives***

**Peter Stanley**

This project will bring together Japanese, Australian, and New Guinean perspectives of World War II battles fought in New Guinea to write a history of war in this theater that truly reflects the experiences of all the groups involved. To achieve this, scholars from Japan, Australia, and New Guinea (now divided between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia) will collect military records, particularly those on military activity at the strategic and tactical levels, private documents, and oral history accounts. The experiences of soldiers on both sides will be highlighted, with the emphasis on how they perceived the experi-

ences of the soldiers on the other side and on the impact of the war on New Guineans. The research will include extensive fieldwork, and the results will be presented at a workshop and symposium in Canberra and documented in papers that will be published on the Australian War Memorial website. The long-term goal is the publication of a book in 2002 portraying the diverse perspectives on the war in New Guinea.

**51 *An Integrative Study of Support for Foreign Inhabitants in the Community: Toward a New Relationship Between Foreigners and Japanese Suggested by Japanese Language Teaching***

**Yuko Adachi**

This study will analyze the relationship between foreign and Japanese inhabitants of farming communities in Akita, Yamagata, and Niigata prefectures with a large number of marriages between foreign women and Japanese men from the perspective of Japanese-language education. It will also undertake basic research on the creation and characteristic features of networks in multicultural communities. Two methods will be employed for the investigation. First, the researcher will document Japanese classes for foreigners that use the same visual teaching materials and conduct interviews with the instructors on the students' goals. Second, Japanese and foreign residents will be interviewed to find out their ideas of the level of Japanese language ability necessary to live in Japan. An analysis of the results will lead to consideration of the goals of Japanese language support services in communities where foreigners have set down roots and of the expectations of Japanese and foreigners with respect to communication.

**52 *An Interdisciplinary Study of the Formation and Development of Social Networks by African Women Today from a Sociolinguistic Point of View***

**Ritsuko Miyamoto**

In Africa, where a multitude of languages are spoken, the question of which language is used for the women's networks linked with development projects in African farming villages or the religious or geographically based social cooperation systems in cities carries much importance. This research aims to clarify

five points with regard to agricultural development programs in Africa: (1) women's participation in social networks affiliated with development projects, (2) treatment of linguistic issues in development policies, (3) residents' views on the choice of languages in development programs, (4) women's choice of language in relation to their participation in society, and (5) the connection between economic development and the preservation of local languages and culture.

**53 Construction of "Home" and Attitudes Toward Interethnic Coexistence Among Bosnians at Home and Abroad**

**Andrew Dawson**

The demographic impact of war in central Bosnia, namely mass displacement to areas within the former Yugoslavia and beyond and rapid ethnic homogenization, is well documented. Nevertheless, the region has been identified by the international community as a crucial site for the reconstruction of a multiethnic Bosnia. The likelihood of this being realized, however, is largely dependent on the views and expectations of current and former Bosnian residents. This ethnographic project focuses on three contrasting groups of Bosnian Muslims and Serbs from the same village in the Tuzla area: those who stayed behind, those who moved to Republika Srpska and Serbia, and those in exile in the Netherlands. Through a detailed recording and exploration of their narrative constructions of "home," the research considers the impact of life in these and other contexts on their views about the desirability and possibility of future multiethnic coexistence.

**54 State Formation and the Development of Relations Between Myanmar and Thailand in the Sixteenth Century**

**U Tun Aung Chain**

This project aims to collect bibliographical data and compile comparative historical factual accounts on Myanmar and Thailand in the sixteenth century. Based on this, a written account will be made of state formation in and the development of relations between the two countries that can serve as a resource for researchers of Southeast Asian studies.

**55 An International Comparative Study of Maternal and Child Health Handbooks**

***as a Tool for Reproductive Health Education: From the Users' Perspective***

**Yasuhide Nakamura**

The Maternal and Child Health Handbook distributed in Japan is attracting the attention of reproductive health specialists in developing countries as a practical health education resource to foster the health of women and children. In Indonesia, for example, a program using a similar handbook has been instituted in seven provinces, and pilot programs have been launched in Vietnam, Mexico, and a number of other countries.

This project aims to explore the views of the actual users—the mothers and fathers—on the effectiveness of and problems with the handbook in the four countries where the program is undertaken as a national policy: Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, and Thailand. An examination will be made of the handbook's potential as a practical tool for enhancing reproductive health in both developing and developed countries in the future.

**56 Japan-Korea Joint Research Toward the Development of Social Systems to Prevent Domestic Violence Against Women**

**Aiko Hada**

Current social systems have proved ineffective for preventing domestic violence, and efforts to ameliorate the situation are now crucial not only in Japan but throughout Asia. This project will undertake joint research aimed at the creation of social systems that can prevent domestic violence against women in Japan and South Korea, which share a Confucian cultural heritage. Interviews will be conducted with organizations and individuals involved in preventing domestic violence, including government agencies, the police, shelters for women and children, and private support groups, with South Korean researchers overseeing the work in Japan and Japanese researchers taking charge of the South Korean study.

**57 A Study of Social Withdrawal among Japanese Youth: Prevalence, Pathogenesis, and Treatment**

**Hidehiko Kuramoto**

Social withdrawal is a phenomenon that has manifested itself distinctly in Japan, and it is expected to

remain one of the most serious problems affecting youth in the coming years. Though treatment of this condition is extremely difficult, the Tokyo Mental Health Center for Young People has developed a method that it is now employing with its patients. This project will compile cases of social withdrawal treated at the center since the mid-1980s and investigate the prevalence and treatment of the condition at other major health institutions nationwide to gain an understanding of the problem at the national level and analyze its pathogenesis and treatment. In doing so, a contribution can be made to the formulation of an effective treatment for social withdrawal in the future.

### **58 *Practical Research on Systems of Self-Autonomy Initiated by Residents in Depopulated Rural Areas***

Toshio Sugiman

This research project aims to investigate systems of self-autonomy initiated by residents in depopulated areas and make the findings accessible to other rural areas by conducting practical studies on three examples now taking shape in the town of Chizu in Tottori Prefecture. The three systems to be studied are Himawari (Sunflower), a program created jointly by local residents and civil servants wherein postal workers contribute to the care of elderly living alone; a community revitalization movement by which groups of community members develop and work toward a vision of their locale in 10 years' time; and a computerized geographic information system.

### **59 *An International Comparative Study of the Development of Community Businesses***

Yoshimasa Kato

Community businesses were first conceived in British urban policies as a means of generating employment locally. Today they are found in regions throughout Europe and the United States, where they are designed to serve social as well as economic purposes. As community-owned and -operated enterprises whose profits are channeled back into the locality, they now undertake economic activities that the original models did not. This project, to be carried out jointly with a British community business organization, will draw up a proposal for Japanese-style community businesses based on comparative

studies of Japan, Europe, and the United States.

### **60 *The Institutional Basis for the Creation of Democratic Political Society in Latin America: A Case Study of Self-Help Movements among Lower Income Strata in Peru***

Mutsuo Yamada

Latin American nations confront a host of social and economic problems today, including poverty, unemployment, deteriorating housing conditions, racism, and ecological destruction. Against this backdrop, women's and residents' self-help organizations, agricultural cooperatives, and other groups active in lower income strata have started to spring up.

This project will investigate the situation in Peru, where a budding sense of solidarity and a democratic decision-making process can be seen in these self-help groups. The results of this research will form the foundation for consideration of a system to be built between self-help groups comprising people in lower-income strata and political organizations, such as the government or political parties. An exploration will also be made of the role to be played by nonprofit organizations and nongovernmental organizations in constructing this base.

### **61 *A Practical Study Toward the Creation of a "Collective Town" Providing Security and Independent Living for the Elderly Through Community Empowerment***

Yasuhiro Endo

Elderly people can only achieve a sense of security and independent living when there is congruence between their lifestyle patterns and the housing quality, support systems, spatial structures, and care facilities in their communities. The researcher has coined the term "collective towns" to refer to places where housing, welfare, and community are integrated and elderly people are all able to live securely on their own. This project will look at the district of Mano in Kobe, which has successfully provided community support for the elderly over the past 30 years. The study will elucidate the relationship between living conditions, community, and spatial structures, investigate the characteristics of and the ideal conditions for their formation, and propose a practical model for the development of collective towns.

**62 Research on the Welfare of Elderly People Not Eligible for Long-Term Care Insurance, with Special Reference to Those with Dementia and Other Mental Disorders**

Hiroto Ito

The welfare of elderly, disabled, and other vulnerable members of society has reached a turning point in Japan today. While preparations are steadily moving forward on a long-term nursing care insurance system to be instituted in fiscal 2000, much controversy remains. This project will survey and analyze changes in the welfare of the elderly before and after the institution of the system, focusing on those with dementia, who are not eligible for the insurance. The aim is to present a model for the welfare of elderly people with disabilities in the future. Experts from Britain, Germany, and the United States will be invited to discuss the results.

**63 Case Studies of Violence Against Women in Asia and the South Pacific and the Development of Relevant Adult Education Programs**

Junko Kuninobu

Violence against women was taken up as a crucial issue at the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995. Following this, government agencies and private women's organizations not only in Japan but across the rest of Asia and the South Pacific launched a variety of campaigns aimed at preventing violence against women. In the process of doing so, they realized that it was also necessary to transform women's deeply ingrained psychological acceptance of violence and abuse and offer adult learning programs to counter acculturation. This project will organize workshops and symposiums in Indonesia and Japan for women researchers and grass-roots educators from seven countries in Asia and the South Pacific for the purpose of analyzing social factors that give rise to violence against women from the perspectives of economic globalization, militarism, and religious fundamentalism.

**64 Research on the Invigoration of NPO Activities Through the Outsourcing of Local Government Functions**

Midori Saito

Calls are now being made in Japan to promote small

government through dispersal of government functions and administrative reform, and outsourcing is expected to gain momentum in coming years as government agencies entrust a larger volume of work to external organizations and make increased use of outside resources. Though nonprofit organizations have a vital role to play in the community, they face constant problems finding the people, funds, and other resources necessary to conduct their activities.

This project aims to tie in administrative outsourcing with the invigoration of NPO activities by documenting successful examples and delineating suitable fields. Based on the findings, consideration will be given to issues that arise in the process of outsourcing and policies that foster their promotion.

**65 A Study on Community-Based Businesses Founded by Women: The Contributions of Women Entrepreneurs to Community Revitalization and the Creation of New Lifestyles**

Ikuko Murosaki

Since International Women's Year, celebrated in 1975, and the Japanese government's 1992-96 Five-Year Economic Plan, which focused on "sharing a better quality of life around the globe" and called for the realization of a society in which women and men could participate equally, a variety of measures affecting women have been put into effect in the areas of housing, the community, and urban planning. Nevertheless, such gains have failed to set Japan on a path to realizing true sexual equality, fully developing women's talents, and achieving a cooperative society of men and women in which the traditional sexual divisions of labor in the family and workplace no longer apply. This study will look at community-based businesses set up by women who were motivated by strong geographic or lifestyle preferences. Viewing them as a starting point for community revitalization and the creation of new lifestyles, it will propose appropriate policies for their support based on analysis of actual cases.

**66 A Survey on the Health and Welfare of Stateless Children in Japan**

Carolyn S. Stevens

Japan has ratified a number of international treaties and conventions that call for the protection of the

health and welfare of all children; the number of stateless children within its borders, meanwhile, continues to increase. This project will look at the health and welfare of stateless children in Japan, document actual cases, and establish a database that can be used for future policies and proposals. A comparison with statelessness in Australia will be employed to illustrate the different paths an industrialized country may take when resolving problems stemming from Asian, particularly Southeast Asian, immigration.

**67 Collaborative Research on a Phylogenetic Study of Birdwing Butterflies and Related Conservation Measures**

**Sadaharu Morinaka**

Birdwing butterflies are a symbol of the wide diversity of life in the tropical rain forests of Southeast Asia. Their beauty has endeared them not only to biologists but also to many non-scientists throughout the world.

This project will be conducted jointly with a leading research institute in Indonesia. Its purpose is to construct a family tree for birdwing butterflies and trace their evolutionary history by means of DNA analysis, and to consider ways of practicing nature conservation by conducting ecological and environmental surveys of rainforest areas.

**68 Restoration and Improvement of Semi-arid Areas in Brazil**

**Celso Augusto Guim Santos**

The advance of desertification in semiarid areas of Brazil is a serious problem requiring urgent countermeasures. The purpose of this study is to contribute to the recovery and improvement of these areas through the following activities: (1) Field experiments will be conducted in northeastern Brazil in order to collect runoff and erosion data under various conditions. (2) Runoff-erosion models will be developed on the basis of analysis data. State-of-the-art genetic algorithm technology, enhanced by the researchers, will be used to optimize the parameters. (3) Small-scale structures designed to reduce runoff velocity and increase sedimentation will be devised for use in erosion control in order to contribute to the recovery of semiarid areas.

**69 Elucidation of the Causes of and Measures Against "Ecological Diseases"**

***Afflicting Children in Kazakhstan: The Influence of Environmental Change Caused by the Shrinking of the Aral Sea***

**Momoko Chiba**

The prevalence of diseases among children in Kazakhstan has been attributed to environmental changes, particularly the extreme reduction in the size of the Aral Sea. Disorders of this type, which are known as "ecological diseases" are being diagnosed and treated in Kazakhstan, but there has been no scientific research into the causes of the diseases.

The aim of this study is to identify the causes of these ecological diseases. Research will focus on such factors as excessive absorption of harmful chemical elements and deficiencies of essential elements. The absorption of chemical elements through food, water, and the atmosphere will be studied in order to illuminate the causes. Preventive measures and solutions will be proposed on the basis of the research findings.

**70 Joint Research on the Conservation of Biocultural Diversity in the Kakamega Forest, Kenya, and Yakushima, Japan: International Academic Cooperation to Repair the Relationship Between Humans and Nature**

**Yuji Ankei**

The Japanese and African participants in this joint project will study the Kakamega Forest in western Kenya, an area renowned for its enormous biodiversity, and Japan's Yakushima, an island listed as a World Natural Heritage Site. The multidisciplinary project team will consist primarily of residents of each respective area who are actively working to protect the forests. The aim is to develop a model for use in restoring the relationship between humans and nature through forest regeneration and conservation, and to enable the inhabitants of these areas to maintain their cultural diversity.

The Kakamega Forest is shrinking rapidly due to such factors as high population density, grazing by livestock, and logging, while the forests of Yakushima are suffering from the impact of growing tourism. Residents of both areas will share their experiences in this joint project, the aim of which is to make forests a focus of cultural interaction and scientific cooperation between Africa and Japan.

**71 *Indigenous Knowledge of Natural-Resource Management and the Transformation of the Ecosystem in the Banghiang Basin, Laos: Preserving Indigenous Culture and the Environment***

Akihisa Iwata

The researchers will describe the way of life of the Lao, Phu Thai, and Mon-Khmer people living in the Banghiang river basin of Laos from various perspectives, including agronomy, fishing, forestry, ethnology, and history. The data obtained will be integrated in an effort to identify the region's cultural and ecological characteristics in relation to the utilization of natural resources.

The purpose of the project is to clarify the effectiveness of traditional approaches to conservation, as well as the importance of preserving traditional culture and passing it on to future generations. This project will elucidate the role that local residents play in preserving the environment; the findings of this research will be shared with them, so it is hoped that residents will regard this project as a contribution to future environmental conservation efforts in the Banghiang river basin.

**72 *Protecting the Wild Japanese Crested Ibis and Its Habitat and Creating an Eco-Agricultural System: A Joint Japanese-Chinese Study***

Su Yunshan

Japan and China are cooperating in efforts to preserve the Japanese crested ibis, an internationally protected species, through artificial breeding. The most crucial method of saving the crested ibis from extinction, however, is to protect the wild population and its natural habitat. To date no solution has been found to the problem of reconciling agricultural development with habitat protection.

The project will unfold in three stages. First, there will be a quantitative study of the paddy ecology of Sado Island, Japan, where the Japanese crested ibis was able to breed in the 1950s, to provide a basis for comparison with Yang County in China, which is now the species' sole breeding ground. Factors that threaten to interfere with natural breeding will be identified, and measures to ameliorate those factors will be explored. Second, an attempt will be made to develop guidelines enabling risk factors in the agricul-

tural ecosystem to be held in check so as not to impede natural breeding. Third, efforts will be made to integrate cooperative Japanese-Chinese research on the Japanese crested ibis in such fields as physiology and ecology with regional agricultural development policies, and to establish a framework for Japanese-Chinese cooperation to support such efforts.

**73 *Ecosystem Conservation and Economic Activity in the Northern Territories***

Noriyuki Otaishi

Important flora and fauna are preserved in their natural state in Japan's Northern Territories (the islands of Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan, and the Habo-mai group of islands) and the surrounding waters, making this one of the most valuable areas in the world from a bio-geographical perspective. Despite the need for ecological conservation, however, the deteriorating state of the Russian economy has led to a reduction in efforts to oversee and protect the natural environment. Urgent action is needed.

The purpose of this project is to determine the current state of plant and vertebrate populations and the status of ecological protection and management by analyzing satellite photographs, translating relevant Russian-language scientific literature, and convening a symposium for field researchers. These efforts will provide a basis for the establishment of protected areas to help minimize the impact of economic activity on ecosystems, as well as for the compilation of a manual for use in managing these areas. Information about the urgent nature of the state of the ecology and conservation efforts in the region will be disseminated through publications and symposiums, including seminars open to the public.

**74 *Reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons in Sri Lanka: Processes, Prospects, and Problems***

M.W. Amarasiri De Silva

As a result of civil war, Sri Lanka has almost 3 million internal refugees. Most of these displaced persons are unable to return to their original homes from refugee camps and are instead relocating to new homes, mainly in the northern part of the country. The government and overseas aid organizations have concentrated primarily on assistance for the refugees in the camps, and little has been done to deal with the rein-



tegration problems that confront refugees once they are resettled.

The aim of this study is to examine the processes by which displaced persons become integrated into life in the locations where they have resettled and to identify the problems involved, in order to propose solutions to a variety of issues that affect efforts to return refugees to normal life. Particular emphasis will be placed on women and children, who make up a large percentage of the refugee population. Issues relating to the reintegration of refugees will be studied in relation to all aspects of life and behavior, including social, economic, and cultural activities at the individual, family, and community levels.

**75 *The Decision-Making Process in Interactions Between Pediatric Oncologists and the Parents of Their Patients***

**Shigeko Saiki-Craighill**

The concept of informed consent is the focus of debate within the Japanese medical community. In the past, the researchers involved in this study have surveyed the views of medical professionals and patients by means of interviews. In order to provide an accurate understanding of the real situation, however, it is necessary to illuminate the sorts of interactions that occur in actual encounters between medical professionals and patients.

In this study, the researchers will attend meetings between pediatric oncologists and the parents of patients, with patients sometimes also in attendance, at which the doctors will explain the nature of the disease and the treatment. The researchers will then analyze data compiled from their actual observations and from audio recordings of these meetings to enable them to study the ways in which doctors provide patients and their parents with information on which to base treatment decisions, and the ways in which patients and parents interpret this information and select treatment options. The objective is to examine the actual practice of obtaining and providing informed consent, and to consider possible improvements for the future.

**76 *An Integrated Study of the Incident Reports Analyzing System (IRAS) in Aviation***

**Masako Miyagi**

The previous study, which covered the period from

1984 to 1995, confirmed that the IRAS was the most reliable and effective method for preventing accidents. The aviation environment has changed since the previous study, however, and its findings must be brought up to date. This study will focus on crew members, air traffic controllers, and maintenance personnel involved in aviation operations. Incident reports, in which these workers freely record the details of incidents they have experienced while on duty, will be collected and analyzed. The findings will be studied comprehensively in order to identify the causes and circumstances contributing to errors and to reveal ways in which causes are interrelated, with a view to ascertaining potential risk factors affecting regular civil aviation operations.

The findings of the present survey will be compared with those from the previous study in order to show how changes in the aviation environment are affecting potential risk factors. The researchers will also consider measures to rectify circumstances that give rise to incidents identified as typical in the new survey.

**77 *A General Study of the Reconstruction of the Community of Minamata After Reconciliation: Toward the Establishment of the Field of "Minamata Studies"***

**Masazumi Harada**

The purpose of this project is to provide a basis for continuing research into the Minamata problem, in order to preserve memories of the tragedy and ensure that it remains a focus of concern in the future.

Regional society and culture have experienced pollution as a negative legacy of scientific progress; in consideration of this legacy, this project will address five major areas: (1) The researchers will elucidate historical correlations and consider how development should be reconciled with welfare in the future. (2) The study will take up issues that have remained unresolved since the Minamata settlement, examining these from the perspectives of medicine, social psychology, sociology, economics, welfare, ethics, and philosophy. (3) The study will also encompass a wide-ranging survey, conducted mainly through field work, of governmental bodies, private companies, victims' organizations, the community, workers employed by Shin-Nihon Chisso Co. Ltd., and labor unions. (4) In addition, field research will be carried out in the areas affected by Niigata Minamata disease, *itai-itai* disease (cadmium poisoning) and Nishiyodogawa asthma, as

a basis for comparisons aimed at revealing both the singular and common characteristics of the Minamata region. (5) Finally, it is hoped that this interdisciplinary study will change the orientation of conventional research into Minamata disease and lead to the creation of a new field of "Minamata Studies."

**78 *A Longitudinal Study of Physical Growth in Children with Congenital Diseases Incident to Low Height: Creating a Chart of Height and Height Standards with Maturity Distinctions for Children with Down's Syndrome***

**Hiroko Fujita**

The purpose of this project is to study physical development in children with Down's syndrome, enlisting the participation of all school nurses working in schools for mentally retarded children in the Kinki region. Physical measurements of children with Down's syndrome who were registered as senior high school students were compiled over the period from 1991 to 1998, and prior data has also been obtained on 655 children from within this group, covering at least the period between the first year of elementary school and the third year of junior high school. This information will be used as basic data for the project.

The research was prompted by the fact that, while a high percentage of the children are overweight in terms of Rohrer index assessments, most report high subjective well-being and cannot be persuaded to reduce their food intake. To date, the efforts made have primarily been directed at bringing the children into closer conformity with Ministry of Education statistics. The aim of this study is to identify development processes and physical characteristics specific to children with Down's syndrome, in order to develop both principles and methods for use in providing practical guidance on health matters.

## Research Report Grant Program

The Research Report 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 only accepted from past recipients of Foundation grants. Applications are accepted year round; they are screened and grants approved at planning meetings. The results of this process are reported to the Board of Directors' meeting.

During fiscal 1999, the Foundation provided grants for the December 1999 Symposium on the Effects of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals on Ecosystems held in Yokohama and the January 2000 Symposium on Joint International Research Concerning the Development of a Mobile Laboratory System Employing a Rapid Diagnosis System for Malaria and the Improvement of Rural Primary Health Care held in Bangkok. These merit a special mention in that the Foundation tried to support the events from the planning stage right through to realization.

## Research Report Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1  (Japan)	Publication of <i>Chugoku no Rekishi Toshi—Sono Hozon to Saisei</i> Kunitaro Onishi, Visiting Professor, Kyoto College of Art	2,800,000
2  (Japan)	Symposium on Joint International Research Concerning the Development of a Mobile Laboratory System Employing Rapid Diagnosis for Malaria and the Improvement of Rural Primary Health Care Fumihiko Kawamoto, Associate Professor, Nagoya University	2,025,900
3  (Japan)	Publication of the Findings of “The Effects of Caring for and Losing Children on Mothers’ Perceptions and Attitudes about Life: A Comparative Study of Japan and the U.S.” Shigeko Saiki, Associate Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University of Health Sciences	1,400,000
4  (Japan)	Symposium on the Effects of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals on Ecosystems Chisato Mori, Associate Professor, Kyoto University	3,500,000
5  (China)	Publication of the Findings of “Exchange and Acceptance of Technical Terms between Japan and China in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: A Study of the General-Interest Journal <i>Shanghai Serial</i> (1857–58)” Chen Guowei, Associate Professor, Kansai University	2,000,000
6  (China)	Publication of the Findings of “Uighurs in Urumqi, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou: A Comparative Analysis of Structural Changes in Major Chinese Cities and the Formation of and Ways of Life of Urban Ethnic Communities” Tianguo Li, Postdoctoral Foreign Researcher, Japan Society for the Promotion of Sciences	1,600,000
7  (Japan)	Symposium: Support for Participatory Approaches to Improving Vietnamese Farmers’ Working Conditions and Quality of Life Tsuyoshi Kawakami, Senior Director, The Institute for Science of Labor	534,750
8  (Japan)	Publication of the Findings of “A Social Anthropological Study of Modernization in China and the Cultural Self-Reliance of its Korean Minority” Mamoru Sasaki, Professor, Kobe University	1,500,000
9  (Japan)	Publication of the Findings of “Research on the Creation of a Model for Coexistence of Human Beings, the Natural Environment, and the Angkor Monuments of Cambodia” Nobuo Endo, Researcher, Sophia University	500,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
10  (Japan)	99-S-010  Publication Based on a Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941-45  Yoji Akashi, Professor, Aichi Shukutoku University	1,500,000

## Research Report Grants

### 1 *Publication of Chugoku no Rekishi Toshi—Sono Hozon to Saisei*

Kunitaro Onishi

Four grants have been provided—in 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995—for research pertaining to the preservation and restoration of historical townscapes (including traditional architecture) in the Chinese cities of Xian and Huang Shan. The publication of *Chugoku no Rekishi Toshi—Sono Hozon to Saisei* [China's Historical Cities—Preservation and Restoration] will provide a comprehensive overview of the research conducted. There has been growing interest in recent years in preserving historical townscapes in China, and in this context, the publication of this work, based on joint research by Japanese and Chinese researchers, will be a highly significant event. Coauthored by Japanese and Chinese researchers, this work presents a wealth of valuable case studies providing a variety of insights useful for the preservation of historical townscapes in China and other countries in Asia.

### 2 *Symposium on Joint International Research Concerning the Development of a Mobile Laboratory System Employing Rapid Diagnosis for Malaria and the Improvement of Rural Primary Health Care*

Fumihiko Kawamoto

In fiscal 1996 the project leader received a research grant for a joint international research program concerning the use of a system permitting rapid diagno-

sis of malaria. Over a period of about two years, approximately 13,000 samples were taken by means of a mass screening program conducted in Southeast Asia and Brazil, and over 1,900 cases of malaria were detected.

A mini-symposium will be held in Bangkok on January 13 and 14, 2000, where the findings of this research project will be shared and various issues will be discussed by the participants. This grant will be used to cover the cost of holding this event.

### 3 *Publication of the Findings of "The Effects of Caring for and Losing Children on Mothers' Perceptions and Attitudes about Life: A Comparative Study of Japan and the U.S."*

Shigeko Saiki

The research project from which these findings were derived was undertaken with funding provided by a Toyota Foundation Research Grant in fiscal 1994. The project focused on Japanese and American mothers who lost children to cancer, examining their experiences both while their children were ill and after the children died, in order to illuminate changes in the mothers' attitudes and approaches to life.

The firm Kawashima Shoten is scheduled to publish the findings of this project, under the title, *Tatakai no Kiseki: Shonigan ni Yoru Kodomo no Soshitsu to Habaoya no Seicho* [Marks of Battle: Mothers Losing Children to Cancer, and Growing]. This grant will be used to facilitate the initial publication of the book, which will present specific guidelines for support groups and other such activities, offering a theoretical basis for the provision of assistance to the families of children who have died.

**4 Symposium on the Effects of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals on Ecosystems**

Chisato Mori

This grant will be used to fund an international symposium based on research for which Toyota Foundation research grants were provided in fiscal 1997 and 1998. The workshop-style symposium, to be held in Yokohama on December 13 and 14, 1999, will provide a venue for intensive discussions among experts from Japan and overseas. The public will be invited to take part on the afternoon of December 14.

The two-year research project on which the symposium will be based focused on trends in the incidence of male reproductive disorders and fetal urinary and reproductive abnormalities related to endocrine-disrupting chemicals. The participants conducted tissue studies concerning sperm-formation conditions in the testes of Japanese males and monitored changes in levels of exposure to endocrine-disrupting chemicals occurring in human fetuses over a period of years, thus accumulating the basic data for their research.

**5 Publication of the Findings of "Exchange and Acceptance of Technical Terms between Japan and China in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: A Study of the General-Interest Journal Shanghai Serial (1857-58)"**

Chen Guowei

This grant will be used to publish the findings of a project funded by a Toyota Foundation Research Grant in fiscal 1997. The project focused on *Shanghai Serial*, a monthly journal published in Shanghai in the mid-nineteenth century by a firm operated by the London Missionary Society. The journal, 15 issues of which were published in 1857 and 1858, introduced many aspects of Western civilization to China, including Western science, religion, and government, and the humanities. The *Shanghai Serial* soon found its way to Japan, where it served as a medium for the introduction of specialized terminology employed in such fields as chemistry, mathematics, mechanics, and astronomy.

The project on which this publication will be based was the first joint Sino-Japanese study to focus on the *Shanghai Serial*. The resulting book will include eight essays, an index, and a bibliography, together with a reference section that will include a list of locations, a

comprehensive index of terminology, and a simplified chronology of relevant events. It will also include facsimile copies of all 15 issues of the journal.

**6 Publication of the Findings of "Uighurs in Urumqi, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou: A Comparative Analysis of Structural Changes in Major Chinese Cities and the Formation of and Ways of Life of Urban Ethnic Communities"**

Tianguo Li

This grant has been awarded to facilitate the initial publication of a doctoral thesis based on research funded by a Toyota Foundation Research Grant. The thesis is scheduled to be published by the firm Harvest-sha under the title *Ido suru Shinkyo Uiguru-jin to Chugoku Shakai* [The Migrating Uighurs in Hsinchiang Province and Chinese Society].

The research project involved a field study of ethnic communities of Uighurs, whose members migrated to China's big cities following the opening of China and the enactment of reforms. The Uighurs are members of a Turkic ethnic group that has a history, culture, and religion of its own, a people entirely distinct from China's majority Han ethnic group. The study concentrated on Uighur communities located in the predominantly Han cities of Urumqi, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, and surrounding areas. In the past, studies of migrations of ethnic minorities in China have nearly always had to rely on the evidence provided in historical documents, but this study offers sociological insights into current conditions, and its findings constitute a novel contribution.

