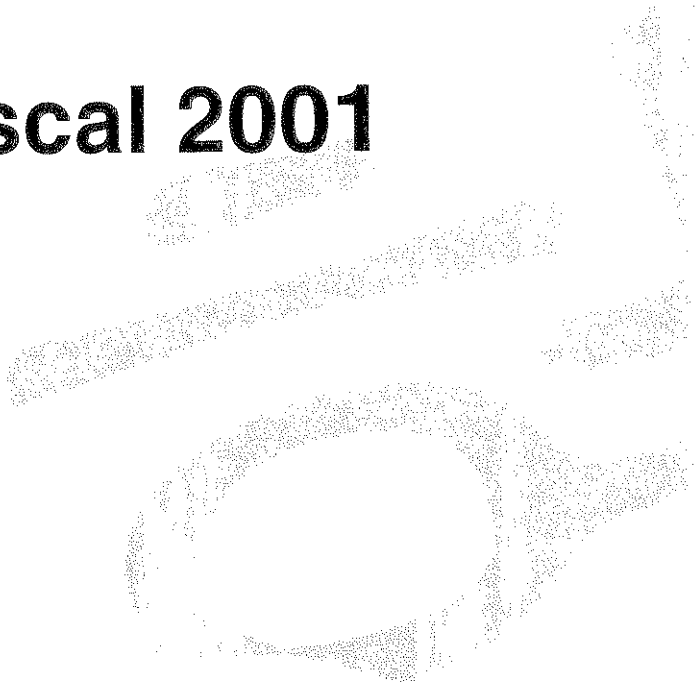


# Report for Fiscal 2001



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 2001 (April 1, 2001, to March 31, 2002) and approved at the ninety-eighth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 19, 2002.

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*. 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 2001**

*April 1, 2001, to March 31, 2002*

**The Toyota Foundation**

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(as of March 31, 2002)

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The background of the page is a complex, abstract composition. It features a dense, light gray halftone dot pattern. Overlaid on this are various organic, flowing shapes in white and a darker gray. These shapes resemble stylized, interconnected forms, possibly representing a network or a biological structure. The overall effect is a textured, layered visual field.

*President's Report*

*President's Report*

## Communication Between Archipelagic and Continental Countries

Last year, I wrote in the opening pages of the Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 2000: "The internationally dominant civilization has shifted westward at critical junctures in history, as if following the rotation of the earth. The nineteenth century was the age of European civilization, the twentieth was the American era, and the twenty-first promises to be the age of Asia or the Eurasian continent. . . . The Japanese must eventually take the plunge and resolve to become part of Asia." I would like to explore this topic further this year.

The critical question for Japan as it tries to keep pace with the age of Asia, or the Eurasian continent, is how it can communicate effectively with countries of the Eurasian continent as an island nation. Consider the example of Britain, which continues to possess a strong sense of cultural alienation and isolation from the European countries across the Straits of Dover—a psychological distance much greater than the stretch of water swimmers can cross.

The British and French legal regimes stand in stark contrast to one another. Whereas France has a centralized bureaucratic government and goes by written law, Britain has a parliamentary government based on regional autonomy and goes by unwritten, or common, law. British law includes no provisions like "Do not steal," or "Steal, and you shall be punished," but basically consists of colossal numbers of historic precedents amassed since the Middle Ages. This is not to say that Britain lacks statutory law, but it is no exaggeration to say that British law is in its substance a record of the country's legislative history.

While the laws of the early medieval Frankish Empire were written in Latin, the legal language of England was Anglo-Saxon from the start. French influence on English language and culture was not yet conspicuous in the early Middle Ages; it was most pronounced during the time of the Plantagenet dynasty, from the twelfth to fourteenth centuries, when this royal family from the British isles dominated the western half of France. The fact of the matter was, however, that the Normans of western France had previously conquered England, giving rise to a linguistic duality that English retains to this day. For instance, the words for meat—such as beef and pork—come from Norman French, the language of the ruling aristocrats. By contrast, the names of animals from which the meat is taken—such as cow or ox and pig—are Anglo-Saxon, the language of the ruled, who tended the animals.

Differences between Britain and the continent are to be seen in the area of religion as well. Even though the Church of England differs only minimally with the continental Catholic church in doctrinal

terms, it claims to be Protestant for the one reason that this removes it from the jurisdiction of the Pope.

### *An Expanding Sense of Space*

In January 2002, most of the 15 states comprising the European Union replaced their respective currencies with the common euro. But Britain, along with fellow maritime nations Denmark and Sweden, is still hesitating to make the move. If Britain ties itself more firmly to the continental states through its membership in the EU, it will in effect become a peninsula of the European continent. Britain, however, prefers to hold on to its singular identity. We Japanese, being also of a seagirt nation, can fully sympathize with this sentiment.

The British Empire's conquest of the seven seas through its utilization of "points and lines," its colonies and the communication network that linked them, was thanks to the superior technological prowess that enabled it to bring about the Industrial Revolution in the latter half of the eighteenth century, a full century earlier than the rest of Europe, and the resulting strength of the pound. Once a similar level of technology spread to all parts of the globe, however, such a network was destined to lose meaning, because distant points connected only by lines have no cultural continuity or affinity. The same can be said of the Roman Empire, which was knit together by 5,627 treaties in all. As it lost its overwhelming lead in cultural and technological sophistication, starting in the fifth century, it came crashing down like a withered tree falling.

This does not mean that distance invariably breeds difference, though. France and China share with each other a cultural affinity, a psychological closeness, despite their geographical separation. As seen by the fact that French cuisine is said to have 3,000 dishes and Chinese cuisine 5,000, both are among the world's greatest gourmet nations. Beijing's Tiananmen Square is Paris's Place de la Concorde on a grander scale; the people at those two places even seem to tip their soft drink bottles at the same angle when drinking. The French baccalaureate examination, which must be passed to enter university, is said to have been modeled after the ancient Chinese civil service examination system. And the Chinese queue, with head shaved except for a long braid hanging at the back, was fashionable for some time among eighteenth-century Parisians. To this day, the two countries continue to regard each other's cultural influence and projected image with respect and affinity.

It cannot be denied, though, that neighboring



lands unseparated by the sea are in general more culturally similar. The EU, whose center of gravity now lies with France and Germany in the west, is preparing to expand its membership from 15 to 25 starting around 2004, with the addition of Hungary, Poland, Romania, and other central and eastern European countries. It seems to me that in an age of anxiety, the EU is focusing for the time being on attaining greater security by drawing more neighbors into its circle of friends and enlarging its area, rather than hastening full political union as a federation of states. A thousand years of tears and anguish have taught continental Europeans that in times of trouble, when it becomes difficult to survive on one's own, expanding one's "sense of space" is a viable form of wisdom. They have developed communication tactics that enable them to join hands even with those whom they despise. And today, as the world faces a widespread economic downturn, we are seeing just such a solidifying of ties in the expansion of the EU.

The foundations of present-day European culture, religion, and society were laid over about 200 years centered on the twelfth century. This crystallization took place in regional units, called *provinces* in French and *Länder* in German; these were agricultural communities ruled by nobles. Examples include Île-de-France, Bourgogne (Burgundy), Bayern (Bavaria), and Sachsen (Saxony). When these began slipping from their status as functional local units in the fourteenth or fifteenth century, due largely to the development of agricultural technology, they expanded their "sense of space" and, albeit reluctantly, accepted the national government and its officialdom, language, and law. In this way modernization, and in some cases the establishment of broader monarchies, paved the way for the birth of modern nation-states in the nineteenth century.

After World War II, these individual nation-states concluded that they could not forge their futures by themselves. Going beyond the history of bloodshed between France, Germany, and other nations, Europe has created the EU and the euro. These countries reappraised their past and came to view the countless wars they had fought as really no more than petty quarrels between siblings. Someday, when the EU begins to fail as a unit, Europe will no doubt make the hard choice of further expanding its sense of space to accede to a Eurasian federation. Even today, a train runs every day between Paris and Beijing. The basis is already in place for broader Eurasian communication.

### *A Geographic and Cultural Continuum*

From France, Spain, and Portugal in the west to China and South Korea in the east, countries of the vast Eurasian continent have many cultural similarities. The cultural characteristics represented by the Japanese imperial regalia of mirror, curved jewels, and sword, which came originally from the Korean Peninsula—fondness for mirrors, the aesthetics of

## JAPAN HAS BASICALLY HAD A LINEAR

## CULTURE ALL ALONG, AS SEEN IN THE CRISP

## LINES OF TATAMI MATS AND SHOJI.

curves, and belligerent attitudes—are all continental in origin, seen from east to west, and are not indigenous to Japan. The difference between continental countries, where full-length mirrors are to be found wherever people gather, and Japan, where reflective surfaces are traditionally viewed as inauspicious and mirrors are seen in very few public places other than the restrooms of airports and train stations, is all too obvious. In this difference we see a gap in people's desire to keep track of the overall situation centered on themselves through a mirror.

A curvilinear aesthetic has emerged in Japan only in the last one or two decades. Although there are a few exceptions, such as the curving Japanese sword and the swooping beauty of temple roofs, Japan has basically had a linear culture all along, as seen in the crisp lines of tatami mats, shoji, signboards, and even the metal strips used in making armor.

Indigenous belligerence, too, has been an aberration in Japan, which saw widespread warfare within its borders only during the Sengoku (Warring States) period (1467–1568). Due to their peculiarity, historical figures of this age have been repeatedly depicted as remarkable people; to this day they are made into the heroes and heroines of TV series and novels.

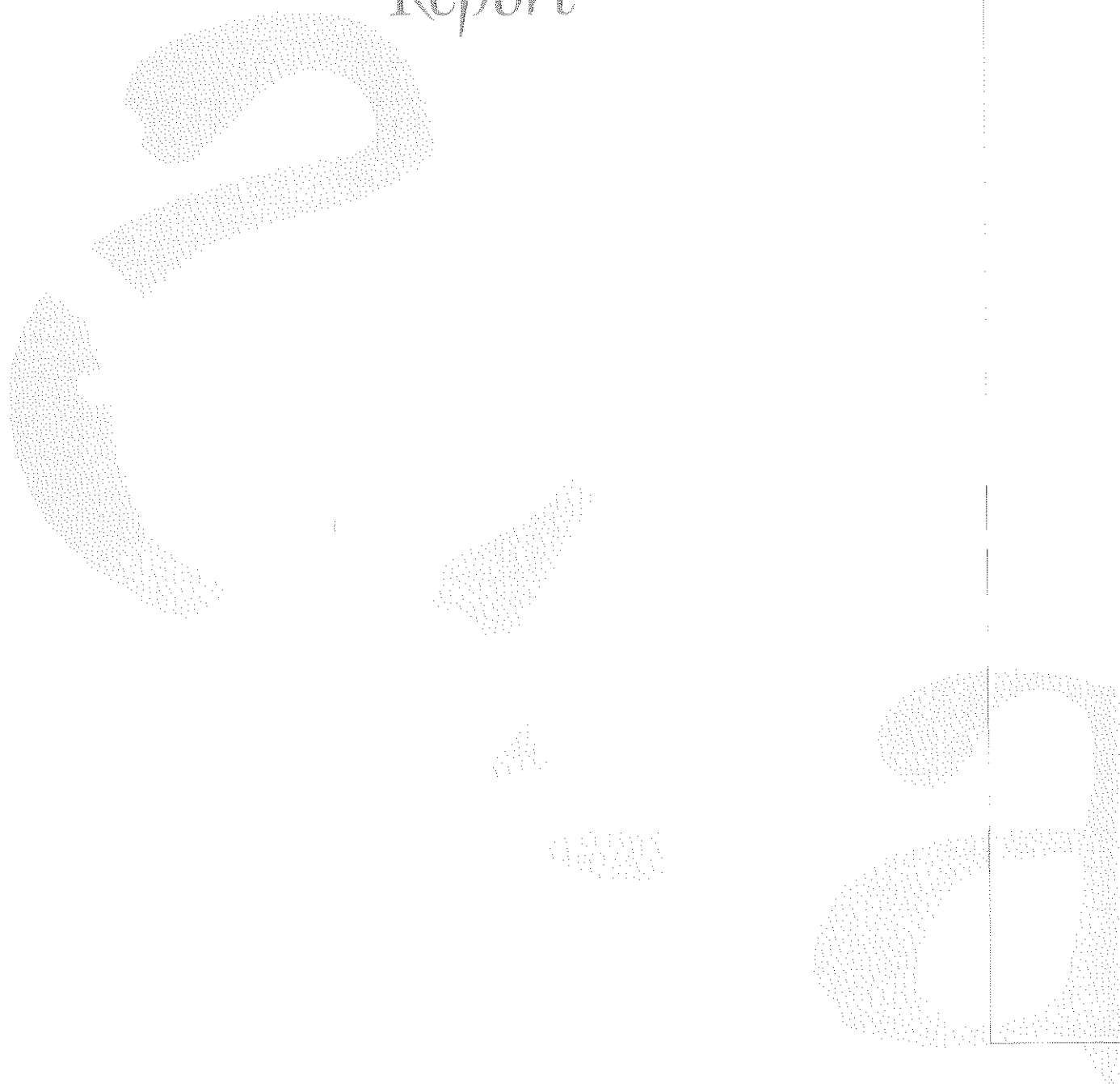
South Korea is situated at the eastern tip of the cultural continuum of the Eurasian continent. The expression *ichii taisui* signifies that a thin strip of water is all that lies between South Korea and Japan. But this narrow strait, like the one between Dover and Calais, represents wide gaps in culture and tradition. How the relationship between these two countries develops is key to the success of communication between Japan and the Eurasian continent as a whole. The 2002 FIFA World Cup was jointly hosted by Japan and South Korea, and this undertaking was an important touchstone in this respect.

In the future we will have to consider a broad range of communication between archipelagic and continental countries—including sports, food, fashion, design, arts, culture, and various types of events. I intend to continue to keep a close eye on this communication and the ways in which the Toyota Foundation's activities foster and respond to it.

**SHOSABURO KIMURA**  
PRESIDENT



*Managing Director's  
Report*



Managing Director's Report  
**Meeting Challenges Squarely**

Fiscal 2001, in retrospect, was a particularly eventful year for the Toyota Foundation. The Japanese economy continued to be mired in a prolonged slump in the period from April 2001 to March 2002, forcing the Foundation to brace for a drop in profits from investments of its fund. The rapid pace with which globalization has been progressing, moreover, has brought many changes in society and has posed fresh challenges. Below I provide a selective review of the Foundation's activities last fiscal year, when we focused on six major themes.

***Coordination and Cooperation with Overseas Civil Society Groups (Foundations, Nongovernmental Organizations, Research Institutes, and Others)***

An extensive global network is emerging in the field of development cooperation, but this is an area that has not seen sufficient expansion and participation within Japan. We must not just passively react to the visions and messages emanating from abroad but deliver our own voice from Asia and from Japan. Due to various constraints, we have recently been unable to cooperate as fully as we would like with bodies undertaking development cooperation. Still, we were actively involved in a number of key events, including the U.S.-Japan Civil Society Organizations Forum; the NGO Conference on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan, hosted by the Japan Platform; and the Conference of Asian Foundations and Organizations.

***Establishment of the Research Skills Training Program***

In discussing revisions to the Young Indonesian Researchers Program, we also considered introducing training programs in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, where, like Indonesia, the research infrastructure is not yet well developed. Researchers from these three countries, in addition to those from Japan and the West, are now in the process of drawing up a program to offer training to small groups of researchers on methodologies, ways to identify problems, and how to compile reports.

***Sharing of Research Results and Their Dissemination Through Society***

Symposiums and Workshops

The Foundation had previously taken a relatively passive stance toward participation in the symposiums

and workshops held by grant recipients, but we have changed our policy and are now involving ourselves as actively as possible. We are sometimes involved from the planning stage, and at other times we serve as a sponsor. Recognizing that these events are key opportunities for sharing research results and disseminating them throughout society, we should regard them as deserving the Foundation's full involvement and support.

The table shows the 14 major symposiums and workshops in which we were involved in fiscal 2001. Each of them was rich in content and offered fresh insights, and their findings were worthy of transmitting broadly through society.

Foundation History

Work on a chronicle of the first quarter-century of the Foundation has been delayed, and its completion is not in sight. Despite the decision to compile the history in-house, those responsible for the publication were too busy with other work to devote much time to the chronicle. We have had no choice but to reschedule this work with a view to compiling a history on our thirtieth anniversary.

***Cooperation with Other Sectors***

Grant makers can occasionally become overly preoccupied with their own concerns, but in order to promote grant-giving operations with the broadest possible perspective, cooperation is becoming vital not only with other foundations and with researchers but also with other sectors of society—nongovernmental and nonprofit organizations, businesses, na-

**GRANT MAKERS CAN OCCASIONALLY  
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\* This report was written before the author left his post as managing director in June 2002.

tional and local governments, and so on. One such attempt at broader interaction between a variety of parties is the "Modernization and the Rediscovery of Everyday Life" program, which will start in fiscal 2002 in conjunction with the "Systematic Inventory and Research of Historical Material Relating to Science and Technology in Premodern Japan" project being promoted by the National Science Museum and others. Another is the Japan Platform, a system for providing emergency humanitarian aid operated by the Japan Business Federation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NGOs, researchers, foundations, and others.

The Environmental Activities Grant Program, administered in cooperation with Toyota Motor Corp., is now in its third year, and the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program, which the Foundation jointly funds with the Japan Foundation Asia Center, has entered its seventh year.

### ***Debate on the Nature of Public-Service Corporations***

With the debate in the Cabinet Office on reform of government-affiliated special public corporations winding down to a close, the focus is now shifting to reform of public-service corporations. Discussions are likely to extend to the system of "competent authorities" overseeing these corporations, as provided in Article 34 of the Civil Code, and to the way their establishment is approved. These developments are largely justified, but inasmuch as they can determine the fate of a foundation, we need to actively have our views heard. Fortunately, the Japan Association of Charitable Organizations has been demonstrating strong leadership in this regard, and we are cooperating with the association's initiatives. In fiscal 2001 the Foundation took part in a committee on tax-related measures that completed a study on the preferential tax system for designated public-service corporations.

With the enforcement of the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities, debate has intensified on the nature of public-service corporations. Bringing public service, which has been provided by government, back into the hands of civil society is essential for the rejuvenation of Japanese society.

### ***Reinforcement of the Foundation's Operations***

#### **Financial Affairs**

Investments of the Foundation's fund are unlikely to produce substantial returns for the time being, given the sluggish state of the economy. We will therefore need to consider drawing from our grant reserves or requesting additional donations to finance our grant-giving operations.

For the time being we have no choice but to draw from our reserves, but hereafter we will most

## **Workshops and Symposiums in Fiscal 2001**

### ***Research Grant Program***

Meeting of young research grant recipients on "Human Activity and the Environment: Between Research and the Field"

*January 2002, Kyoto, Japan*

Conference on "Building a Better East Asia"

*February 2002, Yuseong, South Korea*

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

"Creation of a Sustainable-Development Eco-Society Through Partnership: The International Conference of Eco-Society, Environment Education, and West Lake Field Museum in Hangzhou, China"

*October 2001, Hangzhou, China*

Meeting on the Joint Preliminary Study for the Preservation of Tidelands in Japan and South Korea

*November 2001, Fukuoka, Japan*

NGO Conference on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan

*December 2001, Tokyo, Japan*

Symposium on "The Role of Grant-Giving Foundations in the Age of NPOs"

*March 2002, Tokyo, Japan*

### ***Southeast Asian Programs***

International Conference on Sundanese Culture

*August 2001, Bandung, Indonesia*

World Eco-Fiber and Textile Forum

*September 2001, Kuching, Malaysia*

Workshop for the Indigenous Peoples of Mindanao

*October 2001, Davao, Philippines*

Symposium on "One Century of Vietnamese Archaeology: Results, Directions, and the Outlook for the Future"

*December 2001, Hanoi, Vietnam*

International Conference on "Globalization and the Impact on the Asia-Pacific Region: Economic, Social, and Cultural Dimensions"

*November 2001, Hanoi, Vietnam*

Sixth International Conference on Akha Studies

*December 2001, Jinghong, China*

Eighth International Conference on Thai Studies

*January 2002, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand*

Workshop on readings on Southeast Asia (books in the humanities and social sciences)

*2002, Quezon, Philippines*

likely need to ask our stakeholders to enhance their cooperation.

#### Improving the Competence of Our Staff

The specialized and practical skills of our staff are being enhanced in various ways. Many foundations in Japan do not have their own full-time program staff; they often rely on employees on loan from affiliated companies. The Toyota Foundation, by contrast, has about a dozen specialized officers. As their labor costs must be covered by the Foundation, less money can be diverted to grants, and the Foundation's ranking in terms of total grants is that much lower. This is clearly detrimental from the standpoint of publicity, but the benefits of the accumulation of knowledge and wisdom through the continuous efforts of professional program officers and of their building up of personal contacts are immense. They are one of the greatest assets of the Toyota Foundation and are, in a sense, our most significant investment. This deserves recognition as a business model that the Foundation has developed over the years.

Program officers, though, do not become specialists or contribute to the Foundation's long-term development overnight, as we have stated repeatedly in our annual reports. They must possess a broad range of management skills—including information gathering, communication, and the ability to come up with short- and medium-term proposals for modifications to the Foundation's programs—in order to fulfill their responsibilities as representatives of a particular field or region.

They must also take an active interest in the changes sweeping through society, politics, and the economy. The 1997 Asian financial crisis, sparked by a precipitous drop in the value of the Thai baht, had

far-reaching consequences across Southeast Asia, which is one of the Foundation's main regions of activity. People's ways of life and cultures are currently being shaken by sweeping changes of global proportions. Conducting programs on themes like society, culture, civil society, and the environment in such a context is no easy task.

Fortunately, our program officers are honing their expertise and are, I believe, acquiring the strength to meet the challenges of these changes. Needless to say, giving them wholehearted support is one of the major duties for us in management.

As for the senior members of the Foundation staff, we have been encouraging them to gradually move away from routine duties to take on newer, more outside-oriented, and unexplored work, and much progress has been achieved in this respect. Challenging though it may be for them, I look forward to seeing further progress, as these efforts are of crucial importance to the Foundation.

\* \* \*

There is one more topic that I must discuss—the revitalization of the Foundation secretariat as a whole. In addition to the program officers, the Foundation is staffed by six workers in charge of administrative duties, including receiving and sorting applications, managing transfers of grant money, compiling records of grant results, and general affairs. They are a powerful force working behind the scenes, and their contributions, though not always obvious, ensure that all aspects of the Foundation operate smoothly. They hitherto devoted themselves to their work without much comment, but they have recently come to make their voices heard, offering proposals for improvements—both minor and major—to every area of the Foundation's operations. Sometimes, constructive criticism is even directed at the program officers, helping create an atmosphere where everyone pitches in to improve our operations.

An organization whose members cannot engage in frank and open discussion is fragile and incapable of developing the mutual trust needed for a healthy workplace. It goes without saying that ensuring an open atmosphere in the workplace is particularly crucial for the Toyota Foundation, which strives to contribute to the betterment and transformation of society. We should aspire to become an organization that will confront and overcome any and all problems that come our way.

On a personal note, I will be resigning as managing director in June. I am most grateful for the kindness and cooperation I have received over my 10 years as managing director. I wholeheartedly wish for the continued success of the Toyota Foundation.

**CHIMAKI KUROKAWA**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

## PEOPLE'S WAYS OF LIFE AND CULTURES

### ARE CURRENTLY BEING SHAKEN BY

### SWEEPING CHANGES OF GLOBAL

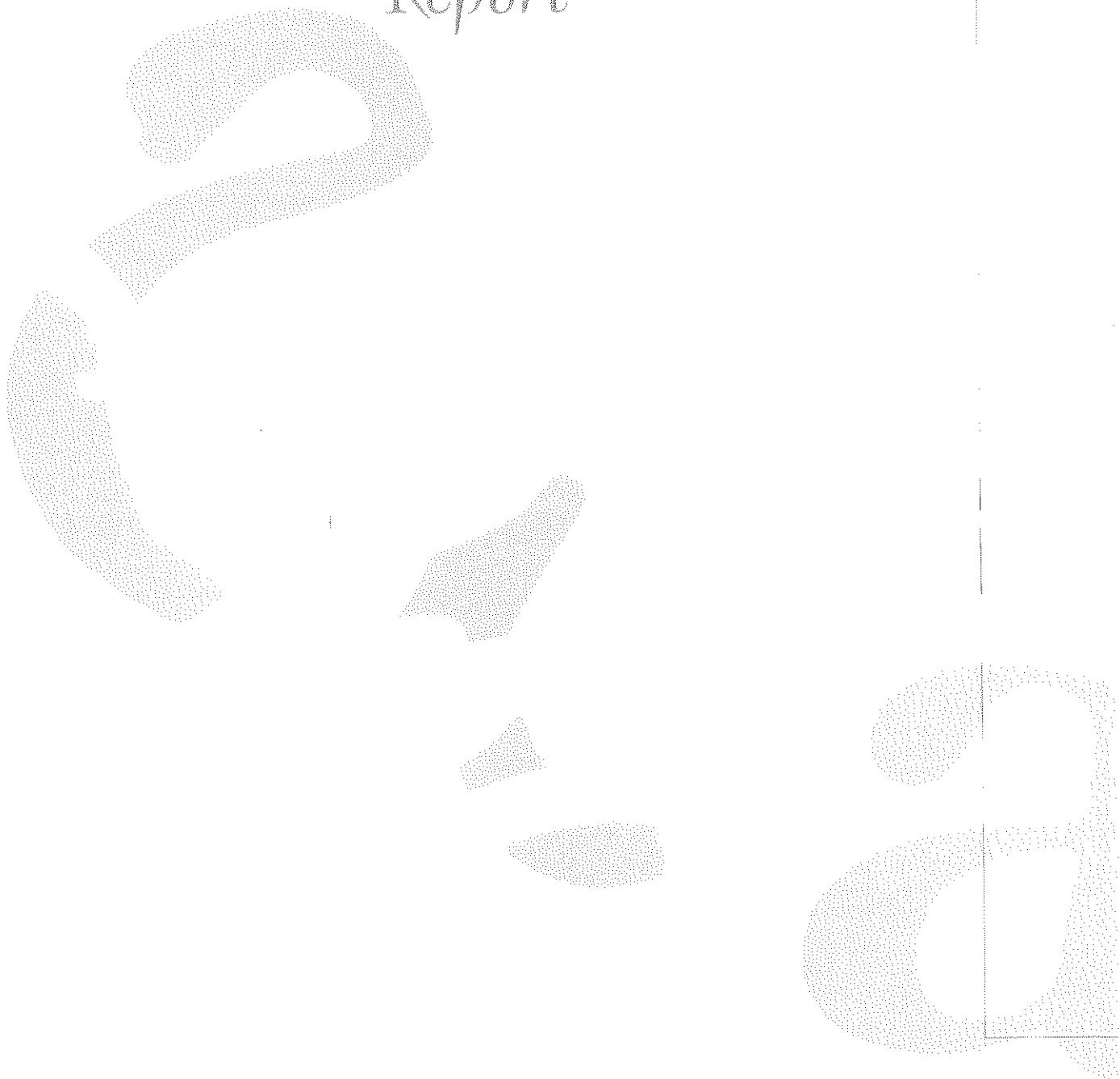
### PROPORTIONS. CONDUCTING PROGRAMS

### ON THEMES LIKE SOCIETY, CULTURE, CIVIL

### SOCIETY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN SUCH

### A CONTEXT IS NO EASY TASK.

*Program Officer's  
Report*



*Program Officer's Report*

## A History of Southeast Asian Programs, 1980–2002

### *Background*

Writing about the history of the Toyota Foundation's grant-making activities in Southeast Asia over the past 22 years from the perspective of a single program officer is not easy. Besides program officers, grant making involves selection committee members, the Board of Directors, and many others, including people outside the Foundation. And of greater importance than the program officer in any grant project is the recipient. He or she is the person with the greatest knowledge about the significance and limitations of a project in relation to a particular society and era. The program officer is an outsider to this context, and there is a limit to how much he or she can know. Yet the program officer is most knowledgeable about how the Foundation views the situation in the nations concerned and the reasons why grants were provided to particular projects, so describing the Foundation's activities from this perspective is not without its merits. This is the premise on which this history is written.

It is a narrative of my own experience as a participant in the Foundation's activities. While I have referred to some old documents, I did not make a systematic study, and in this sense it is similar to oral history. There may be memory lapses, and it is very likely that I have interpreted some events subjectively. This document should therefore be read with an awareness of the inherent limitations of oral history.

When I joined the Toyota Foundation in 1980, the general policies of the Foundation's International Division (renamed the Southeast Asian Programs in 1999) had already taken shape. I will begin by briefly describing that policy and how it was formed.

Article 4 of the Articles of Endowment states that the Foundation shall provide grants for research and projects in foreign countries, particularly in developing countries, in the fields of transport safety, the human and natural environments, education and culture, social welfare, and youth development. There is no documentation that provides a clear explanation of the reasons for the reference to developing countries in the Articles of Endowment, which were written by the Toyota Motor Corporation.<sup>1</sup> It may have been a reflection of contemporary thinking at the time, when Japan was becoming more fully engaged in international exchange and cooperation, as evidenced by the establishment of the Japan International Cooperation Agency in 1974—the same year as the Toyota Foundation—and the creation of the Japan Foundation two years earlier. However, none

of the many other corporate foundations established in the 1970s have such a clear emphasis on international grant-making activities, so this can be seen a key characteristic of our Foundation.

In 1975 and 1976 the Toyota Foundation conducted a survey of private foundations in North America and Europe. This work was led by Executive Director Prof. Yujiro Hayashi and Program Officer Kazue Iwamoto of the International Division. In 1976 the Toyota Foundation gave trial grants to international organizations in Europe and other recipients as a "rehearsal" for its international grant-making activities. In 1976 the Toyota Foundation, in conjunction with the Ford Foundation, began to provide grants to the International House of Japan to support its Nitobe Fellowship program for Japanese social scientists. This joint grant-making activity continued for 10 years.

While the Foundation's International Grant Program began with assistance to organizations in Europe, from 1977 we began to target projects in Southeast Asia, which would eventually become our main geographical focus. There are a number of reasons why the reference to developing countries in the Articles of Endowment was in practice limited to Southeast Asia.

First, developing countries in general would have been too broad a target, for effective grant making requires focus. Second, we decided that our concentration should be in Asia—excluding India and China, which were too large for the amount of funds available to us. Southeast Asia was seen as an appropriate target in terms of historical links, geographical proximity, and available resources. In 1974, the year the Toyota Foundation was established, there were widespread protests against Japanese economic inroads into Southeast Asia; when Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka toured the region, he was greeted by anti-Japanese riots in Jakarta and Bangkok. However, this situation does not appear to have had a direct influence on our decision to select Southeast Asia as our main focus. The existence of anti-Japanese sentiment throughout the region, though, was an important factor influencing the development of the International Grant Program in its initial stages.

In 1977 and 1978 Kazue Iwamoto sought to gauge local needs through wide-ranging discussions with intellectuals in the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (then comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand). Initially, grants were provided for a comparatively broad range of activities relating to the environment, social welfare, education, culture, and youth development, all in accordance with the Articles of Endowment. Grants were given for environmental projects, such as surveys of river pollution and

1. The Toyota Motor Corporation was then divided into production and sales companies, both of which were involved in the establishment of the Toyota Foundation. The two companies subsequently merged, and for the sake of simplicity they are referred to collectively as "the Toyota Motor Corporation."



contamination caused by palm oil refining, and studies of welfare problems affecting female factory workers. Other activities supported by the Foundation during this period included a 1978 study of temple murals in northern Thailand by Prof. Sone Simatrang of Silpakorn University and a 1979 project by Kasem Burakasikorn of Chiang Mai University to create a microfilm catalog of palm-leaf manuscripts from northern Thailand. Trends from this time on were characterized by a rapid increase in interest in education and culture, also in accordance with the Articles of Endowment, particularly the traditional cultures of Southeast Asia. Another area of increasing interest was youth development. Projects receiving grants included the publication of a youth magazine by a Malaysian nongovernmental organization, the Institut Masyarakat (Social Institute), and research into children's theater in Asia by Amelia Lapeña Bonifacio of the Philippines.

These trends would eventually crystallize into program priorities. The Japanese edition of the annual report for fiscal 1980 contains the following comments: "There is a clear tendency at present to award grants for projects in cultural fields. There are many projects designed to explore and develop cultural identity in Southeast Asia. Examples include projects to preserve and revitalize indigenous cultures and promote the publication and reading of educational and cultural magazines for young people." The fiscal 1982 edition, moreover, sets out formal priorities: (1) projects that seek to preserve and revitalize indigenous cultures and (2) projects that aim to foster the development of healthy, independent youth. The grant-making activities of the Toyota Foundation have thus evolved independently and in directions that bear little relation to the Toyota Motor Corporation's areas of activity. In fact, although Foundation officers were on cordial terms with officials of Toyota Motor Corporation, the latter rarely expressed opinions about the content of the Foundation's activities.<sup>2</sup>

In 1978 the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program was established in the International Division to support the translation of literary works and other materials from Southeast Asian languages into Japanese and vice-versa.<sup>3</sup> This program not only expanded the channels for mutual understanding between Japan and Southeast Asia—which were extremely narrow at that time—but also provided a forum for Southeast Asian scholars and the Foundation to work together in advisory groups, set up in each country, to run the program. Several advisory group members also played decisive roles in the grant-making activities described in this history.

### *Indonesia and Malaysia (1981–90)*

After joining the Toyota Foundation in 1980, I spent

2. Kazue Iwamoto, personal interview, June 7, 2001.

3. Kazue Iwamoto is currently compiling a history of this program, so I will forgo a detailed discussion here.

## **WHILE THE FOUNDATION'S INTERNATIONAL**

### **GRANT PROGRAM BEGAN WITH ASSISTANCE**

### **TO ORGANIZATIONS IN EUROPE, FROM 1977**

### **WE BEGAN TO TARGET PROJECTS IN**

### **SOUTHEAST ASIA, WHICH WOULD EVENTUALLY**

### **BECOME OUR MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS.**

my first year as a program assistant. My tasks included the translation into Japanese of applications written in English and the preparation of various documents. I took my first overseas trip for the Foundation in my second year. I accompanied Ms. Iwamoto on a visit to Thailand, Burma, and Indonesia to interview grant recipients in those countries. In Thailand we visited the temple Wat Chong-Nonsi, where the murals were being restored. In Burma we interviewed authors whose works had been selected for the "Know Our Neighbors" program. In Indonesia we met with a team of researchers from Bogor Agricultural Institute who were surveying water pollution in the Ciliwung River. I was fresh out of college, yet I had to talk on equal terms with eminent university professors. I still remember feeling under tremendous pressure.