**7 Symposium: Support for Participatory Approaches to Improving Vietnamese Farmers' Working Conditions and Quality of Life**

Tsuyoshi Kawakami

This grant will be used to hold a symposium in Can Tho Province with the aim of ensuring that the people of Can Tho Province benefit from the findings of "Participatory Approaches to Improving Vietnamese Farmers' Working Conditions and Quality of Life," a research project originally funded by a Toyota Foundation Research Grant in fiscal 1995. The findings were first presented at a workshop in Hanoi in May 1998, where discussions focused on a fieldwork

manual prepared by the research team. These discussions will form the basis for further progress at a workshop-style symposium in Can Tho. The purpose is to improve the fieldwork manual by adding case studies covering areas of Vietnam populated by ethnic minorities, as well as details of studies dealing with conditions in Thailand and elsewhere.

The symposium will be jointly funded by the Toyota Foundation and the Himalaya Foundation in Taiwan, which has warmly welcomed the findings of the research project.

**8 *Publication of the Findings of "A Social Anthropological Study of Modernization in China and the Cultural Self-Reliance of its Korean Minority"***

**Mamoru Sasaki**

This grant will be used to publish a book presenting the findings of a research project funded by a Toyota Foundation Research Grant in fiscal 1996. The project entailed a survey of documents concerned with the migratory histories of 100 ethnic Korean households in Tayangchen Township in the Yambian Korean Autonomous Prefecture in northeastern China, as well as visits to 22 of these households. The researchers also visited ethnic Korean households in some of China's urban areas.

The findings reveal that the ethnic identities of the people being studied have been defined and transformed by their experiences of the Japanese colonial period, the independent China period, and their relationship with the two Koreas, and that the process of identity formation is in fact similar to that which occurs among ethnic Koreans living in Japan and in the United States. The research shows that neither Confucianism nor distinctive kinship patterns have much influence on identity formation, and suggests that other causes are involved.

**9 *Publication of the Findings of "Research on the Creation of a Model for Coexistence of Human Beings, the Natural Environment, and the Angkor Monuments of Cambodia"***

**Nobuo Endo**

This grant will be used to publish the findings of a project funded by a Toyota Foundation Research Grant in fiscal 1995. The study proceeded from the

view that the planning and implementation of a comprehensive preservation and restoration program for the Angkor monuments of Cambodia should focus not only on the ruins themselves but also on coordinating preservation and restoration efforts with the natural environment and the interests of local residents. Particular attention was paid to conducting surveys of local communities and studying the environmental issues involved.

This book will present the findings of the Cambodia project as well as an account of the author's experiences working on preservation projects in Thailand and India. In addition, it provides a lucid explanation of a new approach known as "monument engineering," which embraces the concept of human beings coexisting in harmony with cultural monuments and the natural environment.

**10 *Publication Based on a Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941-45***

**Yoji Akashi**

This project is devoted to the publication of a book tentatively entitled *Nihon Senryoki no Eiryō Maraya-Shingaporu* [The Japanese Occupation of British Malaya and Singapore], a collection of essays written by participants in the Forum for the Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore. The book, scheduled to be published by the firm Iwanami Shoten, is based on the activities of the forum, which was convened for the purpose of gathering and studying historical resources concerning the Japanese occupation, as well as on discussions among its participants, and is intended as a comprehensive record.

New primary sources discovered in the course of the forum's activities were employed in the preparation of this book, which offers a well-balanced mix of contributions from well-known Japanese scholars and younger researchers in the field. As such, it is an exemplary work of contemporary Japanese scholarship.

## 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 aims to empower nonprofit organizations (NPOs) and citizen action groups that are making active efforts to solve the range of problems facing regions and whole societies. 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 year saw the introduction of a new basic theme for this program—"Citizens and NPOs: Towards the Creation of a New Public Sphere." The program aims to support plans and efforts with a high level of social impact by citizens' groups and NPOs acting as catalysts for the creation of new public society.

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 co-operating 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
- Encourage other grass-roots efforts at redefining the role of individuals, regions, and other actors in society.

A total of 545 applications for fiscal 1999 grants were received from October 1 through November 30, 1999—the largest number received thus far in a single period. They were screened in January and February 2000, and at the ninetieth Board of Directors' meeting, in mid-March, 30 projects totaling ¥30.8 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in April 2000. Due to the sudden rise in applications (last year there were 263), the program budget (previously ¥20 million) was reviewed and increased. 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 and as the next step in the development of the Grants for Citizen Activities program. The aim is to support citizen-based initiatives to make proposals toward the resolution of societal issues using a professional approach, including thorough surveys and research. At the same time, the program aims through the projects it funds to contribute to capacity-building among citizen-activity organizations.

Since this program is planned by the Toyota Foundation and run on a non-application basis, the Foundation is awarding grants to recipients of past Citizen Activities grants whose



## Report for Fiscal 1999

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. This year three projects totaling ¥14.7 million in grants were approved. 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.

## Grants for Citizen Activities

### OVERVIEW

Applications for Grants for Citizen Activities were accepted from October 1 to November 30, 1999. A total of 545 applications were received, which was more than double the 263 applications accepted the previous fiscal year and the largest total for any year since the program began.

A variety of factors contributed to the record response. New projects and activities are being initiated by groups obtaining or planning to obtain the status of specialized nonprofit corporations under new legislation aimed at promoting nonprofit activities, which took effect on December 1, 1998. The enactment of the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities has also led to the establishment of a variety of public-sector and private-sector organizations and institutions offering various forms of support for citizen activities and the groups that carry them out. These developments, coupled with the rising popularity of the Internet, have facilitated the rapid dissemination of information related to citizen activities, including information concerning the Toyota Foundation's Grants for Citizen Activities. Moreover, the deteriorating state of public finances threatens to have a grave impact on citizen activities, forcing the organizations that will be affected to look for support elsewhere.

In addition, the heavy response to this year's call for applications was also strongly influenced by the advent of new legislation establishing insurance coverage for nursing care and new legislation promoting the decentralization of governmental authority, both of which will take effect in April of this year, as well as by the government's initiative to include integrated subject studies in compulsory education, which is scheduled to be completely implemented by 2002.

An overall analysis of the applications received reveals that, geographically speaking, the greatest concentration of applicants is in the Kanto region, where 262 of the applicants for this fiscal year are located—more than in any previous year. Of these, 195 are located in Tokyo, more than triple the corresponding figure (63) for the previous fiscal year. Higher numbers of applicants were also recorded in nearly every other region of Japan, although there was a slight decline in the number of applicants located in Shikoku.

As in previous years, the subject areas most frequently addressed by the proposed activities include social welfare (with which 120 applications were concerned), ecology and the environment (62), and regional or community development (53). In addition, 68 applications addressing the area of children and education were received this time, representing a notable increase in such applications.

### SCREENING AND SELECTION

From the end of last year though the end of this January, each member of the selection committee took up the task of individually evaluating the many applications received. In early February, the committee gathered to consider the results of these evaluations. All the committee members were placed under considerable pressure by the rapid surge in applications for this year's program. Improvements in the overall quality of the contents of the proposals received, together with a comparative abundance of applications addressing similar subjects, added to the difficulty of evaluating applications and making selections.

In carrying out the selection process, considerable effort was made to respond to many different expectations. In addition to observing the principles that have guided the selection

## Report for Fiscal 1999

process in the past, the committee members strove to actively seek out and recommend proposals capable of producing definite results, even if, in some cases, only relatively small grants could be awarded. All the proposals recommended by each member were then submitted for individual consideration by the entire committee. The assembled committee members offered their comments, emphasizing prudence and meticulous attention to detail, in discussions that continued for many hours. Ultimately, 30 applications were selected to receive grants totaling ¥30.8 million.

An overview of the proposals selected reveals a truly broad range of concerns, extending from basic issues with regional origins to aggressive forays into existing international systems. These projects also represent a diverse variety of fields, including environmental conservation and the quest for alternative energy sources, regional development, nursing care, education and the promotion of children's welfare, and the protection of human rights. All of these proposals represent the embodiment of a society in transition, and we look forward with a great sense of hope to the results they will produce.

Among the applications that were not selected were many that, while they attracted attention in the early stages of the selection process, eventually had to be set aside because they were insufficiently concrete in terms of content or lacking in detail. We hope that attention will be devoted to this point if these proposals are resubmitted for consideration next time.

This year's applications also included proposals that were distinguished by a lack of focus or content that was not sufficiently well thought out, especially among applications from groups newly establishing themselves as nonprofit organizations under the new legislation dealing with insurance coverage for nursing care. As time goes on, many different interests are expected to converge on the field of nursing care insurance, and in order for citizen activity groups to adequately display their abilities, it is essential that they concern themselves with long-term development and come up with creative strategies and methods to serve this purpose, rather than merely addressing short-term needs. It is worth remembering that the acquisition of NPO status is only one means of pursuing this goal.

*MASAKO HOSHINO*  
*CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

## Grants for Citizen Activities

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	99-K-031 Support for Eco-Tourism and the Training of Guides in the Shirakami-sanchi World Heritage Site Katsuto Nagai, Chairman, Society for the Preservation of Shirakami-sanchi	500,000
2	99-K-055 Placing Teachers in Hospitals for Terminally Ill Children Yuko Matsumura, Kid's Energy	2,000,000
3	99-K-097 Publication of <i>Good Water for the Children: A Record of 25 Years of Citizen Activism by the Ohno Water Conservation Group</i> Yoshie Noda, Representative, Ohno Water Conservation Group	1,200,000
4	99-K-113 Organizing and Managing a Non-Administrative Association Devoted to Experience-based Educational Tours of Minamata Yasunari Matsunaga, President, Research Institute for Minamata Educational Tours	1,000,000
5	99-K-129 NGO Surveys and Proposals Concerning the Social and Environmental Guidelines Employed by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Ikuko Matsumoto, Public Finance and Project Manager, Friends of the Earth Japan	1,000,000
6	99-K-152 An Investigation of Pollution in the Upper Yodo River Basin and a Proposal for Protecting the Environment Shigeharu Nakachi, Director, Yodogawa River System Water Quality Research Group	1,000,000
7	99-K-153 Devising a Forward-Looking Energy Policy for Hokkaido Based on a Citizens' Initiative Yugo Ono, Director, Citizens' Committee on Creating a New Energy Policy for 21st-Century Hokkaido	2,000,000
8	99-K-171 Publication of a Japanese Translation of <i>Siwaha Lake: What Happened to the Local Community? An On-Site Report by Anthropologists</i> Atsuo Tsuji, Co-Representative, Japan Wetlands Action Network	1,000,000
9	99-K-202 A New Way of Working with the Help of Non-Profit Organizations: Raising Children and Working Too Junko Kobayashi, President, Miyagi Network for Children	500,000
10	99-K-207 Developing a Training Manual for Volunteers Providing Support to Survivors of Rape Kyoko Miyake, Executive Director, Rape Crisis Survivors Net Kansai	500,000

## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
11	99-K-211 Citizen Activities in Support of a Law Promoting Renewable Energy and the Establishment of a "Green Energy Roundtable" Tetsunari Iida, Chairman, Green Energy Law Network	1,000,000
12	99-K-217 Between Education and Welfare: A New Effort to Provide Family Support for School-Age Children with Disabilities Masako Katada, Representative, Wood-Moon	500,000
13	99-K-220 Network Building for Welfare NPOs as Service Providers under the Nursing Insurance Scheme and Policy Recommendations Kazuko Matsumoto, Representative, Citizens' Sector Yokohama	1,500,000
14	99-K-224 Getting the Japanese Public Involved in the International Nuclear Disarmament Process: Seizing the Opportunity Offered by the Conference to Review the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Hiromichi Umebayashi, Executive Director, Peace Depot	1,000,000
15	99-K-246 Creating a System to Support Citizen Participation: Research on the Role and Activities of Citizens Serving Voluntarily on Advisory Boards Concerned with Local Government Policymaking Misako Arai, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Tokyo LANPO	1,200,000
16	99-K-249 The Survival of Dairy Farming and Sericulture in Tama New Town and Community Building in the Old Village of Yugi Noboru Suzuki, Representative, Yugi Farmers Club	1,500,000
17	99-K-255 Improving Access to Health Care for Newly Arrived Immigrants in Japan Takashi Sawada, Member of the Board, Services for Health in Asian & African Regions	1,000,000
18	99-K-287 Publication of a Book Concerned with Women's Rights Issues Arising from a Sexual Harassment Lawsuit Tomoko Tsuji, Group Supporting "Ms. A" in a Sexual Harassment Suit in Akita	900,000
19	99-K-318 Building a Society in which HIV-Positive People and People with AIDS Can Lead Normal Lives Miyoko Inaba, Chairperson of the Board of Directors, AIDS Center	500,000
20	99-K-334 International Public Hearing and Unofficial Seminar on Violence Against Women in Current Armed Conflicts Michiko Nakahara, Chairperson, Organizing Committee for an International Public Hearing on Violence Against Women in Current Armed Conflicts	1,000,000

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
21	99-K-386 Training Volunteers for NGO Management: Training and Interaction Using “Community Money” Fumie Haruyama, Board Member, A Seed Japan	500,000
22	99-K-399 Construction of a “Rescue Stock Yard” Yukiji Nishida, Representative, Shinsai Kara Manabu Borantianetto no Kai (Volunteers Learning from Disasters)	1,000,000
23	99-K-401 Managing Shared Space in the Human Rights Movement Support Center Nobuo Hirose, Chief Director, DASH	500,000
24	99-K-416 Training Program for Citizen Ombudsmen under the Nursing Insurance Scheme and Related Research and Development Tsutomu Ozaki, Association for Long-Term Care Ombudsman Initiatives	1,500,000
25	99-K-438 Establishment of a Foundation for Research on a New Citizen-Led Education System and the Development of Advocacy Activities Akihiko Kato, Representative Director, 21st Century Educational Institute	1,500,000
26	99-K-439 Project to Restore the Yanaka Hatsune-no-Michi Road Akiko Shiihara, Community Development Planner, Yanaka Gakkou	1,000,000
27	99-K-469 People’s Forum 2000 in Chiang Mai, Thailand Satoru Matsumoto, Director, Mekong Watch Japan	1,000,000
28	99-K-478 Community Building Through a Community Development Internship and Training Program for Non-Resident Supporters Kunishige Eto, Director General, Manabiya-no-Sato Foundation	1,000,000
29	99-K-489 Building Peace in Northeast Asia Through Humanitarian Assistance Provided by NGOs Fusatoshi Fujisawa, Co-Representative, Relief Campaign Committee for Children, Japan	1,500,000
30	99-K-500 Broadening the Foundation of Children-Centered Education: The Eighth International Democratic Education Conference Keiko Okuchi, Director, Tokyo Shure	1,000,000

## Grants for Citizen Activities

### **1 Support for Eco-Tourism and the Training of Guides in the Shirakami-sanchi World Heritage Site**

Katsuto Nagai

In 1993, Shirakami-sanchi (the Shirakami mountains) was registered as a World Heritage site. It is one of only two such sites in Japan, the other being Yakushima. A controversy arose in 1987 over the proposed construction of a forestry road linking Aomori and Akita prefectures, which was to have run through this area. Environmental organizations opposed to the project were unable to agree at the time on the best way to preserve the area's ecosystem. While the disagreement remained unsolved, new regulations were put in place in 1997 restricting access into the mountains to the use of 27 designated routes upon application. These restrictions, which remain in effect, make it difficult to fully accommodate people who wish to visit Shirakami-sanchi. This is not the case for those who wish to visit the Jomon Cedar in the forests of Yakushima.

This project is designed to bring about eco-tourism, so that the ecosystem of the area's unspoiled beech forests can be both appreciated and respected. For this to take place, steps must be taken to balance the use of the natural environment with efforts to preserve it. At the same time, the project will involve investigating new routes through the mountains and training environmental guides. This will make it possible for many more nature enthusiasts to visit the area.

### **2 Placing Teachers in Hospitals for Terminally Ill Children**

Yuko Matsumura

Currently, 200,000 children in Japan are classified as special pediatric patients: they suffer from terminal illness. For various legal and medical reasons, over 90% of those undergoing long-term hospitalization are being denied the chance to receive an education.

This project is devoted to enriching the lives of critically ill children by placing qualified teachers in hospitals to provide instruction. It also serves as a study of the actual conditions that pertain to education in hospitals, the results of which are being shared

with specialists so that materials can be prepared for use in teacher training. A symposium and an exhibition of "Artwork Keeping Children Connected to the Community" are being held in conjunction with this project, in order to convince communities and administrators of the need for an education system that addresses the plight of chronically ill children and takes into account the diverse conditions that constitute chronic illness.

### **3 Publication of Good Water for the Children: A Record of 25 Years of Citizen Activism by the Ohno Water Conservation Group**

Yoshie Noda

The city of Ohno, in Fukui Prefecture, is fortunate to have abundant groundwater. From the late 1950s on, however, the area's groundwater has been pumped out in ever increasing amounts, due to advancing industrialization and Japan's developmental policies, leading to a crisis. The city's residents are now faced with a shortage of drinking water.

The Ohno Water Conservation Group has enlisted the assistance of experts in the effort to protect the city's groundwater, helping residents learn to carry out their own studies on the groundwater and conduct their own research, the results of which are submitted to government administrators and local citizens. Furthermore, recognizing that the groundwater problem cannot be solved by a local citizens' movement alone, the Ohno Water Conservation Group has succeeded in placing some of its members on the Ohno city assembly, where they have carried on efforts to preserve the city's groundwater.

This publication focuses on legal action undertaken by citizens for the purpose of protecting the city's groundwater, on the inauguration of our first environmentalist mayor, and on 25 years of citizen activism, in order to transform the public's awareness of the need to preserve groundwater.

### **4 Organizing and Managing a Non-Administrative Association Devoted to Experience-based Educational Tours of Minamata**

Yasunari Matsunaga

Since 1997, an effort to attract experience-based edu-

cational tours of the city of Minamata has been underway, one of a number of programs designed to help people draw lessons from Minamata's experiences with mercury poisoning. Certain needs have arisen in connection with this effort, including the need to coordinate communication among different facilities, the need for an information desk to handle inquiries from travel companies, the need for surveys and research on new programs, and the need to train tour guides. Moreover, the demand for experience-based educational tours is expected to increase with the complete implementation in 2002 of new guidelines for "integrated education time" within the compulsory education system. Accordingly, the goal for the future is to bring in as many as 50,000 people to take educational tours of the Minamata area.

In order to answer these needs, this project will enlist the assistance of experts in the field to establish a non-administrative organization, tentatively called the Minamata Guide Association. The process of establishing the association will serve as an opportunity to form partnerships with various citizens and administrators in Minamata. This is expected to lead to new efforts by citizens practicing self-governance or mounting local initiatives to deal with Minamata disease and other environmental issues.

#### **5 *NGO Surveys and Proposals Concerning the Social and Environmental Guidelines Employed by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation***

**Ikuko Matsumoto**

In October 1999, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Export-Import Bank of Japan were combined to form the Japan Bank for International Cooperation. The new institution will soon set new guidelines for dealing with emerging industries in developing nations. These guidelines, which will be applied through Japan's official Overseas Development Assistance and unofficial assistance programs, are undergoing scrutiny in deliberations and approval proceedings in Japan's National Diet to determine whether they are in accord with international standards. The setting of new guidelines offers an excellent opportunity to improve the social and environmental policies of Japan's international financial institutions.

This project will enlist the cooperation of NGOs and experts both in Japan and elsewhere in an effort

to propose new guidelines for adoption by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, based on case studies and comparative surveys of foreign developmental financial institutions, in order to ensure that public money will not be used to support development projects that have detrimental effects on developing nations. The project will include a broad-ranging campaign to enlighten the public about issues arising from the use of public money to support development in emerging countries.

#### **6 *An Investigation of Pollution in the Upper Yodo River Basin and a Proposal for Protecting the Environment***

**Shigeharu Nakachi**

The Kizu River is one of the main tributaries of Lake Biwa and the Yodo River, which supply water to 14 million residents of the Kinki region of Japan. The water, however, has declined in quality over the past ten years. A study by this organization has revealed that the upper section of the river is considerably more polluted than the lower section. The pollution is thought to be generated by cities (such as Ueno and Nabari) located along the upper section of the river as well as golf courses and industrial waste disposal sites in the area. This investigation will focus on the effects of sewage and will also attempt to determine the extent to which endocrine disruptors in the Yodo River system play a role in the area's pollution.

This project will be conducted by researchers and residents of the river basin area, who will work to uncover the sources of pollution and determine the amounts of contaminants in the water. They will also consider measures to preserve the environment and to protect the quality of the water. Based on the findings, the organization will propose a set of measures to fight pollution that can be put into practice by ordinary citizens.

#### **7 *Devising a Forward-Looking Energy Policy for Hokkaido Based on a Citizens' Initiative***

**Yugo Ono**

Japan's standard energy policies have focused on the use of nuclear power and fossil fuels, but recent years have seen a growing interest in sustainable natural energy sources, such as wind and solar power. Geo-



graphically, Hokkaido stands apart from the rest of Japan, and its administrative domain coincides with that of the prefecture's only electric power company. This situation provides us with the means to carry out an independent energy policy to serve a self-contained region. The nations of northern Europe, which have a climate much like Hokkaido's as well as comparable land areas and populations, among other similarities, lead the world in promoting and popularizing the use of renewable energy resources. In light of these similarities, this organization is pursuing the notion of a sustainable energy policy for Hokkaido that resembles policies used in northern Europe.

This project will convene meetings to be attended by representatives from government and business as well as scholars and delegates from non-profit organizations, for the purpose of considering a realistic energy policy for Hokkaido. In addition, we will offer a broad range of proposed measures drawn from published accounts of lectures and symposiums.

**8 *Publication of a Japanese Translation of Siwha Lake: What Happened to the Local Community? An On-Site Report by Anthropologists***

Atsuo Tsuji

Public works projects in South Korea are similar to public works projects in Japan in terms of the systems involved and other characteristics. In 1996, prior to the controversial closing of the Isahaya Bay tidal flats in Japan's Nagasaki Prefecture, a similar event took place in South Korea, when the tidal flats of Lake Siwha were closed off. The water quality subsequently deteriorated and, in order to rectify the problem, the floodgates had to be reopened. South Korean researchers conducted detailed interviews with citizens living in the Lake Siwha area and presented their findings, which primarily addressed the effects of a local land-reclamation operation, in a publication entitled *Lake Siwha: What Happened to the Local Community? An On-Site Report by Anthropologists*. The book was published in 1998 and became a bestseller in South Korea.

This project is devoted to publishing a Japanese translation of the aforementioned book. The hope is that the Japanese edition will enlighten readers so as to help prevent the destruction of wetlands that occurred in South Korea being reenacted in Japan.

**9 *A New Way of Working with the Help of Non-Profit Organizations: Raising Children and Working Too***

Junko Kobayashi

Amid ongoing efforts in the city of Sendai to prevent child abuse, problems have come to light arising from the loneliness and isolation faced by housewives raising children three years old and younger. Confined to their roles as housewives, their husbands often absent due to job transfers, these women can fall into a vicious cycle in which they invest their entire identities in the job of raising children and then resort to abuse when the children fail to behave as expected. Such women, of course, need help in raising their children, but perhaps their most urgent need is to achieve a sense of self-fulfillment independent of their roles with respect to their children. This is difficult, because oppressive conventional preconceptions dictate that mothers devote all their time to their children, virtually eliminating the option of full-time employment. Even for those who would like to work full-time, the unfavorable economic climate makes it extremely difficult to enter the job market.

This project is devoted to finding ways to enable women to work or otherwise take part in society by utilizing a network of non-profit organizations in Miyagi Prefecture that assist senior citizens, disabled persons, and troubled children.

**10 *Developing a Training Manual for Volunteers Providing Support to Survivors of Rape***

Kyoko Miyake

At present, there is no organized body of information in Japan to which victims of sexual violence can turn to find a place of refuge, nor are there facilities providing information and trained personnel to help rape victims cope with the medical establishment, police, and the courts.

The goal of this project is to develop a program to train support personnel to provide needed assistance to survivors of rape. As a starting point, we will rely on a Japanese translation of a training manual prepared for volunteers at a rape crisis center in the United States. Working under the guidance of experts in the field, we will create a similar program, one appropriate for use in Japan. The resulting plan will be

edited and published in the form of a draft training manual, which will serve as a foundation on which to conduct a training program. Finally, we will create facilities where victims of sexual violence can get counseling without fear of intimidation 24 hours a day, with the goal of establishing full-fledged rape crisis centers in Japan.

**11 *Citizen Activities in Support of a Law Promoting Renewable Energy and the Establishment of a "Green Energy Roundtable"***

Tetsunari Iida

This group is dedicated to accelerating the popularization of diverse and effective renewable energy sources, in order to arrest the further advance of global warming. In addition, we seek to democratize the process by which Japan's energy policies are determined, which until now has been left entirely up to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. To this end, we are working for the passage of a law promoting renewable energy.

On November 24, 1999, a nonpartisan group of over 200 members of Japan's National Diet formed a coalition to promote renewable energy. The participants in this project have entered into a partnership with the coalition, primarily to hold regular sessions of the "Green Energy Roundtable," a forum for dialogue among various parties who have an interest in the progress of renewable energy. We also conduct a variety of fact-finding activities and present the results at these sessions. We work to report our findings to the public as well, in an effort to evoke a greater response from our fellow citizens.

**12 *Between Education and Welfare: A New Effort to Provide Family Support for School-Age Children with Disabilities***

Masako Katada

Since 1998, this organization has offered various programs for school-age children with disabilities, including "family support," in the form of a safe and enjoyable environment where children who would otherwise be confined to their homes can play after school or during school vacations. As much as possible, we also endeavor to alleviate the burden placed on families providing in-home care by offering a brief respite from their duties. For the children, we offer

enjoyable pursuits that take into account their special needs as well as opportunities for individual development ("therapeutic play"). The need for these types of activities has surpassed our expectations, however, and although we have petitioned government officials for public-sector efforts in this area, for various reasons we have not been able to secure any assistance.

This project brings together the brainpower and community spirit that are the hallmarks of private-sector efforts, relying on cooperation among the domains of education, social welfare, and medical care. Our goal in carrying out our ongoing activities is to create an environment in which children with disabilities can enjoy life together with everyone else.

**13 *Network Building for Welfare NPOs as Service Providers under the Nursing Insurance Scheme and Policy Recommendations***

Kazuko Matsumoto

In light of the introduction of the public nursing-care system in April 2000, as many as 1,000 firms are expected to move into elderly-care-related businesses in Yokohama, one of a small group of cities that are being targeted as potentially profitable locations. Until now, non-profit organizations (NPOs) and volunteers interested in social welfare have capitalized on their independence and on their links to the community to provide flexible, client-centered citizen welfare services, sometimes acting as advocates for clients with grievances. These experiences have led NPOs to enlist in an effort to create and strengthen an NPO that will enable these organizations to perform the function of monitoring the otherwise obscure domain of nursing-care facilities while also participating in the nursing-care industry as providers of excellent services.

Through the use of this new network, this project seeks to convene a forum for the presentation of policy recommendations. In addition, we intend to help non-profit organizations obtain the status of a specified non-profit corporation and acquire the credentials necessary to operate facilities under the nursing-care insurance system. We will also provide operational guidance and training, operate a base for these sorts of activities, and set up an Internet site providing information on welfare services.

**14 *Getting the Japanese Public Involved in the International Nuclear Disarmament***

***Process: Seizing the Opportunity Offered  
by the Conference to Review the  
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty***

**Hironichi Umebayashi**

In April and May 2000 an international conference will be held in New York to review the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). This crucial meeting will play a key role in determining whether or not the international community can restart the stalled nuclear disarmament process.

This project will involve compiling an informative booklet designed to enlighten people about the NPT, in order to arouse public interest in the upcoming conference, and dispatching representatives from Japanese NGOs to the conference to gather and send back primary source materials. After the conclusion of the conference, seminars will be held throughout Japan in an effort to build a network of citizens who are concerned about the nuclear disarmament process. Discussions and debates within the disarmament process will be compiled into a report for distribution to members of the public, the Japanese government, the National Diet, and local governments that support nuclear disarmament. Through these efforts we hope to build a foundation for a nuclear disarmament campaign in Japan and encourage Japan's citizens to get involved in the international nuclear disarmament process.

**15 *Creating a System to Support Citizen Participation: Research on the Role and Activities of Citizens Serving Voluntarily on Advisory Boards Concerned with Local Government Policymaking***

**Misako Arai**

In recent years increasing numbers of local governments have responded to the demand for public participation in policymaking by selecting citizen volunteers and appointing them to discussion panels and committees. This is a praiseworthy trend, since it provides effective venues for public participation, but it has also created a need for citizen panelists and committee members who are capable of providing responsible input based on an understanding of the relevant area of policy and a certain amount of specialized knowledge. For the average citizen, this is a heavy burden to bear. We must therefore create a support system that will enable people to deepen their knowl-

edge and understanding of the issues and thus encourage public participation in the formulation of public policy.

This project will begin with research on the enlistment of citizen volunteers in local government activities and the roles played by these citizens, subjects on which virtually no research data is available. We then expect to formulate a set of recommendations concerning the creation of the aforementioned support system. The study will be carried out by means of a questionnaire presented to local governments in the Tokyo metropolitan area, as well as through interviews with citizen volunteers and some of the government officials who deal with them. We will also examine case studies in North America, Europe, and elsewhere, as well as examples of similar support systems devised by specialists in this field.

**16 *The Survival of Dairy Farming and Sericulture in Tama New Town and Community Building in the Old Village of Yugi***

**Noboru Suzuki**

Tama New Town Residential Zone 19, as the name implies, is a residential area, but people still carry on dairy farming and sericulture there as well. The continuation of dairy farming and sericulture is important not only because dairies provide residents with a reliable food supply, but also because dairy farming and sericulture have a major influence on people's lifestyles and on young people's understanding of the environment. At the same time, community building has become an important new challenge, as many residents have lost a sense of belonging amid ongoing development and the rapid aging of the population of Tama New Town, including its farmers.

This project will be carried out through the activities of the Yugi Farmers Club, which was established in 1987 for the purpose of promoting greater harmony between development and dairy farming and sericulture. The project will involve, among other things, an exploration into the possibility of having a disabled citizens' group deliver milk to homes in Tama New Town, an effort to create a cooperative system among local farmers for the processing of dairy products, and a related effort to establish a local brand of dairy products. We expect to produce a proposal arising out of these activities for the creation of an "Agri-New Town" that will make good use of dairy farming and sericulture. We also intend to engage in organi-

zation building, with a view to securing the status of a specified non-profit corporation.

**17 *Improving Access to Health Care for Newly Arrived Immigrants in Japan***

Takashi Sawada

In recent years Japan has seen a rapid increase in the number of immigrants from developing countries. Newly arrived immigrants frequently experience problems with access to health care because they find themselves in an unfamiliar social environment, where an unfamiliar language is spoken and unfamiliar systems are in use. This situation has clearly given rise to a variety of problems, including a higher infant mortality rate, an increase in work-related injuries, and a higher incidence of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and HIV. These are indications that a definite disparity has arisen between native Japanese citizens and immigrants in terms of the relative frequency of serious health problems, and the disparity is growing. This is an extremely serious situation, which, if left unresolved, could encourage more discrimination and prejudice against immigrants.

This project is a multifaceted effort devoted to making immigrants better able to solve health problems through their own efforts, and also to making health care providers more receptive to immigrants. We have extensive experience in providing information and advice about health care in foreign languages, and we hope to accomplish our goals by making use of this experience.

**18 *Publication of a Book Concerned with Women's Rights Issues Arising from a Sexual Harassment Lawsuit***

Tomoko Tsuji

Sexual harassment is increasingly seen as a violation of women's human rights. This is recognized, for example, in amendments to the Equal Employment Opportunities Law. Even so, in reality this sort of harassment still creates a host of problems, and efforts to resolve such problems directly are hindered by the perpetuation of distorted stereotypes about sexual harassment victims (specifically, the notion that they invite harassment, based on the prejudiced assumption that otherwise a woman would react by screaming or physically resisting).

The purpose of this project is to publish a complete record of the testimony of a woman who initiated a sexual harassment lawsuit and of the women who supported her. It is hoped that the publication of this book will help bring about a renewed public awareness of sexual harassment and contribute to the creation of a society in which sexual harassment and prejudice against women will be eliminated.

**19 *Building a Society in which HIV-Positive People and People with AIDS Can Lead Normal Lives***

Miyoko Inaba

Continuing advances in the treatment of HIV have made it possible for HIV-positive people to work and lead normal family lives, provided that they receive appropriate therapy to suppress their symptoms. Nevertheless, in reality they still face various forms of prejudice and discrimination in the workplace and in the community. Moreover, many areas still lack facilities where HIV-positive people and people worried about HIV can obtain proper information and support.

The purpose of this project is to overcome prejudice and discrimination by providing accurate information about HIV and by helping people get an intimate sense of what HIV is like. To this end we will present an exhibition featuring various publications, personal items belonging to deceased victims, and other items, at the AIDS Center in Nara. We will also offer telephone and in-person counseling and provide information about medical care. In addition, as the support center for our area, the AIDS Center will carry on various activities designed to help HIV-positive people and AIDS patients live a normal life.

**20 *International Public Hearing and Unofficial Seminar on Violence Against Women in Current Armed Conflicts***

Michiko Nakahara

Countless women have been gang-raped or suffered other forms of sexual violence during the wars and armed conflicts of this century. Despite this, few perpetrators of wartime sexual violence have ever been brought to justice. In recent years, however, there has been a growing international recognition that vio-

lence committed against women during armed conflicts is in itself a war crime.

The aim of this project is to elicit the participation of victims of regional conflicts, their supporters, including representatives from supporting organizations, and experts in international law and women's rights, in an international public hearing and unofficial seminar. By so doing, we hope to produce a clear record of the real nature of violence against women in contemporary armed conflicts, in the hope that this will foster a general consensus that such behavior constitutes a crime against humanity. We also hope to contribute to the implementation of the guidelines for action cited by the United Nations and the World Conference on Women in Beijing, which state that women should play a major role in the resolution and prevention of armed conflicts, and we hope as well to help provide relief and support to victims of sexual violence in Japan and overseas.

## **21 Training Volunteers for NGO Management: Training and Interaction Using "Community Money"**

**Fumie Haruyama**

In recent years many young people have taken an active interest in NGO activities and have started doing volunteer work for NGOs. Although these organizations urgently need to train volunteers so that they can improve and expand their activities in the future, NGO staff members are generally burdened with too many different duties to be able to spare the time and energy required to train volunteers.

The purpose of this project is to create a training system for our own organization based on a method involving the use of "community money," a type of currency of exchange between consumers and producers within a region. Under this method, points are issued to volunteers as a reward for performing administrative duties, with the number of points determined by the responsibilities associated with the duties performed. Volunteers can then use their points to purchase (or obtain discounts on) publications or obtain admission to courses and conferences (including events sponsored by other organizations). Findings and evaluations of the program will be compiled into a report for use in making this a better and more complete program. Other NGOs will be encouraged to participate.

## **22 Construction of a "Rescue Stock Yard"**

**Yukiji Nishida**

Following the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake on January 17, 1995, huge quantities of relief goods donated by private individuals were sent to the disaster area. With massive quantities of goods arriving all at the same time, the task of classifying and organizing these goods in the disaster area posed a serious obstacle. As a result, a large part of what was intended as an expression of the donors' goodwill was ultimately discarded, turning into garbage that had to be disposed of and incinerated. Our research indicates that similar problems have occurred in other disaster areas, such as Shimabara and Okushiri. We therefore decided to establish a "rescue stock yard," in an effort to prevent this vicious circle from repeating after every disaster.

The aim of this project is to establish a rescue stock yard system. At normal times a rescue stock yard functions as a base for recycling activities and as a collection point for disaster relief goods donated by businesses and ordinary citizens. With the assistance of people from the community, these goods are sorted, checked for quality, and organized, some are repackaged, and resulting accumulation is stockpiled. When a disaster occurs, the supplies can be sent immediately to meet the needs of the victims.

## **23 Managing Shared Space in the Human Rights Movement Support Center**

**Nobuo Hirose**

The city of Izumi is the site of a facility that is now being converted into a center for use by any community group or individual involved in human rights issues. This facility is to open in May 2000 as a shared space that will serve as a venue for interaction and a base for the formation of networks. The city government, however, will only be responsible for the building itself and its furnishings, and all the other operational concerns will be handled by this organization.

This project represents an effort to produce a plan for the management of this shared space, covering such activities as gathering information related to human rights; establishing a system for consulting with counselors, lawyers, and other experts; holding informational seminars; and providing support services for meetings and conferences.

**24 Training Program for Citizen Ombudsmen under the Nursing Insurance Scheme and Related Research and Development**

**Tsutomu Ozaki**

The public nursing insurance (*kaigo hoken*) system, to be introduced in April 2000, is based on a contract between the provider and the client. In practice, however, there is a danger that the relationship between those providing care and those being cared for will give way to a relationship based on power, in which the clients will have no choice but to accept the treatment they receive.

The purpose of this project is to cultivate a corps of citizen ombudsmen, who will be responsible for taking note of complaints and compiling grievances from nursing-care clients and then proposing solutions to care providers, in an effort to improve the quality of services. While the citizen ombudsmen will be volunteers, they will have to possess a certain degree of specialized knowledge, in addition to sound moral judgment, the ability to act as a coordinator, and a knack for problem-solving. In order to help instill these qualities, we will compile an original textbook for use in our training course, based on textbooks employed in similar courses in the United States. The course will include an overview of the nursing-care insurance system, an examination of welfare services for the elderly, a study of the roles played by volunteer citizen ombudsmen, and a consideration of some basic principles of psychology. Specialists in each of these fields will conduct training classes comprising approximately 30 hours of instruction, and we will also offer on-the-job training. In this way, we expect to train people to be able to fulfill the role of citizen ombudsmen.

**25 Establishment of a Foundation for Research on a New Citizen-Led Education System and the Development of Advocacy Activities**

**Akihiko Kato**

In the eyes of many, Japan's public education system is on the verge of collapse. The situation calls for sustained, substantive efforts by the society as a whole to regenerate public education, and for citizen-led initiatives to develop policy recommendations and rebuild the education system. As a first step in this

direction, this project will begin with an examination of education-related vouchers and charter schools, both of which have become increasingly common in the United States, in order to ascertain whether these approaches can be implemented in Japan. Charter schools, which originate in proposals submitted by educators, parents, and others, are established under special permits (charters) issued by school boards or other authorized bodies, and they educate their students in accordance with the specific principles they espouse. Under a voucher system, public money is used to underwrite the expenses of children who choose to attend private schools.

In addition to supporting the existence of free schools, we also plan to carry out research that will lead to the development of a more innovative and creative education system and to the formulation of specific recommendations for the creation of such a system. In addition, we intend to share relevant knowledge and information by convening symposiums and other such events, and we will act to make our recommendations known to the public and to government officials.

**26 Project to Restore the Yanaka Hatsune-no-Michi Road**

**Akiko Shihara**

The thoroughfare in Tokyo's Yanaka district once known as Suwa Road has held historical and cultural significance since the Edo era as a route upon which pilgrimages are made. In recent years, due to heavy vehicular traffic on this thoroughfare, residents of the area have been forced to endure dangerous conditions, noise, congestion, and unsettling vibrations. The thoroughfare is expected to be converted into a major highway, and there is little hope that the government will provide any leadership in establishing a policy that would give precedence to pedestrians.

The aim of this project is to convert one section of this thoroughfare into a road (to be called the Hatsune-no-Michi Road) on which pedestrians will have the right of way and where they will be able to walk without fear, and where motorists will be inclined to drive more slowly. We will encourage residents to participate in community development by staging exhibitions of handicrafts by residents and displaying professional craftsmanship as well at a local street fair. We also intend to use various contrivances created by artists to turn this road into a place

for relaxation and interaction. Furthermore, we will utilize wall newspapers, the Internet, and other venues for exchanging views in an effort to foster dialogue and cooperation among residents, experts, and government officials.

**27 *People's Forum 2000 in Chiang Mai, Thailand***

**Satoru Matsumoto**

Since the onset of the Asian economic crisis, Thailand has received structural adjustment loans from international financial institutions, including the IMF, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. Broadly speaking, these efforts have helped to bring about an economic recovery in Thailand, but they have also doubled the size of Thailand's national debt. Moreover, the market-oriented policies that Thailand was compelled to implement as a precondition for receiving loans have had a serious impact on the more vulnerable members of Thai society, including members of hill tribes, inhabitants of rural areas, and slum dwellers. This has made it all the more important to study the problems faced by these people, to make efforts to raise public awareness, and to create a policy dialogue with international financial institutions.

The purpose of this project is to hold a "People's Forum 2000" in Chiang Mai, to coincide with the annual general meeting of the Asian Development Bank there in May 2000. The aim of People's Forum 2000 is to provide the public, including citizens' groups and NGOs, with information about international financial institutions and to enable NGOs in Japan and Australia to work together to ensure that the views of the people of Thailand are reflected in the policies of the Asian Development Bank and other such organizations.

**28 *Community Building Through a Community Development Internship and Training Program for Non-Resident Supporters***

**Kunishige Eto**

The rise of urban lifestyles supported by well-developed consumer services has reduced the need for citizens to help one another out, weakening the links that hold communities together. Meanwhile, rural communities are engaging in a variety of community

activities, despite the problems of depopulation and a lack of young people. Nevertheless, activities based solely on residents' initiatives tend to stagnate due to a lack of fresh information and flexible ideas.

The purpose of this project is to create new opportunities for urban-rural interaction through a "Community Development Internship" program under which university students will be stationed in rural communities for specified periods, for the purpose of participating in community development activities with local residents. This will produce a reciprocal effect, with students and residents each absorbing the strengths of their counterparts. In the current year, programs will be implemented in the town of Oguni in Kumamoto Prefecture, the town of Yufuin in Oita Prefecture, the village of Kosuge in Yamanashi Prefecture, and the town of Niseko in Hokkaido Prefecture. Nationwide case studies based on the results of these programs will be compiled and analyzed in order to identify relevant issues and investigate the potential for community development assisted by non-resident supporters. It is hoped that the project will lend new energy to community development efforts all over Japan.

**29 *Building Peace in Northeast Asia Through Humanitarian Assistance Provided by NGOs***

**Fusafoshi Fujisawa**

In response to an appeal from the United Nations, this organization has sent emergency supplies of rice to North Korea, which has been in the throes of a famine following a series of natural disasters in 1995 and 1996. Since then we have continued to provide food aid, agricultural support, and other forms of assistance, at the same time working to inform the public about the need for humanitarian assistance to North Korea through reports, seminars, and other activities. Our aim is to contribute as an NGO to building peace in Northeast Asia by extending our activities—reinforcing our international networks, offering policy recommendations, and conducting research relating to humanitarian assistance.

As part of this project, we plan to bring NGOs together for an international conference on humanitarian assistance to North Korea. The purpose of this conference, which will be held in Japan, with the cooperation of NGOs in the United States and South Korea, is to create a common awareness of the situa-

tion in North Korea and the current state of humanitarian assistance to that country, including that provided by United Nations agencies and national governments, with a particular emphasis on the role of international NGOs. We also intend to provide policy recommendations to the Japanese government about humanitarian assistance activities, including activities that would require a presence in North Korea, and to stimulate public debate in Japan.

**30 *Broadening the Foundation of Children-Centered Education: The Eighth International Democratic Education Conference***

**Keiko Okuchi**

The International Democratic Education Conference (IDEC) is an international conference of free schools which brings together people interested in education founded on respect for children's independence. For the most part, these gatherings have been held in Europe. Tokyo Shure was established in 1985 by parents and other citizens who wanted to create a free school designed for children who were unwilling to participate in the compulsory education system. Our first experience of the IDEC was at the fifth conference, and through that experience we became aware of a worldwide need for children-centered education and of the need for people engaged in similar activities to assist one another and offer mutual encouragement.

The aim of this project, which centers on the children and young people associated with our organization, is to convene the eighth session of the IDEC in Japan. In this way, we hope to contribute to educational reform in the countries of Asia, including Japan, where education is affected by such problems as bullying and dysfunctional classes.



## Grants for Projects on Civil Society

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 99-KC-001	Creation of a Framework for Citizen-Participatory Activities to Conserve the Environment of Lake Xi, China: Practical Activities for the Establishment of Lake Xi Field Museum Norio Ogura, Representative, Lake Xi Field Museum Planning Committee	
2 99-KC-002	Research and Proposals on Changing Wildlife Habitation and a New Relationship between Humans and Animals: Focusing on Fatal Epidemics among Mid-Size Wild Mammals Eiji Kanda, Director, Tokyo Wildlife Research Center	
3 99-KC-003	Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women: Surveys, Research, and Related Activities Aimed at Solving the Problem of Domestic Violence Yoko Sakurai, Director, Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women	

## Grants for Projects on Civil Society

### 1 *Creation of a Framework for Citizen-Participatory Activities to Conserve the Environment of Lake Xi, China: Practical Activities for the Establishment of Lake Xi Field Museum*

#### Norio Ogura

From 1994 to 1996, a joint Sino-Japanese team led by Tokio Okino (project leader for Foundation Initiative Grants 94-P-003 and 96-P-008) carried out research concerned with improving the water quality of Lake Xi, located in Hangzhou, China. As a result of this study it became clear that a framework for enlightening the public about environmental conservation was needed in order to combat eutrophication of the lake. In other words, it is necessary to encourage citizens to think about the problem as individuals and do whatever they can to help.

The creation of Lake Xi Field Museum, which will bring together the natural and cultural environmental heritage of Lake Xi, was conceived as part of the re-

quired framework. The project was awarded a Civil Society grant in fiscal 1998, and preparatory work was carried out jointly by the project's Japanese and Chinese participants. The plan calls for Lake Xi Field Museum to be constructed as the "core museum" of a new botanical science center within the Hangzhou Botanical Gardens. The center is scheduled to open in 1999 in accordance with a preexisting Chinese plan.

The fiscal 1999 grant will support an endeavor to make the Field Museum proposal more concrete by concentrating on such efforts as (1) developing a basic concept and compiling a basic plan and plans for implementation, (2) training specialized personnel among the Chinese participants, and (3) sharing expertise from Japan related to the construction of a museum at the designated location. The basic design and construction work will be financed with budgetary resources provided by Chinese municipalities. The Japanese participants will primarily provide so-called software-type assistance—presenting a tentative basic concept for discussion, proposing a basic plan, training personnel, and providing expertise related to the administration of citizen-participatory programs—in the hope of fulfilling the expectations

of people in China who would like to see the museum established relatively soon.

**2 Research and Proposals on Changing Wildlife Habitation and a New Relationship between Humans and Animals: Focusing on Fatal Epidemics among Mid-Size Wild Mammals**

**Eiji Kanda**

In recent years, interaction between human beings and wild animals inhabiting hilly areas around major cities has increased due to the expansion of residential areas and other factors. Mid-size mammals of the family Canidae, such as tanuki (raccoon dogs) and foxes, along with the generally smaller mammals of the family Mustelidae, including badgers, martens, and weasels, are widely distributed and can readily adapt to man-made environments. They can subsist on refuse and are sometimes fed intentionally, permitting the weaker members of the species—those that would otherwise be weeded out in a natural setting—to survive. This has led to high population densities, which in turn enable infectious diseases such as scabies and distemper to spread rapidly, killing large numbers of these animals.

This project focuses on mid-size animals inhabiting the western part of the Tokyo metropolitan area, particularly in the area around the town of Hinode. The aim is to seek and identify appropriate measures to protect these animals, based on surveys conducted with the cooperation of experts, local governments, and a local NGO known as the Hinode Mujina Club, and to enlighten the public about efforts to protect animals as well.

The project is now in its second year, and a number of activities are planned based on the results of the first year's efforts. First, an experimental care facility will be established as a base for NGO activities, to be used for monitoring activities, providing experimental treatment for sick animals, field tracking, and public information activities, including the training of research volunteers. Second, the project participants will visit more advanced facilities in other prefectures, as well as comparable NGO facilities and shelters overseas, in order to observe and study treatment methods and public information activities. Third, participants will conduct a symposium on interaction between humans and animals, which will feature discussions on relevant issues and on the role played by

NGOs. Fourth, existing research findings will be comprehensively studied from the perspectives of population dynamics and epidemiology. Research will be conducted in a manner that enables findings to be presented in an accessible format. Fifth, the participants will present recommendations to the World Conservation Union, the Environment Agency, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, local governments, and other relevant organizations concerning the need to establish animal shelters and conduct international research. Participants will also propose lifestyle models based on new modes of interaction between humans and animals.

**3 Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women: Surveys, Research, and Related Activities Aimed at Solving the Problem of Domestic Violence**

**Yoko Sakurai**

Domestic violence, defined as violence inflicted on women by male intimates, usually husbands or lovers, has become the focus of international concern in recent years. Unfortunately, Japan lags far behind other developed countries in its efforts to deal with this problem. The Council for Gender Equality, which is part of the Prime Minister's Office, recently published the results of its own public opinion survey on domestic violence, conducted last year. Nevertheless, the overall situation pertaining to domestic violence and its aftermath—including the status of shelters and other relevant community resources (such as those provided by the government and by nongovernmental advisory services, the courts, medical institutions, and the police) and relevant laws—remains unclear.

The aims of this project are (1) to shed light on the harmful effects of domestic violence on women in Japan (Japanese women as well as women of other nationalities), (2) to achieve an understanding of the current status of community activities relating to domestic violence and support systems for victims, and (3), based on the resulting understanding of the issues involved, to propose countermeasures against domestic violence. In support of these goals, four studies have been conducted since July 1997, covering (1) domestic violence against Japanese women, (2) domestic violence against women of other nationalities living in Japan (especially Philippine women),

(3) the assistance provided to victims at shelters, and  
(4) cooperation among support organizations associated or involved with shelters, and the legal system and the manner in which it is administered.

A range of activities are planned for this, the final year of the project. First, a report based on results from work already carried out will be compiled and published. Second, the project participants will submit recommendations for solving the problem of domestic violence, together with proposals for specific countermeasures, to central and local government agencies. Third, the participants will offer suggestions for nongovernmental support agencies regarding such issues as training programs for staff members at shelters and other support facilities. Fourth, the project will sponsor "empowerment" efforts, such as the formation of support groups, to enable women affected by domestic violence to exercise greater control over their lives. Fifth, the project participants will take steps, including lectures oriented toward the mass media, to enlighten the public about the problem of domestic violence.

## Southeast Asian Programs

### SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

SEANRP, which began in fiscal 1976, entered its twenty-fourth year in fiscal 1999. 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.

The key themes of the program are "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society." From fiscal 1998, grants have been awarded only for M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation research 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.

Under the SEASREP Council-related project grants 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-second 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. Previously, the program centered on the translation and publication in Japanese of 28 Southeast Asian and 52 South Asian works. Since fiscal 1998, this segment of the program has been available to works in Western languages and by American and European writers.

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.

**Breakdown of Southeast Asian Programs**

	SEANRP	SEASREP	Young Indonesian Researchers Program	"Know Our Neighbors" Programs	
				(Japan)	(Other)
	\$	\$	\$	¥	\$
Cambodia	71,400 5 grants				
India				2,650,000 1 grant	
Indonesia	140,900 12 grants	80,900 11 grants	32,000 30 grants	5,620,000 2 grants	4,100 1 grant
Laos	37,100 6 grants				
Malaysia	10,000 2 grants	78,200 11 grants			10,200 2 grants
Mongolia					10,200 1 grant
Myanmar		8,900 1 grant			
Nepal	7,300 1 grant				5,800 4 grants
Pakistan					11,900 3 grants
Philippines	80,000 9 grants	121,500 11 grants		1,730,000 1 grant	
Singapore		35,500 3 grants			
Sri Lanka					10,700 2 grants
Thailand	59,300 6 grants	51,800 7 grants		4,760,000 3 grants	49,800 5 grants
Vietnam	150,000 23 grants				14,900 3 grants
<b>Total</b>	556,000 64 grants	376,800 44 grants	32,000 30 grants	14,760,000 7 grants	117,600 21 grants

## Southeast Asian National Research Program

### OVERVIEW

The selection committee accepts applications for Southeast Asian National Research Program grants all year long. Applications for the current fiscal year were taken up for consideration when the selection committee convened on July 23. Each research proposal submitted is expected to focus primarily on one Southeast Asian nation; prior to the July 23 meeting, first-round meetings were held to screen applications on a country-by-country basis. These meetings were attended by the selection committee members responsible for applications related to each respective Southeast Asian nation and by staff members from the Toyota Foundation's secretariat.

Over 500 applications were submitted for international grants for fiscal 1999. The majority, however, consisted of proposals that clearly fell outside the program's geographical domain, Southeast Asia, or were not commensurate with its designated theme, "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society," and these were set aside during the first stage of screening by staff members from the secretariat. The remaining 126 applications were forwarded for consideration at the nation-specific meetings described above. Based on those deliberations, 69 applications were chosen to be considered for grants by the selection committee as a whole. In order to provide the committee with additional information on which to base its selections, members of the Foundation staff conducted interviews with all of the applicants whose proposals were selected for final screening by the selection committee.

Finally, the committee made its selections, based on the written applications and on supplementary information supplied by Foundation staff, and in accordance with predetermined selection criteria and guidelines for each country. In the end, 64 proposals were selected to receive grants: 5 related to Cambodia, 12 to Indonesia, 6 to Laos, 2 to Malaysia, 1 to Nepal, 9 to the Philippines, 6 to Thailand, and 23 to Vietnam.

### TRENDS IN FISCAL 1999

The total number of grants awarded this year is nearly the same as in last year's program. Overall, the negative impact of the Asian economic crisis that began in 1997 has largely subsided. Indonesia, however, continues to struggle with major fluctuations in the relative value of its currency, and many are of the view that the Toyota Foundation should exercise flexibility in this regard, giving due consideration to the situation there.

Among the topics of the research projects selected to receive grants, there has been an increase in research relating to contemporary cultural issues among projects in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Research projects and other activities devoted to preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures continue to make up the majority of projects approved for Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. There are great social, economic, and cultural differences among the nations of Southeast Asia, and trends occurring among the projects approved for grants reflect the more conspicuous characteristics of the nations with which the projects are concerned. More specific information on country-specific trends is presented in the following sections, which were prepared by the program officers in charge of projects in each respective country.

Upon the completion of this year's selections, a number of committee members shared their views on various aspects of the program. First, in countries where an ongoing genera-

tional turnover is taking place among people involved in research, questions have been raised over whether sufficient efforts are being made to scout out young researchers who are capable of taking over the responsibility of conducting research for a new generation. The issue of new talent is an extremely vital one, especially as this program is now approaching its third decade. On another issue, it has been observed that although up to now the program has generally permitted researchers to draw a personal allowance only in exceptional cases, greater consideration should be given to the economic conditions with which researchers are confronted, and therefore they should be offered a limited degree of financial backing for nonresearch purposes. We hope Foundation officials will give due consideration to these views.

YOSHIKAKI ISHIZAWA  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

### *Cambodia*

This year grants were awarded to three continuing projects and two new ones. The findings of one of the continuing projects, a study of Khmer dramatic arts that has been underway since 1995, will be published this year, as will a dictionary of ancient Khmer in the sixth to eighth centuries, which represents the culmination of another continuing project. Both projects are in the hands of highly experienced researchers, and the publication of these works is expected to elicit a considerable response both within Cambodia and elsewhere. The third continuing project, an ongoing effort to collate and restore materials contained in the National Archives of Cambodia, is steadily proceeding, thanks to the assistance of a volunteer archivist from Australia. The new projects are the documentation of traditional musical instruments and a study of traditional concepts of death and rebirth. Both of these are legitimate efforts, and we hope further progress will shed more light on traditional Cambodian culture. (Shiro Honda)

### *Indonesia*

This year's selections consist of seven continuing projects and five new projects. One continuing project, an ongoing effort that has been awarded seven grants since 1990, is scheduled to produce an encyclopedia of Sundanese culture this year. The publication of an encyclopedia of an indigenous regional culture by an Indonesian scholar will be a highly significant event. Other continuing projects perform the vital task of presenting a locality as seen through the eyes of the inhabitants themselves; these include a project to compile an Using-Indonesian dictionary (Using is spoken in eastern Java) and a project to record traditional rituals observed by the people of the Kampar District in the province of Riau on the island of Sumatra. Archeological excavations of Late Pleistocene Epoch sites in the Sewu mountains in central Java and an effort to provide support for publication of the scientific journal *Antropologi Indonesia*, which is helping to improve the environment for research in Indonesia, are among the other continuing projects.

The new projects include a study of efforts to preserve natural scenery in the Minangkabau highlands in western Sumatra and a project focusing on social and cultural changes in border regions in Indonesian territory in Kalimantan and in neighboring Malaysian territory. Both of these efforts deal with the effects of modernization on indigenous cultures. Others, including a project to transliterate, translate, and publish nineteenth-century historical docu-



ments in Javanese, are aimed at compiling historical data and other resources to provide a basis for further research. Another new project, devoted to publishing a collection of essays on contemporary Indonesian art, is in itself part of a contemporary art movement in Indonesia and has generated high expectations for its potential social impact. This year's new emphasis on finding projects suited to the current climate of change in Indonesia is exemplified by a new study concerned with social and political changes in several regions of Indonesia. Taken together, this year's selections represent a highly diverse collection of projects. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

#### *Laos*

Four continuing projects and two new projects were awarded grants this year. The continuing projects consist of a study of Lao traditions and customs, conducted by an experienced scholar; a 10-year-long project to compile a Khmer-Lao Dictionary; a nearly 10-year-long effort to publish the findings of research on ancient Lao inscriptions; and a project, begun last year by a Hmong researcher, aimed at preserving the oral traditions of the Hmong people. It is hoped that all of these projects will help to promote humanities studies in Laos. The new projects include an effort to compile photographs and data on ethnic groups in multiethnic Laos and a project devoted to republishing a major work, until now largely unavailable in Laos, by the late Maha Sila Viravong, who is regarded as the father of Laotian studies. All of the new projects are expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of the history and culture of Laos. (Shiro Honda)

#### *Malaysia*

As was the case last year, due to the relatively abundant support that the Malaysian government provides for scientific research, the Toyota Foundation is pursuing a policy of funding projects in Malaysia primarily under its Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program and is not actively soliciting new projects to be funded under this program. Thus, only two continuing projects were awarded grants this year: a project that will publish the findings of research on the Orang Asli, one of Malaysia's indigenous ethnic groups; and another project, carried out by researchers unaffiliated with any university, that will transliterate and publish primary documents concerning the assimilation of the Mandailing Batak people into Malay society. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

#### *Nepal*

The Toyota Foundation is not actively seeking new projects in Nepal. A grant has been awarded for the completion of one ongoing project, which has received grant funding for several years, to compile and publish a dictionary of classical Newari. Classical Newari is one of the few Himalayan languages in which historical documents have been written, including inscriptions dating back to the twelfth century. Scholars have long awaited the publication of a dictionary of classical Newari, which will greatly assist research into the history of the Himalayan region. (Toichi Makita)

#### *The Philippines*

The committee awarded grants to three continuing projects and six new projects this year. Two of the continuing projects are expected to produce publications based on ongoing research

efforts that have been supported with grants in the past. The first is a history of the Philippine Educational Theater Association, which has been active for more than 30 years. The study reexamines the activities of the organization, which has played a leading role in artistic and social movements in the Philippines, in the context of the country's cultural and political history. The second of these projects is scheduled to publish a number of Tagalog-Spanish dictionaries compiled by Spanish Christian missionaries, collectively known as the Manila Codex, which will be highly useful for research into Philippine culture.