I did not travel overseas for the Foundation again until a couple of years later, in 1983. The programs were expanding rapidly, leading to an increase in the amount of administrative work. There were only four people in the International Division, including myself, so there was little time for long trips. Another reason may have been my lack of experience. The 1983 trip took me to Malaysia and Indonesia. I had been studying Indonesian on my own at a variety of evening classes, including one run by the Indonesian Embassy, and my superiors, perhaps in recognition of my initiative, put me in charge of projects in Indonesia and Malaysia. I traveled to Malaysia alone, but I went to Indonesia with Prof. Yuji Suzuki of Kanagawa University (now of Hosei University). Prof. Suzuki introduced me to Indonesian scholars with whom he had become friends while studying in Indonesia in the 1970s. Many of them, including Dr. Taufik Abdullah, a historian with the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, and Dr. Budhisantoso Subur, a cultural anthropologist with the Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture, would later become important advisors for me.

**IT SEEMED TO ME THAT THE TOYOTA  
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CONTINUE TO PROVIDE GRANTS FOR WORK IN  
THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
UNLESS THERE WAS A RAPID INCREASE IN  
QUALIFIED YOUNG RESEARCHERS.**

Emphasis on Provincial Universities

Prof. Suzuki suggested that the Toyota Foundation focus its activities in Indonesia on locally based projects at provincial universities, rather than projects by the main metropolitan universities in Java. During my trip to Indonesia I did in fact visit the Aceh Provincial Museum and the local office of the Directorate General of Culture on Bintan Island, Riau Province, at the suggestion of Dr. Budhisantoso. In both places I observed projects to preserve ancient manuscripts from the region.

Prof. Suzuki's suggestion was based on his knowledge that leading Indonesian universities, such as the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University, were already benefiting from substantial foreign assistance, including projects financed by Japan's official development assistance, the World Bank, and private foundations in the United States. He thought that additional funding from a small foundation in Japan would have little value in that context. He was also aware of the harmful effects of this concentration of external assistance. Participation in various projects run by the Indonesian government and foreign organizations had become an important source of income for leading scholars in the social sciences and humanities on their return from education in Europe and North America. Development funds, including foreign aid, were in effect being used to bridge shortfalls in Indonesia's education and culture budget. The wages paid to employees at public universities and organizations were reportedly only about one-tenth of the required levels. Prof. Suzuki suggested that the Toyota Foundation distance itself from this massive flow of development aid. This became a cornerstone of our policy while I was in charge of grant-making activities in Indonesia.

A key focus of my work under this policy was to discover projects relating to indigenous cultures, and

so I visited provincial universities in cities on the so-called outer islands, including Aceh, Medan, Padang, Pekanbaru, Banjarmasin, Denpasar, Ujung Pandang, and Ambon. My routine was to travel across Indonesia's vast territory so that I could talk about projects with researchers in local universities. I would often learn the names of researchers living in provincial areas from scholars in Jakarta, and I also sought the views of those in Jakarta about the project ideas I had discovered in the outlying areas. Japanese researchers specializing in Indonesia also introduced me to people outside the capital.

An important trend at this time was a boom in higher education at the regional level. Private universities were being established throughout the country, and university enrolments were rising rapidly. However, this quantitative growth was not always matched by quality. The Ministry of Education and Culture was working to promote regional culture, moreover, and projects in regional studies were in progress in various locations.<sup>4</sup> Previously, study of regional cultures raised suspicions of separatism, and foreign organizations were wary of providing aid. But growing recognition that the outstanding features of various local cultures would enrich Indonesian national culture gave legitimacy to policies to promote local cultures. In this sense, our focus was in keeping with the trends of the times.

The Thai Model of Preserving Indigenous Cultures

There were many potential areas of support for regional universities. But since the Toyota Foundation had just identified the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures and the sound development of youth as priorities in 1982, my major concern was implementing our grant program in Indonesia in line with these themes. As I visited the far reaches of this vast country, the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures began to consume all of my energy, and I had neither the time nor the resources to implement the second theme—the sound development of youth. In fact this theme never figured very prominently in the International Grant Program in general.<sup>5</sup>

I applied lessons from successful cases in Thailand, which had led the way in this area, to the development of new projects elsewhere. Examples of such projects included the preservation of manuscripts, the writing of local histories, studies of regional literature, and cultural anthropological research focusing on ethnic minorities. However, provincial universities in Indonesia had few researchers with expertise in the humanities; they were unable to concentrate on academic research, moreover, as they tended to be mobilized for development-related applied research.

4. Examples include Javanese studies (*Javanologi*) at Yogyakarta, Sundanese studies (*Sundanologi*) in West Java, and Buginese studies (*Lagaligologi*) in South Sulawesi.

5. For this reason, in 1986 we decided to narrow our priorities to just indigenous cultures.

As is customary in Japan, grants from the Toyota Foundation did not include a salary for the researchers themselves, unlike grants from European and North American donors that enable researchers to focus solely on academic research. As I traveled to various provincial universities, I began to realize that continuing with grants for projects relating to the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures was not feasible given the lack of human resources. Researchers returning to Indonesia after gaining degrees in Europe or North America were immediately swamped with development-related projects or given key posts in university administration, with the result that it was extremely difficult for them to continue their academic work. It seemed to me that the Toyota Foundation would be unable to continue to provide grants for work in the humanities and social sciences unless there was a rapid increase in qualified young researchers. This realization would eventually lead to the establishment of the Young Indonesian Researchers Program, which is described below.

#### Western-Trained Researchers

Though I was not strongly aware of it at the time, it became apparent to me in retrospect that many members of the advisory groups for the "Know Our Neighbors" program and those who provided advice concerning international grant making—as well as the grantees themselves—had degrees from universities in Europe or North America. In other words, we were mainly supporting people trained in Europe and North America, and our activities were built on the achievements financed with grants from Europe and North America. Providing educational opportunities for Indonesians working in the social sciences and humanities had been a priority for the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation, for example, since the 1950s. Most of the researchers who worked with us received grants from various foundations to enable them to attend U.S. universities. There were also some who had studied in such countries as Australia and the Netherlands.

The leading technocrats in the Indonesian government, moreover, were economists at the University of Indonesia who were known as the "Berkeley Mafia." They had earned degrees at the University of California, Berkeley and other universities in the United States as part of the support provided by the Ford Foundation to the economics faculty of the University of Indonesia. While initial steps were taken by the Indonesian government and local researchers, substantial flows of aid from Europe and North America made crucial contributions not only to professional training but also to the development of most of Indonesia's core research and educational institutions. It was after such efforts had already been made that the Toyota Foundation joined the ranks of grant-making organizations. I was not fully aware of this while I was active in Indonesia, but whichever provincial university I visited, I found that all of the

key officials had been educated at universities in Europe or North America, financed with grants from foreign aid organizations.

#### Young Indonesian Researchers Program

As noted above, the Young Indonesian Researchers Program grew out of our concern about a serious shortage of qualified researchers in the social sciences and humanities. The direct inspiration was a letter from the Indonesian Social Sciences Foundation, which was established by Prof. Selo Soemardjan and others in response to a Ford Foundation project to train Indonesian social scientists in the 1970s.<sup>6</sup>

The Ford Foundation project resulted in the establishment of research-training centers for young researchers in Aceh, Jakarta, Ujung Pandang, and Surabaya. These centers provided one-year programs during which participants were trained as researchers under the guidance of senior Indonesian and foreign scholars. The Toyota Foundation was indirectly involved through a grant provided to Dr. Mitsuo Nakamura, who was one of the foreign supervisors at the Jakarta center.<sup>7</sup> By then the Ford Foundation project had ended, and the centers had become institutes affiliated with local universities. The Indonesian Social Sciences Foundation proposed to the Foundation a plan for small research grants to training-center alumni who had returned to their home territories.

I visited the Indonesian Social Sciences Foundation with Kazue Iwamoto. We explained our International Grant Program, which had just begun, and our policy of focusing on provincial universities. Seated around the table were some of Indonesia's most eminent social scientists, including Prof. Selo Soemardjan. There were many pointed questions about our policy. In the end we rejected the proposal forwarded by the Indonesian organization, because we did not want to base our grant-making activities on a framework built by the Ford Foundation. We were concerned with originality. And we were still young enough to be bold.

However, after numerous visits to regional universities over a period of several years, I realized that the training of young researchers was an urgent task, as the Indonesian Social Sciences Foundation had pointed out, and that the needs in Indonesia were too great for any one foundation to meet. This led us to conclude that we should try a different approach from that taken by the Ford Foundation. Our goal was the same; we wanted to train young researchers in the humanities and social sciences. Our focus, though, based on an idea suggested by the Indonesian Social Sciences Foundation, was to provide small research

6. Selo Soemardjan had himself received a Ford fellowship, which allowed him to earn a doctorate at Cornell University. He is regarded as Indonesia's first sociologist.

7. Mitsuo Nakamura is an anthropologist who was a researcher at the Australian National University at the time. He later became a professor at Chiba University.

grants. The Ford Foundation had terminated its grants for training centers because graduate schools had been established in various regions of Indonesia. So we decided to make grants to postgraduate students to enable them to complete their masters degrees or doctorates. We also recognized that there were many excellent human resources, such as journalists and NGO activists, working outside of academia. We therefore opened the competition for research grants as widely as possible. Since the program would focus on Indonesia, we decided to accept applications in Indonesian to provide opportunities for researchers whose English was less than perfect. The program was also based on the Toyota Foundation National Division's program of incentive grants to young researchers.

We created our prospectus and application forms from scratch and had them translated into Indonesian. The documents were distributed to universities, research institutes, and other organizations throughout the country. The first year in which we invited applications was 1987, when there were 273 applications. The number increased steadily in subsequent years, exceeding 1,000 in 1993. As a program officer, I had to read all of the applications myself. The task was enormous. There was a danger that the program would collapse under the weight of the administrative work. In 1993 we therefore decided to contract the administration of the program to the Indonesian Social Sciences Foundation.

The program became extremely popular with young Indonesian researchers. In later years, we became keenly aware of problems with administrative procedures and the quality of research, and in fiscal 2001 Assistant Program Officer Etsuko Kawasaki and Program Officer Alan Feinstein restructured the program to focus on research training. In fiscal 2002 it was expanded to include countries other than Indonesia. It has now evolved into the Research Skills Training Program. Despite problems along the way, I believe that the concept of training young researchers is being developed quite successfully.

#### The Problems of Indigenous Cultures

Because of my emphasis on Indonesia, my activities in Malaysia were initially limited to following up on projects inherited from my predecessor, Kazuo Iwamoto. Those projects included the promotion of reading habits, policy research targeted toward welfare improvements for female factory workers, the publication of a magazine for young people, and conferences and publications of the Malaysian Social Sciences Association. I was also eager to find projects in keeping with our theme of preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures. The impression I formed as I traveled around Indonesia was that Malaysia was a country made up of migrants from various parts of Indonesia, together with people from China and India. For example, I thought, rather simplistically, that the Malays, who are regarded as the indigenous people of Malaysia, comprised Melayu, Batak, and Minangk-

abau migrants from Sumatra, Buginese from southern Sulawesi, and Javanese.

After a while, however, I became aware of the intense political sensitivity of the phrase "indigenous culture." This was candidly explained to me by a Malay teacher of Arab ancestry, who told me that "Malay" was a political category used as a contrast to "Chinese" or "Indian." Since this category was the basis for the hypothesis that Malays were the indigenous people of Malaysia and for government policies that gave preference to Malays and made Islam the state religion, the concept of cultural identity was extremely sensitive. While it was not illegal to discuss the diversity of Malayan culture or its admixture with non-Malay elements, these were controversial issues. For this reason, we did little to develop programs relating to the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures extensively in Malaysia. In addition, Malaysian universities are relatively well funded compared with their counterparts in neighboring countries. We therefore decided to focus on Indonesia, where there were clearly identified needs. Malaysia is an example of a country where our grant-making theme was clearly incompatible with local conditions.

I should like to acknowledge the contributions made by then advisory group leader Prof. Abu Bakar bin Abdul Hamid of the University of Malaya's Department of Malay Literature and his colleagues. Prof. Abu Bakar acted as a patron of sorts not only for the "Know Our Neighbors" program but for all of the Toyota Foundation's activities in Malaysia. He also facilitated activities in Malaysia that would lead to the establishment of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP). It was also through him that we encountered Prof. Shaharil Talib of the Department of Southeast Asian Studies of the University of Malaya, who was given a grant for the publication of Jawi documents from the Trengganu region and became a founder of SEASREP.

Influenced by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's anti-Western ideas and his emphasis on a Southeast Asian approach, research in Southeast Asian studies was more advanced in Malaysia than in any other country. Prof. Shaharil, a historian with a degree from Monash University, was a leading ideologue and exponent of "Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia." He played a central role in the incentive grant program for young Malaysian researchers, which was established by my successor, Program Officer Yumiko Himemoto. The program, which evolved into SEASREP, provided grants to young Southeast Asian researchers from various countries who were studying at Malaysian universities.

#### *Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia (1991-96)*

In 1991 my assignment changed, and I became responsible for activities in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The Cold War split Southeast Asia into East

and West, and the focus of my work shifted from Malaysia and Indonesia—which were part of the Western bloc—to the three Eastern-bloc countries of Indochina. U.S. universities and foundations were already active in Indonesia before we arrived, but Indochina was utterly without American aid. The contrast was dramatic.

#### The Other Side of the East-West Divide

I first went to Vietnam in April 1989. Progress under the *doi moi* reform program adopted by the government in December 1986 was still limited, and there were still clear signs of economic stagnation and food shortages in Hanoi. I stayed at the government-run Thongyat Hotel, which today has been renovated into the Sofitel luxury hotel by French investors. At the time, though, it still showed the scars of war despite its prime location in the center of Hanoi. There was an unrepaired hole in the wall of my room, and my bed was so lumpy that I always woke up with a backache. Waitresses in the restaurant were too busy chatting to serve the customers, and the toast was as hard as a rock.

I visited many research institutes under the umbrella of the Social Science Committee, including the Institute for World Economies, the Institute of Philosophy, the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, the Han-Nom Institute, the Linguistics Institute, the Institute of Literature, and the Ethnology Institute. Our group was always accompanied by English interpreters from the Social Science Committee's international cooperation section. Few of the researchers spoke English, though, and most asked us if we spoke French, Russian, or Chinese. The senior scholars were from a generation that had been educated in French. Below them were people who had studied and earned degrees in the Soviet Union. In between was a sprinkling of China-educated people. People who had studied in the Soviet Union occupied the top

posts, including directorships and deputy directorships. Most of them had degrees from elite institutions, including Moscow State University and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. However, during the years I was in charge of activities in Vietnam, English rapidly became a commonly spoken foreign language. It became a mandatory subject for young people, and by the time my involvement in Vietnam ended, even institute directors and leading academics were desperately struggling to learn the language by the order of the government. I was impressed by the speed with which Vietnamese researchers adapted to the dramatic changes rendered by the collapse of an academic system that had been polarized by the Cold War.

#### Cooperation with the Social Science Committee

The visit to Vietnam in 1989 was not because of a change in my assignment; it was part of a Foundation program management initiative to foster information sharing among its officers by allowing them to visit countries other than those for which they were responsible. My predecessor as program officer was Yoshiko Wakayama. About three years earlier she had taken over from Kazue Iwamoto, who had initiated the grant program in Vietnam. Ms. Iwamoto had first suggested a program in Vietnam in 1983, but it was not until 1985 that she was able to make contact with the Social Science Committee of the Vietnamese government.<sup>8</sup> In that year the Toyota Foundation began providing a number of grants to research institutes affiliated to the committee. Memorandums were exchanged with the Social Science Committee, which gained the approval of the Communist Party of Vietnam to cooperate with a foreign organization. Our activities in Vietnam were initially carried out within the framework of this officially sanctioned relationship. This was a fundamental contrast with grant-making activities in Western-bloc countries, such as Thailand and Indonesia, where we were free to work with almost any organization, individual, or group.

During my time in Vietnam, our grant-making activities were limited to the framework of our relationships with the Social Science Committee, which later became the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam. However, this approach was a reflection of conditions in Vietnam, and without an official agreement with a government agency we would not have been able to undertake grant-making activities at all. For this reason, I believe our choice was correct. Many researchers affiliated with the Social Science Committee also held teaching positions at universities, but they were better positioned than other university researchers—in terms of time and funding—to carry out research. At that time few foreign aid organizations were working in Vietnam.

8. The Social Science Committee is a state organization equivalent to the Soviet Academy. The chair of the committee is a cabinet-level post.

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The Social Science Committee, which had experience dealing with other countries, especially the Soviet Union, was better able to handle relevant administrative tasks than the universities or the Ministry of Education and Training, which oversaw the activities of the universities. And as a private foundation, we found it easier to work with the more streamlined committee.