Among the new projects, four are devoted to compiling and publishing historical materials in order to provide a basis for future research. One project is an effort to catalog a collection of rare books dating from the fifteenth to the twentieth century, which belong to the library of the University of Santo Tomas, known as the oldest university in Asia. Another involves the collation and eventual publication of numerous works (including unpublished works) and letters donated to the library of Ateneo de Manila University by the families of deceased women writers. The other two consist of a project to translate Spanish-language documents related to the Philippine revolution into English and a project to compile materials concerning the Mangyan people of the Philippines. The two remaining new projects address the vital areas of urban culture and popular culture. One of these is devoted to compiling, publishing, and ultimately performing vernacular scripts for works of *zarzuela*, a form of popular-culture opera, and the other involves research on the social and cultural history of the Quiapo district of Manila. (Kyoichi Tanaka)

### *Thailand*

Grants were awarded to five continuing projects and one new project. Nearly all of these projects straddle the line between efforts to preserve and revive aspects of indigenous culture, the primary area of research in the past, and research into aspects of contemporary culture, an area that has received more emphasis in recent years. The continuing projects largely consist of efforts by younger anthropologists and ethnologists to elucidate cultural changes taking place in contemporary Thai society. Among these projects are a study, headed by a lecturer at Thammasat University, aimed at illuminating the mutually influential contact between Chinese haute cuisine, introduced to Thailand by Chinese immigrants, and traditional Thai cooking; a study by a researcher at Chiang Mai University of changes in the religious beliefs of the Sgaw Karen, an ethnic group residing in northern Thailand whose religious observances seem to mingle Buddhist, Christian, and animistic practices; and a project led by a lecturer at Maejo University that focuses on ways in which people in northern Thailand who have HIV or AIDS attempt to treat themselves using traditional folk medicine techniques. Another project, now in its second year, is an experimental effort led by an NGO activist to document the use of Buddhist practices in the movement to oppose deforestation. In addition, a project devoted to compiling and annotating a historical record of the Tai kingdom of Mau Long, which was located in what is now the state of Shan in Myanmar (Burma), will carry out a field study this year in Shan occasioned by the discovery of a variant version of the text.

The only new project is a study that focuses on groups of predominantly women folk dancers in central Thailand in order to record and analyze their techniques, which is being conducted by a lecturer at Thammasat University and a team of young researchers. There is indeed a need for a documented examination of the changes affecting traditional Thai culture as it confronts a wave of rapid modernization. (Shiro Honda)

*Vietnam*

This year's grants were awarded to 11 continuing projects and 12 new projects. As with last year's projects, two distinct trends can be discerned. The first is represented by the prevalence of grants awarded to projects concerned with "indigenous cultures," which are considered to fall primarily within the general domain of the field of anthropology, including ethnology and archaeology. In all, 11 of the projects selected for grants exemplify this trend: a study of traditional ceremonies and rituals of Malayo-Polynesian ethnic groups in southern Vietnam; a study of ancient Viet languages in Laos; a study of indigenous farming methods of the Tai people living in the highlands of northern Vietnam and of their knowledge of the environment; a study of the culture of the Tai people living in the highlands of central Vietnam; a study of the roles women of the Ede ethnic group play in their families; a study of the musical instruments of the Khmer people; a study of the gastronomic culture of the Tai minority in Vietnam; a study of the gastronomic culture of the Muong minority in Vietnam; ethnological research on the traditional use of organic fertilizer by an ethnic minority group; a study of circular earthworks discovered in the province of Binh Phuoc; and an archaeological project dealing with ceramic objects discovered in ancient Muong tombs in the province of Hoa Binh.

The second trend is a tendency to award grants to projects devoted to compiling ancient documents, bibliographies, and research materials, or otherwise related to the provision of resources that can serve as a basis for future research. Nine of this year's grant projects exemplify this trend: a project devoted to organizing and publishing historical records related to Vietnamese seals (signets); a training program on applied research methods for studies on international relations; a study devoted to collecting, translating, and publishing regulations in ethnic minority villages in northern Vietnam; a research effort aimed at compiling a glossary of traditional architecture terminology; a project devoted to publishing a book of Taoist paintings; a study devoted to collecting, translating, and publishing manuscripts found in Cham villages; a project that entails the compilation of a catalog of research papers on the Metal Age in Vietnam; a project that will culminate in the publication of a revised version of the complete works of Phan Boi Chau; and a project devoted to collecting research resources related to Japanese people residing in Vietnam during World War II.

The three remaining projects, which do not exemplify either of the trends noted above, consist of a historical study of the 1839 land redistribution policy instituted under the rule of Emperor Minh Mang, a psychological research project concerned with the nature of Vietnamese people as analyzed using a framework employed in Western psychology, and a study of resettlement programs for impoverished people in Ho Chi Minh City. All of these are highly original projects and each is regarded by the committee as being related in a broad sense to the basic theme of "indigenous culture." (Kyoichi Tanaka)

**SEANRP**

	Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Cambodia</i>			
1	99-I-001	Forms of Khmer Drama Pich Tum Kravel, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	19,900
2	99-I-002	Preservation of Documents in the National Archives Chem Neang, Director of Archives Repository, National Archives of Cambodia	21,400
3	99-I-003	A Dictionary of Ancient Khmer Inscriptions from the Sixth to the Eighth Century Long Seam, Professor, Royal University of Phnom Penh	8,000
4	99-I-004	The Practice of Believing: Representations of Death and Rebirth in Cambodian Culture Ang Choulean, Director, Institute of Khmer Culture	11,500
5	99-I-005	The Heritage of Khmer Music Keo Narom, Lecturer, Phnom Penh University of Fine Arts	10,600
<i>Indonesia</i>			
6	99-I-006	Research on Using Vocabulary and Compilation of an Using-Indonesian Dictionary Hasan Ali, Chair, Blambangan Art Council	1,600
7	99-I-007	Publication of an Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture Ajip Rosidi, Visiting Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies	35,200
8	99-I-008	The Role of the <i>Basiacuong</i> in Customary Observances in Kampar Society in Riau Province Abdul Riva'i-Taloet, Chair, Sanggar Sastra Edukatif	1,400
9	99-I-009	Struggle and Change in West Kalimantan: The Sintang Kingdom, 1820–1920 Hellius Sjamsuddin, Professor, Bandung Education and Teacher Training Institute	11,500
10	99-I-010	Publication of the Journal <i>Antropologi Indonesia</i> M.A. Yunita Triwardani Winarto, Editor-in-chief, <i>Antropologi Indonesia</i>	6,200

## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
11	99-I-011 Excavation of Ruins at Gunung Sewu from the Late Pleistocene Epoch Harry Truman Simanjuntak, Head, Prehistory Department, National Research Center for Archaeology	21,800
12	99-I-012 The History of Indonesian Health Services Management from 1900 to the Present: A Comparative Study of Its Influence on Hospital Environments Laksono Trisnantoro, Director, Center for Health Service Management, School of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University	4,400
13	99-I-013 Publication of Books on Aspects of Indonesian Visual Art Agung Kurniawan, Vice President, Cemeti Art Foundation	7,200
14	99-I-014 The Transliteration, Translation, and Publication of Javanese Manuscripts Related to Social and Political Affairs in the Principalities of Central Java in the Nineteenth Century Sri Margana, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	5,600
15	99-I-015 Research into the Preservation of Scenic Beauty in Urban and Rural Areas in the Minangkabau Highlands Laretna T. Adishakti, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	17,700
16	99-I-016 Social Protest and Local Political Reform in Indonesia Heru Nugroho, Co-director, Post-Graduate Sociology Program, Gadjah Mada University	11,700
17	99-I-017 Social and Cultural Dynamics in the Border Areas of Kalimantan, Sabah, and Sarawak Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, Director, Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	16,600
<i>Laos</i>		
18	99-I-018 Recording Lao Traditions and Customs Samrith Buasisvath, Researcher, Ministry of Information and Culture	3,800
19	99-I-019 Research on the Preservation of Hmong Oral Tradition in a Time of Environmental and Economic Change in Laos Somthone Lobliayao, Researcher, Ministry of Information and Culture	7,800

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
20	99-I-020 Epigraphic Research: Ancient Lao Inscriptions Thongsa Sayavongkhamdy, Director General, Department of National Museums, Historical Sites and Archaeology, Ministry of Information and Culture	6,600
21	99-I-021 Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary Kideng Phonkaseumsouk, Head, Tradition and Religion Section, Institute for Cultural Research	2,600
22	99-I-022 Publication of Photographs and Data on Ethnic and Sub-Ethnic Groups in Laos Khamphaeng Ketavong, Vice Director, Institute for Cultural Research, Ministry of Information and Culture	8,000
23	99-I-023 Republication of the <i>Phong Sawadan Lao</i> of Maha Sila Viravong Kongdeuane Nettavong, Director, National Library of Laos, Ministry of Information and Culture	8,300
<i>Malaysia</i>		
24	99-I-024 Reconstructing the Socioeconomic and Political History of the Mandailing Batak in British Malaya, 1840–1940 Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, Malaysian Representative, Sumatra Heritage Trust	5,000
25	99-I-025 Publication of Indigenous Cultures and Heritage on the Malay Peninsula Wazir J. Karim, Director General, Academy of Social Sciences, School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia	5,000
<i>Nepal</i>		
26	99-I-026 Publication of a Dictionary of Classical Newari Kamal Prakash Malla, Chair, Nepal Bahasa Dictionary Committee	7,300
<i>Philippines</i>		
27	99-I-027 Publication of an Oral History of the Philippine Educational Theater Association Rodolfo Carlos Vera, Coordinator, Playwrights Development Program, Philippine Educational Theater Association	13,700

## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
28	99-I-028 Publication of Historical Tagalog-Spanish Dictionaries as a Resource for Cultural Research Jose Mario C. Francisco, Director, East Asian Pastoral Institute, Ateneo de Manila University	10,000
29	99-I-029 Toward a Revival of Zarzuela Opera Jonathan C. Malicsi, Chair, President's Committee on Culture and Arts, University of the Philippines	7,000
30	99-I-030 Creation of a Catalog for the University of Santo Tomas Collection of Rare Books from the Fifteenth to the Twentieth Century Estrella Sy Majuelo, Head Librarian, Rare Book Section, Central Library, University of Santo Tomas	10,000
31	99-I-031 Literature by Philippine Women: Retrieval and Revaluation Edna Z. Manlapaz, Professor, Ateneo de Manila University	5,200
32	99-I-032 Translation of Spanish-language Documents Related to the Philippine Revolution Teresita A. Alcantara, Faculty Coordinator, Translation Program, College of Arts and Letters, University of the Philippines	8,600
33	99-I-033 Research on the Social and Cultural History of Quiapo Fernando N. Zialcita, Professor, Ateneo de Manila University	10,000
34	99-I-034 Collection and Documentation of Materials on the Mangyan Antoon Postma, Director, Mangyan Research Center	8,000
35	99-I-035 Toward a Theory of Filipino Personality: Personality Profiles of Contemporary Filipino Culture-Bearers Felipe M. de Leon, Jr., President, Academy of Philippine Culture and Psychology, Faculty Center, University of the Philippines	7,500
<i>Thailand</i>		
36	99-I-036 The Transformation of Chinese Haute Cuisine in Thailand: A Case Study of Chinese Restaurants in Bangkok Thanes Wongyannava, Lecturer, Thammasat University	14,600
37	99-I-037 Transliteration and Translation into Modern Thai of the Muang Yai Version of <i>The Shan Chronicle</i> Ranoo Wichasin, Lecturer, Chiang Mai University	7,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
38	99-I-038 The Use of "Local Wisdom" by People with HIV and AIDS in Northern Thailand: A Study of Folkloric Approaches Rangsan Chanta, Lecturer, Maejo University	7,900
39	99-I-039 Religious Practices Among the Sgaw Karen of Northern Thailand: Changing Processes and Strategies Kwanchewan Buadaeng, Researcher, Chiang Mai University	6,400
40	99-I-040 Research on the Application of Community Culture in Forest-Resource Conservation: The Buddhist Ordination of 50 Million Trees Chatchawan Thongdeert, Chair, NGO-COD North Thailand	8,600
41	99-I-041 Social Construction and Reproduction of a Communal Body of Knowledge About Dance in Central Thailand Paritta C. Koanantakool, Lecturer, Thammasat University	14,800
<i>Vietnam</i>		
42	99-I-042 Traditional Ceremonies and Rituals of Malayo-Polynesian Ethnic Groups in Southern Vietnam Hua Dong Hai, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	3,700
43	99-I-043 Vietnamese Seals from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century Nguyen Cong Viet, Deputy Chief, Bibliographic Studies Department, Han-Nom Research Institute, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	6,500
44	99-I-044 A Short Training Program on Applied Research Methods for Studies on International Relations Nguyen Duy Thong, Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	17,000
45	99-I-045 A Study of Ancient Viet Languages in Laos Nguyen Van Loi, Vice Director, Institute of Linguistics, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	12,000
46	99-I-046 A Study of Regulations in Ethnic Minority Villages in Northern Vietnam Hoang Van Glap, Deputy Chief, Material Collection Department, Han-Nom Research Institute, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	7,000



## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
47	99-I-047 Research Toward the Compilation of a Glossary of Hue Traditional Architecture Vu Huu Minh, Conservator of Historic Buildings, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	<i>6,300</i>
48	99-I-048 The Indigenous Farming System of Tai Ethnic Minority Groups in the Highlands of Northern Vietnam and Their Knowledge of the Environment and Land Degradation Problems Tran Duc Vien, Chair, Department of Agroecology and Environmental Science, Hanoi Agricultural University	<i>8,100</i>
49	99-I-049 A Study of the Modern Role of Ede Women Thu Nhung Mlo Duon Du, Lecturer, Tay Nguyen University	<i>3,700</i>
50	99-I-050 Publication of a Book of Taoist Paintings from Northern Vietnam Phan Ngoc Khue, Painter and Fine Arts Expert, Vietnam National Fine Arts Museum	<i>6,800</i>
51	99-I-051 A Study of Cham Manuscripts in Vietnam Thanh Phan, Head, Department of Ethnology, College of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Ho Chi Minh City	<i>4,000</i>
52	99-I-052 A Study of the Culture of the Tai People in the Highlands of Central Vietnam Le Sy Giao, Deputy Dean, Faculty of History, College of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University	<i>4,000</i>
53	99-I-053 Research on the 1839 Land Redistribution Policy Under the Rule of Emperor Minh Mang Phan Phuong Thao, College of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University	<i>4,500</i>
54	99-I-054 Musical Instruments of the Khmer of Soc Trang Province Son Ngoc Hoang, Soc Trang Culture and Arts Secondary School	<i>4,000</i>
55	99-I-055 The Gastronomic Culture of the Tai Minority in Vietnam Vu Thi Hoa, Researcher, Institute of Culture	<i>4,500</i>
56	99-I-056 The Gastronomic Culture of the Muong Minority in Vietnam Hoang Anh Nhan, Secretary, Science of Culture Branch, History Research and Compilation Board of Thanh Hoa Province	<i>7,000</i>

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
57	99-I-057 Compilation of a Catalog of Research Papers on the Metal Age in Vietnam Nguyen Giang Hai, Research Archeologist, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	8,500
58	99-I-058 Research on the Use of Organic Fertilizer by an Ethnic Minority Group in the Northwestern Highlands of Vietnam Tran Van Ha, Researcher, Institute of Ethnology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,600
59	99-I-059 Revised Publication of the Complete Works of Phan Boi Chau Nguyen Choung Thau, Professor, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,000
60	99-I-060 The Japanese in Vietnam During World War II Pham Quang Trung, Head, Modern History Department, Institute of History, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,000
61	99-I-061 Self-Concepts of Vietnamese People in the Context of Individualism and Collectivism Do Long, Director, Institute of Psychology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,800
62	99-I-062 Circular Earthworks in the Province of Binh Phuoc Nguyen Trung Do, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	8,300
63	99-I-063 Resettlement Programs for Impoverished People in Ho Chi Minh City Ngo Thanh Loan, Lecturer, Ho Chi Minh City University	5,000
64	99-I-064 Ceramic Objects Discovered in Ancient Muong Tombs in Hoa Binh Province Bui Duy Tri, Researcher, Institute of Archeology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	7,700

## SEANRP

### CAMBODIA

#### *1 Forms of Khmer Drama*

##### Pich Tum Kravel

Like other Southeast Asian nations, Cambodia has a rich dramatic tradition encompassing a variety of forms. Dramatic arts are a vital part of Khmer culture, but many of the people involved in drama disappeared amid the purges and persecution of the Pol Pot era, and there is now an urgent need to produce a record of Cambodia's dramatic tradition for future generations. To date, this project has involved fieldwork aimed at documenting such dramatic forms as shadow puppet theater, masked dance, and other forms of court dance, over a three-year period starting in 1995. This year, reports covering the results of research into shadow puppet theater and masked dance will be published by JSRC, a printing firm in Phnom Penh, which will produce 1,000 copies of each report.

#### *2 Preservation of Documents in the National Archives*

##### Chem Neang

The project leader is responsible for the preservation and collation of documents stored in the National Archives of Cambodia, where she has worked since 1984. The National Archives of Cambodia, located in Phnom Penh, were established in 1917 during the French colonial period. They contain official documents from that period, as well as maps and other materials, including newspapers in both Khmer and French.

The archives, an indispensable resource for research into modern Cambodian history, suffered a major setback with the loss of the collection catalog during the chaos of the Pol Pot era. Since July 1995, a volunteer archivist from Australia has been helping to collate and restore the disparate materials contained in the archives, and work has also begun on the creation of a computerized catalog. The Toyota Foundation began providing support for this project last year. This year, work will continue on the collation and restoration of documents from the French colonial period and on the compilation of a computerized catalog.

#### *3 A Dictionary of Ancient Khmer Inscriptions from the Sixth to the Eighth Century*

##### Long Seam

The grant recipient, who was trained at the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow, is a leading expert on ancient Khmer inscriptions. Starting in 1971, he has spent over 20 years collecting vocabulary from stone inscriptions and compiling a dictionary of ancient Khmer, a language in use from the sixth to the eighth century, during Cambodia's pre-Angkor period. In 1997 the Toyota Foundation provided a grant underwriting the completion of editorial work on the dictionary, a volume of over 720 pages. The dictionary will be published during the current year by a printing house in Phnom Penh, which will produce 1,000 copies.

#### *4 The Practice of Believing: Representations of Death and Rebirth in Cambodian Culture*

##### Ang Choulean

Ang Choulean is a cultural anthropologist and director of the Institute of Khmer Culture. The purpose of this project is to investigate the role of death-related rituals in Khmer culture. In terms of methodology, the project will combine documentary surveys and fieldwork. Work during the current year will consist of collecting and reviewing records of interviews about the beliefs of Cambodian refugees; studying religious resources dating from the French colonial period, which are stored at the Buddhist Institute in Cambodia; and consulting palm-leaf manuscripts dealing with rituals and religions, which are stored at Vat Saravan, a temple in Phnom Penh. Materials stored in the French Institute of Oriental Studies and the National Library of France will be also studied, with the assistance of Dr. Ashley Thompson, an American researcher specializing in Khmer culture.

#### *5 The Heritage of Khmer Music*

##### Keo Narom

Keo Narom is a music teacher at the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh and an expert on Khmer music. The aim of this project is to document 74 types of traditional musical instruments from various parts of Cambodia, along with the performance techniques used with those instruments. The methodology will

be based on fieldwork. Since considerable information has already been gathered on musical instruments used in the areas around Phnom Penh, the project will focus on interviews with elderly people living in the regions of Siemreap, Kratie, Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, and Preah Vihear. The results of the research will be published as a student textbook.

## INDONESIA

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

Hasan Ali

Using, or Osing, is a language spoken in the Banyuwangi region of East Java and in several neighboring areas: Puger and Kemiri in the district of Jember, Blendungan in the district of Bondowoso, and Patoan in the district of Situbondo. Using, a language with a lexicon that differs from other dialects of Javanese, flourished from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century but is now in danger of extinction. The aim of this project is to compile an Using-Indonesian dictionary.

As an academic living in the Banyuwangi region, Hasan Ali has played a central role in the movement to revive the Using language. His written works include an Using style manual and grammar text, as well as Using textbooks for use in elementary and middle schools in the Banyuwangi region, where Using has been taught since 1990. In carrying out research for his books, Hasan has compiled a 16,000-word vocabulary of Using, which will serve as the basis for the compilation of the dictionary. During this, the second year of a three-year project, the work of accumulating vocabulary items will continue. The schedule also calls for computer data entry and beginning the work of compiling a dictionary, using various books on lexicography for reference.

### 7 *Publication of an Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture*

Ajip Rosidi

Spoken by approximately 25 million people, Sundanese is Indonesia's second most widely used regional language, after Javanese. The Sunda region, where Sundanese is primarily spoken, has a history dating from the fifth century and is home to one of

Indonesia's richest regional cultures. The purpose of this project, for which grants have been provided over the past seven years, is to compile an encyclopedia of Sundanese culture. Ajip Rosidi, a leading Sundanese writer, is compiling the encyclopedia, which will cover the language, culture, performing arts, history, religion, philosophy, social customs, archaeology, economy, and politics of the Sunda region. The entries will be accompanied by photographs, maps, and tables. This will be the first encyclopedia of an Indonesian regional culture to be compiled by an Indonesian author, and it is expected to help stimulate a reappraisal of culture throughout Southeast Asia.

### 8 *The Role of the Basiacuong in Customary Observances in Kampar Society in Riau Province*

Abdul Riva'i-Taloet

The *Basiacuong* is a poem transmitted orally among the people of the Kampar District in the province of Riau on the island of Sumatra. Chanted at ceremonies in the region, the poem contains advice, requests, and vows. It is chanted in dialogue form at circumcisions, weddings, and other rites of passage for individuals, as well as during *musyawarah* (village discussions). The content concerns interpretations of customary law, and the poem is used as a means of communicating the will of the parties involved.

The aim of this project is to produce audio recordings of the *Basiacuong* and show how people use this poem as a means of promoting mutual understanding. In addition, chanters will be interviewed in order to ascertain their role in society. In the first year of the project, tape recordings of the *Basiacuong* being recited at betrothal and wedding ceremonies were transcribed, and an annotated report was compiled. The second year, reports based on recordings made at bathing and circumcision rituals for newborn infants were compiled in the same way. During this, the third year of the project, ceremonial rituals will be further studied and the poem will be translated into Indonesian, so that it may be published during the fourth year of the project.

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

Helius Sjamsuddin

Located in the interior of western Kalimantan, the

Sintang kingdom existed as an independent Islamic state from the early nineteenth century. Its inhabitants resisted colonization by the Dutch and fought several wars against them in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The aim of this research project is to shed light on the conflict between Sintang, which was trying to preserve its independence, and the Netherlands, which sought to impose political domination and pursue its own economic interests in the region. Subsequent political, social, and cultural changes will also be investigated. This work is expected to be a valuable contribution, given the dearth of historical research on Kalimantan. Helius Sjamsuddin is a historian at the Bandung Education and Teacher Training Institute. Fluent in Dutch, he spent last year gathering research materials in Holland. This year he plans to gather information in Jakarta and conduct field surveys in West Kalimantan.

#### **10 Publication of the Journal *Antropologi Indonesia***

**M.A. Yunita Triwardani Winarto**

The journal *Antropologi Indonesia* plays an important role in Indonesia, where few scientific journals are published. In recent years, funding cuts, a lack of staff, and other factors have resulted in reductions in both the frequency of publication and the print run. The aim of this project is to enhance the quality of Indonesia's only anthropological journal, ensure its regular publication, and increase the number of copies printed, so that information about anthropological research in Indonesia will be available to researchers and policymakers in Indonesia and overseas. The project is also expected to encourage the sharing of research. This year's work will focus on the editing of research papers presented at an academic symposium held in May 1999.

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

**Harry Truman Simanjuntak**

The focus of this project is central Java, an extremely important archaeological region yielding artifacts covering the entire span of prehistoric times. For a period of three years, the Toyota Foundation has sponsored excavations of Holocene Epoch sites (Mesolithic and Neolithic sites) in this region. This

work has contributed to a better understanding of such subjects as (1) cave habitation, (2) hunting and fishing activities, (3) bone art, (4) Stone Age culture, and (5) burial practices. The excavations have also revealed that the early inhabitants planted fruit and nut trees. Furthermore, it was discovered that their culture came into existence not in the Holocene Epoch but in the late Pleistocene Epoch, and for this reason the current project is aimed at excavating late Pleistocene sites. As in the previous year, excavations will be conducted at two sites.

#### **12 The History of Indonesian Health Services Management from 1900 to the Present: A Comparative Study of Its Influence on Hospital Environments**

**Laksono Trisnantoro**

Health services in Indonesia can be broadly divided into government and private systems. Government-run medical institutions are bureaucratically managed and provide low-quality services for the poor. Private medical institutions have corporate management systems and are commonly used by the middle class and the rich. In recent years, Indonesia's market-led economic development has spurred greater competition in the area of health services. Meanwhile, funding for government-provided health services has declined, placing a greater financial burden and more responsibility for health and hygiene on patients.

In this context, the development of a sustainable health service management system that is capable of meeting social needs and protecting the poor has become an important priority. The aim of this project is to compare different approaches to health service management from a historical perspective, with attention paid to the influence of colonial governments, Christian missionaries, and international organizations. It is hoped that this work will ultimately lead to the creation of a health services system that combines bureaucratic management with an element of philanthropy, within the context of the current socioeconomic and political climate.

#### **13 Publication of Books on Aspects of Indonesian Visual Art**

**Agung Kurniawan**

The Cemeti Art Foundation, of which the project leader is a director, is a noted nongovernmental orga-

nization located in Yogyakarta. The Foundation, which operates an art gallery, has a membership made up primarily of young artists. The purpose of this project is to publish a three-volume collection of essays on contemporary Indonesian art. This year's grant will be used to cover the cost of editing the collection. The essays will be composed by writers both within and outside the academic world, including some of Indonesia's leading contemporary artists and novelists, as well as researchers with a profound knowledge of contemporary Indonesian art. Little has been published about Indonesian art, and it is hoped that this work will be suitable for use as a textbook for art students and that it will help generate further discussion of contemporary art.

**14 *The Transliteration, Translation, and Publication of Javanese Manuscripts Related to Social and Political Affairs in the Principalities of Central Java in the Nineteenth Century***

**Sri Margana**

Most of the available historical resources about Indonesia under Dutch colonial rule are written in Dutch, while Javanese-language historical resources are lacking. The purpose of this project is to transliterate, translate, and publish historical documents in Javanese, using original documents stored in four royal palaces (Mangkunegaran and Kasunanan in Surakarta and Kasultanan and Pakualaman in Yogyakarta) in Indonesia, at the KITLV Library at Leiden University in the Netherlands, and at the British Library in the U.K. Sri Margana, a young historian at Gadjah Mada University, plans to carry out the project with the assistance of Djoko Suryo, a highly experienced historical scholar at the same university. The project has the potential to make a major contribution to historical research in Indonesia, especially to the development of resources for research on the nation's social and political history. Work during the current year will focus on the transliteration and translation of historical documents.

**15 *Research into the Preservation of Scenic Beauty in Urban and Rural Areas in the Minangkabau Highlands***

**Laretna T. Adishakti**

The Minangkabau highlands in western Sumatra are

known for the scenic beauty of their cities and rural areas. Current development policies, however, are bringing about the destruction of this natural and man-made landscape. The purpose of this project is to examine the issue of preserving the region's historical cities without destroying the scenic beauty of its urban and rural areas, and the question of how to accomplish this while addressing contemporary needs. This year's research efforts will be concentrated primarily on the preservation of the built environment in rural areas, through fieldwork carried out with the assistance of local counterparts. Dr. Laretna Adishakti is a lecturer in architecture at Gadjah Mada University. She earned a doctorate in architecture at Kyoto University and now specializes in architectural preservation. It is hoped that the results of this project will eventually be used in town planning in the Minangkabau highlands.

**16 *Social Protest and Local Political Reform in Indonesia***

**Heru Nugroho**

This project's principle theme for the current year is "Social Science Research Befitting a Period of Social Change." The aim is to carry out comparative studies of incidents that have occurred in the city of Banyuwangi, East Java, the Banyumas region in Central Java, and the town of Bantul near Yogyakarta, amid the breakdown of the power structure following the collapse of the Suharto regime. It is essential to undertake an investigation of actual events taking place in regional cities, rather than an overview conducted at the national level, in order to clarify the true significance of the political upheavals of the post-Suharto era. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to democratization and the decentralization of authority in Indonesia.

**17 *Social and Cultural Dynamics in the Border Areas of Kalimantan, Sabah, and Sarawak***

**Riwanto Tirtosudarmo**

The areas on either side of a national border are special places characterized by cultural commonality and unity within the same economic zone, traits that predate the establishment of the nations in which they are located. As the trend toward decentralization in Indonesia continues, links among different regions

are likely to become more important than links between a given region and the nation's central authority. The aim of this project is to investigate the social and cultural changes that have occurred in the border regions in Indonesian territory in Kalimantan and in the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak, with particular emphasis on population dynamics, economic activity, and human ecosystems. The project leader is a specialist in population studies at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. The study will be conducted on a multidisciplinary basis with the cooperation of other researchers. Most of the research will be carried out in Indonesia with some fieldwork in Malaysia as well. This project will allow movements of people and goods in the respective regions to be analyzed from multiple perspectives.

## LAOS

### *18 Recording Lao Traditions and Customs*

#### Samriith Buasisvath

Samriith Buasisvath, formerly engaged in Buddhist studies at Mahamakut Buddhist University in Bangkok, is widely known for his knowledge of classical Laotian customary law. From 1991 to 1996 he transcribed, translated, and annotated the contents of palm-leaf manuscripts dealing with customary law. The results of this work, which was supported by Toyota Foundation grants, have been published in six volumes. Since last year he has been engaged in an effort to collect and describe rituals and customs in the regions of Champasak, Saravan, Xekong, Loung Phrabang, Xaignabouri, and Vientiane. This project, which will last three years, will focus on the annotation of seasonal events and customary laws that have been handed down for centuries in Laos. Once completed, this work is expected to help provide a better understanding of the indigenous culture of Laos.

### *19 Research on the Preservation of Hmong Oral Tradition in a Time of Environmental and Economic Change in Laos*

#### Somthone Lobliayao

Somthone Lobliayao works for the Institute of Research on Culture, part of the Laotian Ministry of Information and Culture. He is an expert on the traditional culture of the Hmong people (also known as

the Meo), who live mainly in the hills of northern Laos, and is himself a Hmong. The purpose of this project is to transcribe and compile folk tales, folklore, songs, and other components of the oral tradition of the Hmong, who have experienced dramatic social and cultural changes. The project, which began last year, will be carried out with the assistance of a Japanese expert who has lived in the region for many years. It is hoped that the results of this work will contribute to the revival and preservation of traditional Hmong culture. This year fieldwork will be carried out in Louang Phrabang and Xam Nua.

### *20 Epigraphic Research: Ancient Lao Inscriptions*

#### Thongsa Sayavongkhamdy

Thongsa Sayavongkhamdy, an archaeologist, is the Director General of the Department of National Museums, Historical Sites, and Archaeology within the Laotian Ministry of Information and Culture. The purpose of this project is to collect, index, transliterate, and translate inscriptions from locations all over Laos. The project, which began in 1990, was suspended for a period while Thongsa Sayavongkhamdy was engaged in long-term study at the Australian National University. His report has now been completed, and the research findings can now be published. The report includes transliterations and translations of 36 inscriptions from Champasak and Vientiane, dating from the fifth to the nineteenth century. A print run of 1,000 copies is planned.

### *21 Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary*

#### Kideng Phonkaseumsouk

For a five-year period starting in 1989, this project was led by Maha Khamphanh Virachith (then vice-president of the Committee for Social Sciences), who died in 1995. The work of compiling a dictionary is now proceeding under the leadership of Kideng Phonkaseumsouk, head of the Tradition and Religion Section of the Institute for Cultural Research. Producing the dictionary will entail printing in both Khmer and Lao, which use different sets of characters. The project team will carry on with the inputting of dictionary entries, using experimental software developed for this purpose. The goal for the current year is to produce a final, edited version of the manuscript in preparation for printing.

**22 *Publication of Photographs and Data on Ethnic and Sub-Ethnic Groups in Laos***

**Khamphaeng Ketavong**

The Laotian anthropologist Khamphaeng Ketavong is a researcher, specializing in folklore, employed by the Ministry of Information and Culture as Vice Director of the Institute for Cultural Research. The aim of this project is to create a photographic record of the costumes and traditional practices of the various ethnic and sub-ethnic groups that make up Laotian society. The survey will cover a two-year period. This year, fieldwork will be carried out in the nine northern provinces of Phongsaly, Luang Namtha, Bokeo, Oudomxai, Louang Phrabang, Houa Phan, Xieng Khoang, Xay Gnaoury, and Vientiane.

**23 *Republication of the Phong Sawadan Lao of Maha Sila Viravong***

**Kongdeuane Nettavong**

In addition to her work as Director of the National Library of Laos, Kongdeuane Nettavong is also known for her efforts to record and promote traditional Laotian culture. The aim of this project is to republish the *Phong Sawadan Lao* (Chronicles of Lao) of the late Maha Sila Viravong, the father of Laotian studies by Laotians. First published in 1957, the *Phong Sawadan Lao* is regarded as one of Maha Sila Viravong's most important works. It covers the period from ancient times to the French colonial period. Although a new edition was published in 1972, the book has since been difficult to obtain in Laos. The republication plan calls for a print run of 1,500 copies, based on an Australian edition of the *Phong Sawadan Lao*. The republished work will be distributed to libraries and educational and research institutions in Laos.

**MALAYSIA**

**24 *Reconstructing the Socioeconomic and Political History of the Mandailing Batak in British Malaya, 1840-1940***

**Abdur-Razzaq Lubis**

The Mandailing Batak migrated from North Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies to British Malaya, first as refugees fleeing the Padri war in the early nineteenth century and later as economic refugees during

the period leading up to the early twentieth century. Under British protection, they were assimilated into the Malay population. The purpose of this project is to examine family chronicles and letters written by Mandailing nobles covering the period from the 1840s to the 1940s, some of which are stored in Pahang in the library of one family whose members led the Mandailing in British Malaya for three generations. It is hoped that these efforts will shed light on the events leading up to the migration of the Mandailing from Sumatra to Malaya, and the processes whereby the Mandailing Batak gave up the essential characteristics of their own communal society in order to assimilate into Malay society and benefit from the rights awarded under the British government's policies toward the Malays, including modern education and national autonomy. Research carried out in the first and second years of the project resulted in the discovery of a family chronicle recorded in Jawi (Malay written in Arabic script). During the current year this work will be transliterated into Malay and published in book form. Publication of this book is expected to contribute to a reclassification of the various Islamic immigrant groups who have come to be regarded as indistinguishable from the Malays.

**25 *Publication of Indigenous Cultures and Heritage on the Malay Peninsula***

**Wazir J. Karim**

Studies of Malaysia's indigenous peoples have focused primarily on organizational concepts, religions, and economic structures. In recent years it has become difficult to uphold the customary land rights of indigenous peoples and their right to unconditional use of forest resources. An examination of the changes that have occurred in their material cultures as a result of this situation should provide valuable insights into the ways in which indigenous peoples either adapt or fail to adapt to changes in their ecosystems.

In the first and second years of this project, surveys were carried out to ascertain the degree to which indigenous peoples have successfully adapted to these changes, as reflected in changes in the instruments they use at home and in economic and religious activities and rituals, especially among the indigenous peoples living in Mabetisse in the state of Selangor and in Kintak in the state of Perak. This year the aim is to publish a paper based on that work, together with research findings generated through the use of



networks developed during a 1997 project entitled *The Environmental Economy and Changing Technology of the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia*. The publication of this book is expected to be a major contribution to the literature on the indigenous peoples of Malaysia.

## NEPAL

### **26 *Publication of a Dictionary of Classical Newari***

Kamal Prakash Malla

Compilation of this dictionary began in 1985 and has continued over a period of almost 15 years. The Newari people of the Katmandu valley have left a heritage of classical texts dating from the twelfth century. Classical Newari is one of the few Himalayan languages in which historical documents have been written. For this project, vocabulary has been selected from 98 classical Newari works representing the period from 1114 to 1778. To date, the project has involved transliterating these words and providing examples of usage, etymologies, and English equivalents. Nearly all the work of compiling the dictionary has been carried out by Nepalese researchers, with only limited outside assistance, and a dictionary with approximately 32,000 entries is now ready for publication. The publication of a dictionary of classical Newari is expected to be an immeasurable contribution to research into the languages, cultures, and history of the Himalayan region. The grant will be used to cover the cost of publication.

## PHILIPPINES

### **27 *Publication of an Oral History of the Philippine Educational Theater Association***

Rodolfo Carlos Vera

The Philippine Educational Theater Association, a nongovernmental organization, has contributed to the development of theater and theater education in the Philippines for over 30 years. The association pursued its mission even under the authoritarian regime of former President Ferdinand Marcos, when activities in education and the arts were subject to strict government control, and has thus won the respect of

Philippine intellectuals for its efforts to foster cultural traditions. The organization has had an impact not only on the performing arts but also on social development, community development, and education.

The purpose of this project is to study the activities of the Philippine Educational Theater Association in the context of the cultural and political history of the Philippines. The history of the organization will be recorded in biographical form, based on interviews with people who were actually involved in theatrical productions during each era of the organization's existence. This year's grant will be used to fund the publication of this research.

### **28 *Publication of Historical Tagalog-Spanish Dictionaries as a Resource for Cultural Research***

Jose Mario C. Francisco

The purpose of this project is to collate and publish historical materials regarded as highly valuable for research into Philippine culture. Specifically, the aim is to produce both printed and electronic versions of a number of Tagalog-Spanish dictionaries that were compiled by Spanish Christian missionaries in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with content derived from their own verbal interaction with the indigenous inhabitants. A portion of the compilation and editing of the materials required for publication has already been completed with the help of a Toyota Foundation grant. A three-year plan to publish a total of five volumes was launched in 1996, and this year's grant will be used to publish one of those volumes.

### **29 *Toward a Revival of Zarzuela Opera***

Jonathan C. Malicsi

Zarzuela is a distinctive form of Spanish opera. Introduced during the Spanish colonial period and indicative of Spain's pronounced cultural influence on Philippine culture, zarzuela is still performed today at fiestas and similar events in the Philippines, but now it is performed almost exclusively in Tagalog. In the past zarzuela was performed in a variety of local languages. The ultimate aim of this research project is to bring about a revival of zarzuela performances in local languages. The first step is to collect vernacular play scripts, which are presently scattered throughout the country. The work of laying the groundwork for a

revival will include translating these scripts into English.

Two previous grants were used to present zarzuela performances in the Ilocano, Waray, and Cebuano languages. Current plans call for the compilation and publication of the vernacular zarzuela scripts that have been collected.

**30 *Creation of a Catalog for the University of Santo Tomas Collection of Rare Books from the Fifteenth to the Twentieth Century***

**Estrella Sy Majuelo**

The University of Santo Tomas, established by the Archbishop of Manila in 1611, is the oldest university in the Philippines. The university's library contains numerous priceless works collected by Dominican priests and missionaries, who were actively involved in education in the Philippines. Some of these are the only existing books of their kind in the world.

The purpose of this project is to catalog a collection of approximately 8,000 rare books from the fifteenth to the twentieth century. Five hundred copies of the catalog will be distributed free of charge to researchers in the Philippines and overseas. In addition, a report will be compiled containing brief summaries of works in the collection that were published in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

**31 *Literature by Philippine Women: Retrieval and Revaluation***

**Edna Z. Manlapaz**

During the American colonization of the Philippines, women writers in the Philippines produced works written in either English or Pilipino. There is a tendency to assume that the choice of language was closely linked to the writer's sense of personal identity, with English being associated with the ruling or dominant class and Pilipino with the masses.

This project will reexamine the Philippines as a nation through the eyes of women writers who were active during the colonial period. In addition to the paradigm noted above, an analytical framework in which women occupy a peripheral position in relation to the center will also be employed. During the current year, work will also begin on collating the numerous works (including unpublished works) and letters

donated to the library of Ateneo de Manila University by the families of deceased women writers.

**32 *Translation of Spanish-language Documents Related to the Philippine Revolution***

**Teresita A. Alicantara**

Numerous cultural events were staged throughout the Philippines in 1998 to mark the centenary of the Philippine revolution. The occasion generated new insights into aspects of the revolution that had rarely been studied before, leading historians to a reassessment of the Philippine revolution.

The purpose of this project is to translate Spanish-language documents related to the revolution that were written by Spanish and Filipino writers. Despite 400 years of Spanish colonial rule, Spanish speakers comprise a very small percentage of the population of the Philippines. Six works have been selected for translation during the current year.

**33 *Research on the Social and Cultural History of Quiapo***

**Fernando N. Zialcita**

Located in the northern part of Manila, Quiapo has been a prosperous residential district for wealthy people since the early years of the twentieth century. Adorned with distinctive architecture and home to many noted artists in fields ranging from music to sculpture, Quiapo has also been regarded as a cultural community. Today, however, the district is losing its cultural significance and has entered into decline.

The purpose of this project is to carry out research into the social and cultural history of Quiapo. Specifically, the project will involve compiling works by artists who resided in the district from the 1920s to the 1950s, recording interviews with present-day artists, and investigating the external factors that have led to Quiapo's decline. The research will be conducted in cooperation with an undergraduate educational program at Ateneo de Manila University devoted to the preservation of cultural heritage.

**34 *Collection and Documentation of Materials on the Mangyan***

**Antoon Postma**

The Mangyan people are members of an ethnic mi-

nority group living in the hills of Mindoro Island. The Mangyan Research Center collects rare materials regarded as highly valuable for research on the Mangyan. Many of these materials need to be preserved, and the Center is also faced with the need to collect relevant materials that are currently in the hands of outside researchers.

This project will begin with the compilation of materials collected by Antoon Postma that are related to the Mangyan and the preparation of these materials for presentation to the general public. At the same time, preparatory work will also be done to provide public access to related materials expected to be forthcoming from research institutions around the world.

**35 *Toward a Theory of Filipino Personality: Personality Profiles of Contemporary Filipino Culture-Bearers***

**Felipe M. de Leon, Jr.**

In the 1980s Dr. Virgilio Enriquez proposed a theory of Filipino personality. Representing a departure from theories rooted in Western psychology, which tend to analyze personality from an individualistic perspective, the methodology favored by Dr. Enriquez approaches personality in the context of connections with one's immediate family members and other relatives, ancestors, and ethnic group.

The aim of this project is to reevaluate the Filipino personality from the standpoint of this new analytical methodology. Western methodologies are predicated on maintaining a distance between researchers and informants. This project, on the other hand, will be a joint effort conducted in cooperation with the informants, artists who live in the midst of a trend toward modernization but have held fast to the world view and lifestyles of their ancestors.

## THAILAND

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

**Thanes Wongyannava**

Thanes Wongyannava, a lecturer in political science at Thammasat University, is a recognized authority on postmodern studies who is also active as a food

critic. For this project, he will illuminate the ways in which Chinese haute cuisine underwent a transformation in Thailand, following its introduction in Bangkok, through recurrent contact with the diverse cooking techniques, ingredients, spices, and flavors of traditional Thai cooking. Since last year Thanes has been interviewing leading practitioners of Chinese cuisine in Bangkok and compiling relevant literature and other resources from the collection at the National Library. This year he will conduct interviews with the owners of long-established Chinese restaurants in Bangkok, as well as with food critics and others.

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

**Ranoo Wichasin**

Ranoo Wichasin is a lecturer in the Department of Thai Language at Chiang Mai University and an expert on the ancient writings of the Tai peoples. The aim of this project, which got underway last year, is to transliterate, translate, and provide explanatory notes to one version of *The Shan Chronicle*. The manuscript contains a historical record of the Tai kingdom of Mau Long, which was located in what is now the state of Shan in Myanmar (Burma), covering the period from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century.

During the first year of the project, work began on transliterating and translating the original text (a handwritten manuscript transcribed in 1958 at the Muang Yai Palace in the state of Shan) into modern Thai and inputting the content into a computer. This year field research will be carried out in the states of Shan and Kachin in Myanmar, where alternate versions of *The Shan Chronicle* will be reviewed so that revisions can be made based on comparisons with other versions of the text. The work of revising the content of the new work will include consultations with Tai-language experts in Chiang Mai and elsewhere.

**38 *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 who lectures at Maejo University in Chiang Mai. For the past decade, AIDS

has raged throughout northern Thailand, but the high cost of modern medical care has put such treatment out of the reach of the majority of patients. As a result, many people with AIDS have turned to what the researcher calls "local wisdom," a term that covers prayer, incantations, and the use of medicinal herbs, herbal saunas, traditional massages, and dietary treatments.

Since last year, Rangsan conducted fieldwork in an attempt to gain a detailed understanding of local methods of caring for people with HIV and AIDS in Chiang Mai, Phayao, Chiang Rai, and Nan, through research based on participatory observation. This year he will continue his observations while also organizing workshops to disseminate information on these treatments.

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

**Kwanchewan Buadaeng**

Kwanchewan Buadaeng, a researcher at Chiang Mai University's Social Research Institute, is currently writing her doctoral thesis at the University of Sydney in Australia. The Sgaw Karen are members of an ethnic minority group who reside in northern Thailand and speak a Tibeto-Burman language. They are under the jurisdiction of the Thai government and have consequently been exposed to the effects of development. This is causing changes in the religious beliefs of the Sgaw Karen, who were formerly an animistic people. Since last year Kwanchewan has been observing the religious practices of the Sgaw Karen in Maehongson, Lampuhn, Tak, Kanchanaburi, and Chiang Mai, with the aim of illuminating the changes taking place in their beliefs. This year she will collect supplementary data through further observations while also writing her doctoral dissertation.

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

**Chatchawan Thongdeelerl**

Chatchawan Thongdeelerl is a veteran activist who has been involved in nongovernmental organizations in northern Thailand for more than 15 years. In recent years, a major social issue has arisen in Thailand

over deforestation and opposition to deforestation by local communities. One of the strategies employed by groups opposed to deforestation is to appeal to traditional religious beliefs by ordaining trees in the same manner in which Buddhist monks are ordained, thereby convincing people not to cut such trees down. This movement has been called "the Ordination of 50 Million Trees." The goal of this project is to examine the workings of this movement by collecting and reviewing its literature and other relevant documents and conducting interviews with some of the people involved. The areas under study are Chiang Mai, Nan, and Chiang Rai.

**41 *Social Construction and Reproduction of a Communal Body of Knowledge About Dance in Central Thailand***

**Paritta C. Koanantakool**

Paritta Koanantakool is a lecturer in the Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology at Thammasat University and one of Thailand's leading experts on cultural anthropology. For this project, she will study groups of predominantly women folk dancers in central Thailand whose members are generally known as *lakhon chao ban*, in order to illuminate the ways in which the art of dance is transmitted to younger generations. She will also consider the problem of the propagation of traditional arts in the midst of modernization and the transformation of the economy. The methods employed will include photographic documentation and videotaping, which will utilize experimental techniques developed in visual anthropology, as well as the compilation of oral life histories. Saipin, a social anthropologist also affiliated with Thammasat University, will assist on the project.

**VIETNAM**

**42 *Traditional Ceremonies and Rituals of Malayo-Polynesian Ethnic Groups in Southern Vietnam***

**Hua Dong Hai**

Vietnam is home to a number of ethnic groups believed to belong to the Malayo-Polynesian family, including the Jarai, Ede, Raglai, and Cham, and common cultural roots can be inferred from observations of their religious ceremonies, rituals, and cus-

toms. Malayo-Polynesian cultural characteristics are especially evident in the value systems and religious practices of these groups. In this project, the researcher will illuminate cultural features common to these groups by examining some of the religious ceremonies and rituals that are a part of community life, specifically, those relating to life and death, nature worship, and temples. This year, further research will be conducted as the continuation of a 1997 survey.

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

Nguyen Cong Viet

Seals, or signets, first appeared in China around 2000 B.C. and were imported into Vietnam around 200 B.C. They continued to be used during the Le, Tay Son, and Nguyen dynasties, which together spanned the period from 1428 to 1945. The use of seals was closely connected to Vietnam's feudal system and its aftermath, which is thought to account for the widespread use of personal seals in Vietnamese society today. To date, the grant recipient is the only scholar to have published the results of research on Vietnamese seals.

This project is a study of seals inscribed in archaic Vietnamese from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. It entails 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. The work conducted this year will be a continuation of research from the previous year.

**44 A Short Training Program on Applied Research Methods for Studies on International Relations**

Nguyen Duy Thong

For a long time, the prevailing influence of the Soviet Union conferred a strong Marxist-Leninist orientation on social sciences in Vietnam. As a result, there is an insufficient understanding of the methodologies employed in social sciences and the humanities in the West, and this has proved to be a major stumbling block in Vietnam's active attempt to incorporate Western learning, one of the goals of its *doi moi* policy.

The aim of this project is to hold a short training

course on research methods, with the participation of scholars in the social sciences and humanities who are well versed in Western methodologies, with the support of the International Cooperation Department of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam. Similar training courses have been held on three previous occasions, with researchers not only from Hanoi but from throughout the country participating, and the response has been highly enthusiastic. This year's course will focus on international relations.

**45 A Study of Ancient Viet Languages in Laos**

Nguyen Van Loi

The ancient Vietnamese language Viet Muong, which belongs to the Mon-Khmer group of languages, is still spoken in parts of Vietnam and Laos, according to the grant recipient. However, Vietnamese scholars have not yet conducted any research on the use of Viet Muong in Laos.

This project is a study of the ancient Vietnamese languages currently spoken in Laos that belong to the Mon-Khmer language group. Data will be collected through field surveys, with the cooperation of organizations in Laos. Two theories have been proposed to explain the origins of the Vietnamese people: the first maintains that they came from southern China, and the second posits that the Vietnamese were originally migrants from what is now central Laos. The results of the current study should help shed light on their true origins. This year's work will be a continuation of surveys carried out in 1997.

**46 A Study of Regulations in Ethnic Minority Villages in Northern Vietnam**

Hoang Van Giap

As many as 37 distinct ethnic minority groups live in the highlands of northern Vietnam, an impoverished region badly in need of economic development. Research has revealed the existence of a large number of documents detailing the regulations enacted in villages inhabited by these various groups.

This project will involve collecting regulations written before 1945 that relate to the selection of leaders, defense, environmental preservation, various social issues, ceremonies and rituals, and other realms of society, with the aim of elucidating the social and

political mechanisms that govern these ethnic minority villages. The regulations collected will be translated into Vietnamese, and both the original and translated versions will be made available to the public. It is hoped that this project will help induce decision-makers to consider the cultural, social, and political backgrounds of these ethnic groups when formulating plans for economic development. This year's work will be a continuation of research begun last year.

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

Vu Huu Minh

Although the technical terms, definitions, concepts, structures, techniques, and artistic aspects of traditional Vietnamese architecture are considered an important subject for research both in Vietnam and abroad, this entire field of study still remains in disarray to this date. An 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 structures, and terms associated with the technology employed in order to unify the use of such terminology within Vietnam. The researcher will use as basic data architectural terms inscribed on pillars and other parts of the mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang that were obtained during the mausoleum's restoration and will compare those terms with architectural terms found in other regions. Ultimately, a Chinese-Vietnamese-English glossary will be compiled. This year's work will be a continuation of research begun last year.

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

Tran Duc Vien

Slash-and-burn agriculture is still carried out by ethnic minority groups living in the highlands of Vietnam. This practice is maintained not only for economic reasons, to secure food and increase productivity, but also as an integral part of the culture. The

government, however, has specifically forbidden the practice, maintaining that it results in deforestation and soil degradation.

This project will examine the way agriculture as practiced by the Tai peoples of the region, which involves a combination of wet-field farming and slash-and-burn agriculture, actually functions. The grant recipient maintains that this combination of farming methods works in harmony with the environment. This year's work will be a continuation of the previous year's studies.

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

Thu Nhung Mlo Duon Du

The Ede are members of an ethnic minority group living in the Tay Nguyen highlands of southwestern Vietnam. The group has a matrilineal social structure, and Ede women play a major role in spiritual and material matters as well as in the transmission of culture to younger generations.

Since 1975 a resettlement policy has been implemented by the government with the aim of improving the social and economic standing of ethnic minority groups. For the Ede, this has meant exposure to unfamiliar family structures, chief of which is the nuclear family, and this has brought about changes in the roles women play in the family. The aim of this study is to elucidate the modern role of Ede women. Fieldwork begun last year will continue this year.

**50 *Publication of a Book of Taoist Paintings from Northern Vietnam***

Phan Ngoc Khue

The value of religious painting lies not only in its aesthetic qualities but in its cultural significance. The imagery of such works also offers a unique vision of the relationship between human society and nature. Today, however, religious painting is appreciated by few people outside of the clergy.

The goal of this project is to familiarize people with the Taoist paintings of northern Vietnam. Having collected a large number of such works, the grant recipient is now producing explanatory text to accompany the paintings. Introducing these works to the public will provide people with a valuable opportunity to ponder and appreciate the views of nature and so-

ciety they express. The findings of this project are to be published this year.

### **51 A Study of Cham Manuscripts in Vietnam**

#### **Thanh Phan**

The Cham people possessed an advanced civilization and rich culture during the era of the Champa kingdom (second to seventeenth centuries). They also developed an original form of written language that is still in use by their descendants, and Cham people of today continue to carefully preserve the ancient manuscripts produced by their forebears. This project entails the collection and translation into Vietnamese of manuscripts found in Cham villages in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces. Because many of the manuscripts are in dire need of restoration, the researcher, who is of Cham descent, will also consider the best methods of preserving them.

### **52 A Study of the Culture of the Tai People in the Highlands of Central Vietnam**

#### **Le Sy Giao**

Many researchers have called attention to the cultural changes that have taken place among ethnic minority groups confronted with the advancing trend toward modernization. The ethnic Tai people, who are the subject of this study, are no exception. However, although considerable research has been done on the Tai people of northwestern Vietnam, few studies have focused on the Tai people living in the central highlands.

This project comprises an ethnological study of the Tai people living in Thanh Hoa, Nghe An, and other provinces in the highlands of central Vietnam, in the context of the new social and economic environment. Two years of on-site field research are planned. A comparison of the Tai people of the central highlands and the well-documented Tai minority in the northwest will be included in the research results.

### **53 Research on the 1839 Land Redistribution Policy Under the Rule of Emperor Minh Mang**

#### **Phan Phuong Thao**

In 1839 a land redistribution law was instituted by Emperor Minh Mang to increase communal ownership of rice fields. The legislation is generally believed

to have reduced the proportion of privately owned rice fields, which had previously accounted for the overwhelming majority of all such land until then. However, only a few papers concerned with this legislation have been published by historians, and no adequate examination of its impact has been possible because of a scarcity of relevant historical documents. This project will make use of land registers to shed light on land ownership in Vietnam in the first half of the nineteenth century. Specifically, the situation existing in 1815 will be compared with that existing in 1839.

### **54 Musical Instruments of the Khmer of Soc Trang Province**

#### **Son Ngoc Hoang**

The centuries-old culture of the ethnic Khmer people in the province of Soc Trang, Vietnam, has its roots in what might be termed paddy culture. Their musical instruments are an especially valuable resource for understanding this culture, but the advent of modernization now threatens to render those instruments extinct. This project will involve documenting the manner in which the musical instruments of the Soc Trang Khmer are utilized. Interviews will be conducted with Khmer elders, and documents on the instruments written in Khmer and stored in temples will be reviewed. The grant recipient is well qualified to oversee this project, not only due to his expertise in music but also because he himself is an ethnic Khmer.

### **55 The Gastronomic Culture of the Tai Minority in Vietnam**

#### **Vu Thi Hoa**

A number of studies have been carried out on the gastronomic culture of the Tai ethnic group, but most of these have been concerned with its origins. There have been virtually no studies addressed to the question of what the Tai people eat from the time they are born until they die, even though this subject is attracting more attention.

The goal of this project is to elucidate ethnological characteristics of the Tai people through an examination of their gastronomic culture. Specifically, the project will consist primarily of documenting typical cooking methods, based on a review of relevant documents and participatory observation. Consideration

will also be given to such factors as age- and gender-based dietary differences, meals served at festivals and rituals, and the social functions played by food. The researcher is a member of the Tai ethnic group.

**56 *The Gastronomic Culture of the Muong Minority in Vietnam***

**Hoang Anh Nhan**

The Muong people are known as one of the first ethnic minority groups to reside in Vietnam. Muong folk tales, songs, and poetry have been handed down through the ages and are considered to have great cultural merit. This is demonstrated by the fact that Muong works are cited in *The Birth of Land and Water*, one of Vietnam's standard literary works.

Nevertheless, although some knowledge of Muong gastronomic culture is essential to gaining an understanding of the everyday lives of the Muong, little such knowledge is as yet available. This project will entail a comprehensive examination of traditional Muong gastronomic culture. Because of the lack of documentary resources dealing with this subject, interviews will be conducted with Muong elders, and their recollections will form the basis of the research results. The project will also include the reenactment of a banquet once held for Muong rulers, an event that is no longer held today.

**57 *Compilation of a Catalog of Research Papers on the Metal Age in Vietnam***

**Nguyen Giang Hai**

Archaeological research on the metal age in Vietnam has been underway for roughly a century, and a considerable volume of findings has accumulated. Excavations have been conducted at more than 200 sites, and most of the artifacts discovered are preserved in national or provincial museums. More than 700 books and magazine articles dealing with these research activities have been published in Vietnam and elsewhere.

The goal of this project is to compile all the available data on artifacts and archaeological research related to the metal age in Vietnam and present the results in the form of a catalog. Thus far, few attempts have been made to systematically organize the vast body of archeological literature on this subject, and it is hoped that the catalog will contribute to further developments in the field.

**58 *Research on the Use of Organic Fertilizer by an Ethnic Minority Group in the Northwestern Highlands of Vietnam***

**Tran Van Ha**

Organic fertilizer is considered essential to agriculture in Vietnam, where conventional wisdom holds that fertilizer is second only to water in importance. Nevertheless, the use of organic fertilizer by some ethnic minority groups is still highly limited. The reasons for rejecting the use of fertilizer, it now seems clear, cannot be fully explained by soil quality, the geographic locations of residential areas, or disparities in the natural environment.

This project will comprise an examination of cultural factors affecting the use of organic fertilizer by members of the Kho Mu ethnic group in the northwestern highlands of Vietnam. An investigation will be conducted, by means of questionnaires and other such methods, to reveal attitudes toward the use of organic fertilizer, in an effort to test the researcher's theory that there are cultural factors underlying the Kho Mu's rejection of fertilizer.

**59 *Revised Publication of the Complete Works of Phan Boi Chau***

**Nguyen Choung Thau**

Phan Boi Chau, regarded as a great patriot and leading figure in modern Vietnamese history, is also known as a great writer and poet. In 1990 a 10-volume set of his works, edited by Nguyen Choung Thau, was published. This project entails the work of preparing a revised edition presenting Phan Boi Chau's complete works, which will include a number of writings in classical Chinese that were left out of the 1990 edition. The planned 15-volume set will include new works discovered abroad and original Chinese-language writings.

**60 *The Japanese in Vietnam During World War II***

**Pham Quang Trung**

Relations between Japan and Vietnam through the ages have been well documented, but the subject of bilateral relations from 1940 to 1946 has not yet been thoroughly studied. Existing research in this area has primarily focused on opposition by Vietnamese communists to Japanese fascism and on Japan's war-



related responsibilities. Given the importance of this period, the existing research on the subject is not sufficient.

This project will examine relations between Japan and Vietnam from 1940 to 1946 by studying the Japanese people who lived in Vietnam during that period. Economic and cultural interaction and the activities of private citizens, areas that have received little attention in the past, will be considered. This year's efforts will concentrate on collecting public documents and other basic research resources related to this subject.

### **61 *Self-Concepts of Vietnamese People in the Context of Individualism and Collectivism***

#### **Do Long**

Collectivism is a hallmark of traditional Vietnamese culture, with community as the dominant value governing the behavior of individuals in society. Hitherto, the notion of individual self was generally considered not to be a relevant concept. In recent years, however, there has been a growing awareness of the importance of the role of individuals in national development, and the need to cultivate not only community but also the individual is now recognized.

This project will examine the emergence of the concept of self against the backdrop of these changes. This investigation will be primarily based on the results of questionnaires, utilizing an analytical framework based on a dichotomy between collectivism and individualism that is commonly employed in Western psychology.

### **62 *Circular Earthworks in the Province of Binh Phuoc***

#### **Nguyen Trung Do**

In 1959 circular earthworks enclosed by an outer wall were discovered buried in the red soil of the province of Binh Phuoc. Similar structures have been found in Cambodia, and the artifacts excavated from the surfaces of those structures are believed to date from the Neolithic Period. However, detailed surveys of the circular earthworks in Binh Phuoc have not yet been conducted.