Although this cooperative relationship formed the basis of the Toyota Foundation's grant-making activities in Vietnam, successive program officers were not exclusively reliant on the committee. Our ongoing goals were to broaden the cooperative relationship and to discover new targets for grants. In 1989 Yoshiko Wakayama's policy as program officer was to avoid repetitive grant making to the same organizations after all institutes affiliated with the Social Science Committee had been awarded grants. She was also eager to develop grant-making relationships with other organizations. This led in 1990 to the first Toyota Foundation grant for a project by the University of Hanoi.

When I took over as program officer in 1991, the entire country was moving along a reform and open-door path. My six years in this post until I was succeeded by Kyoichi Tanaka was a time of dramatic change in Vietnam. New buildings appeared in Hanoi, along with a flood of motorbikes and a proliferation of new restaurants. It reminded me of the high-growth era that I had experienced in Japan during my childhood.

#### Beyond Hanoi

I cannot discuss our grant policy at that time without referring to the ideas of Prof. Yoshiharu Tsuboi of Hokkaido University (now of Waseda University), who was then a member of the selection committee. Prof. Tsuboi wanted to avoid the concentrated provision of grants to researchers and institutions in Hanoi, and he was eager to start providing grants to researchers and institutes elsewhere, especially in central Vietnam. Yoshiko Wakayama had already started to develop contacts with institutes in Ho Chi Minh City in the south, so under the guidance of Prof. Tsuboi, I started to focus on central Vietnam, including Hue and Danang. In Danang, we provided grants mainly for research into the ancient kingdom of Champa, which flourished in central and southern Vietnam. In Hue, the old capital of the Nguyen dynasty, grants were provided for historical and architectural projects.

We continued to provide grants to institutes affiliated with the Social Science Committee. The only foreign organizations providing grants in the humanities and social sciences at the time were the Swedish International Development Agency and the Toyota Foundation. U.S. economic sanctions were still in force, and there was no aid from either Washington or private U.S. foundations. Tokyo had not yet started to provide official development assistance on a significant scale. However, many researchers had studied in

the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the number of people working in the humanities was not especially low compared with other Southeast Asia countries. Inevitably, there was an overwhelming demand for funds. Private foundations normally channel their grants into specific fields. In Vietnam, which had received no assistance from the United States, it seemed more reasonable to provide grants, even on a limited scale, to a broad range of research institutes in an effort to ensure the continuation of their work.

It seems funny in retrospect, but at the time our greatest concern was to ensure that people understood the significance of writing an application form. We even held a workshop at an office of the Social Science Committee to show directors and deputy directors of research institutes how to fill out application forms and prepare reports and accounting statements. During Kazue Iwamoto's time as program officer, applicants would write just 2 or 3 lines on the first page of the application form. During Yoshiko Wakayama's tenure, this increased to around 10 lines. It was very difficult to persuade people to provide as much detail as in other countries or to prepare proper budgets. Vietnamese researchers were quite capable of conducting research, but they did not understand the Western system of competing for research funds by submitting applications for examination. I was told that under Vietnam's socialist research system, limited research funds were divided equally among all researchers. We introduced a totally different concept of competitive funding based on application documents. Applicants must have been perplexed by many issues, including the significance of submitting an application form to a foreign organization, what they could write without being accused of "leaking" information, and how they should go about generating interest in their projects.

We expected aid organizations from the United States and other Western countries to become involved in Vietnam eventually, and we told our Vietnamese counterparts that this would happen. We believed that the Toyota Foundation would continue to play a transitional role until that time. Judging from our experience in Indonesia and the amount of funding needed in Vietnam, it was not feasible for the Toyota Foundation to undertake large-scale activities. We assumed that once Western aid organizations arrived on the scene, the Toyota Foundation would seek a deeper involvement in its own areas of specialization, as it has in other Southeast Asian countries. However, the "arrival" of the United States took longer than anticipated, and the Ford Foundation was only just opening its office in Vietnam when I completed my tenure there. I contacted the first program officer a number of times. The establishment of specific areas of involvement for the Toyota Foundation became a task for my successor.

#### A Meeting with Do Muoi

I have a photograph of a January 1993 meeting be-

tween Toyota Foundation President Soichi Iijima and Secretary General Do Muoi of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Dr. Iijima customarily visited a Southeast Asian country each year, and in the previous year he had traveled to Indonesia. I had just taken over as program officer for Vietnam. When I approached the Social Science Committee about the possibility of a meeting, they welcomed the idea warmly. They saw it as an excellent opportunity to convince the Vietnamese leadership of the benefits of their cooperation with the Toyota Foundation. Secretary General Do Muoi usually visited villages in his home region during the Tet holidays, so we arranged for the meeting to take place on the eve of the Lunar New Year.

The meeting lasted about 30 minutes. It was held in a vast hall that was empty except for Social Science Committee members and a few others, perhaps because most government officials had already gone home for the holidays. The secretary general told us that he had read most of the economics books translated through the "Know Our Neighbors" program, and he expressed admiration and appreciation for the work of the Toyota Foundation. Dr. Iijima talked about the Foundation's policies and other aspects of our activities. The meeting was characterized throughout by a lively and cordial exchange of views among the participants.

After the meeting, I traveled to central Vietnam with Dr. Iijima. From Danang we went to Hue, where we visited the Hue Monuments Conservation Center. Its director, Mr. Thai Cong Nguyen, took us to see the tomb of Minh Mang, an enlightened ruler of the Nguyen kingdom. While there, Mr. Nguyen spoke of the serious deterioration of the wooden buildings at the tomb. After a discussion with Dr. Iijima, it was decided that we would explore the possibility of technical cooperation from Japan—a world leader in the conservation of wooden buildings. This was the start of the Minh Mang Mausoleum Restoration Project, which would continue for almost a decade.

Plans were prepared for the restoration and conservation of the Minh Mang buildings with the assistance of Mr. Fumio Tanaka, a master carpenter specializing in the conservation of traditional wooden structures. Mr. Tanaka made two visits to Hue, where his profound knowledge and skill and unique personality earned him almost godlike status. The restoration and conservation were actually implemented by Yutaka Shigeeda of the Department of Architecture, Nihon University, under the guidance of Mr. Tanaka. Even though the Toyota Foundation invested a hefty sum of more than ¥30 million in the project, and other organizations also provided grants, there was still a shortage of funds. Mr. Shigeeda worked valiantly despite this problem, and eventually this epochal restoration project in Vietnam was brought to completion.

Mr. Shigeeda also contributed to the restoration of the Angkor ruins, though his area of specialization is relics from the Champa dynasty. In 1994 he produced an exhibition of photographs of the Champa

ruins, which was shown in Tokyo, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka as a commemorative event to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Toyota Foundation. Champa flourished as a Hindu-Buddhist kingdom in southern and central Vietnam. It finally collapsed under pressure from the Khmers in the south and the Vietnamese in the north. Brick towers dating back to this ancient dynasty can still be found in the country. The Champa dynasty was previously almost unknown in Japan. A variety of ingenious methods were used to introduce its splendors, including a plaster model of the biggest tower in the My Son ruins, which was destroyed by American bombing.

In retrospect, my period as program officer for Vietnam was a time when grants to Vietnam expanded rapidly. Vietnam was also going through a historic process of opening its doors to the outside world under the *doi moi* policy. At the same time, relations between Vietnam and the United States failed to improve as much as was hoped. As a result, the activities of aid organizations from the West, especially the United States, in Vietnam did not keep pace with Vietnam's shift to a more open policy. Under these circumstances, we thought the mission of the Toyota Foundation, as one of the few Western-bloc aid organizations active in Vietnam, was to do everything possible to meet Vietnam's funding needs. Consequently, our Vietnamese counterparts have perhaps tended to overvalue our contribution, which was a transitional phenomenon until the arrival of major Western aid organizations.

#### Laos's Small Cultural Community

When one program officer is given responsibility for two or more countries, he or she will inevitably focus on one more than the others. I was program officer for Laos from 1991 to 1995, but I was also responsible for Vietnam, which from a Laotian perspective is a giant neighbor. The Toyota Foundation had also just established a "Know Our Neighbors" program in South Asia, so I was able to do little more than follow up on the work started by my predecessor in Laos, Yumiko Himemoto. In addition, Laos had few people capable of carrying out projects relating to the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures. For this reason, too, the scope for major activities was very limited. Many intellectuals with a profound knowledge of traditional culture had left the country during the revolution.

The biggest project undertaken in Laos involved visits to Buddhist temples around the country to survey, preserve, and microfilm palm-leaf manuscripts. This project was set up by Yumiko Himemoto and her predecessor, Kazue Iwamoto, and my task was to monitor its progress. Prof. Sommai Premchit, who was part of the team that received a grant to research palm-leaf manuscripts in Chiang Mai, provided guidance in Laos. The Ministry of Information and Culture in Laos put Ms. Dara Kanlaya in charge of the

project. She was a writer who edited a literary magazine published by the ministry. The eldest daughter of noted historian Maha Sila Viravong, she was one of a small number of intellectuals dedicated to the preservation of Laotian culture. The project influenced the policies of the Laotian government, which had not previously placed great importance on palm-leaf manuscripts. It led to a reappraisal of the culture of traditional Laotian society as recorded in the manuscripts.

In 1996 this project was awarded one of the inaugural Nikkei Asia Prizes. The selection committee appeared to have been impressed by the enthusiasm with which Laos's small cultural community approached the project.

#### Rebuilding Cambodian Culture

The first Toyota Foundation grant to Cambodia was arranged by Program Officer Yumiko Himemoto for a project to reproduce a Khmer dictionary. The project was undertaken jointly by the Cambodian Ministry of Religion and the Sotoshu Volunteer Association (now called the Shanti Volunteer Association). The aim was to reprint an existing Khmer-Khmer dictionary published by the Buddhist Institute in the 1930s. The Toyota Foundation provided a grant through the SVA in 1989 in response to a request from the Buddhist Institute. Grant activities in Cambodia did not begin in earnest, though, until 1992.

On my first visit to the country in March 1992 I accompanied an Angkor research team from Sophia University in Tokyo. The SVA had already established an office in Phnom Penh, and I was assisted by its director, Mr. Koji Tezuka. The political situation was still unstable, and the most important reason for the trip was to decide whether or not we should commence grant-making activities there. My observations of the activities of NGOs, including the SVA, gave me the courage to go ahead with this work. During my time as program officer, I was helped in many ways by those affiliated with the SVA and Sophia University.

### **WE NEED TO CONSIDER THREE BASIC**

#### **QUESTIONS: WHAT SHOULD WE LEARN FROM**

#### **OUR EXPERIENCES OVER THE PAST THREE**

#### **DECADES? WHAT SHOULD WE RETAIN? AND**

#### **WHAT SHOULD WE CHANGE?**

When we commenced grant-making activities in Cambodia, we considered the possibility of expanding our focus, but we eventually decided to stick with the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures. Both the SVA and Sophia University shared our interest in this theme. As is apparent from the splendid carvings at Angkor, the Cambodian people boast a rich cultural tradition. In the wake of the prolonged civil war and the massacre of intellectuals by the Pol Pot regime, cultural restoration has become a key aspect of efforts at national reconstruction. Initially we provided grants to a small number of leading intellectuals, some of whom served as government ministers. The provision of grants to those active politically was initially controversial. However, the political background of the recipients was never a major factor, and the grants reflected their prominence in cultural activities.

It was not easy being involved in cultural activities in Cambodia. I recall encounters with damaged national pride and the egoism of intellectuals. These problems reflect the emotional devastation caused by the civil war, the interruption of the process of cultural transmission, a lack of human resources, and an economic infrastructure that was totally inadequate. Political confrontations inevitably spilled over into cultural activities. Until I was replaced as program officer in 1996 by Shiro Honda, concern about the constantly changing political situation was a regular feature of my activities in Cambodia. I encountered Malaysian and Indonesian troops from the U.N. peacekeeping missions marching through Phnom Penh, and at times I was forced to cancel trips because of shootings in the city. However, the political situation now appears to be moving gradually toward stability, and many NGOs are now active in Cambodia. Considering these developments, I do not think that our decision to commence activities in Cambodia was misguided.

#### *A New Era (1997–2002)*

As I look back objectively on my activities as a program officer over the past 22 years, it seems to me that the basic pattern of my work was to expand and extend our activities along lines already laid down by my predecessors. That is probably because one of the most important tasks for program officers of my generation was to firmly establish projects relating to the program priority that was preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures. Our work began at a time when we were still trying to figure out how we should run a grant-making program.

This process of expansion and extension was also possible because of the growing awareness in Japan of the international responsibilities that came with the increased scale of its economy. The most obvious symbol of this was the high value of the yen. I was responsible for overseas grants during a period when the yen—once pegged at ¥360 to the U.S. dollar—appreciated to just ¥80, a nearly 4.5-fold in-



crease. Even though our budgets did not rise in yen terms, there was a dramatic increase in dollar terms. This provided the resources needed for expansion and extension. Our staff increased little during this period, though, so we were forced to work frantically to develop projects meriting our support.

My final five years with the Toyota Foundation were a time when we handed over the reins to a new generation of program officers. It was also a time for me to explore the Foundation's activities other than grant making. I will leave the description of recent trends in the Foundation's programs in Southeast Asia to today's program officers. However, it may be useful to view these new trends in the context of an account of the evolution of our programs in Southeast Asia. We need to consider three basic questions: What should we learn from our experiences over the past three decades? What should we retain? And what should we change?

As for what we have learned, the most important thing is that private foundations can play a valuable role in society. Public corporations established by the state and their subsidiary semiprivate organizations are often regarded as symbols of inefficiency, and those in Japan are currently targeted for restructuring, but bodies funded by the private sector will continue to have a significant role in contributing to the public good. Another lesson is that the activities of private foundations will inevitably be subject to a process of trial and error. Potential pitfalls of private foundations include the tendency to rely on precedent and lapse into routine and the failure to adapt to rapid changes in society. The way change in recipient countries is understood is extremely important in the context of international grant making. Yet another lesson is the importance of learning from our mistakes. Identifying past mistakes is relatively easy, but learning from them can be difficult.

The second question is what we should retain. The ability of the Toyota Foundation to operate with relative freedom in Southeast Asia and gain a moderately positive reputation in the region is attributable above all to the freedom it has had to make its own decisions and the priority that it has given to the views of program officers working in the field. One might even go so far as to say that the most important factor in the success of the Toyota Foundation has been the willingness of the Toyota Motor Corporation to allow us to operate freely. This tradition of independence and freedom is what the Toyota Foundation should strive hardest to preserve.

What, then, should we change? This is a difficult question. My time with the Toyota Foundation was spent implementing one of our basic themes in Southeast Asia—the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures—while also looking for ways to modify this approach, and undertaking experiments such as our “Know Our Neighbors” program to South Asia. We also considered extending the International Grant Program to South Asia, but this dream faded when funds ceased expanding in dollar terms.

There is little hope of any significant increase in funding in the foreseeable future, so it would be unrealistic to attempt to go beyond Southeast Asia now. The only aspects that we can change, therefore, are our thematic priorities and the methods that we use to make grants.

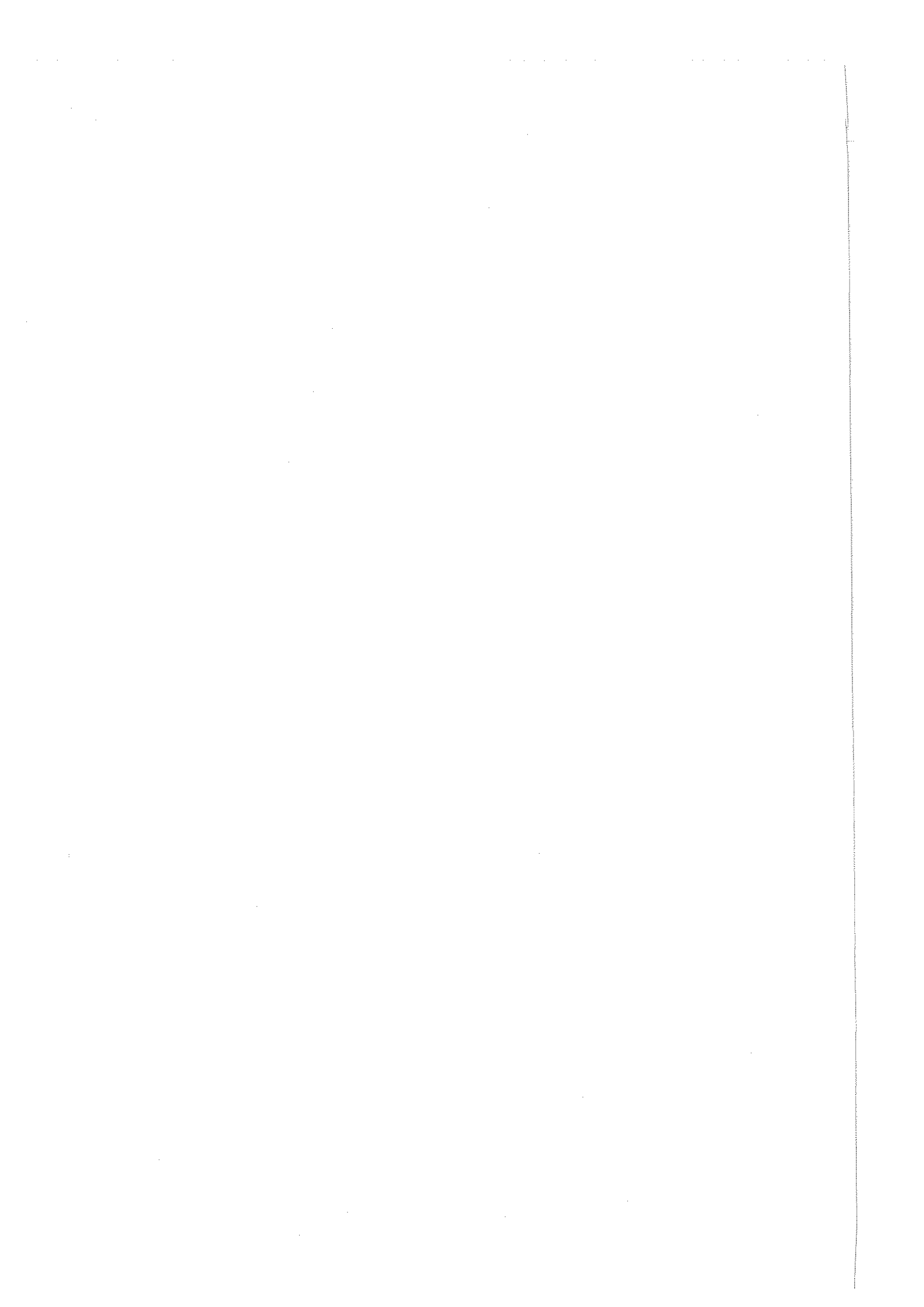
As far as our thematic priorities are concerned, we have adapted to the spread of postmodernism in academia and shifted to the broad-based theme of cultural issues in contemporary Southeast Asian society, which goes beyond our former focus on traditional cultures. This was positioned as an interim theme until we came up with a new direction. In 2002 we identified new missions to clarify the ideas behind our programs, and I expect new themes to emerge over the next few years.