In this project, a comprehensive archaeological study will be conducted at the sites of these earthworks. The goal is to determine a more precise date for the structures and to clarify their function. The

question of ownership will also be considered through ethnological studies.

### **63 *Resettlement Programs for Impoverished People in Ho Chi Minh City***

#### **Ngo Thanh Loan**

Since 1990, resettlement programs have been introduced in Ho Chi Minh City targeting the residents of slums, as part of a process of urbanization and economic transformation. These programs have had a significant impact in terms of improving safety and hygiene, but it is not clear whether the humanitarian issues involved were given sufficient attention, given the prevailing emphasis on modernization and urban beautification.

This project will shed light on the circumstances surrounding the implementation of the resettlement programs. In particular, the questions of how people live after being relocated and whether their living conditions actually improve after resettlement will be examined. The aim is to present research findings on the social impact that resettlement programs have on the residents affected, information regarded as vital for evaluating housing policies that affect the poor.

### **64 *Ceramic Objects Discovered in Ancient Muong Tombs in Hoa Binh Province***

#### **Bui Duy Tri**

In the 1970s, ceramic objects unearthed in the tombs of Muong people in the province of Hoa Binh attracted considerable interest among archaeologists and ethnologists in Vietnam and abroad. Additional excavations were conducted in 1976 and several times thereafter, and a large number of ceramic objects were unearthed. However, the reports on the findings of these projects contain inaccurate statements regarding such details as the dating of the ceramic objects.

The goal of this project is to reevaluate the dating of the ceramic objects unearthed from the Muong tombs and to reassess their functions and the purposes for which they were used. It is hoped that the results will provide valuable clues leading to a reexamination of the economy, culture, society, and traditions, and rituals of the Muong people.

## Young Indonesian Researchers Program

### OVERVIEW

Because of the continuation of an overall review of this program that began last year, this year again the program only solicited applications for grants to support M.A. and Ph.D. research. Applications are processed at a liaison desk set up at the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (Foundation for Social Sciences) in Jakarta. This year 457 applications were submitted (compared with 341 last year), of which 291 were excluded from further consideration during the initial screening process because they failed to satisfy various criteria. On August 7, a selection committee formed within the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial met to consider the remaining 166 applications (114 for M.A. research grants and 52 for Ph.D. research grants) and ultimately selected 30 applications to receive grant funding.

### TRENDS IN FISCAL 1999

Of the 30 grants approved, 25 are supporting research upon which M.A. theses will be based. Two basic themes were established for this year's grants: "reconfiguring history and indigenous culture" and "scholarly analysis of a society in transition." The topics addressed, which include history, culture, government, society, religion, and language, fall primarily within the domain of social science and the humanities. Particularly prominent among the research efforts supported by this year's M.A. research grants are two studies concerned with ongoing changes in Indonesia's social and political order in the aftermath of the fall of the Suharto regime. One study is concerned with election-related activities and the other is concerned with political identity under a multi-party system. It is highly significant that both these research efforts are being undertaken by graduate students at Gadjah Mada University, which has figured prominently in Indonesia's student-led reform movement. Research of this sort represents a new field of study in Indonesia, and we look forward to more advanced research in this area in the future.

Many of the other M.A. research efforts being funded are concerned with social and cultural changes brought about by modernization, addressing such areas as traditional culture, gender issues, and changes taking place in farming and fishing communities.

The recipients of Ph.D. research grants include one researcher who is preparing a dissertation at a university in Australia. It has been pointed out that Ph.D. dissertations are not necessarily superior to master's theses, as suggested by the fact that only five of this year's grants were awarded to support the writing of the former.

Some members of the selection committee regard the research efforts selected for this year's grants as higher in quality than was the case in the past. It has been suggested that this reflects a relatively higher motivation to do research and a greater freedom to engage in discourse, both of which have emerged from the political changes that have taken place in Indonesia. It has also been observed, however, that neither the scholars studying toward master's degrees nor those engaged in doctoral research appear to be accustomed yet to conducting freely conceived research, and that many efforts conform to the same patterns witnessed in the past. Observations such as these should help encourage further development of this program in the future.

## Young Indonesian Researchers Program

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
<i>M.A. Candidates</i>		
1	99-YI-001 Social Movements: A Study of the 1943 UNRA Farmer Revolts in Bone During the Japanese Occupation Ansar Abdullah, Associate Teacher, Bangkala High School No. 1	6,700,000
2	99-YI-002 The Secularization of <i>Barong</i> Dances in the Social and Cultural Lives of the Balinese I Gusti Ngurah Suidana, Research Assistant, Denpasar State Hindu Institute	8,000,000
3	99-YI-003 Political Party Identity and Voter Behavior in the Melayu Society of Multiparty-Governed Riau Asrinaldi A., Graduate Student, Gadjah Mada University	8,900,000
4	99-YI-004 The Tragedy of <i>Jayaprana</i> as Found in the Audio Recording of the <i>Sendratari</i> Performance: Interpretation, Translation, and Structural Analysis of Speech Styles I Wayan Artika, Research Assistant, Singaraja Institute for Educational Science	6,500,000
5	99-YI-005 Preserving a Sacred and Magical Art: Research on the Form and Function of <i>Wayang Mbah Gandrung</i> Sukarman, Lecturer, Surabaya Education and Teacher Training Institute	6,220,000
6	99-YI-006 The Function and Relevance of Working Children in the Family: A Case Study of Children Working in the Informal Agricultural Sector in Pekasiran Village, Batur District, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java Nita Triana, Research Assistant, Juanda University	7,450,000
7	99-YI-007 Sustaining Socio-Cultural Life and Traditional Dwelling Styles in the Agricultural-Village Society of Ruteng District, Manggarai Regency Wenseslaus Gampur, Research Assistant, PGRI University	7,450,000
8	99-YI-008 Religious Suits Under the New Political and Legislative Structure Abdul Halim, Graduate Student, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic Institute	5,725,000
9	99-YI-009 A Social Network for Women in the Matrilineal Society of Modern-Day Minangkabau Jendrius, Research Assistant, Andalas University	9,000,000

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
10	99-YI-010 Health Concepts Hidden in the Language of Lewolema Society Chatarina Pancer Istiyani, Secretary for the Department of Language and Culture, Gadjah Mada University	8,625,000
11	99-YI-011 “A Crescent in the Northern Islands”: The Diffusion of Islam Throughout the Sangihe-Talaud Islands During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries Ivan Robert Bernadus Kaunang, Research Assistant, Sam Ratulangi University	7,000,000
12	99-YI-012 The Copra Trade in Donggala, 1888–1937 Hasan, Lecturer, Tadulako University	8,000,000
13	99-YI-013 The Dynamics of Change in the <i>Pesantren</i> Schools of Koranic Studies: Studying the Decline of <i>Pesantren</i> in Karangasari Village, Kembaran District, Banyumas Regency Elis Puspitasari, Lecturer, Jenderal Soedirman University	6,435,000
14	99-YI-014 The Integration of Women’s Interests and Needs into Regional Development Programs: A Study on the Enactment of a Policy to Improve Women’s Roles in South Sumatra Nengyanti, Research Assistant, Sriwijaya University	8,000,000
15	99-YI-015 Resistance Among <i>Pandega</i> (Fishing Workers) as One Strategy of Adaptation: A Case Study of Karangantu Regency, Western Java Dade Mahzuni, Lecturer, Padjadjaran University	8,620,000
16	99-YI-016 Historical Criticism of the Book <i>al-Muwaatta’ Imam Malik Ibn Anas</i> Daharmi Astuti, Graduate Student, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	7,000,000
17	99-YI-017 Southern Sulawesi, 1946–49: The Conflict Between the Federal System and the Unitary State Najamuddin, Lecturer, Ujung Pandang Education and Teacher Training Institute	7,700,000
18	99-YI-018 Islamic Religious Education and Creativity: Researching the Effect of Techniques for Teaching Creativity in Islamic Religious Education Naraida, Graduate Student, Indonesia University	6,400,000
19	99-YI-019 The Movement for Political Reform and the Formation of Local Elites: A Case Study of Banyuwangi Regency, 1998–99 Sunarlan, Graduate Student, Gadjah Mada University	9,340,000

## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
20	99-YI-020 <i>Angkringan</i> Merchants: Research on Social Security and Social Networks for <i>Angkringan</i> Merchants in Yogyakarta Aminuddin, Graduate Student, Gadjah Mada University	7,340,000
21	99-YI-021 Classes and the Social Mobility of Fishermen Arif Satria, Research Assistant, Bogor Agricultural University	5,200,000
22	99-YI-022 <i>Kato nan Ampec</i> : Research on the Social Pragmatics of Minangkabau Speech Aslinda, Lecturer, Andalas University	9,000,000
23	99-YI-023 Ethnic Characteristics of Immigrants Living in Estuarine Regions and the Development of Organized Irrigation: A Study of Agricultural Societies using High- and Low-Level Irrigation Systems in an Immigrant District of South Kalimantan Apriansyah, Research Assistant, Lambung Mangkurat University	7,900,000
24	99-YI-024 Democratic Citizenship in Compound Urban Societies: Its Economic Foundations and Obstructing Factors Suryo Adi Pramono, Research Assistant, Atma Jaya University	8,790,000
25	99-YI-025 <i>Kain Timur</i> as a Symbol of Interpersonal Communication in the Maibrat Society of Sorong Regency, Irian Jaya Yunus Wofom, Research Assistant, Cenderawasih University	8,213,000

### *Ph.D. Candidates*

26	99-YI-026 A Comparative Study of Syntactic Function in Indonesian and Arabic and How This May Be Applied to the Study of Grammar in General Secondary Education Maman Abdurrahman, Lecturer, Bandung Education and Teacher Training Institute	7,400,000
27	99-YI-027 The Effect of Inflation on the Real Value of Tax Revenues in Indonesia, 1969-97: The "Flexible" and "Taxation Time Lag" Approaches Nersiwad, Lecturer, Tadulako University	7,356,000
28	99-YI-028 The Use of Information Technology in Public Information Services: An Interpretive Study of Structural Change via Technology in the Indonesian Civil Service Putu Laxman Sanjaya Pendit, Research Assistant, Indonesia University	9,183,000

<b>Grant #</b>	<b>Title of project Recipient, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (Rp)</b>
29 99-YI-029	Fishing Rights: The Reality of Their Application in Indonesia and Prospects for the Future Sudirman, Graduate Student, Gadjah Mada University	9,300,000
30 99-YI-030	Islam in Tolaki Culture: An Attempt to Adapt the Spiritual Essence of Islam to the Traditions of the Tolaki in Southeast Sulawesi Supriyanto, Lecturer and Research Assistant, Kendari State Islamic Institute	8,000,000

## Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

### OVERVIEW

The selection committee, made up of seven researchers from Southeast Asian nations, convened in Malacca, Malaysia, on May 10 and 11 to consider the subprograms concerned with cultivating human resources and regional collaboration. A total of 107 applications were received, of which 41 were awarded grants. In addition, following a review conducted at the Toyota Foundation's program meeting, three grants were awarded to support SEASREP Council-related activities, including one activity already selected at the start of this year.

### GRANTS IN FISCAL 1999

The 107 applications received in response to this year's program represent a 49% increase over last year's total of 72. The response has steadily increased from year to year ever since the program was established, with particularly notable increases recorded over the past two years. This is attributed to the fact that the program, now in its fifth year, has become fairly well known among researchers. The quality of the proposals submitted has also gradually improved.

With the program entering its fifth year, higher standards have been set for the awarding of grants, leading to more demanding selection criteria. In addition, based on the evaluation of last year's midterm results and reports, a strict review of renewed applications for M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants and regional collaboration project grants was carried out. As a result, there has been no increase in applications eligible for grant assistance under the M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants subprogram, despite a large increase in the number of applications submitted, and the total amount of grant funding awarded under the regional collaboration project grants subprogram has declined.

This program remains dedicated to the principle of promoting regional exchanges related to research in Southeast Asia, but a shift has been made toward placing a relatively greater priority on grants to projects that meet high research standards. Some uncertainty has been expressed as to whether projects conducted in locations where the environment is not entirely conducive to research, such as in the nations of Indochina, should be evaluated on the same basis as other projects. This matter will be taken up again in the future.

Grants in the subprograms devoted to the cultivation of human resources—language training grants, visiting professorship grants, and M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies—are aimed at graduate students and 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 National University of Malaysia and the University of Malaya in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines and Ateneo de Manila University in the Philippines, and Thammasat University and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand. Information on application procedures was distributed to researchers affiliated with these universities and applications were actively solicited.

### LANGUAGE TRAINING GRANTS

This subprogram enables young researchers to enroll in language training courses outside their own countries, so that they can acquire language abilities sufficient to enable them to conduct archival research and field interviews in Southeast Asian countries other than their own.

This year 24 applications were received, including 9 from Indonesia and 7 from the Phil-

ippines. Six applications were submitted from Thailand, a significant increase from last year. Nine grants were awarded: one for the study of Javanese, two for the study of Malaysian, two for the study of Tagalog, one for the study of Thai, and three for the study of Vietnamese. The fact that grants were awarded to enable researchers from three different countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand—to study Vietnamese apparently reflects the high level of interest in Vietnam that exists throughout Southeast Asia. The appearance of an applicant seeking to study Javanese, a regional language, is a welcome indication of greater depth in Southeast Asian studies.

#### VISITING PROFESSORSHIP GRANTS

These grants enable scholars who specialize in particularly vital areas of Southeast Asian studies to be invited to Southeast Asian universities outside their own countries to preside over intensive, usually one-week-long, graduate or undergraduate courses there. Generally, applications are submitted by a university department or another such body that seeks to invite a visiting scholar.

This year 12 applications were received, 10 of which were selected for grant funding. This represents a comeback from the meager response recorded last year, when only 4 applications were received. This year, all of the visiting professors invited by universities in Indonesia and Malaysia, two Southeast Asian nations situated partially or entirely on islands, are from the Philippines, another island nation, leading some to speculate that this reflects a sense of commonality or a mutual connection via the sea among maritime countries. Scholars from Myanmar (Burma) have received invitations from universities in the Philippines and Thailand, which suggests a strong interest in Myanmar.

#### M.A. AND PH.D. INCENTIVE GRANTS

This subprogram is devoted to providing young researchers with opportunities to study for a master's degree or doctorate in order to promote research on Southeast Asia or comparative research relating the researcher's homeland to other nations in Southeast Asia.

Of the 33 applications received this year, 9 were selected for grant funding—4 for master's degree studies and 5 for doctoral degree studies. Two of the grants were for continuing studies: an Indonesian M.A. candidate's study of the development and expansion of Swettenham Port from 1900 to 1941 and a Philippine M.A. candidate's study of conflicts along the border between Thailand and Myanmar (Burma) and issues relating to the refugee problem there and its impact. This year's new grant recipients include graduate students from universities in the Philippines and Malaysia who are enrolled in Ph.D. courses at a university in Singapore. Also notable is the absence of anyone affiliated with a university in Thailand among this year's recipients, reflecting the fact that no applications were received from graduate students at any of Thailand's universities, although one grant was awarded to a Thai graduate student who is studying in Malaysia.

#### REGIONAL COLLABORATION PROJECT GRANTS

These grants provide support for seminars, workshops, joint research, and other activities that qualify for inclusion in one of two categories: "projects devoted to sharing the findings of research on Southeast Asia conducted by Southeast Asian scholars" and "joint research or comparative research focusing on Southeast Asia." Information about this subprogram is widely



distributed via the same channels by which information on the Southeast Asian National Research Program is made available in an effort to elicit applications from a broad range of Southeast Asian researchers, regardless of their organizational affiliation.

Thirty-eight applications were submitted this year, of which 13 were selected to receive grants. Following an overall review of applications for continuing grants, the applicants in question were required to submit not merely a written application but also an interim report indicating the findings of research during the previous year. Applications for continuing grants not accompanied by suitable interim reports were excluded from consideration for this year's grants. In the end, five applications for continuing grants were approved, while eight grants were awarded to new recipients. Among the new projects approved for grants, a study of continuity in Southeast Asia's traditional and contemporary arts in a time of transition is notable for its innovative perspective and has won praise for the clarity of the content and focus of the study. Two projects that are expected to promote beneficial interaction among Southeast Asian researchers were also selected for grant funding. These projects concern an international colloquium on the future of Southeast Asia in the twenty-first century and an international conference on historical research on Southeast Asia since 1945.

Four of the new projects are preliminary studies intended to pave the way for new joint research projects: a study of popular music and regional identity in Southeast Asia, a study of the roles men play in issues related to women's reproductive health in Southeast Asia, a study of relationships between citizens' groups and local governments in community organizations in Thailand and the Philippines, and a comparative study of manifestations of self-directed health management in indigenous cultures in northern Thailand and Laos. Although joint research is an important area, the systems employed for conducting joint research seem inadequate. The grants awarded to joint research projects are considerably smaller than the amounts requested because of concerns about the organizational aspects of the proposed research. It has been suggested that application packages clearly state that grants can be awarded for preliminary studies that are preparatory to joint research projects.

### SEASREP COUNCIL-RELATED PROJECT GRANTS

This subprogram provides funding for SEASREP Council projects considered essential to the overall development of the program. This year the Council submitted two projects for consideration at the Toyota Foundation's program meeting: a Southeast Asian mobile classroom project and a workshop concerning the depiction of Southeast Asia in elementary-level and intermediate-level textbooks used in the region. Both projects were judged to have major significance for the development of the program and were therefore approved.

### SEASREP COUNCIL SECRETARIAT OPERATING COSTS

Grants are awarded to help defray operating expenses incurred by the SEASREP Council secretariat, which is located in Manila. Funding is provided to cover such expenses as the cost of holding SEASREP Council meetings and the expense of publishing the *Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin*, the SEASREP Council's semiannual newsletter. In view of the increasingly important role played by the secretariat, a grant in the amount of \$46,600 was approved at the eighty-seventh Board of Directors' meeting, held in March of 1999, to cover these costs.

**SEASREP**
*Language Training Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Language studied, university Student, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
1	99-EL-01 (Indonesia)	Thai, Chulalongkorn University Letmiros, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	4,500
2	99-EL-02 (Indonesia)	Vietnamese, National University of Hanoi Siti Rohmah-Soekarba, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	8,100
3	99-EL-03 (Indonesia)	Tagalog, University of the Philippines Lukas S. Ispandriarno, Lecturer, Atma Jaya Yogyakarta University	1,700
4	99-EL-04 (Indonesia)	Tagalog, University of the Philippines Herry Yogaswara, Researcher, Center for Population and Man Power Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	2,000
5	99-EL-05 (Malaysia)	Vietnamese, National University of Hanoi Rosli Bin Mohamad Ali, Staff, University of Malaya	8,900
6	99-EL-06 (Myanmar)	Malay, University of Malaya Win Myat Aung, Research Assistant, Universities Historical Research Center	8,900
7	99-EL-07 (Philippines)	Javanese language, Gadjah Mada University Salome Rhian T. Alfuentes, Researcher, University of the Philippines	8,100
8	99-EL-08 (Thailand)	Vietnamese, National University of Ho Chi Minh City Sud Chonchirdsin, Lecturer, Chulalongkorn University	4,100
9	99-EL-09 (Thailand)	Malay, University of Malaya Chpa Chittpratoom, Researcher, Chulalongkorn University	5,300

*Visiting Professorship Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Lecture information Lecture site</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
10	99-EV-01 (Indonesia)	Intensive lectures on new approaches to Southeast Asian history through analysis of cultural products by Dr. Teresita Maceda, visiting from the University of the Philippines University of Indonesia	2,900

## Report for Fiscal 1999

### *Visiting Professorship Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Lecture information Lecture site	Amount (US\$)
11  (Indonesia)	99-EV-02  Intensive lectures on new approaches to Southeast Asian history through demographic analysis of parish records by Dr. Francis Alvares Gealogo, visiting from the University of the Philippines  University of Indonesia	  2,900
12  (Indonesia)	99-EV-03  Intensive lectures on ethnolinguistic theories of the Philippines by Dr. Consuelo Paz, visiting from the University of the Philippines  Gadjah Mada University	  2,900
13  (Malaysia)	99-EV-04  Intensive lectures on ASEAN cooperation and regional integration by Dr. Jamail A. Kamlian, visiting from MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology  University of Malaya	  2,900
14  (Malaysia)	99-EV-05  Intensive lectures on maritime studies by Dr. Cynthia Neri Zayas, visiting from Ateneo de Manila University  University of Malaya	  2,400
15  (Philippines)	99-EV-06  Intensive lectures on Burma's struggle for independence and its post-independence transformation by Dr. U Tun Aung Chain, visiting from Yangon University  University of the Philippines	  2,900
16  (Philippines)	99-EV-07  Intensive lectures on the sociology of corruption, a comparative study of the Marcos' and Suharto's wealth accumulation, by Dr. George Junus Aditjondro, visiting from the University of Newcastle  University of the Philippines	  2,900
17  (Philippines)	99-EV-08  Intensive lectures on the poetry and prose of Singapore and Malaysia by Dr. Kirpal Singh, visiting from Nányang Technological University  University of the Philippines	  4,600
18  (Thailand)	99-EV-09  Intensive lectures on classical Thai literature in Myanmar by Dr. U San Lwin, a member of the Myanmar Language Commission  Chulalongkorn University	  1,800
19  (Thailand)	99-EV-10  Intensive lectures on the economic history of Indonesia and Southeast Asia and its impact on human health and the natural environment by Dr. Bambang Purwanto, visiting from Gadjah Mada University  Thammasat University	  2,900

*M.A. and Ph.D. Incentive Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Nationality)</b>	<b>Thesis/dissertation title Student, position, university</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
20	99-EY-01  (Indonesia)	Women and Politics in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Study of the UMNO Women's Organization in Malaysia and its GOLKAR counterpart in Indonesia  Siti Fatimah, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Indonesia	2,500
21	99-EY-02  (Indonesia)	Poverty, Migration and the Loss of Womanhood: The Life History of Poor Women from Central Java Living in Malaysia and Singapore  Tri Marhaeni Pudji Astuti, Ph.D. Candidate, Gadjah Mada University	6,000
22	99-EY-03  (Malaysia)	The Impact of the Global Economy on the Growth of Southeast Asian Ports: A Case Study of the Port of Sandakan, 1881-1963  Suribidari Samad (Indonesian), M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	5,000
23	99-EY-04  (Malaysia)	Labuan, 1846-1963: From Natural Harbor to Planned Port  Nazil bin Aziz, M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	5,500
24	99-EY-05  (Malaysia)	Fish Exports from Pattani to Singapore, 1975-1995  Abdullah Derrauh (Thai), M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	2,500
25	99-EY-06  (Philippines)	The Thai-Burma Border Conflict: The Refugee Problem and its Impact  Verna Dinah Q. Viajar, M.A. Candidate, University of the Philippines	5,000
26	99-EY-07  (Philippines)	When Camp Closes: The Philippines' Response to the Remaining Vietnamese Asylum-Seekers and the Cooperation Efforts of Government, Church, and Non-Governmental Organizations  Anne Lan K. Candelaria, M.A. Candidate, Ateneo De Manila University	1,400
27	99-EY-08  (Singapore)	Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Philippines and Indonesia: A Reexamination of Political Autonomy and Separatism  Rizal G. Buendia (Filipino), Ph.D. Candidate, National University of Singapore	2,500
28	99-EY-09  (Singapore)	A Socioeconomic History of the Southern Thai Provinces of Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat in the late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries  Maia Rajo Sathian (Malaysian), Ph.D. Candidate, the National University of Singapore	3,500

## Report for Fiscal 1999

### *Regional Collaboration Project Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
29  (Indonesia)	99-EC-01  A Comparative Study of Land Ownership Systems in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand  Yonariza, Researcher, Andalas University	  25,800
30  (Indonesia)	99-EC-02  The Cultural Boundaries and Identity of Indonesian Migrants in Malaysia  Sjafri Sairin, Director, Center for Cultural Studies and Social Change, Gadjah Mada University	  21,600
31  (Malaysia)	99-EC-03  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	  22,500
32  (Malaysia)	99-EC-04  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	  10,000
33  (Malaysia)	99-EC-05  International Colloquium on Southeast Asian Prehistorical Studies in the Third Millennium  Zuraina Majid, Director, Center for Archaeological Research Malaysia, Science University of Malaysia	  10,000
34  (Malaysia)	99-EC-06  International Conference on Southeast Asian Historiography Since 1945  Abu Talib Ahmad, Director, History Section, School of Humanities, Science University of Malaysia	  3,500
35  (Malaysia)	99-EC-07  Popular Music and Local Identity in Southeast Asia: Responses to Globalization  Tan Sool Beng, Associate Professor, Science University of Malaysia	  5,000
36  (Philippines)	99-EC-08  Men's Involvement in Women's Health Initiatives in Southeast Asia: Status, Challenges, and Prospects  Romeo B. Lee, Associate Professor, De La Salle University	  5,000
37  (Philippines)	99-EC-09  State-Civil Society Relations in Selected Communities of the Philippines and Thailand  Glenda S. Lopez, Researcher, University of the Philippines	  5,000
38  (Singapore)	99-EC-10  Roots, Reinvention, and Continuity in Changing Times: Tracing the Continuum Between Traditional and Modern Southeast Asian Performing Arts  Ong Keng Sen, Artistic Director, Theatre Works (Singapore) Limited	  29,500

*Regional Collaboration Project Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Title of project Project leader, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
39	99-EC-11 (Thailand)	Dictionary of Khmu Dialects Suwilai Preamsirat, Director, Institute of Language and Culture for Rural Development, Mahidol University	6,700
40	99-EC-12 (Thailand)	Indigenous Culture as Seen in Self-Care: A Comparative Study of Northern Thailand and Laos Jarattbhan Sanguansermisri, Dean, Faculty of Pharmacy, Chiang Mai University	5,000
41	99-EC-13 (Thailand)	Strategies for Women's Economic Empowerment in Southeast Asia: Promoting Women's Entrepreneurship in the Transitional Economies of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam Darunee Tantiwiramanond, Director, WARI (Women's Action and Resources Initiatives)	26,000

*SEASREP Council-Related Project Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Title of project Project leader, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
42	99-ER-01 (Philippines)	SEASREP Council Secretariat Operating Costs Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat	46,600
43	99-ER-02 (Philippines)	A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat	26,000
44	99-ER-03 (Philippines)	Representations of Southeast Asia in Southeast Asian Pre-University Textbooks Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat	14,000

## SEASREP

### REGIONAL COLLABORATION PROJECT GRANTS

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

Yonariza

Traditionally, land ownership systems based on customary law have been the norm in Southeast Asia. The introduction of modern laws and rapid economic growth since the 1960s, however, has led to intensified tension and conflict over land ownership in the 1980s and 1990s. This three-year project focuses on three countries: Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The target regions are West Sumatra in Indonesia, southern Mindanao and the Cordillera Central hinterland in northern Luzon in the Philippines, and Sisaket and Nakhon Ratchasima (Khorat) in Thailand. The project aims to elucidate the three countries' traditional land-use patterns, clarify the ways in which public policies have altered these patterns and the impact this has had on land users, and evaluate the three countries' present land ownership systems. This comparative study is significant in that it addresses systemic issues shared by Southeast Asian countries and paves the way for more multifaceted research to identify and address problem areas.

Last year the research plan was refined, research collaborators were selected, archival research was undertaken, and the first meeting of the project team was held. This year fieldwork in the target regions will be conducted and the second meeting of the project team held.

#### 30 *The Cultural Boundaries and Identity of Indonesian Migrants in Malaysia*

Sjafri Sairin

Migration from Indonesia to Malaysia has a long history. This three-year project is investigating the ways in which three categories of Indonesian migrants in Malaysia maintain their Indonesian identity: those who have acquired Malaysian citizenship, those who have working visas entitling them to live in Malaysia for two or three years, and those living in Malaysia as illegal workers. Specifically, the survey will focus on

three questions: how Indonesian migrants perceive culture in the sense of a system providing guidelines for life; whether they have maintained the values by which they evaluated personal life in their places of origin or whether these values have changed since migration; and the symbolic aspects of cultural expression manifested in various sociocultural activities.

Last year archival research was undertaken, meetings with researchers in related fields were held, officials of the Indonesian Embassy in Malaysia were interviewed, and a preliminary survey of Indonesian migrant communities in Kuala Lumpur was carried out. This year fieldwork will be conducted in Johor Baharu, Penang, and Perak, as well as Kuala Lumpur, and surveys in migrants' places of origin will also be carried out.

#### 31 *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 metal pot-like gongs mounted horizontally in a wood or bamboo frame. This three-year 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 are recording and analyzing these regions' traditional dance and music repertoires, examining the diversity of dance and musical-accompaniment styles, and investigating interregional cultural exchange through comparative study of traditional dance and music. Participatory ethnographic observation and interviews are being conducted with the aim of producing a monograph and visual and musical records. Last year basic sources were collected and analyzed, and fieldwork was conducted in Kalimantan and Sarawak. This year Brunei, Sabah, and the Sulu Islands will be surveyed.

#### 32 *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 was a historic event that has caused ongoing regional economic, social, political, religious, and ethnic upheaval and has even rocked the world economy. This two-year project is analyzing 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 is being 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 reform of civil society and the status of the middle class. Last year field surveys in the two countries were completed. This year an international workshop to discuss the findings will be held in Malaysia.

**33 *International Colloquium on Southeast Asian Prehistorical Studies in the Third Millennium***

Zuraina Majid

Unlike most international meetings in the field of prehistorical studies, where scholars simply present research findings, this colloquium represents a historic attempt to set the future course of prehistorical studies in Southeast Asia. The colloquium will take place in September 1999 in Malaysia, and about 80 participants, chiefly Southeast Asian archaeologists, are expected. In order to recast prehistorical studies, so far conducted on a national basis, in a regional perspective, the colloquium will focus on the following issues: defining key themes in such a way that scholars of prehistorical studies can bear in mind regional comparative and collaborative research when planning research in their own countries; filling in the blanks in Southeast Asian prehistorical studies by exchanging information on discoveries in different countries and regions and improving chronological understanding of Southeast Asia as a whole; and establishing the Association of Southeast Asian Prehistorians, including scholars from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam, in order to pool data, standardize methods, and put in place a system that will give all members easy access to shared data.