Changes in our methods have been heavily influenced by the growth of our staff. For many years I was one of just three program officers, but today, even after I left that post, there are still five officers. It is now possible to improve the quality of our grant-making methods. How will this change the Toyota Foundation's direction? From my present perspective, I think that it will move toward activities that involve greater time and effort, including the development of human resources and the building of organizations and institutions, as Western foundations have focused on. This is already happening through the aforementioned research-skills training programs. As this type of time-consuming work increases, it may be necessary to establish overseas offices, rather than simply making visits. Other crucial tasks include the application of research results to educational programs and the promotion of cross-border cooperation. Ultimately, the Toyota Foundation may need to extend its activities to include grants not only for researchers in the humanities but also for civil society organizations, as is the case with our Grant Program for Civil Society in Japan.

None of these changes will be possible, though, without answering the first two questions of what we should learn from our past and what we should keep. The balancing of continuity and change is a challenge for the next generation of program officers and other officials of the Toyota Foundation, including the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.

**TOICHI MAKITA**

*Toichi Makita joined the Toyota Foundation in 1980 and worked in the International Division (renamed the Southeast Asian Programs in 1999) for 22 years. During that time he was involved in various programs, including the International Grant Program and the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program. Since April 2002 he has been teaching in the College of International Studies at Obirin University.*



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*Research Grant Program*

## Research Grant Program

### Overview

The Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 2001 research grants between April 1 and May 20, 2001. 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) Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local
- (2) Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society
- (3) The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival
- (4) Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society

The Foundation received 1,091 applications for

the program this year. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and a total of 72 grants (¥185.97 million) were recommended to the Board of Directors' meeting.

As last year, research grants were divided into two categories, individual research projects (Category A grants) and joint-research projects (Category B grants). The selection process centered on four selection committees. Projects for Category A grants were selected by a nine-member committee headed by Takeo Funabiki. For Category B grants, a six-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, in the absence of chair Tomio Tada, projects addressing the third and fourth subthemes were selected by the other five members of this committee.

Research Categories and Grant Conditions		
	Category A Individual research	Category B Joint research
Nature of research	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, particularly carried out by international teams
Average grant amount	¥1 million–¥2 million per project Maximum ¥2 million	¥4 million–¥5 million per project Maximum ¥20 million over 2 years
Total budget	¥50 million	¥150 million
Project period	1 year, beginning November 1, 2001	1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 2001

### Fiscal 2001 Applications

		Category A		Category B		Total (A+B)	
		Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4		Total (B)
Number of applications		630	150	127	184	461	1,091
Value of applications		1,028	1,179	933	1,474	3,586	4,614
Average value of applications		1.6	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.8	4.2
Average age of applicants		33	48	48	49	48	40
Gender of applicants	(M)	362	122	96	161	379	741
	(F)	268	28	31	23	82	350
Applications in English		151	31	19	43	93	244
International applicants	a)	88	35	18	33	86	174
	b)	94	8	4	17	29	123
	c)	119	1	3	4	8	127
	Total	301	44	25	54	123	424

### Fiscal 2001 Grants

		Category A		Category B		Total (A+B)	
		Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4		Total (B)
Number of grants		40	12	7	13	32	72
Value of grants		54	50	31	51	132	186
Average value of grants		1.4	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.1	2.6
Average age of recipients		33	50	50	54	51	41
Gender of recipients	(M)	21	11	5	12	28	49
	(F)	19	1	2	1	4	23
International applicants	a)	2	2	1	3	6	8
	b)	9	1	0	1	2	11
	c)	9	0	0	0	0	9
	Total	20	3	1	4	8	28
Percentage of proposals receiving grants (%)		6.3	8.0	5.5	7.1	6.9	6.6

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

## Comments by Selection-Committee Chair (Category A)

This year the selection committee received 630 applications, of which 40 were selected for grants at a meeting on July 31, 2001.

Though this is a process that can be summed up in a couple of lines, it is actually supported by a labor of extraordinary scope. Every research plan is the product of effort and determination on the part of the applicant, and the number of applications is increasing by more than 10% annually. The secretariat and selection-committee members face the daunting task of examining, discussing, and judging a huge volume of application documents. I would like to begin this report by describing some aspects of the processes involved. My intention is not to praise the hard work of selection-committee members (as deserved as that may be) but rather to demonstrate the appropriateness of the selected applications, to send a message to future applicants, and to tell those whose applications were not selected that our decisions do not negate the value of their research.

We first compared the more than 600 applications with the intent and criteria of the application rules and considered the level of content. This process reduced the number to just over one-quarter. The remainder, almost three-quarters, were not simply discarded at this stage. We spent half a day reexamining any applications on which earlier opinions were divided. As a result, some were included in the next stage of deliberations.

In the current year, we were left with 169 applications. These were divided among selection-committee members so that each application was read by four people. Each member carefully read over 80 applications in Japanese and English, in addition to their normal work. The task approached—or perhaps exceeded—the limits of possibility. Yet the committee members completed the work, and each recommended around 10 applications for grants. Each submitted a report, stating the reasons for their recommendations. As committee chair, I did not make any recommendations. Instead, I looked through all of the applications prior to the committee meeting.

On the day of the committee meeting, we examined the applications in order of the number of recommendations each had received. However, we had a strict rule that applications would not be selected automatically according to the number of recommendations. Even where all four committee members who had examined a particular application had recommended it, we still required those committee members to explain their reasons to the other members. This process was repeated for each recommended application. The debate became very heated. It was as if the committee members were defending their own research and trying to refute the arguments of others. While these discussions continued, we also carried out detailed checks concerning the use of funds. This

took half a day, sometimes longer. When reductions in the budgets for a number of applications were added together, we were able to select several more projects, so candidates were selected from among the applications that had tentatively been rejected, and the debate began again. Some applications were selected, often with candid advice attached. The same enthusiasm and dedication characterize processes for other Toyota Foundation grant programs and are becoming a healthy tradition.

Since the selected applications were carefully examined by many eyes over many hours, the researchers who receive the grants can be proud. However, selection does not guarantee fruitful results a year later. The selection process includes an element of gambling, though I do not like to use that word. A grant is not a prize. Our decisions relate not to past achievements but to the future potential of projects and our expectations of research plans presented. It would be fair to say that this tendency is especially strong in Category A, since these grants are given to young researchers whose lists of achievements are likely to be short. That is why those whose projects were not selected should not see the outcome as a denial of the value of their work. They should conclude instead that their research has not yet reached the point at which a grant is truly needed.

I believe that there is a kind of loose agreement among selection-committee members that we should not simply choose low-risk, low-return projects that can be expected to yield reasonable results. Of course, this does not mean that we favor wildly overambitious projects that have as much chance of success as an umbrella in a typhoon. In fact, we prefer projects that shine in one particular area and will, if successful, bring measurable scientific or social progress and provide a launch pad for the future success of the applicant. The risk relates not to the practicality of such projects but rather to the fact that their true significance is unknown and that the extent of the returns cannot be known in advance.

Among the latest applications, this perception was especially strong in relation to Hiroyuki Imanishi's "Providing a Tarrying Place for Schoolchildren: The School Road Orchard" project. Opinions were divided, and the gulf between those in favor of its approval and those opposed was wide. The application was attractive because of the direct link between its concept and its aims and the clarity of its content. However, one committee member with a profound knowledge of this field suggested that it would be dishonest to imitate nature artificially in this way and that such initiatives would be counterproductive in terms of encouraging children to interact with nature. The fact that we selected the application despite that criticism reflects the appeal of the unknown, the idea that something may grow out of the initiative. It also reflects our expectation that the risk associated with the project may lead to high returns, because the researcher, who will probably be viewed

as an amateur in this undertaking, is likely to attempt things that would normally be avoided. We also concluded that this application, which would not be eligible for a scientific research grant from the government or grants from other foundations, is an appropriate target for a grant from the Toyota Foundation, which has as its focus civil society.

Of course, this is not to say that applications with this type of content are the most suitable for research grants. In fact, we will be horrified if our selection of this project results in a flood of similar applications next year. My aims in presenting this example of a successful application are to outline our approach to the selection process and to remind applicants that even after the grants have been made we will continue to monitor the work of successful researchers, both stringently and with great expectations.

There were many other applications for projects ranging from orthodox, plodding academic research to applied research driven by a strong desire to return benefits to society. An example of the former is Risa Tokunaga's project entitled "The Fork in the Incense Road: Research on the Rock Inscriptions in the B'ir Hima Region of Southwest Saudi Arabia." Yoshihiko Kano's "Ecosystem Maintenance and Environmental Conservation in Ponds: Solar-Powered Sludge Cycling Systems as a Replacement for Traditional Pond Cleaning Systems" is typical of the latter category. In both cases, the subject of the research is clearly stated, but at the same time, the applications led the selection committee to anticipate that these research activities, despite the uncertainties involved, had the potential to produce rich results and open up new avenues.

All committee members shared a sense of frustration about one aspect. There were research plans, some very well written, that provided no clue to the inner motives of the researchers. Even when we read back through the applications, we could find nothing to tell us why and in response to what problems a

young researcher had chosen a particular theme as a focus for lengthy research work, and how personally attached he or she was to those problems. This lack of a clearly defined motive probably stems from a weak sense of immediacy in terms of the way in which each person relates to the world in which we live. This is a problem that results from a dull awareness of social realities in the Japanese research community, and it is certainly not something that can be classified as a future issue affecting just young researchers. As fellow researchers, I think that we committee members also have a responsibility to overcome this problem.

From this viewpoint, Ikuko Sato's "Due Process and the Rights of Refugees" merits special mention. Her aim is to demonstrate that the right of refugees to seek appropriate asylum cannot be left entirely to the country providing asylum. Her project combines originality and enthusiasm with a real sense of immediacy.

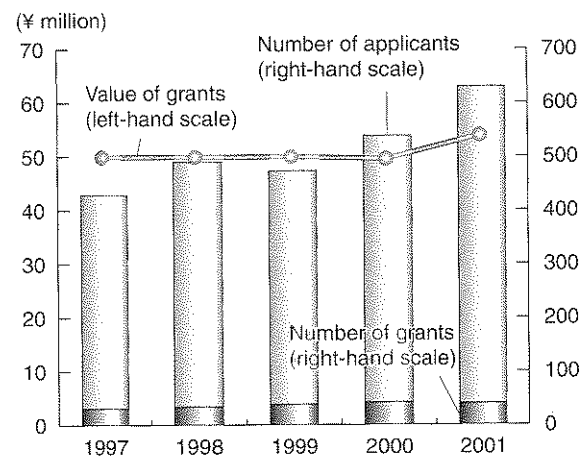
My description of the screening process and the expectations and frustrations that we experienced through our selection work refers to the entire four-year period during which I chaired the selection committee. I have also observed a number of other characteristics.

First, a significant number of "young researchers" are older people whose research careers started late. This reflects the increased choices that individuals enjoy in the maturing societies of Japan and other countries. As a result, more people are diversifying their approach to life or redrawing their life plans. From another perspective, this phenomenon can be seen as an indication that people with working-world experience are returning to academics. It is good that people who know the realities of society at first hand are now approaching research from a more pragmatic angle. From this perspective, I am pleased that we are moving away from age restrictions for these research grants. However, this also means that the key criterion is not the information that applicants with "real world" experience put in the résumé section of their applications but rather the sophisticated knowledge and ability to turn their research results into benefits for society, as expressed in the content of the application itself. The aforementioned "Due Process and the Rights of Refugees" is an excellent example of such a project in the sense that the applicant has actually been involved in refugee-related work.

As a longer-term trend, the share of female applicants has tended to exceed that of female Japanese researchers in general. They have also fared better than males in terms of selection. This is perhaps because women tend to submit applications that are more forceful and compelling. There are various reasons for this.

First, women are at a disadvantage in the academic world in a number of ways, including employment opportunities and the continuity of research activities. As a consequence, they are forced to enter

### Research Grant Program Category A



the general work force or seek wider choices overseas. The power that imbues applications from female researchers may arise from their experience in society or with overseas research organizations as a result of these interrelated factors. While this may be a healthy trend, efforts should be made to correct the institutional problems that create these disadvantages. When society begins to move in that direction, we will need to monitor the impact on the excellent qualities that we currently perceive in applications from women. This is not an issue solely for women.

The final feature that I have observed is the high quality of writing in applications from those enrolled in doctorate programs at overseas universities, especially in the United States. This is not a bad thing. However, I have strong reasons for referring to this tendency here. First, when selection-committee members see an application of this type, we wonder if it is just a copy of a research proposal that has been rewritten many times for doctorate programs in the United States. Of course, we do not reject such applications per se. The issue is whether or not the applicant put forward his or her project in the belief that it was in keeping with the aims and direction of this grant program. If submissions from countries that do not have a similar focus on application forms and written reports seem inferior, the practical issue that we face during the selection process is whether or not we should make an allowance for this factor as a kind of handicap. However, there is another general and more fundamental question for young researchers working for overseas research organizations.

We often receive applications from overseas, such as from people studying in the United States, for projects that seek to apply the disciplines of the humanities or social sciences to themes relating to Japan and Asia. It is likely that many of these topics were selected with great care to reflect trends in American scholarship. This causes us to ask to whom the results of that research will be reported. If the work is targeted toward academia in the United States, will the researchers take Japanese academia and readers into account? And if the research focuses on Japan, are the researchers aware of the level of scholarship in the Japanese academic communities that deal with those themes? If the primary aim of a Japanese or Asian scholar in choosing a theme is to gain a doctorate, then it may be that their doctorate thesis themes are being selected to take advantage of their fluency in Japanese or Asian languages and their native experience of Asian society, culture, and history and to bridge gaps in the linguistic, social, and cultural knowledge of the faculty members who supervise their programs. I also wonder why Japanese and other Asian students are not encouraged to undertake research into the social, cultural, and historical aspects of the United States and Europe. Why do people whose field is Asian societies choose to study in the United States or Europe in preference to universities in those societies? How do they select the places in which they study?

Of course, universities in the United States and Europe offer important advantages, including the high standard of accumulated scholarship and excellent research environments. While I recognize those advantages, I am also aware that the future development of civil society in Asia, which is closely linked to the enhancement of scholarship, will depend to a considerable extent on the ways in which young researchers think about these questions and on the answers that they find. It is wrong to focus too much on borders and states in scholarship. Yet we cannot afford to close our eyes to the possibility that the contribution of scholarship to society may simply serve to cement the relationships between industrialized and developing countries.

I may be describing groundless fears based on mistaken impressions. The answer will probably become apparent from the achievements of the researchers who received grants and from the places in which they contribute by distributing their findings in the years to come. I hope that they will dispel my doubts.

I have described my expectations and frustrations. The conclusion I have formed over the past four years is that these grant-making activities are without doubt becoming increasingly important. I also believe that those involved in the grant process need to reflect on the low percentage of applications and grants relating to work in the natural sciences.

We are entering a time of dramatic change in modern scholarship, and our hope for the future rests on the activities of young researchers. I agree with the committee member who said that it is an expression of envy and selfishness for the old to urge the young to be ambitious. At the same time, I am confident that the excellent applications submitted for research grants bear no relation to boastful words about "young researchers with big ideas" or to a desire on the part of applicants to secure their own positions by carving out their personal territory early. I also sense a new direction. Research inspired by the personal experience of researchers and their perception of subtle facts is gaining unforeseen depth and breadth through networking and relationships based on new perspectives, leading to what are genuinely big ideas. The initial signs of this new direction are present in all of the 40 projects selected by the committee, including the ones mentioned in this report.

I also perceive a critical spirit in the projects. The researchers are not seeking to look down on the world from a panoramic perspective in the manner of natural history but rather to determine their own positions in the world as a basis for understanding and relating to it. As I complete my four years of work in the selection process, I feel both a sense of relief and also a sense of great joy that I have been involved for a period, albeit in a small way, in the activities of young researchers who are just starting their careers.

**TAKEO FUNABIKI**



## Research Grants (Category A)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local		
1 (Japan)	01-A-046 Collection System for Forest Products in Mountainous Regions of Laos: A Geographical Study of the Spatial Structure from Collection to Processing and Marketing <i>Satoshi Yokoyama, Research Student, National University of Laos</i>	1,160,000
2 (Kenya)	01-A-057 A Study of the Contribution of Cultural Practices to Differences in the Prevalence of HIV Among Tribes in Western Kenya <i>Songok E. Maritim, Ph.D. Candidate, Kanazawa University</i>	980,000
3 (Myanmar)	01-A-060 Occupational Multiplicity in Myanmar <i>Nang Mya Kay Khaing, Research Student, Ritsumeikan University</i>	1,100,000
4 (Japan)	01-A-097 The Fork in the Incense Road: Research on the Rock Inscriptions in the Bi'r Hima Region of Southwest Saudi Arabia <i>Risa Tokunaga, Ph.D. Candidate, Keio University</i>	2,000,000
5 (Japan)	01-A-111 Minorities and Politics: A Study of the Gap Between Romany "Residential Actions" and Public Housing Policy <i>Kiyoko Kuno, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,350,000
6 (Japan)	01-A-148 A Cultural Anthropological Study of the Exchange System and Collectivity in Catalonia, Spain: "Local Currency" as Regional Networking <i>Tatsuya Oda, Ph.D. Candidate, Keio University</i>	1,980,000
7 (Japan)	01-A-195 Religious Issues in the Eastern Mediterranean During the Medieval Period: Catholic Christianity, Orthodox Christianity, Islam <i>Hisatsugu Kusabu, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,430,000
8 (Japan)	01-A-292 A Study of Korean Hyangdo Buddhist Societies, with Particular Emphasis on <i>Maehyangbi</i> Epigraphs <i>Kunihiko Doi, Ph.D. Candidate, Rikkyo University</i>	1,000,000
9 (Japan)	01-A-297 A Study of Social Changes Relating to the Penetration of Coffee Capitalism into Traditional Communities: A Case Study of an Indigenous Mayan Community in Guatemala <i>Hideki Nakata, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,300,000
10 (Uzbekistan)	01-A-377 Interethnic Dialog as an Essential Element of a Peaceful Resolution Strategy for Conflicts in a Multiethnic Society: The Case of Central Asia <i>Timur Dadabaev, Research Student, Ritsumeikan University</i>	1,190,000
11 (Japan)	01-A-386 The Amerasian Problem and Multicultural Symbiosis: From the Perspectives of Globalization and Gender <i>Midori Ikeda, Lecturer, Otsuma Women's University</i>	1,490,000
12 (Japan)	01-A-400 A Historical and Anthropological Study of Traditional and Contemporary Occupational Attitudes Among the Uighurs of Xinjiang <i>Jun Sugawara, Ph.D. Candidate, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>	1,300,000
13 (Japan)	01-A-422 Memories of War and Wars of Memory: Hiroshima Memories as a Path to Reconciliation <i>Akiko Naono, Ph.D. Candidate, University of California, Santa Cruz</i>	1,610,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
14 01-A-429 (China)	Tourism and Nationalism: Japanese Tourism in Manchuria Since 1905 <i>Yuan Gao, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,000,000
15 01-A-500 (Japan)	An Anthropological Study of the Reconstruction Process of Gibellina as a Contemporary Art Community After the Great Earthquake in Western Sicily <i>Takeshi Matsushima, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,490,000
16 01-A-532 (Japan)	The Ikan Bilis and the Dynamics of a Regional Society of the Malay Peninsula: The Case of a Terengganu Fishing Village on the East Coast <i>Motoko Kawano, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,970,000
17 01-A-540 (Japan)	The Politics of Sacrifice: Animal Sacrifice, Social Movements, and Opposition to the Construction of Oil Storage Facilities in an Okinawan Village <i>Kazuma Maetakenishi, Ph.D. Candidate, Columbia University</i>	1,300,000
18 01-A-555 (Japan)	The Role of the Indigenous Regional Elite in the Preservation of Traditional Culture: The Folk Songs of the Cordillera Region of the Philippines <i>Michiyo Yoneno, Lecturer, University of the Philippines</i>	1,300,000
19 01-A-563 (Japan)	The Postcolonial Politics of Medicines and Spirits: Interrelations of Traditional Medicine, Western Medicine, and Christianity in the Republic of Zambia <i>Kaori Sugishita, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Oxford</i>	1,280,000
20 01-A-605 (Japan)	The Global Trade in Japanese Copper and the Asian Economy in the Early Modern Period: A Study of International Copper Trading by the Dutch East India Company and Demand-Side Economic and Cultural Factors <i>Ryuto Shimada, Ph.D. Candidate, Leiden University</i>	1,380,000
Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society		
21 01-A-156 (Japan)	How Relationships Among Medical Staff, Patients, and Their Families Affect Patient Satisfaction: Fieldwork in Japan and Italy Focusing on Spiritual Care and Patient Autonomy <i>Tomoko Fukushima, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,570,000
22 01-A-160 (United Kingdom)	Private Non-Profit Leprosariums in Japan in the Early 1900s: Fundraising Methods Then and Donation Levels Now <i>Trevor W. Murphy, Ph.D. Candidate, Yamanashi Medical University</i>	950,000
23 01-A-194 (Argentina)	Creating a Women's Political Space Within the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the 1950s: The Case of the Federation of South African Women <i>Monica Cejas, Ph.D. Candidate, Tsuda College</i>	1,940,000
24 01-A-221 (Japan)	A Study of Scandinavian Lay Judge Systems with a View to Judicial Reform in Japan <i>Shin Matsuzawa, Guest Researcher, University of Copenhagen</i>	1,000,000
25 01-A-267 (Japan)	Village-Level Reforms in the Regional Autonomy Era: Participation and Empowerment in Village Administration and Development <i>Motoko Shimagami, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,940,000
26 01-A-276 (Japan)	Film as a Vehicle for Women's Activism for Social Reform: From the 1930s to the Present Day <i>Hikari Hori, Lecturer, Gakushuin University</i>	1,000,000
27 01-A-299 (Japan)	Due Process and the Rights of Refugees <i>Ikuko Sato, Ph.D. Candidate, Kobe University</i>	1,000,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
28 (Japan)	01-A-404 An Analysis of Funeral Rites Reform in Modern China: The Government Campaign to Reform Folk Customs and Changes in Popular Values <i>Kazuhiko Tamura, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,230,000
29 (Japan)	01-A-418 Providing a Tarrying Place for Schoolchildren: The School Road Orchard <i>Hiroyuki Imanishi, Assistant Professor, Akita Prefectural College of Agriculture</i>	1,230,000
Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival		
30 (Myanmar)	01-A-027 A Survey of Life Histories of Working Elephants in Myanmar Based on an Analysis of the <i>Studbook of Working Elephants of Myanmar</i> <i>Khyne U Mar, Graduate Student, University College London</i>	1,520,000
31 (South Korea)	01-A-036 A Phenomenological Study of Forest Faiths in East Asia: A Case Study Focused on Japan, Taiwan, and Korea <i>Choonja Lee, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,200,000
32 (Kenya)	01-A-062 Assessing the Impact of Environmental Change on Malaria Infection Risk Among Low-Immunity Populations <i>Isaac K. Nyamongo, Senior Research Fellow, University of Nairobi</i>	1,980,000
33 (Cambodia)	01-A-142 Early Rice Cultivation in the Central Flood Plain of Cambodia: Evidence from Rice Remains in Prehistoric Pottery <i>Ly Vanna, Ph.D. Candidate, Sophia University</i>	880,000
34 (Japan)	01-A-196 Dynamic Change in the Yakushima Laurel Forest Due to Its Changing Value as a Resource <i>Mari Morino, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,100,000
35 (Japan)	01-A-247 Citizen Participation in the Resolution of Risk Conflicts: The Case of Genetically Modified Food <i>Mariko Nishizawa, Visiting Research Fellow, Center of Technology Assessment, Baden-Wuerttemberg</i>	1,140,000
36 (Japan)	01-A-279 Ecosystem Maintenance and Environmental Conservation in Ponds: Solar-Powered Sludge Cycling Systems as a Replacement for Traditional Pond Cleaning Systems <i>Yoshihiko Kano, Science Teacher, Seifu High School</i>	1,400,000
37 (Japan)	01-A-417 An Agro-Ecological Study of Dry-Season Valley-Bottom Cultivation by the Bena of Southern Tanzania <i>Fumi Kondo, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,550,000
Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society		
38 (United States)	01-A-005 Cultural Considerations in the Medical Treatment of Depression <i>Brian Taylor Slingsby, Research Student, Kyoto University</i>	1,100,000
39 (Japan)	01-A-153 A Study of the Formation Processes of Engineering Practices at NASA and NASDA <i>Yasushi Sato, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Pennsylvania</i>	1,000,000
40 (Japan)	01-A-357 Changes in the Population Reproduction Process in the Context of Modernization: An Empirical Study of Historical Changes in Obstetrics and Childbirth and Reproductive Technology and Infertility Between 1900 and 2001 <i>Chiaki Shirai, Research Associate, Waseda University</i>	1,500,000

## Comments by Selection-Committee Chairs (Category B)

### Category B Grants Committee I

#### Three Major Trends

This year the selection committee noted three major trends among the projects submitted for consideration. The first is the focus on empirical research into Japanese colonial rule in South Korea and Taiwan. Examples include "Compilation and Analysis of the Original Texts of Judicial Decisions from the Period of Japanese Colonial Rule in Taiwan" (Takehide Goto) and "A Preliminary Study of Japanese Colonialism and the Work of Japanese Anthropologists: Korean and Taiwanese Perspectives" (Chun Kyung-Soo). Yujiro Murata's "Modern Chinese Women and the *Ladies Journal*: Cultural Exchanges Among Women in East Asia" is also regarded as part of this trend in light of its tangentially related subject.

The second is a cluster of projects concerning networks in various parts of Asia. This group includes "The Formation of Cross-Border Networks in East Asia: Past and Present" (Kang Sangjung) and Midori Kawashima's "Basic Study of the Jawi Network in Maritime Regions of Southeast Asia."

And the third is the emphasis on promoting or preserving ethnic identity among minority groups located on the outer fringes of Asia. Projects in this group include "The Traditional Material Cultures of the Qiang and Tibetan Peoples of China: An Attempt to Compile a New Ethnography in Collaboration with the Museum of Sichuan University" (Takeshi Watabe); "Woodblock Printing and the Production of Buddhist Scriptures at the Dege Printing House in Sichuan Province: Research and a Proposal for a Preservation Program" (Jun'ichi Nakanishi); "Compilation of Baizu Folk Ballads in China and a Study of the Baizu Preservation Movement" (Katsuji Kai); and "Creation of a Freely Accessible Database of Study Resources Concerning the Yami People of Lan-yu Island" (Shigeru Tsuchida).

These three trends signify an effort to confront issues facing those of us living in contemporary Asia: What to make of the colonies (and wars) of the past and the memories associated with them, whether bonds linking people and knowledge can transcend national boundaries, and what serves as the source of strength for minority groups living in the midst of majority cultures. At this stage, of course, it would be inappropriate to try to predict what these studies will yield. Nevertheless, I hope that they will go beyond the framework of empirical research to have real-life impact, providing us with clues about how to address a fundamental issue: Now that we know something about how the world works, what is the best way for us to live in it?

I also hope the Toyota Foundation, together with the researchers themselves, will give some thought to the issue of how best to present the find-

ings of these studies—in what forms, and to whom. I mention this because, given the spread of the Internet and the advent of electronic publishing, major changes in the methods of disseminating the findings of scholarly research are likely in the near future. We must not forget, of course, that the question of how digital information can be turned into print still hovers in the background. The prospect of presenting research findings electronically was a frequent topic of discussion for this year's selection committee, and I hope the Foundation will continue to express a strong interest in the matter, since this would lead to greater exposure and facilitate comparisons of the findings of different studies.

#### Private-Sector Research

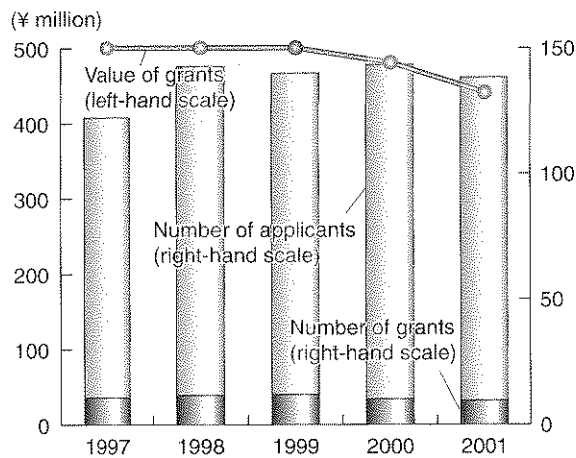
The awarding of grants to projects spearheaded by researchers working outside of academia is a highly welcome development. These projects include "*Gata* Subsistence in the Ryukyu Islands: Tidal Flats as a Venue for Fishing and Harvesting Shellfish" led by Hidemi Osada and involving many private-sector participants; the aforementioned project to create a database on the Yami people, undertaken by Shigeru Tsuchida—a private Japanese researcher—and private-sector specialists from Taiwan; and the research and preservation of the Dege Printing House, a project led by filmmaker Jun'ichi Nakanishi. I hope to see more excellent proposals from researchers without ties to universities and other research institutions.

Given the fluid conditions that tend to characterize contemporary Asian societies, it is increasingly possible for private researchers, with close psychological and physical proximity to their subjects, to set up flexible, mobile studies and conduct research yielding highly persuasive results. They may have an advantage over university-affiliated researchers, who work within the confines of academic disciplines and institutions dating back to the nineteenth century and are bound by existing methods of presenting research findings through scholarly organizations and academic journals and by the limitations on expression imposed by academic writing. As noted above, the spread of the Internet can provide channels for transmitting the fruits of research directly to the general public without routing them through academic organizations and journals. In this sense, the prevailing climate clearly offers greater incentives to private-sector researchers.

I am not, of course, making light of university-affiliated institutions or the researchers who belong to them; universities have amassed personnel and resources that are overwhelmingly superior in both volume and quality. Still, the effort to lay a foundation for conveying knowledge that bypasses academic institutions and the existence of specialists to handle this task can provide stimulus to universities and the scholars who work there and be a source of renewed vitality.

It need hardly be pointed out that the Toyota

**Research Grant Program  
Category B**



Foundation itself is a private-sector organization. Since the late nineteenth century, modern scholarship in Japan has primarily been cultivated with state funding at state-run universities, and yet this has not overshadowed the functions and the importance of the private sector. At a time when the issues and directions in scholarly research are undergoing a radical shift, the importance of the Toyota Foundation—a nonstate body with the funds, personnel, and experience to promote an awareness of the problems confronting society and to support private-sector research arising from such an awareness—cannot be emphasized enough.

**The Meaning of Joint Research**

It was pointed out in last year's comments that, notwithstanding this program's intention to support joint research, there are not a few projects that constitute joint research only in a superficial sense through the nominal inclusion of scholars in neighboring countries. Unfortunately, not much progress has been made in this area this year. Some members of the selection committee have wondered aloud whether the Foundation should designate the participants in joint research. We have seen cases in the past, though, in which new members who were added to a research team in accordance with a request from the selection committee failed to play any significant role. It is therefore essential that the documents accompanying research proposals include records of preparatory discussions among the prospective participants in joint research projects.

In this context, we have attempted an experiment this year with Chun Kyung-Soo's "Preliminary Study of Japanese Colonialism and the Work of Japanese Anthropologists." This ambitious attempt to explicate the role played by Japanese anthropologists during Japan's colonial occupation of Taiwan and Korea gained praise as an important effort, but the selection committee was uncertain about the extent to which the research team—comprising anthropolo-

gists from South Korea, Taiwan, and Japan—would be able to conduct an organic joint effort.

Our strategy for resolving these doubts was to postpone the establishment of a full-scale international team. The first year was designated as one for preliminary study, during which participants from Taiwan and South Korea could exchange views and nurture mutual confidence. If an appropriate shared awareness of the issues involved can be achieved and the participants are judged capable of working together as a team, then we will invite the resubmission of the research proposal and consider awarding an additional grant. There is great value in having South Korean and Taiwanese scholars trade views and share their experiences of Japanese colonial rule and thoughts about its significance, so we hope to see the preliminary study succeed. The Foundation has already provided support for research on former Japanese colonies conducted by the National Taiwan University's Department of Anthropology. By taking advantage of the information and networks of contacts arising from this effort, the Foundation can play an important role in bringing together Taiwanese and South Korean scholars through such means as the creation of forums for mutual exchange.

**Calculating Appropriate Budgets**

Last year's post-selection comments by Takeo Funabiki—the selection-committee chair for Category A grants—referred to the fact that a considerable number of the proposals included bloated budgets. The same must be said of the proposals submitted under the first subtheme in Category B this year. Especially noticeable were budgets in which overseas travel expenses claimed large shares. Depending on the region, major expenditures for travel may be unavoidable. Even so, a research proposal with a budget almost entirely made up of overseas travel expenses is bound to raise eyebrows. We hope that applicants will pay closer attention to the overall makeup of the budget in formulating their research plans.