**34 *International Conference on Southeast Asian Historiography Since 1945***

Abu Talib Ahmad

This conference, to be held in Malaysia in August

1999, targets scholars of Southeast Asian history who are based in the region. The core participants will be Southeast Asians, and special efforts will be made to include local scholars who have been doing interesting and innovative research but have not had access to international forums. The conference will address developments in Southeast Asian historical studies since 1945 and directions for the twenty-first century. In regard to the former, major trends, paradigm shifts, assessment of achievements, and problematic and disputed areas in historical studies in different Southeast Asian countries will be discussed. In regard to the latter, the writing of local histories and the unearthing of local sources, history from the bottom up and from the periphery, temporal and spatial problems, and the relationship between history and other branches of scholarship will be discussed. The proceedings of the conference, to be published in book form, will serve as a valuable collection of critical surveys of major aspects of Southeast Asian historiography in the twentieth century.

**35 *Popular Music and Local Identity in Southeast Asia: Responses to Globalization***

Tan Sooi Beng

Popular music emanating chiefly from North America and Europe has swept the world, including Southeast Asia. The 1990s have seen the emergence of national or regional styles of pop music blending the "world beat" with indigenous music. In the past Southeast Asian popular music has been studied mainly in the context of cultural and musical production, youth culture, and anti-establishment criticism, with little or no ethnomusicological discussion of the music itself. This pioneering three-year project aims to elucidate the way in which not only global and local factors but also the state as a mediator of culture have interacted to create Southeast Asian popular music. The researchers hope to shed new light on globalization and regional and national cultural reactions to it in Southeast Asia by adding analysis of popular music to the discourse. Specifically, the project will interview pop musicians in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, analyze their music, lyrics, and performance styles as recorded in audio and video formats, study their Internet home pages, and examine media comment by fans and critics. This year research collaborators



will be contacted and the musicians to be studied identified.

**36 *Men's Involvement in Women's Health Initiatives in Southeast Asia: Status, Challenges, and Prospects***

**Romeo B. Lee**

In recent years there has been growing awareness of the importance of male involvement in women's health initiatives. This two-year project will survey the kinds of men involved, and the extent of their involvement, in action programs relating to core issues of women's health—family planning, AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, and domestic violence—in Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. The first phase, utilizing a questionnaire survey, will identify past and ongoing women's health action programs that have male involvement and examine the scope, strategies, and approaches of male involvement. The second phase, utilizing in-depth interviews and focus-group discussions, will investigate conditions at the societal, community, familial, and psychological levels impinging upon male involvement, explore program-related factors and conditions influencing male non-involvement, and assess the prospects for introducing or broadening the involvement of men. This year the survey targets will be determined, liaison with research collaborators undertaken, conditions in the communities to be surveyed ascertained, and a questionnaire prepared.

**37 *State-Civil Society Relations in Selected Communities of the Philippines and Thailand***

**Glenda S. Lopez**

The expansion of citizen groups has been instrumental in promoting the democratization of communities in Southeast Asia. This two-year project will conduct case studies of six local communities, three in the Philippines and three in Thailand, where the development of non-governmental organizations and local groups has had an especially strong impact on democratization. Relations between citizen groups and local governments in these communities will be elucidated through analysis of citizen groups' role in pinpointing problems to be addressed on the local level, their strategies and tactics in negotiating with local governments, the effectiveness of the methods they have

adopted, and factors behind the success or failure of negotiations. A comparative study of local democratization in the Philippines and Thailand will then be made with the aim of identifying better methodologies. The project is expected to provide valuable guidelines for citizen groups and local governments pursuing democratization in other communities. This year a framework for comparative study of communities in the Philippines and Thailand will be formulated on the basis of the results of similar studies already undertaken in the two countries.

**38 *Roots, Reinvention, and Continuity in Changing Times: Tracing the Continuum Between Traditional and Modern Southeast Asian Performing Arts***

**Ong Keng Sen**

Traditional and modern Southeast Asian performing arts are often considered to be totally incompatible. The project leader, however, believes that arts undergo internal and external change and adaptation as they are transmitted over time and that there is continuous interaction between traditional and modern arts. This three-year project aims to document this view by producing a CD-ROM of major traditional and modern performing arts in various Southeast Asian countries. The CD-ROM will cover the training and teaching strategies of the artists selected, the rehearsal process, performances, the sociocultural context of traditional performing arts (performance venues, the myths and histories of the art forms, the performers' worldviews, and so on), comparative study of the development of particular art forms and their source cultures, and the ways in which the artists communicate from their own cultural and artistic frames. In-depth interviews of performers and those associated with them and definition of the scope of the material to be recorded will be followed by actual filming and editing. In view of the continued upheaval in Southeast Asian performing arts expected in the next century, this project represents a highly significant attempt to capture the present moment in artistic expression.

This year researchers will conduct month-long field trips to observe and record the *silat*, *randai*, and other Minang dance forms of Indonesia; the Mandalay puppet theater performed at pagodas on festive occasions in Myanmar; Khon, classical mask dance of Thailand; and the Hat Cheo of Vietnam,

including interviews with performers and observation of dance schools. The researchers will also record modern art forms bearing some relation to these traditional arts and will interview performers. Similar surveys are planned for Malaysia and the Philippines.

### **39 *Dictionary of Khmu Dialects***

**Suwilai Preamsritat**

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 four-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.

In the first year research was conducted in Vietnam. In the second year work focused on archival research and fieldwork on the Khmu dialects of Laos and compilation of a draft manuscript. In the third year Thai and English translations of the vocabulary items were prepared, fieldwork to confirm data and collect folk tales was conducted, a phonetic analysis of the vocabulary items was made, and a comparative analysis of the Khmu dialects of Laos with those of Thailand and Vietnam was carried out. This year, in addition to compiling the project's findings, a three-volume dictionary providing translations of Khmu vocabulary items into English, Thai and either Chinese, Lao, or Vietnamese will be published.

### **40 *Indigenous Culture as Seen in Self-Care: A Comparative Study of Northern Thailand and Laos***

**Jaratbhan Sanguanserm Sri**

Most local communities in Southeast Asian countries address residents' health problems using traditional health-care knowledge. The rapid spread of modern health care in recent years, however, has been transforming these traditional knowledge systems. This project will focus on two regions relatively unaffected by such changes, northern Thailand and villages in the vicinity of Vientiane, Laos, investigating traditional lifestyles and their impact on health, traditional self-care at different stages of life, self-care and self-dispensing of home remedies, and traditional doctors and sorcerers. The methodology will include in-depth

interviews, participatory observation, and surveys of case records. In addition to promoting understanding between Thailand and Laos and the exchange of knowledge and experience, it is hoped that the findings of this study of traditional health-care knowledge will provide useful applications for modern medical practice and local health care.

### **41 *Strategies for Women's Economic Empowerment in Southeast Asia: Promoting Women's Entrepreneurship in the Transitional Economies of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam***

**Darunee Tantiwiramanond**

From 50 to 70 percent of Southeast Asian women are engaged in economic activities, many of them running small or medium-sized businesses despite having received little or no vocational training. In addition to contributing greatly to their countries' economies, these women entrepreneurs play an important role in the internationalization of national economies, and their activities provide an "employment buffer zone" in the wake of the recent economic crisis. This three-year project, targeting women entrepreneurs in the transitional economies of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, will study their business activities and gender issues in both traditional and modern sectors, provide information on opportunities and constraints in regard to status, education, vocational training, and legal and financial assistance in each country, and analyze government and non-governmental organization programs. The findings will be utilized to formulate policy recommendations for improving conditions for women entrepreneurs in the three countries. The first step will be liaison meetings with research collaborators in each country. Fieldwork (sample surveys, questionnaires, and interviews) will then be conducted. This will be followed by a meeting of the research collaborators from all three countries in Bangkok. Finally, the findings of the project will be published.

## SEASREP COUNCIL-RELATED PROJECT GRANTS

### 42 SEASREP Council Secretariat Operating Costs

Maria Serena I. Diokno

The SEASREP program has been supported by grants from the Toyota Foundation and the Japan Foundation Asia Center for the last several years, including costs of maintaining a SEASREP Council Secretariat in Manila for the last two years. With the aim of helping the SEASREP Council take over maintenance and administration of the SEASREP grant programs in the near future, the two foundations have begun to devolve some of the administrative and financial responsibility for the programs to the Council and its Secretariat in Manila. From fiscal year 2000, the council will thus administer the Language Training grants, the Visiting Professorships grants, and the M.A./Ph.D. incentive grants subprograms. The Toyota Foundation has thus given this grant—matched equally by the Japan Foundation Asia Center—to cover the preliminary costs of administering those subprograms; to convene a SEASREP Council meeting in Malacca, Malaysia, in May 1999; to publish the semi-annual *Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin*; and for other administrative costs.

### 43 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 Thailand and Malaysia while attending lectures on that country by local scholars. The aim of the “Traveling Classroom” is to provide undergraduates with the opportunity for first-hand contact with Southeast Asian cultures and histories and for exchange with students of other nations in order to stimulate their interest in Southeast Asian studies and motivate them to help build a regional academic network. Last year’s venue was Thailand; this year Malaysia, too, will be visited. SEASREP Council members have taken the lead in formulating the curriculum, while the partici-

pating universities’ liaison officers will select the students.

### 44 Representations of Southeast Asia in Southeast Asian Pre-University Textbooks

Maria Serena I. Diokno

In this project six researchers will compile a report analyzing how Southeast Asia is represented in textbooks in primary and secondary school classrooms in the countries of Southeast Asia. They will then hold a workshop in Bangkok in May 2000 to discuss the report. The report will focus on the contents—both words and images—used in textbooks and teachers’ manuals in history, geography, literature, and other subjects relating to Southeast Asia. The report will also analyze the depth in which Southeast Asia is studied and what position the study of Southeast Asia occupies in humanities and social studies curricula. The researchers will propose reforms to textbooks and encourage the use of accurate information about Southeast Asia by publishing the findings of the workshop and distributing them to educators and education ministries in each country.

## “Know Our Neighbors” Programs

### “KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS” TRANSLATION AND PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN JAPAN

Restrictions on applications for grants under a now expired five-year plan for the “Know Our Neighbors” program in Japan have been phased out, and the program is open to a broad range of applicants as of this fiscal year. The selection committee reviewed the 12 applications received, considering such factors as the value of translating and publishing the work in question, the translator’s accomplishments and the publishing company’s record, and the manner in which the project is expected to progress, and awarded grants to 7 projects. The projects selected involve works covering a broad range of subject matter, including Indonesian history and literature, social criticism in Thailand, contemporary Thai literature, Thai history, an outline of Philippine society, and classical poetry from India’s Mogul empire. All of these works are regarded as highly valuable, and reliable teams of translators and publishers have been arranged. The publication of these translations is expected to provide a deeper understanding of various aspects of civilization and society in South and Southeast Asia. Due to budgetary restrictions, there were a number of worthy projects that could not be awarded grants this year, but we hope the applicants in question will once again submit their proposals for reconsideration in the future.

Some members of the selection committee have expressed the view that, because grant funding for translators is set at a level higher than that for publishing firms, the latter therefore lack a sufficient incentive to take part in these projects. Upon examination of the funding practices employed by the Ministry of Education and other institutions, it seems desirable to make certain appropriate adjustments when the situation requires it. Some committee members are also of the opinion that, in cases where a proposal calls for the translation and publication of a lengthy classical work, the work should be broken up into a number of shorter volumes, in order to prevent the sort of large-scale publication delays that occurred under the old five-year plan. This issue will be taken up for consideration again next year.

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

A total of 29 applications were submitted this year from applicants in Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Of these, 18 were from Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam), 10 were from South Asia (Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka), and 1 was from Mongolia. After all the applications had been reviewed, 21 were selected to receive grants: 1 from Indonesia, 2 from Malaysia, 5 from Thailand, 3 from Vietnam, 4 from Nepal, 3 from Pakistan, 2 from Sri Lanka, and 1 from Mongolia. The works to be translated cover a broad range of subjects, including social science and the humanities, literature, and music.

Two points deserve to be mentioned with regard to this year’s grants. First, two of the projects approved for grant funding—a Vietnamese project to translate a volume of cultural history written in Malay and a Thai proposal to translate a literary work from Myanmar (Burma)—involve translating books from the language in which they were originally written. This program was originally intended as a means of promoting mutual understanding among Southeast Asian nations by making translations available, and we can now see that various Southeast Asian nations have cultivated their human resources sufficiently to produce trans-

## Report for Fiscal 1999

lators who are qualified to work directly from these source languages. Second, an application was received from Indonesia proposing a translation of a work by the eminent Southeast Asian studies expert Benedict Anderson, whose works were previously banned in Indonesia for political reasons. This is an indication both of the progress of democratic reforms in Indonesia and of a newfound freedom in publishing circles there. Unfortunately, due to copyright problems, this project could not be awarded a grant this year, but we intend to continue to monitor trends in Indonesian publishing circles in the future.

Finally, some problems have emerged regarding the process by which applications are reviewed. First, for the last several years, the members of the selection committee have indicated a desire to obtain books that are the subjects of translation proposals. This year, the program's secretariat attempted to purchase the desired books from book dealers, but some of the volumes ordered had gone out of print and, in light of time restrictions, others were only available in highly limited quantities. Next year, it would be preferable to have the applicants themselves submit a copy of the table of contents of the book in question along with their written applications. Second, in cases where a local publishing firm presents a proposal to translate a book related to Japan, the committee often lacks sufficient supporting materials to properly assess the quality of the work and determine whether it is suitable for a grant. For this reason, it would be desirable to establish an appropriate system and network to enable more relevant information to be collected.

*YONEO ISHII*  
*CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

## “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Grant #	Title of project Publisher	Amount (¥)
1	99-B-01 Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib, <i>Diwan-e-Ghalib</i> , trans. Hiroji Kataoka Kashinsha	2,650,000
2	99-B-02 Y. B. Mangunwijaya, <i>Romo Rabadi</i> , trans. Megumi Funachi Mokuseisha	1,980,000
3	99-B-03 Pramoedya Ananta Toer, <i>Rumah Kaca</i> , trans. Noriaki Oshikawa Mekon	3,640,000
4	99-B-04 David J. Steinberg, <i>The Philippines: A Singular and Plural Place</i> , trans. Yoshie Hori Akashishoten	1,730,000
5	99-B-05 Thongchai Winichakul, <i>Siam Mapped: A History of the Geo-Body of a Nation</i> , trans. Yoneo Ishii Akashishoten	2,240,000
6	99-B-06 Nithi Iawsiwong, <i>Watthanathan Khwamchon, Yuksamai mai chua ya loplu</i> , trans. Toshiharu Yoshikawa NTT Shuppan	1,120,000
7	99-B-07 Nikom Rayawa, <i>Taling Soong Sung Nak</i> , trans. Akiko Iijima Dandansha	1,400,000

### “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

#### 1 *Diwan-e-Ghalib, Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib*

Tr. Hiroji Kataoka

Mirza Ghalib is the pen name of Mirza Asadullah Khan (1797–1869), a poet from India’s late Moghul era. Although he regarded himself as a Persian poet, Ghalib gained his reputation as a writer of *ghazal*, lyric love poems composed in Urdu. In 1862 he per-

sonally selected 235 of his poems (Ghalib wrote 718 *ghazal* over the course of a lifetime) and compiled these, together with some four-line verse and odes of praise, to create what is now known as the *Diwan-e-Ghalib*.

A perceptive observer of human behavior, Ghalib was known as the poet of love. His poetry, however, can be extremely challenging, and initially it was not well understood, even in India. Ghalib makes skillful use of metaphors to express human desires, wishes, frustration, jealousy, and grief. His prodigious talent is also revealed through wit and humor that still retain a fresh appeal even for contemporary readers. Research on Ghalib is almost nonexistent in Japan, but considerable research has been carried out in other

countries. A number of institutions have been established in India and Pakistan as venues for continuing research on his work.

### 2 Romo Rahadi, *Y.B. Mangunwijaya*

Tr. Megumi Funachi

The author of this book, Y.B. Mangunwijaya, died in February 1999. As a novelist, he attracted a wide readership with his epic historical romances. As a social activist, architect, and dedicated Catholic priest, he had great influence and provided spiritual support to numerous people. Two of his books have already been introduced to Japanese readers in translations produced by Megumi Funachi.

The translation of this work, a modern novel that portrays an inner world with which the author was very familiar, will provide a better understanding of his basic approach to literature. The novel is set in rural Irian Jaya during the era of the Suharto regime. The main character is Father Rahadi, whose struggle between the sacred and the profane is depicted through the prism of a love story. In addition to being an accomplished translator, Megumi Funachi is also a poet, and her elegant style, combined with the author's distinctly Javanese sense of humor, should help Japanese readers to appreciate the beauty of this work.

### 3 Rumah Kaca, *Pramoedya Ananta Toer*

Tr. Noriaki Oshikawa

Pramoedya Ananta Toer has gained a worldwide reputation as Indonesia's leading author. In the 50 years since Indonesia achieved independence, he has produced numerous works that portray the lives of Indonesian people in intimate detail. Pramoedya is known as a storyteller of the people. During a long detention in a prison camp for suspected Communists, he conceived and wrote a series of four novels that were published in the early 1980s and have since been translated into many languages. He is often mentioned as a candidate for the Nobel Prize for Literature. His tetralogy began with *Bumi Manusia* [This Earth of Mankind], which was followed by *Anak Semua Bangsa* [Child of All Nations], *Jejak Langkah* [Footsteps], and finally *Rumah Kaca* [House of Glass], the fourth and last volume of Pramoedya's saga. In *Rumah Kaca*, he depicts the awakening of a sense of nationhood in the people of the Dutch East

Indies during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### 4 The Philippines: A Singular and Plural Place, *David J. Steinberg*

Tr. Yoshie Hori

In this book, the author provides a multifaceted view of the Philippines as seen from three distinct perspectives. He offers a chronology of events occurring on the "surface" of history, examines the cultural diversity that has traditionally characterized Philippine society, and explores the relationship between democracy and economic development.

The overall presentation is chronological, covering the period up to the present-day Estrada administration. The first half of the book focuses on the diversity of Philippine society, analyzing cultural, geographical, ethnic, historical, and religious diversity, while the latter half is concerned with national integration and the relationship between democracy and economic development. In the later chapters the author describes the uniquely Philippine form of democracy that gave rise to the phenomenon of "people power," which brought down the Marcos dictatorship. The author also discusses the potential that exists in the Philippines for further economic development.

### 5 Siam Mapped: A History of the Geo-Body of a Nation, *Thongchai Winichakul*

Tr. Yoneo Ishii

The author of this book offers an analysis of the formation of the modern nation-state based on his conception of a geographical area as a "geo-body." He deconstructs ideas about the evolution of nationhood, concentrating on conflicts between concepts of indigenous space, sovereignty, and modern geography.

In the past, research concerned with Thailand carried out by Western scholars has tended to overemphasize the perceptions of Thai people, while studies by Thais have generally leaned too heavily toward the view that the modernization of Thailand was achieved by a patriotic political elite. There has been no adequate discussion of the meaning of "Thai-ness" in the context of Thai studies. The author casts doubt on the official view of Thai history by questioning the existence in pre-modern Thailand of the sense of nationhood that is presumed to have been the focus of patriotism. This book is expected to contribute sig-

nificantly to the development of a theoretical foundation for comparative research about the modern nation-state, not only in Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia but elsewhere as well.

**6 Watthanathan Khwamchon, Yuksamai  
mai chua ya loplū, *Nithi Iawsiwong***

**Tr. Toshiharu Yoshikawa**

This is a two-volume work containing 40 essays on social and cultural aspects of modern Thailand. The essays examine issues of concern to ordinary Thais, such as communication gaps with foreign residents over the tacit rules of neighborhood relationships, and the custom of seeking roots based on ethnic or family lines. The author gives due weight to the popular perspective, which is expressed in the style of a political discussion among ordinary citizens. This casual approach is combined with a scholarly approach manifest in the author's precise analyses and profound observations.

Nithi Iawsiwong, a professor at Chiang Mai University, is a leading figure in Thai historical research. As a scholar who has studied in Japan and in the West, he has the ability to offer illuminating cultural comparisons that will help foreign readers understand Thai attitudes. His books are regarded as essential reading for researchers in this field, and he has also gained a popular following through regular social and political commentary published in major newspapers and magazines. In 1999, Nithi Iawsiwong won the Fukuoka Asian Cultural Prize for scholastic work.

**7 Taling Soong Sung Nak, *Nikom Rayawa***

**Tr. Akiko Iijima**

This novel explores the meaning and value of human life through the tragic story of an elephant keeper living along the Yom River in northern Thailand. Dependent after being forced by poverty to give up his own elephant, the man begins to carve a life-sized wooden elephant. He also turns to taxidermy to earn money, but the lifelessness of his creations leaves him with a sense of emptiness. He descends into despair after his only son dies in an accident. The man resumes his job as an elephant keeper, but the task of moving massive logs proves to be too much for him, and both he and the elephant he is working with fall into the river and perish.

Love, pain, and death are depicted in a multi-

layered portrait in this book, which examines in concrete terms the common problems of humanity in relation to the natural environment. The author employs an intricate structure, a simple and beautiful style, and ingenious symbolism to create a highly readable, emotion-laden novel that evokes profound reflection. This work won the 1988 Southeast Asian Writers' Award. It has been translated into English, German, and French, and its popularity reflects its universal themes and literary excellence.



Report for Fiscal 1999

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

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
8  (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Japanese Music and Musical Instruments</i> by William P. Malm in Indonesian F. X. Widaryanto, Executive, Society for Indonesian Performing Arts	4,100
9  (Malaysia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Japan: The Story of a Nation</i> by Edwin O. Reischauer in Malaysian Azhar Mohd Ares, Director, University of Malaya Press	5,000
10  (Malaysia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Japan: Its History and Culture</i> by W. Scott Marton in Malaysian Azhar Mohd Ares, Director, University of Malaya Press	5,200
11  (Mongolia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Meiji to Iu Kokka</i> by Ryotaro Shiba in Mongolian Deleg Tumurbaatar, Representative, Center of Japanese Culture and Literature in Mongolia	10,200
12  (Nepal)	Translation and Publication of <i>Fear and Other Stories</i> by Sunil Gangopadhyay in Nepalese Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	1,400
13  (Nepal)	Translation of <i>So That You Can Know Me: An Anthology of Pakistani Women Writers</i> by Hajra Masroor, Nilofar Iqbal, Khadija Mastoor, and Firdous Haider in Nepalese Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	1,400
14  (Nepal)	Translation and Publication of <i>Leaves and Other Stories</i> by Intizar Husain in Nepalese Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	1,500
15  (Nepal)	Translation and Publication of <i>A Southern Harvest</i> edited by Githa Hariharan in Nepalese Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	1,500
16  (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>Bumi Manusia</i> by Pramoedya Ananta Toer in Urdu Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	4,500
17  (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>Monsoon Country</i> by Pira Sudham in Urdu Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	3,900

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)	
18	99-K-11  (Pakistan)	<i>Translation and Publication of Truth Tales: Contemporary Stories by Women Writers of India</i> edited by Kali for Women in Urdu  Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	3,500
19	99-K-12  (Sri Lanka)	<i>Translation and Publication of Bakushu</i> by Yasujiro Ozu and Kogo Noda in Sinhalese  Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna, Professor, University of Peradeniya	4,700
20	99-K-13  (Sri Lanka)	<i>Translation and Publication of The Postwar Japanese Economy: Its Development and Structure, 1937-1994</i> by Takafusa Nakamura in Sinhalese  Piyadasa Ratnayake, Professor, Saga University	6,000
21	99-K-14  (Thailand)	<i>Translation and Publication of A History of Malaysia</i> by Barbara W. Andaya and Leonard Y. Andaya in Thai  Charnvit Kasetsiri, Representative, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	10,900
22	99-K-15  (Thailand)	<i>Translation and Publication of Noli Me Tangere</i> by Jose Rizal in Thai  Charnvit Kasetsiri, Representative, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	9,600
23	99-K-16  (Thailand)	<i>Translation and Publication of Srengenge</i> by Shahnnon Ahmad in Thai  Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Representative, Kobfai Publishing Project	5,000
24	99-K-17  (Thailand)	<i>Translation and Publication of Louis XIV et le Siam</i> by Dirk Van der Cruysse in English  Trasvin Jittidejarak, Representative, Silkworm Books	14,700
25	99-K-18  (Thailand)	<i>Translation and Publication of Thway</i> by Ma Ma Lay in Thai  Ubonrat Pantumin, Lecturer, Chiang Mai University	9,600
26	99-K-19  (Vietnam)	<i>Translation and Publication of Sejarah Melayu</i> by Tun Seri Lanang in Vietnamese  Le Thi Thanh Huong, Researcher, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies	5,200
27	99-K-20  (Vietnam)	<i>Translation and Publication of Nobara</i> by Mimei Ogawa in Vietnamese  Tran Huu Tri, Researcher, Japanese-Vietnamese Linguistic Study Group	3,600
28	99-K-21  (Vietnam)	<i>Translation and Publication of Nous Avon Mangé la Forêt</i> by Georges Condominas in Vietnamese  Nguyen Van Huy, Director, Vietnam Museum of Ethnology	6,100

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

**8 Translation and Publication of Japanese  
Music and Musical Instruments in Indo-  
nesian**

F. X. Widaryanto

This book provides a comprehensive introduction to the traditional music and musical instruments of Japan. It covers such topics as festival music, religious music, court music, *kabuki*, and *nob*. Although the book is a classic of Western ethno-musicology, technical in nature, it explains Japanese traditional music in a way that even non-specialists can readily understand. An Indonesian translation of this book will not only contribute to Indonesians' knowledge about traditional Japanese music, it will also be especially valuable to students of the performing arts in Indonesia, where relatively few such books are available. The applicant is a director of a professional association of scholars of the performing arts in Indonesia, which will help ensure wide dissemination and practical use of the book.

**9 Translation and Publication of Japan:  
The Story of a Nation in Malaysian**

Azhar Mohd Ares

Edwin O. Reischauer, who served for a time as the US ambassador to Japan, is well-known in Malaysia. His book deals with such topics as the Japanese language and its influence on the Japanese psyche, the mysteries of Shinto and Zen Buddhism, samurai society and imperial rule, the emergence of militarism prior to World War II, the American occupation, and Japan's amazing postwar economic resurgence. The translation is expected to be a valuable resource for Malaysians, especially university students, who want to learn about Japan.

**10 Translation and Publication of Japan: Its  
History and Culture in Malaysian**

Azhar Mohd Ares

This book, first published in Britain in 1973, offers an

excellent introduction to Japan. It traces the history of Japan from 3000 BC to modern times. The author examines Japanese religion and art and also analyzes some of Japan's political, economic, and social phenomena. Replete with anecdotes, the book provides a historical perspective on such topics as the Japanese personality, Japanese literature, and the introduction of foreign culture.

**11 Translation and Publication of Meiji to Iu  
Kokka in Mongolian**

Deleg Tumurbaatar

In this book Ryotaro Shiba, a well-known historical novelist, describes the emergence of modern Japan during the Meiji era (1868-1912). The author sees Meiji Japan as a state that was built on realistic foundations and sustained by the legacy of the long Edo period and by a pervasive spirit of nobility. In his view, Meiji Japan embodied universal values, and as a state was characterized by a sense of integrity and moral discipline in public life.

Mongolia cast off socialism in 1992 and began to reestablish itself as a nation-state. Amid the confusion caused by the country's rapid transition to a market economy, Mongolia stands in need of integrity and high moral principles in public life. From this perspective, the publication of a translation of this work will be a highly significant event. Deleg Tumurbaatar is a leading translator of Japanese literature, having previously won awards from the Mongolian Translators' Association for his translations of Ryunosuke Akutagawa's *Uma no Ashi* [Horse's Leg], Yasunari Kawabata's *Izu no Odoriko* [Izu Dancer], and Ryotaro Shiba's *Saigo no Shogun* [The Last Shogun]. This translation will be published by the Center of Japanese Culture and Literature in Mongolia, a very active organization of which Deleg Tumurbaatar is the director. The organization has published other translations, including Takeshi Kaiko's *Hadaka no Osama* [The Naked King], and also produces a monthly publication devoted to Japanese culture and literature.

**12 Translation and Publication of Fear and  
Other Stories in Nepalese**

Nirmal Man Tuladhar

The author of this work, Sunil Gangopadhyay, is a leading figure in contemporary Bengali literature and

a prolific writer, having already produced 17 novels, 15 collections of poetry, and a number of short story collections. This book is a collection of 13 short stories. The original work was edited in India and published in Bengali, and an English translation has been published as well.

**13 Translation of So That You Can Know Me: An Anthology of Pakistani Women Writers in Nepalese**

**Nirmal Man Tuladhar**

This is a collection of short stories by women authors writing in Punjabi, Pashto, Seraiki, Sindhi, and Urdu, the principal languages of Pakistan. Some of the 17 stories included in this collection reflect the influence of Western literary conventions, such as the stream-of-consciousness narrative. The authors explore a variety of themes, including violence, skillfully employing these themes to portray the diverse situations of women in Pakistan. Taken together, these stories are indicative of the degree to which women writers in Pakistan have advanced in their struggle to reconcile the traditional and modern worlds.

**14 Translation and Publication of Leaves and Other Stories in Nepalese**

**Nirmal Man Tuladhar**

The author is a leading contemporary writer in Urdu. This book is a collection of short stories based on Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic myths and fables. The author uses these stories to describe the confusion and oppression experienced by people who wander away from home. The central theme of these stories concerns the need to mobilize political authority, a sense of morality, religious faith, and human desire in order to build a creative community.

**15 Translation and Publication of A Southern Harvest in Nepalese**

**Nirmal Man Tuladhar**

This book is a collection of short stories by both new and established writers. Originally written in Kannada, Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu, the stories were translated into English and published in India. The editor, Githa Hariharan, is a leading author who received the Commonwealth Writers Prize in 1993. This work successfully portrays the varied lives of or-

dinary Indians as imbued with a mixture of pain, poverty, humor, and mutual sympathy.

**16 Translation and Publication of Bumi Manusia in Urdu**

**Fizza Tawfique**

*Bumi Manusia* [This Earth of Mankind] is the first of a series of four major novels by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. The author was imprisoned without trial by the Suharto regime because of his communist sympathies, and he conceived and wrote this series while confined in one of Indonesia's most notorious prison camps. In this novel, the struggles of the young hero reflect the processes that led to the gradual emergence of a sense of nationhood among the people of the Dutch East Indies, which would eventually become the nation of Indonesia.

**17 Translation and Publication of Monsoon Country in Urdu**

**Fizza Tawfique**

Born in an impoverished area of northeastern Thailand, the author of this book has become one of Thailand's leading writers; he is often mentioned as a potential Nobel Prize winner. *Monsoon Country* tells of a student from northeastern Thailand who receives a scholarship to study in London. As he reminisces about his childhood in northeastern Thailand, the reader observes the corruption of the powerful in Thai society and their violent ways, the tragic lives of Thai peasants, and the destruction of the natural environment, as well as the hero's memories of friends who died in the struggle to end these injustices in the 1970s.

**18 Translation and Publication of Truth Tales: Contemporary Stories by Women Writers of India in Urdu**

**Fizza Tawfique**

This is a collection of short stories by a broad assortment of women authors writing in some of India's principal languages, including Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu, and English. The women portrayed in these stories are from various castes, classes, and occupations; they include nurses, doctors, doll makers, students, cleaning women, and fisherwomen. These stories present issues commonly

faced by women in India and attempt to capture the essence of the female experience.

**19 Translation and Publication of *Bakushu* in Sinhalese**

**Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna**

The translator has gained considerable recognition for his translations of original stories and screenplays from leading Japanese motion pictures, such as *Rashomon* and *Jigokumon*, into Sinhalese. The enormous popularity of Japanese films in Sri Lanka has helped to ensure steady sales of translations of this type. The subject selected for this project is the film *Bakushu*, which was directed by Yasujiro Ozu. The screenplay, written by Ozu and Kogo Noda, will be translated into Sinhalese and published.

**20 Translation and Publication of *The Post-war Japanese Economy: Its Development and Structure, 1937-1994*, in Sinhalese**

**Piyadasa Ratnayake**

This book provides a historical analysis of the Japanese economy during World War II and in the post-war era, together with valuable data about the rapid economic growth that occurred during the latter period. The publication of a Sinhalese translation of this book is expected to provide not only scholars and experts but also general readers in Sri Lanka with an opportunity to learn about the factors that led to economic development in Japan. This book was originally published in Japanese, and while the translator, Piyadasa Ratnayake, is capable of translating from Japanese, for this project he will work from the English translation of the original text.

**21 Translation and Publication of *A History of Malaysia* in Thai**

**Charnvit Kasetsiri**

The Andayas' history of Malaysia, widely used as a textbook in Southeast Asian studies courses, provides an overview of the period from the Melaka sultanate in the fifteenth century to modern times. Although Thailand and Malaysia share a border, the two countries have generally shown little interest in each other's history, perhaps because of differences in religious orientation. In recent years, however, the emergence of common interests, such as economic growth

and democratization, has altered this situation, and thus the translation of this book into Thai is a timely undertaking. The Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks is represented by Charnvit Kasetsiri, a noted scholar of Southeast Asian history at Thammasat University.

**22 Translation and Publication of *Noli Me Tangere* in Thai**

**Charnvit Kasetsiri**

Jose Rizal is a national hero in the Philippines, and this, the first of his two novels, helped incite an independence movement there in the late nineteenth century. A remarkable work of literature, it is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the modern history of the Philippines. The translation of this book into Thai (from an English translation of the original work, which was written in Spanish) is expected to stimulate greater interest in the Philippines among readers in Thailand. Translation and publication will be handled by the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks, represented by the distinguished historian Charnvit Kasetsiri of Thammasat University.

**23 Translation and Publication of *Srengenge* in Thai**

**Chaiwat Satha-Anand**

*Srengenge*, the book selected for this project, is a novel about life in a remote Malaysian village. The author, Shahnnon Ahmad, is one of Malaysia's leading contemporary novelists. *Srengenge*, the title of which comes from the name of a mountain, was awarded the Tun Razak Prize in 1973. Chaiwat Satha-Anand, the director of the Peace Information Center at Thammasat University, is a political philosopher who has also been involved in translation and publishing through the Kobfai Publishing Project.

**24 Translation and Publication of *Louis XIV et le Siam* in English**

**Trasvin Jittidejarak**

This book, first published in French in 1991, was written by a Belgian historian. It examines relations between Thailand and Europe from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. The book will be of enormous interest to Thai historians, but it was not possible to

find a translator with the requisite expertise in French and knowledge of history who could translate the book into Thai. For this reason, it was decided that an English translation would be produced instead, with the assistance of Michael Smithies, a British Thai specialist. Silkworm Books, a leading publisher of scholarly books in Thailand, is based in Chiang Mai.

**25 Translation and Publication of Thway in Thai**

**Ubonrat Pantumin**

Ma Ma Lay is a leading Burmese novelist. In this book she tells the story of a brother and sister of mixed Japanese-Burmese parentage who are both born during World War II. The two separate at the end of the war and are eventually reunited, but they separate again due to a misunderstanding. The translator, Ubonrat Pantumin, is a lecturer in Burmese at Chiang Mai University in Thailand. She previously studied at the Institute for Foreign Languages in Yangon (formerly Rangoon). It is hoped that the publication of this translation will help advance mutual understanding between Thailand and Myanmar.

**26 Translation and Publication of Sejarah Melayu in Vietnamese**

**Le Thi Thanh Huong**

*Sejarah Melayu*, usually translated as *The Malay Annals*, is a historical work chronicling the Malay world (present-day Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Brunei) in the period up to the sixteenth century. Scholars in Vietnam are eager to gather information about other countries in Southeast Asia. Some sources of information, such as Malay literature, have been largely inaccessible, however, because very few Vietnamese scholars understand Malay. The translator, a specialist in medieval Malay literature, is the ideal person to lead this project. The aim is to publish a Vietnamese translation of *Sejarah Melayu* in order to share knowledge about the countries within the domain of Malay culture with readers in Vietnam.

**27 Translation and Publication of Nobara in Vietnamese**

**Tran Huu Tri**

The work selected for this project is a collection of 23 Japanese children's stories and folk tales, including

*Nobara* [Wild Roses], by Mimei Ogawa, *Naita Aka Oni* [The Red Demon Who Cried], by Hirosuke Hamada, and *Kanemochi to Bimbonin* [The Rich Man and the Poor Man], by Daiji Kawasaki. The original Japanese text will be translated directly into Vietnamese by Tran Huu Tri, who is a member of a volunteer organization working to introduce Japanese culture to Vietnam. A Japanese member of the same organization who is fluent in Vietnamese has promised to assist with the translation. Half of the copies printed will be distributed free of charge, mainly in rural communities.

**28 Translation and Publication of Nous Avon Mangé la Forêt in Vietnamese**

**Nguyen Van Huy**

French anthropologist Georges Condominas' book offers a detailed ethnography of the Mnong Gar people, an ethnic minority group living in the highlands of central Vietnam. Originally published in 1952, the book has already been translated into several languages, including Japanese, and is widely used as a textbook. The translator, who serves as director of the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology, is ideally suited to undertake this project. Because the original work offers valuable insights into field survey methods and other such topics, this translation is expected to become an important anthropology textbook in Vietnam.

## 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 99-P-001 (Thailand)	Seventh International Conference on Thai Studies Surichai Wun'gao, Associate Professor, Chulalongkorn University	2,633,670
2 99-P-002 (United States)	Survey of and Support for the Non-Profit Sector in Asia (Phase II) Barnett F. Baron, Representative, Asia Foundation	2,377,000
3 99-P-003 (Japan)	Aichi International Women's Film Festival '99 Soichi Iijima, Representative, Aichi International Women's Film Festival Management Committee	2,000,000
4 99-P-004 (Vietnam)	Publication of "Hue World Heritage" Thai Cong Nguyen, Director, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	2,025,900
5 99-P-005 (Japan)	Compilation of a Dictionary of Population Terms by the Population Association of Japan Minoru Okada, Professor, Chuo University	1,000,000
6 99-P-006 (Japan)	Publication of Report from Workshop on International Cooperation in Regional Development Kazuo Uchida, Representative, Community-based Development Initiative-Japan	800,000
7 99-P-007 (Taiwan)	Joint International Project: The Economic Crisis in East Asia S. S. Gong, Executive Director, Himalaya Foundation	506,475
8 99-P-008 (United States)	Publication of "Ramayana in the Arts of Asia" Lim U Wen Rena, Managing Director, Select Books	669,825
9 99-P-009 (Japan)	Workshops at the CIVICUS World Assembly in Manila Michiya Kumaoka, Representative, CIVICUS Manila World Assembly Japan Committee	1,500,000
10 99-P-010 (Japan)	Creation of Database for Comparative Research Concerning the Japanese and Chinese Legal Systems Zentaro Kitagawa, Chair, Kyoto Comparative Law Center	5,000,000
11 99-P-011 (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	3,168,450
12 99-P-012 (Sri Lanka)	Establishment of an Internet-Based Japanese Information Service (Home Page) about IPS Articles Suvendrini Kakuchi, Tokyo Correspondent, Inter Press Service	2,770,000



## Report for Fiscal 1999

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
13  (Cambodia)	99-P-013  Training Program for the Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture of the Cambodian Royal University of Fine Arts  Tuk Khun, Rector, Royal University of Fine Arts	4,352,150
14  (Japan)	99-P-014  Development of a Cooperative Structure for Japanese NGOs/NPOs in Relation to the Japan-U.S. Common Agenda  Kawori Kuroda, Representative, Japan-U.S. Common Agenda NGO/NPO Forum	2,000,000

### Foundation Initiative Grants

#### 1 *Seventh International Conference on Thai Studies*

##### Surichai Wun'gao

This project involves the provision of a grant for the 7th International Conference on Thai Studies, which will be held at the University of Amsterdam between July 4 and 8 this year. The symposium will be sponsored by the International Institute for Asian Studies and the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the University of Amsterdam. It is expected to attract about 300 participants. The main theme of the conference is "Thailand: A Civil Society." This will be debated in approximately 20 sessions dealing with such aspects as the media, the law, the environment, urbanization, religion and ethnic minorities.

The grant will be used to pay for Thai and Laotian researchers to attend sessions on rural society, ancient and modern aspects of Thai culture, identity issues for ethnic minorities, and Thailand and Laos' shared past.

#### 2 *Survey of and Support for the Non-Profit Sector in Asia (Phase II)*

##### Barnett F. Baron

The Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium was established primarily by leading American founda-

tions, such as the Asia Foundation, the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. Its purpose is to study and strengthen the social systems (legal systems, taxation systems, funding sources) that support community activities and the activities of non-governmental organizations in Asia. It has been active for almost a decade as a loose cooperative organization.

The main activities of the Consortium include (1) comparative research, policy advice and public information activities concerning legal systems as they relate to the improvement of the social environment for community activities, (2) lobbying of the business sector and development of cooperative structures, and (3) research and training for NGO personnel on fund-raising strategies. The Toyota Foundation provided a grant for a conference in Bangkok in fiscal 1996.

In the past the Asia Foundation has served as a secretariat for the Consortium, but there are now plans for the establishment of a more permanent administrative structure, including a dedicated secretariat. This grant will be used to develop the necessary infrastructure.

#### 3 *Aichi International Women's Film Festival '99*

##### Soichi Iijima

The Aichi International Women's Film Festival was first held in 1996 and is the only film festival in the Chubu region. Women directors and other women

who are internationally active in the film industry are invited to participate in the festival, which is organized by the Aichi Women's Center. One aim of the festival is to support social participation by women by screening films dealing with related themes, such as women's approaches to life. Another goal is to foster international exchange from a woman's perspective through talks by film directors and other guest speakers, and through direct contacts among participants.

The five-day program will run from September 8 to 12. There will be a total of 20 screenings featuring 18 films, mostly by female directors. The program includes 10 foreign films (including two with subtitles), four Japanese films, and four classic films, including some from Japan. There will also be talks and lectures by directors.

#### **4 Publication of "Hue World Heritage"**

##### **Thai Cong Nguyen**

In April 1999 a ceremony will be held in Hue, Vietnam, to mark the completion of UNESCO's Hue World Heritage preservation campaign. The campaign was prompted by awareness of the need to preserve World Heritage sites like Hue. It began in 1994 and was completed within its five-year deadline through cooperation between the Vietnamese government and UNESCO.

The purpose of this project is to provide a grant to cover publication costs for "Hue World Heritage," which will be published in English and Vietnamese by the Hue Monuments Conservation Center. The book is being published (1) to remind people in Vietnam and overseas about the value of Hue's cultural heritage, (2) to recognize the importance of UNESCO's efforts to conserve cultural heritage, and (3) to introduce Hue as example of World Heritage conservation. The book will contain approximately 40 essays by leading Vietnamese and foreign experts, including those responsible for the scientific and cultural aspects of the project. There will also be approximately 250 photographs of buildings and other artifacts from the collection of the Hue Monuments Conservation Center.

When the campaign began, the site was deemed to be in urgent need of conservation. While this phase has now passed, the book will serve as the basis for continuing self-help efforts.

#### **5 Compilation of a Dictionary of Population Terms by the Population Association of Japan**

##### **Minoru Okada**

The world situation has changed considerably in the 40 years since the publication of Heibonsha's *Jinko Daijiten* [Unabridged Dictionary of Population Terms] in 1957. There is a need for a new dictionary that reflects current issues. In 1998 the Population Association of Japan announced its intention to publish a new *Jinko Daijiten* in 2001 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of its establishment.

This grant follows one made in 1997. It will be used to fund research required for the joint compilation work and to support some of the work being carried out by the editorial committee in preparation for publication. Since excellent progress has been made, it was decided to implement the grant set aside for the second half of the project when the grant program was initiated in 1997. Baifukan Co. has agreed to publish the finished work.

#### **6 Publication of Report from Workshop on International Cooperation in Regional Development**

##### **Kazuo Uchida**

The workshop will be hosted by the Community-based Development Initiative-Japan, which is a loose network of local government representatives, NGO officials, regional groups, and researchers. CDI-Japan has carried out research concerning examples of progressive international cooperation and international exchange activities by local governments throughout Japan. The purpose of this workshop is to discuss the overall significance of this research, and to explore the potential for specific cooperation with local governments and NGOs in the future.

Many local governments developed international policies in the 1990s, and some are going beyond traditional sister-city activities to take a more active role, including international cooperation. NGOs have, meanwhile, started to see cooperation with local governments as an important facet of their future activities. However, there has traditionally been little interaction between local governments and NGOs, and the development of partnerships between the two will require extensive study and experimentation.

This workshop will be highly significant from this viewpoint, and the distribution of the report as widely as possible will be an important step forward.

### **7 *Joint International Project: The Economic Crisis in East Asia***

**S. S. Gong**

"Network of Grant-Making Foundations in Asia and Oceania" was the theme of the second conference on international cooperation by grant-making foundations in the Asia-Oceania region held in Tokyo in November 1998 under the auspices of the Japan Foundation Center. At the conference, 33 participants from six countries discussed the potential for information sharing and cooperative grant projects. This joint international project on the economic crisis in East Asia was proposed during the conference by the Himalaya Foundation of Taiwan.

The aim of the project is to explain the causes of Asia's economic crisis, which has not yet been resolved, and to propose solutions. A panel of experts on the economies of Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan will jointly study various research topics, including financial liberalization, the international movement of capital, stock and foreign exchange markets, and international speculative activities.

### **8 *Publication of "Ramayana in the Arts of Asia"***

**Lim U Wen Rena**

This book covers the various artistic genres—including wall paintings, drama and shadow pictures—inspired by the epic poem Ramayana, the influence of which stretches from India to Southeast Asia. The book covers the entire Southeast Asian region, including countries like Laos, whose Ramayana tradition is less well known. The reliability of this work has been enhanced by the unprecedented use of sources in local languages concerning the interpretation of the Ramayana in various countries. The author is a Chinese American who currently works as a museum art specialist in Bali, Indonesia. The book will be published by Select Books, a respected Singapore-based publisher of Southeast Asian works. With at least one photograph

on each page, the book is also visually outstanding.

### **9 *Workshops at the CIVICUS World Assembly in Manila***

**Michiya Kumaoka**

CIVICUS, a federation of civic society organizations (CSOs), will hold its third World Assembly in Manila in September this year. The organization has grown steadily since its first World Assembly in Mexico in 1995, and its second in Budapest in 1997. Today it has over 500 member groups and helps to represent the views of NGOs and CSOs to various organizations, including the United Nations, the World Bank, and the European Union. The only Japanese members of CIVICUS at present are the Toyota Foundation, the Japan Foundation Center, and Keidanren (the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations).

Around 800 to 1,000 people are expected to attend the World Assembly. Workshops are usually attended by about 200 to 400 people. These sessions will provide opportunities for the world's CSOs to express their views about civil society in Asia, both today and in the future. NGOs from South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, and elsewhere will be able to debate the social changes that have made possible the dramatic progress of democratization in the main Asian societies.

### **10 *Creation of Database for Comparative Research Concerning the Japanese and Chinese Legal Systems***

**Zentaro Kitagawa**

The Kyoto Comparative Law Center (KCLC) was established in Kyoto in 1981 to conduct a wide range of comparative research into Japanese and foreign legal systems and to carry out inter-disciplinary research on important legal issues. For the first 10 years it has been involved in law-related academic exchange with China. The main aims of this project are (1) to analyze aspects of Chinese laws that are regarded as important to the development of business in China, and (2) to organize and analyze experience of Japanese law that may be relevant to corporate legal affairs and the development of a legal system that is compatible with China's transition to a market economy. This work will be based on findings from the Center's past

research, and on the latest materials. Comparative studies of the Japanese and Chinese legal systems will be carried out under the three-year plan. The results will be used to develop a Japanese, Chinese and English database consisting primarily of sections on (1) civil law, (2) laws relating to intellectual property rights and competition, and (3) corporate law.

This is the final year of the plan. The results of research carried out to date will be collated, and consideration will be given to mechanisms for continuous access to legal data. Specifically, work will continue on the development of a database of Japanese law, with particular emphasis on civil law and intellectual property rights law. In addition, project workers will develop a digest of Chinese contractual law, corporate law and laws pertaining to intellectual property rights. Materials relating to Chinese law will be gathered and translated, and the resulting information will be collected in a database. Another task will be the creation of a web page so that the results of the project can be accessed online. The Center also plans to maintain exchange activities in China with a view to the collection of law-related information and the pursuit of joint research.

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

**Le Trong Cuc**

Since June 1997, the Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies of Vietnam National University in Hanoi has invited young researchers to participate in workshops on the theme of "Culture and the Environment." About 30 people participate in each workshop, the purpose of which is to provide training in essential research methodologies through lectures and other activities. Participants submit research proposals at the end of the workshop. About half of these, selected on merit, are used as the basis for field work. Participants produce their final reports after studying report-preparation techniques in a writing workshop. The workshops cover a period of one year. The 1999 workshop will be the third such program.

The theme of "Culture and the Environment" is relatively new. Because this theme requires research over a relatively long period, it was decided from the outset to support the program over a three-year period. This is the final year of the program.

**12 *Establishment of an Internet-Based Japanese Information Service (Home Page) about IPS Articles***

**Suvendrini Kakuchi**

Inter Press Service is a Rome-based non-profit news agency specializing in news items about developing countries, including articles about the environment, women's issues, human rights, indigenous peoples, and sustainable development. It conducts its own news-gathering activities through a network of correspondents stationed in over 100 countries. Recent topics include illegal logging in the forests of Sikkim, NGOs working for women's rights in Pakistan, and the situation of Sri Lankan Tamil mothers who have lost their children in the civil war.

The aim of this plan is to use the Internet to provide information in Japanese about issues in developing countries—including human rights and environmental problems—that until now have not been widely reported in Japan. By facilitating access to this information for Japanese community groups and the mass media, it is hoped to stimulate interest and foster increased understanding about developing countries. The Asia Foundation in Tokyo also plans to play an active role in the project.

**13 *Training Program for the Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture of the Cambodian Royal University of Fine Arts***

**Tuk Khun**

For the past three years the Toyota Foundation has supported the administration of a training program sponsored by the UNESCO/Japan Trust Fund for the Faculties of Archaeology and Architecture of the Cambodian Royal University of Fine Arts. The Japanese government has pledged its intention to provide long-term aid for the program until 2003. The Toyota Foundation is coordinating its own involvement closely with the efforts of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNESCO, and the Cambodian Ministry of Culture. The aim is to support the university's own efforts to become self-sufficient.

Specifically, the program involves the deployment of experts (one foreign and one Cambodian assistant) in the field of university administration, especially financial management, under the United Nations volunteer system. The recruitment and appointment of experts and administrative processing after they leave

the program are all handled by the U.N. Volunteer Office in Phnom Penh, with administrative support provided by UNESCO's office in Phnom Penh. For this reason, experts are first assigned to the UNESCO Phnom Penh office, which then sends them to the Cambodian Royal University of Fine Arts. The experts are provided with funding to carry out their tasks, purchase equipment, and provide training for Cambodian staff.

**14 *Development of a Cooperative Structure for Japanese NGOs/NPOs in Relation to the Japan-U.S. Common Agenda***

**Kawori Kuroda**

The Japan-U.S. Common Agenda was launched on the basis of an agreement reached between Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and President Bill Clinton in 1993. It provides for cooperative action on global problems. Agendas have so far been set for 18 topics in four areas—the environment, education, development, and human rights. In Japan the agenda has been approached through round-table discussions centering on the business sector, while in the United States NGOs have played a central role in the establishment of committees. There have been calls for Japanese NGOs and NPOs to play a more active role.

The purpose of this grant is to cover travel expenses and other costs relating to the participation of Japanese NGOs in the Japan-U.S. Common Agenda Forum to be held in Hawaii in January 2000. The grant will also be used to support secretariat services in connection with preparations for the forum.

## Financial Report for Fiscal 1999

### Expenditures for Grants

	1975-94	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Research Grant Program	4,590.6 1,339	180.0 56	169.4 56	200.4 67	200.0 73	200.0 78	5,540.4 1,669
Research Report Grant Program	503.0 352	9.6 5	16.9 10	15.3 5	19.1 13	17.4 10	581.3 395
Grant Program for Civil Society	309.6 187	32.8 20	24.3 15	32.0 15	36.3 19	45.5 33	480.5 289
Citizen Research Contest	372.6 198	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	372.6 198
SEANRP	1,734.6 871	80.4 71	72.6 59	66.7 59	55.7 63	58.0 64	2,068.1 1,187
SEASREP	— —	20.3 25	29.3 31	35.3 28	41.3 39	40.8 44	167.1 167
Young Indonesian Researchers Program	78.9 314	11.7 55	11.5 56	12.2 59	3.6 46	3.4 30	121.3 560
International Conferences in Japan	60.3 30	(Through fiscal 1980)					60.3 30
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Japan)	388.4 190	20.5 7	5.6 2	15.3 6	14.4 5	14.8 7	458.9 217
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Other)	403.0 135	13.7 13	11.3 9	12.3 14	12.7 19	12.3 21	465.3 211
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	403.0 143	45.2 17	41.0 18	49.8 10	55.0 19	30.8 14	624.8 221
Special Grants	61.0 5	7.3 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	68.3 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,223.0 3,783</b>	<b>421.6 271</b>	<b>382.0 256</b>	<b>439.2 263</b>	<b>438.0 296</b>	<b>423.0 301</b>	<b>11,326.9 5,170</b>

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).

## Report for Fiscal 1999

### *Income and Expenditures*

	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥54,141,604	¥5,121,756,563	¥190,561,480	¥34,291,942
Donations	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	5,025,000,000	5,000,000,000
Endowment income	725,819,167	829,099,973	741,597,837	715,090,448
Funds for Hue preservation and restoration project	2,916,000	-	-	-
Funds for Indochinese culture	6,223	1,225	-	-
Funds for international symposiums	-	-	-	-
Funds for survey of Asian international NGOs	-	-	-	-
Funds for SEASREP	15,036,633	13,746,388	18,045,345	16,816,905
Transfer from reserve for grants	-	-	20,000,000	-
Miscellaneous income	12,890,870	32,926,746	41,275,609	40,231,231
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>¥5,810,810,497</b>	<b>¥10,997,530,895</b>	<b>¥6,036,480,271</b>	<b>¥5,806,430,526</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grant and program expenses	¥535,615,174	¥610,085,582	¥627,534,332	¥583,844,799
Special event expenses	-	-	197,339,458	94,595
Administrative expenses	143,895,291	188,204,959	165,857,828	167,143,133
Purchase of fixed assets	-	87,990	859,254	-
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	9,543,469	8,590,884	10,597,457	10,998,044
Endowment	-	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Secondary endowment	-	5,000,000,000	-	2,000,000,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>¥689,053,934</b>	<b>¥10,806,969,415</b>	<b>¥6,002,188,329</b>	<b>¥5,762,080,571</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>¥5,121,756,563</b>	<b>¥190,561,480</b>	<b>¥34,291,942</b>	<b>¥44,349,955</b>

Note: Surplus funds for the current fiscal year are carried over to the income budget of the next fiscal year.

## Balance Sheet

	1996	1997	1998	1999
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	¥54,277,162	¥21,568,661	¥12,046,200	¥10,090,079
Negotiable securities	17,034,592,579	22,139,701,915	26,945,774,390	31,931,498,888
Prepaid expenses	4,410,070	4,560,440	4,560,440	4,560,440
Advances (disbursements)	6,138,780	2,268,032	976,103	431,806
Temporary payments	162,900	612,250	723,750	863,158
Accounts receivable	—	—	—	240,769
Fixed assets	51,187,917	51,212,698	52,022,895	51,971,952
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>¥17,150,769,408</b>	<b>¥22,219,923,996</b>	<b>¥27,016,103,778</b>	<b>¥31,999,657,092</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	¥278,702,812	¥292,326,214	¥252,952,844	¥238,185,319
Deposits received	3,364,007	4,036,861	4,451,897	2,772,322
Reserve for retirement allowances	85,758,109	71,786,743	82,384,200	72,377,544
Reserve for grants	210,000,000	210,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000
Net endowment	¥16,572,944,480	¥21,641,774,178	¥26,486,314,837	¥31,496,321,907
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>¥17,150,769,408</b>	<b>¥22,219,923,996</b>	<b>¥27,016,103,778</b>	<b>¥31,999,657,092</b>

## Endowment Status

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Principal endowment (1)	¥7,000,000,000	¥12,000,000,000	¥17,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000
Principal endowment (2)	9,572,944,480	9,641,774,178	9,486,314,837	11,496,321,907
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>¥16,572,944,480</b>	<b>¥21,641,774,178</b>	<b>¥26,486,314,837</b>	<b>¥31,496,321,907</b>



## Report for Fiscal 1999

### **Adjustments to Grant Budgets** (April 1, 1999–March 31, 2000)

Period (Fiscal Year)	Grantee Grant number	Type of Grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
1987	Dhanavajra Vajracharya 87-I-030	International Grants	Oct. 1, 1987	¥3,720,000 <u>2,770,000</u> ¥950,000
1988	George McTurnan Kahin 89-T-01	Foundation Initiative Grants (Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program)	Sep. 20, 1988	¥13,963,360 <u>5,814,000</u> ¥8,149,360
1992	Dandansha 92-B-01	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 28, 1992	¥1,810,000 <u>1,810,000</u> ¥0
	Mekong Publishing 92-B-15	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 28, 1992	¥1,120,000 <u>1,120,000</u> ¥0
1993	Nobuo Ohashi 92-S-014	Research Report Grants	Mar. 16, 1993	¥3,000,000 <u>2,000,000</u> ¥1,000,000
1999	Urbanus Tongli 98-I-011	International Grants	Sep. 22, 1999	¥1,762,533 <u>1,300,907</u> ¥461,626

## Chronological Data

### 1999

- APR. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1999 Research Grant Program
- APR. 15* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 87* (in Japanese)
- APR. 30* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1999 Young Indonesian Researchers Program (426 applications received)
- MAY 20* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1999 Research Grant Program (937 applications received)
- JUNE 18* Eighty-eighth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1998 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1999 grants decided: for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; for SEASREP, 43 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 5 recipients; fiscal 1999 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 3 recipients; approval of appointment of members of Board of Trustees; twenty-fourth meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of fiscal 1999 activity program and budget
- JULY 9* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 88* (in Japanese)
- JULY 26* Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1998
- JULY 30* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 27* (in English)
- SEP. 17* Eighty-ninth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1999 grants decided: for SEANRP, 64 recipients; for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 30 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 7 recipients for program in Japan, 21 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Research Grant Program, 78 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 5 recipients; fiscal 1999 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 3 recipients; introduction of a new basic theme for Grants for Citizen Activities

*SEP. 30* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1998* (in English)

*OCT. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1999 Grant Program for Citizen Activities

*OCT. 2-3* International Wetlands Symposium (at Wajiro)

*OCT. 18* Fiscal 1999 grant award ceremony

*NOV. 5* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 89* (in Japanese)

*NOV. 30* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1999 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (545 applications received)

*DEC. 14-15* Forum for Civil Society Planning: "Community Culture Building" (in Kobe)

### 2000

*JAN. 25* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 90* (in Japanese)

*JAN. 31* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 28* (in English)

*MAR. 17* Ninetieth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of adjustments to fiscal 1999 budget; fiscal 1999 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 30 recipients; for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 2 recipients; fiscal 1999 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 4 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 1999 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 2000 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of chairs and members of selection committees; fiscal 2000 grants decided: for Grants for Projects on Civil Society, 2 recipients; for SEASREP, 1 recipient

## Foundation Staff (as of March 31, 2000)

Managing Director, Secretary      Chimaki Kurokawa

### PROGRAM DIVISION

Masaaki Kusumi (Senior Program Officer)  
Alan Feinstein (Program Officer)  
Yumiko Himemoto (Program Officer)  
Shiro Honda (Program Officer)  
Toichi Makita (Program Officer)  
Kyoichi Tanaka (Program Officer)  
Gen Watanabe (Program Officer)  
Etsuko Kawasaki (Assistant Program Officer)  
Ryoko Kida (Program Assistant)  
Yuji Kawano (Research Fellow)  
Kahoru Hijikata (Program Supporting Staff)  
Mina Murai (Program Supporting Staff)  
Kaoru Sakamoto (Program Supporting Staff)

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Sueo Hoshino (General Manager)  
Haruhiko Kawashima (Assistant Manager)  
Masumi Narita (Supervisor)  
Aya Tajima (General Staff)

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