**Conclusion**

As noted at the end of last year's comments, many of us feel that higher learning is now at a turning point. In the light of the complex issues confronting Asian society, things we have taken for granted in the past are apt to be called into question in the era to come, including the organization of academic disciplines, the way universities operate, the formation of research teams, the places where scholars work, and the presentation formats and targets of research findings. As noted above, signs of such changes have already begun to appear, albeit dimly. If this trend continues, though, we may soon encounter a brand new approach to scholarship.

I hope that the Toyota Foundation and this grant program will closely heed the directions and distinguishing features of these changes and continue to en-

courage and provide assistance to the scholars working in these changing times.

## TAKESHI HAMASHITA

### Category B Grants Committee 2

The committee reviewed proposals devoted to sub-theme 2, "Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society," which was revised last year; previously, the subtheme was "Proposals for a New Social System: Building a Civil Society." This year the committee received 127 applications for funds totaling ¥933.38 million. While the number of applications declined from last year (137 applications were received in fiscal 2000), both the total and average (¥7.35 million) funding requests surpassed last year's figures (¥925.77 million and ¥6.76 million, respectively). Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the grant proposals increased in quality as well. Seven projects were selected for grants—fewer than the 10 selected last year—an adoption ratio of just 5.5%. This is lower than both the 7.3% selected last year and the average rate of 6.6%.

There is a major worldwide trend toward reform of state-led systems. Subtheme 2 was revised to invite proposals to amend such systems, which had spearheaded the development of the economy and society over the years, as well as to elicit analyses, ideas, and proposals to build an even better partnership among the state, industry, and civil society in the first half of the twenty-first century.

In order to enable such new social systems, civil society must be open to reforming itself, applying high ethical standards befitting a new era. This is what British sociologist Anthony Giddens has called the "democratizing of democracy." Unfortunately, the majority of the proposals received by the committee had nothing to do with global-scale or state- and industry-related reforms. Instead, most remained cozily ensconced within concepts (such as volunteerism, nonprofit activities, and group solidarity) that are merely reflections of existing civil society. The committee's candid impression was one of scholars pursuing self-satisfying research (referred to as "safe" projects in committee deliberations) and of a distinct lack of willingness to address larger issues—poverty, unemployment, and ethnic conflict, all of which are emerging on a global scale in the midst of ongoing economic globalization—or reforms to industry, markets, and state-led social systems. Nevertheless, given the vigorous progress exhibited by civil societies throughout the world, we have also witnessed a steady stream of serious and ambitious research proposals designed to build on the progress of the past several decades and formulated with an eye to creating new social systems.

Virtually all the projects selected are compara-

tive studies with distinctive subjects, representing international perspectives.

Koshi Yamazaki's "Comparative Study of National Mechanisms for Preventing Discrimination and the Redress of Human Rights Violations" is now in its second year. The first year of the project was devoted to illuminating concepts and conditions pertaining to human-rights systems in major nations. This study has already produced a book entitled *An International Comparison of Domestic Human Rights Organizations*, as well as a proposal for the establishment of a human rights committee in Japan. In the second year of the project, the status of efforts to protect human rights in each country will be investigated in accordance with the theoretical structures demonstrated during the previous year. These studies will form the basis for efforts to construct a legal framework to abolish discrimination, which would ensure the effectiveness of newly established human rights organizations. The creation of a system to abolish discrimination will lay the groundwork for the emergence of a Japanese society in which people from different cultures can coexist in harmony. This study, which clearly reflects an awareness of the relevant issues, has obvious practical applications and has steadily progressed through various stages. It has also been applauded for helping to cultivate young researchers through the process of research-plan implementation.

The study entitled "NPOs as a Mainstay of a Welfare Society" (Kiyofumi Kawaguchi) is devoted to investigating the so-called social enterprise in Europe, formed jointly by nonprofit organizations and government bodies as regional organizations to provide employment opportunities and social welfare services. Now that the "third sector" of public-private cooperation has lost its effectiveness in Japan, the launching of social enterprises could become the driving force for growth following the restructuring of the state organization. We look forward to a clear statement of how social enterprises—which could become the standard-bearer of "participatory welfare"—can be managed and hope this study will produce concrete proposals to shore up administrative services, including support for local governments.

Chieko Kanatani is leading a project entitled "Evaluation Criteria in Companies with Systems Open to Women." In Japan, where labor shortages are expected to become an acute problem, the task of enabling women to fully participate and raise their status in society is crucial. In the interest of rectifying conditions in Japan, where social barriers to meaningful employment for women still exist, this study provides comparisons with conditions in the United States and Germany in order to establish assessment criteria on how extensively businesses are utilizing women's capabilities. The study relies heavily on fieldwork conducted at firms located in Japan. The research proposal is not entirely clear regarding how comparisons with conditions in the United States and

Germany will be made, and one might hope for clarification of how measures to eliminate "glass ceilings" in the United States and Europe may be applied in Japan. Nevertheless, this is a concrete, pragmatic, and ambitious effort to establish assessment criteria in order to take full advantage of the capabilities of women, who are increasingly vital to Japanese businesses and the Japanese economy, and as such it has raised high expectations among the committee members.

Masatake Matsubara's "Research on the Significance of Dairy Products in the Diets of Mongolian Nomads" is based on a highly unusual research plan. The project, led by a private-sector researcher, focuses on three areas—livelihood management, health, and eating habits—in an effort to produce a proposal for a lifestyle-improvement program aimed at reconciling the introduction of market principles with traditional nomadic lifestyles. The project team, which includes specialists in such fields as cultural anthropology, nutrition, microbiology, agriculture and animal husbandry, medicine, and North-South issues, will engage in an interdisciplinary, cooperative effort to revitalize a system of diversified livelihoods based on traditional knowledge and to help bring about a reconsideration of multicultural societies. Beyond this, the study is also aimed at rectifying the one-sided view of development assistance often observed in industrial countries, and the findings will be offered in the hope of stimulating a reconsideration of dietary habits in the industrial world. This project has attracted interest both for its grand framework and for its broad perspective.

Chiu Ming-min is leading a project entitled "The Role of Community Building in Postearthquake Recovery Efforts in Taiwan and Japan." This study is concerned with the involvement of private citizens in rebuilding neighborhoods following the Great Hanshin Earthquake in 1995 and the earthquake that struck central Taiwan in 1999 and with the relationship between these activities and community building. While postearthquake recovery efforts in Kobe were spearheaded by the government, in certain districts residents were highly active participants. After the earthquake in Taiwan, voluntary, citizen-led assistance and exchange activities took place as well, and community-based recovery initiatives played a conspicuous role. The concept underlying the selection of the specified areas in each country as the objects of study is not clearly explained in the research proposal. However, provided this point is clarified, this project is sufficiently likely to produce, through comparative research on disaster-stricken areas in each country, some fairly universal conclusions about the directions in which Asian civil societies are headed and the roles they can play in postdisaster recovery.

The study entitled "Toward Coexistence Between Refugees and Local Residents and the Local Environment," led by Itaru Ota, is not designed to offer any comparison with conditions in Japan. Rather, the study focuses on refugee camps in Kenya

whose residents have fled their homes in neighboring countries in an attempt to find ways of achieving harmonious coexistence among the refugees and local inhabitants as well as to find appropriate means for the international community to offer its support. The existence of overcrowded camps, full of refugees with no fixed employment, has led to environmental damage and friction with local residents. Outside assistance alone cannot resolve these problems and in some cases has actually made matters worse; what is needed is a systematic approach. The project, primarily based on fieldwork conducted at the camps by an international research team, is devoted to compiling concrete proposals for international cooperation, taking into account North-South and South-South issues and the lessons of ethnic conflicts. This study is expected to yield a framework for future research on refugee assistance.

Yukiko Inoue is leading "A Study of Desirable Citizen Attitudes Toward Community Care." The worldwide movements toward decentralization and community-building efforts based on locally issued currencies have both been expanding. This ambitious study seeks to enlist these movements in an effort to expand community care in Japan, which has a rapidly graying society. To this end fieldwork will be conducted in various areas where generational recycling and mutual assistance efforts utilizing the medium of local currencies are carried out. An attempt will be made to produce an independent model of community care involving people of various different generations and lifestyles as an alternative to reliance on government healthcare and social welfare policies. Scholars will join local residents who are active in this area in formulating economic and social concepts on which to base healthcare and social welfare activities.

The committee has high expectations of all of the proposals selected; for this reason, we have made suggestions for potential improvements in some cases. On the downside, I must note once again that even though structural reform is a constant topic of discussion in Japan nowadays, very few proposals were received pertaining to structural and state-level reforms from the perspective of civil society.

Finally, I would like to share several points that were raised in the course of the committee's review of this year's proposals.

(1) We wish to see bold proposals that are relevant to the subtheme for devising new systems that represent civil society's perspective and offer an outlook on state- and industry-related reforms in the era of economic globalization.

(2) With regard to topics related to Japan, we wish to see challenging, forward-looking projects that are fundamentally critical of the high-handed efforts to force globalization and market-oriented structural reforms from above and are aimed at presenting alternatives.

(3) We note a scarcity of ambitious studies that are interdisciplinary, interoccupational, participatory, and international and a tendency toward remaining

comfortably within the confines of academic frameworks. Now that nonprofit organizations have gained legal standing in Japan, we look forward to research proposals incorporating citizen participation.

(4) There were a number of business-related proposals. What we are really looking for is highly ethical, comprehensive, concrete, realistic, practical, broadly applicable, and forward-looking research projects that are in tune with the changing times and are capable of explicating the changes with detailed reasoning.

The committee is strongly in favor of maintaining the present level of per-project grant funding in the hope that limitations on available funding will help ensure that substantive improvements, in accordance with the points noted above, are made in the proposals submitted. This will serve as a further demonstration of the traditions and reputation of research sponsored by the Toyota Foundation, which recognizes research on civil society as one of its most vital concerns. At the same time, it has also been suggested that a little more effort might be devoted to sharing and publicizing the findings of research on civil society by holding conferences, providing support for the publication of books, and making the findings available via the Internet. Such efforts are likely to yield more high-quality proposals for research on civil society.

**JUN NISHIKAWA**

### *Category B Grants Committee 3*

The five members of this committee reviewed applications addressing subtheme 3, "The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival," and subtheme 4, "Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society," and arrived at their selections after heated debate. In the end, the committee approved grants totaling ¥47.50 million for 12 proposals addressing subtheme 3 and one grant of ¥4.00 million for a proposal addressing subtheme 4, for a total of 13 grants amounting to ¥51.50 million. As was the case last year, the total amount of funding awarded was less than the budget allocated by the Toyota Foundation to this committee. This is because the committee's intensive deliberations ultimately yielded a predominance of proposals that the committee either could not agree to approve or agreed not to approve. Thus, for the second straight year, the outcome of the selection process was decidedly unusual.

The committee received a slightly higher number of applications this year than last year—127 proposals under subtheme 3 and 57 under subtheme 4. These figures are on a par with those for the past several years, but there has recently been a decline in the quality of the applications submitted. We hold out higher expectations for next year, when we hope to

receive more proposals capable of eliciting a truly positive reaction from all the committee members.

The committee convened for intensive deliberations on July 13. Prior to this meeting, each committee member spent approximately one month scrutinizing the contents of the proposals. They were evaluated on the basis of (1) whether the project would be suitable for funding from a private foundation; (2) originality; (3) the quality of the proposed research and the appropriateness of the budget request; (4) whether the research plan was realistic; (5) the applicant's previous achievements; and (6) whether there were other sources of support (such as government grants). Based on these evaluations, each committee member recommended a maximum of eight proposals, and these were discussed when the committee convened. The meeting began with a discussion of the principles for making selections, then the committee considered the recommended proposals and made its selections based on the relative merits of each of these proposals in light of the evaluation criteria noted above. With respect to item (6), though, grants were provided even when the project under consideration already had government support in cases where committee members felt that a grant from a private-sector foundation would enable the study to be much more effective.

Many of the studies selected this year are quests for truth or efforts to achieve technological progress based on fieldwork in developing countries. These include Momoko Chiba's "Investigation of Health Dysfunction Among People Living Near the Aral Sea"; "Organic Farming in Thailand," led by Sinth Sarobol; and "Knowledge of Natural Resource Management in the Banghiang River Basin in Laos," led by Akihisa Iwata. Studies of this sort accounted for about 90% of the projects selected by the committee, which might be considered an extraordinarily high share for basically one research pattern.

In the process of selecting the studies, the committee discussed some pertinent questions: What can short-term fieldwork conducted in a developing country by researchers unfamiliar with the local language and climate really achieve? What is actually going to be studied? Is this just a sightseeing excursion dressed up as a research project? What is the difference between doing research and pursuing a hobby? Has the applicant produced any successful papers in this field?

By way of offering advice to future applicants, we wish to point out that the prevalence of studies involving fieldwork in foreign countries among the projects selected for this year's grants does not reflect any specific preference for this type of study. The truth is simply that there were very few outstanding proposals for other types of research this year. In the future we hope to see more attractive and original proposals for other types of research.

**THE COMMITTEE**

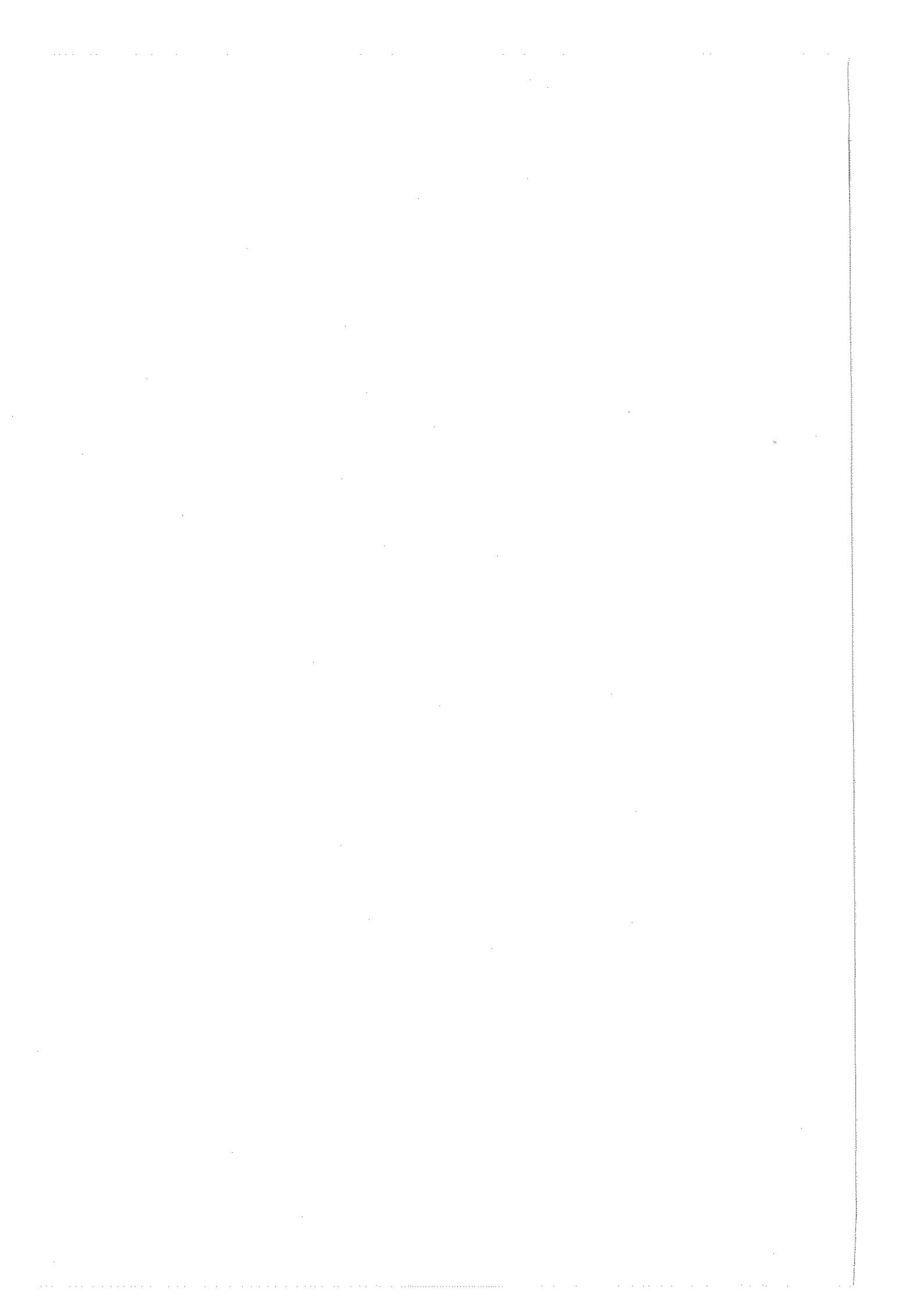


## Research Grants (Category B)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local		
41 (Japan)	01-B1-015 The Traditional Material Cultures of the Qiang and Tibetan Peoples of China: An Attempt to Compile a New Ethnography in Collaboration with the Museum of Sichuan University <i>Takeshi Watabe, Professor, Tokai University</i>	4,200,000
42 (Australia)	01-B1-018 New Khmer Architecture 1953–1970 <i>Darryl Collins, Lecturer, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>	3,500,000
43 (Japan)	01-B1-031 Utilizing the Knowledge of Traditional Medicine Possessed by the Inhabitants of the Tropical Rain Forests of Southern Cameroon: Toward Sustainable Exploitation of Tropical Rain Forests <i>Hiroaki Sato, Professor, Hamamatsu University School of Medicine</i>	2,500,000
44 (Japan)	01-B1-041 Compilation and Analysis of the Original Texts of Judicial Decisions from the Period of Japanese Colonial Rule in Taiwan <i>Takehide Goto, Professor, Toyo University</i>	4,600,000
45 (Japan)	01-B1-048 Woodblock Printing and the Production of Buddhist Scriptures at the Dege Printing House in Sichuan Province: Research and a Proposal for a Preservation Program <i>Jun'ichi Nakanishi, Filmmaker and Explorer</i>	8,500,000
46 (Japan)	01-B1-056 Compilation of Baizu Folk Ballads in China and a Study of the Baizu Preservation Movement <i>Katsuji Kai, Professor, Fukuoka University</i>	3,000,000
47 (Japan)	01-B1-067 <i>Gata</i> Subsistence in the Ryukyu Islands: Tidal Flats as a Venue for Fishing and Harvesting Shellfish <i>Hidemi Osada, Research Fellow, Okinawa Prefectural Association of Public Health</i>	4,100,000
48 (Japan)	01-B1-102 Modern Chinese Women and the <i>Ladies' Journal</i> : Cultural Exchanges Among Women in East Asia <i>Yujiro Murata, Associate Professor, University of Tokyo</i>	4,300,000
49 (Japan)	01-B1-103 Basic Study of the Jawi Network in Maritime Regions of Southeast Asia <i>Midori Kawashima, Associate Professor, Sophia University</i>	5,000,000
50 (South Korea)	01-B1-108 The Formation of Cross-Border Networks in East Asia: Past and Present <i>Sangjung Kang, Professor, University of Tokyo</i>	4,000,000
51 (Japan)	01-B1-126 Creation of a Freely Accessible Database of Study Resources Concerning the Yami People of Lan-yu Island <i>Shigeru Tsuchida, Independent Researcher</i>	4,000,000
52 (South Korea)	01-B1-144 A Preliminary Study of Japanese Colonialism and the Work of Japanese Anthropologists: Korean and Taiwanese Perspectives <i>Kyung-Soo Chun, Professor, Seoul National University</i>	2,000,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society		
53 (Taiwan)	01-B2-001 The Role of Community Building in Postearthquake Recovery Efforts in Taiwan and Japan: Exploring the Prospects for Creating New Social Systems Through Citizen Participation and Current-Status Analysis <i>Chiu Ming-min, Director, Soft Community Engineering Association</i>	3,000,000
54 (Japan)	01-B2-020 Toward Coexistence Between Refugees and Local Residents and the Local Environment: A Proposal Based on Developments in Kenya <i>Itaru Ota, Associate Professor, Kyoto University</i>	5,430,000
55 (Japan)	01-B2-060 NPOs as Mainstays of the Welfare Society: An International Comparison Based on the Concept of a Social Enterprise <i>Kiyofumi Kawaguchi, Professor, Ritsumeikan University</i>	5,000,000
56 (Japan)	01-B2-073 Research on the Significance of Dairy Products in the Diets of Mongolian Nomads: Proposal for a Program to Improve the Nomadic Lifestyle <i>Masatake Matsubara, Director, National Museum of Ethnology</i>	8,000,000
57 (Japan)	01-B2-077 A Comparative Study of National Mechanisms for Preventing Discrimination and the Redress of Human Rights Violations: Creating a Multicultural Society for the Twenty-First Century <i>Koshi Yamazaki, Professor, Niigata University</i>	4,000,000
58 (Japan)	01-B2-097 A Study of Desirable Citizen Attitudes Toward Community Care <i>Yukiko Inoue, Senior Researcher, National Institute of Health Services Management</i>	2,500,000
59 (Japan)	01-B2-107 Evaluation Criteria in Companies with Systems Open to Women: Assessment of Measures to Promote Substantial Gender Equity <i>Chieko Kanatani, President, Women and Work Research Center</i>	3,000,000
Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival		
60 (Japan)	01-B3-004 A Human-Scale Study on Desertification and Interaction Between Humans and the Environment, with a Reappraisal of Animal Husbandry in Semiarid West Africa <i>Ueru Tanaka, Associate Professor, Kyoto University</i>	4,500,000
61 (Japan)	01-B3-010 A Study of Sustainable Conservation, Development, and Management of Water Resources in China's Yangtze River Basin <i>Isao Aoyama, Professor, Okayama University</i>	3,000,000
62 (Vietnam)	01-B3-015 A Survey of Indigenous Plant Resources Used by Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam <i>Nguyen Van Ke, Senior Lecturer, National University of Ho Chi Minh City</i>	3,000,000
63 (Japan)	01-B3-016 A Development Plan for Producing Paper from Banana Trees in Haiti <i>Hiroshi Morishima, Professor, Nagoya City University</i>	4,000,000
64 (Thailand)	01-B3-039 Organic Farming in Thailand: Developing Better Techniques for Use in the Tropics <i>Sinth Sarobol, Professor, Payap University</i>	3,500,000
65 (Japan)	01-B3-045 A Comprehensive Study of Arsenic Contamination of Groundwater in the Ganges Delta, from an Agricultural Standpoint: A Village Case Study <i>Noboru Ueno, Representative, Asia Arsenic Network</i>	4,500,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
66 (Japan)	Investigation of Health Dysfunction Among People Living Near the Aral Sea: Ecological Diseases Affecting Children and the Relationship to the Contraction of the Aral Sea <i>Momoko Chiba, Associate Professor, Juntendo University</i>	6,500,000
67 (China)	Research on the Long-Range Transmission of Pollutants from Coal Burning <i>Xiande Liu, Research Fellow, National Research Center for Environmental Analysis and Measurements</i>	3,000,000
68 (Japan)	Knowledge of Natural Resource Management in the Banghiang River Basin in Laos: Description and Dissemination of Indigenous Knowledge <i>Akihisa Iwata, Associate Professor, Kyoto University</i>	4,500,000
69 (Japan)	Investigation of Water Deterioration Mechanisms in the Upper Kizu River, with Recommendations for Improvements, and Research on the Prospects for a Citizen-Led Water Preservation Operation <i>Shigeharu Nakachi, Director, Yodogawa River System Water Quality Research Group</i>	4,000,000
70 (Japan)	Action to Protect Breeding Grounds and Staging Areas Used by the Spoon-Billed Sandpiper and Red-Backed Sandpiper <i>Minoru Kashiwagi, Standing Committee Member, Japan Wetlands Action Network</i>	4,000,000
71 (Nepal)	An Empirical Study of Access to and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources in South Asia: India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka <i>Manoj L. Shrestha, Professor, Konan University</i>	3,000,000
Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society		
72 (Japan)	Reassessment and Policy Recommendations on the Causes and Effects of the JCO Criticality Accident: Interdisciplinary Research and Promotion of "Citizens' Science" <i>Michiaki Furukawa, Professor, Yokkaichi University</i>	4,000,000



Research Report Grant  
Program

## 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

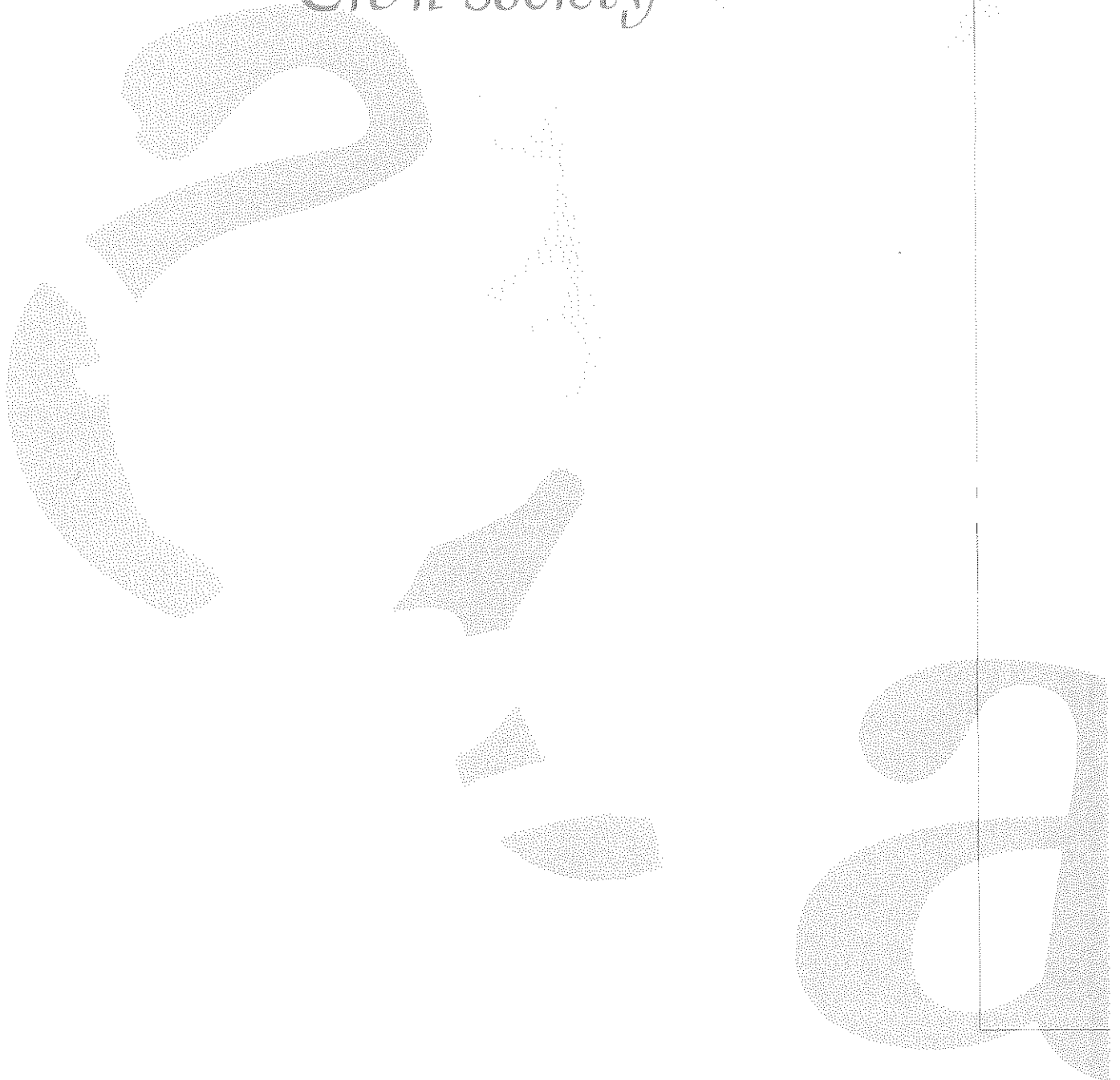
- Conducting supplementary research, summarizing research, or editing and compiling research reports in conjunction with any of the activities listed above

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.

### Research Report Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 01-S-001  (Japan)	Japanese Traditional and Western Classical-Style Singing: A Comparison of Vocal Expressions Using Common Lyrics and Development of Audio Educational Aids  <i>Ichiro Nakayama, Professor, Osaka University of Arts</i>	<b>2,000,000</b>
2 01-S-002  (Japan)	Citizenship for Aliens: A Comparative Study of Political Participation Rights, Government-Sector Employment Rights, Social Rights, Residence Rights, Nationality, and Citizenship in the Era of Internationalization  <i>Atsushi Kondo, Associate Professor, Kyushu Sangyo University</i>	<b>2,000,000</b>
3 01-S-003  (Japan)	Citizen-Participatory Exchange Activities to Conserve the Urban and Lake Environment Through Joint Japanese-Chinese Research: A Workshop Toward the Establishment of the Lake Xi Field Museum  <i>Norio Ogura, Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology</i>	<b>1,000,000</b>
4 01-S-004  (Japan)	Groundwater Flow Systems and Mechanisms of Arsenic Contamination in the Ganges Delta Area  <i>Kazuyuki Suenaga, Director, Suenaga Environmental Geology Research Office</i>	<b>1,650,000</b>
5 01-S-005  (Japan)	Comprehensive Study of Processes Determining Chinese Foreign Policy in the First Half of the Twentieth Century Based on Chinese Diplomatic Documents  <i>Shin Kawashima, Associate Professor, Hokkaido University</i>	<b>2,000,000</b>

*Grant Program for  
Civil Society*



## 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 non-profit organizations (NPOs) and citizen action groups that are making active efforts to solve the range of problems facing regions and society as a whole. 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*

The basic theme for this program is "Citizens and NPOs: Toward 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 a new public society.

Grants are awarded for projects aimed at:

- Making fresh efforts toward sustainable environmental conservation and maintaining ecosystems
- Revitalizing local communities
- Making new efforts to increase the independence of disabled and elderly people
- Supporting and protecting the socially disadvantaged
- Improving the various environments and systems surrounding children
- Stimulating Japanese regions and society through experiences of support and cooperation with other countries

- Supporting and promoting citizen activities in general in a practical and concrete manner
- Encouraging other grass-roots efforts to redefine the role of individuals, regions, and other actors in society

A total of 644 applications for fiscal 2001 grants were received from October 1 through November 20, 2001. They were screened in January and February 2002, and at the ninety-seventh Board of Directors' meeting, in mid-March, 24 projects totaling ¥29.6 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in April 2002. Screening was conducted by an eight-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 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 four projects totaling ¥19.6 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 this year's Grants for Citizen Activities were accepted from October 1 to November 20, 2001, the same dates as last year. A total of 644 applications were received.

This was a new record for the number of applications, surpassing the previous high of 545 from two years ago. The increase in applications seen in recent years is believed to be related to the enactment of the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities. There were 254 applications (40% of the total) from nonprofit organizations that have acquired incorporation status, compared with 199 last year. If applications from organizations that are in the midst of applying for such status are included, these accounted for about half of the total. The number of applications from comparatively new organizations stood out: Groups that have been active for five years or less accounted for 66% of the total (428 applications).

The Toyota Foundation's website continues to enjoy an increasing number of hits, and the number of applications from regions outside the Tokyo area has been growing, perhaps reflecting the diffusion of the Internet. There were 68 applications from the Chubu region, 46 from San'in, 18 from Shikoku, and 53 from Kyushu. This rise in applications from outside the greater Tokyo area may be the result of a concerted publicity strategy involving sending application materials to nonprofit-organization support centers and to the sections in charge of NPOs at local-government offices. The numbers of applications from the Kanto and Kinki regions, meanwhile, remained high at 269 and 117, respectively.

As was the case last year, the subject areas most frequently addressed in the applications included social welfare (153 applications), children and education (120 applications), and ecology and the environment (120 applications).

### Screening and Selection

From the end of last year through the end of this January, each member of the selection committee took up the task of making individual evaluations. Because of the increase in applications, reading and judging them were formidable tasks. Also, with the rapid spread of the Internet, the number of organizations with websites has increased. Some committee members accessed these websites to gather additional information on applicants.

The theme of this year's program was "Citizens and NPOs: Toward the Creation of a New Public Sphere"; this was unchanged from last year. Its goal

was to empower citizen groups and nonprofit organizations that are actively seeking solutions to various social problems, so applications reflected a wide range of topics. Many of the organizations that submitted applications were relatively new (active for five years or less), however, and it was not always easy to obtain information on them. The committee members thus often needed to seek out supplementary information, making the task truly arduous.

At the meeting of the selection committee, all the proposals that had been recommended by one or more members were carefully considered and discussed at length. Additionally, similar proposals were compared with one another to examine their relative merits. Some harsh comments and tough demands were made during the selection process, including major reductions in the amount of funds provided. Ultimately, 24 applications were selected this year to receive grants totaling ¥29.6 million.

Nine of these projects aim to create a society or community better able to accept diversity by assisting those who occupy vulnerable positions in society, such as the disabled, the elderly, and foreigners (060, 143, 245, 317, 358, 362, 370, 563, and 630). It is hoped that these projects will go beyond providing support for these people and succeed in creating "open communities" that include the public at large.

Four projects involve drawing up concrete proposals for improving society and implementing them in cooperation with government organizations (085, 223, 314, and 548). Such ambitious efforts are in line with the goal of this program, which calls for the "Creation of a New Public Sphere."

Meanwhile, two projects evaluate the issue of legal structures and the problems caused by changes to them from the standpoint of citizens or NPOs (197 and 457). This reflects rising expectations that legal issues will be tackled by civic groups and NPOs, which have rich reservoirs of on-hand expertise.

Three projects by organizations that have been operating for a relatively long time were selected for grants (342, 348, and 393). With over 60% of the applications coming from groups that are five years or younger, it is hoped that these established organizations will use their experience to achieve the goals set out in their proposals.

As for the applications that were not selected for grants, while a number of them exhibited prescient themes, they were turned down because they lacked practical application or sufficient detail. It is hoped that these applicants will reapply in the future while making efforts to construct more concrete proposals.

**MASAKO HOSHINO**  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

## Grants for Citizen Activities

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 01-K-060	Training Program for Recreational Leaders Working with Autistic Children and Adults <i>Masae Nakatani, Director, Osaka Autism Support Center</i>	500,000
2 01-K-085	Farmer-Citizen Network for Groundwater Conservation Through the Protection of Agriculture: Using the Multifaceted Functions of Paddy Fields <i>Tsutomu Ichikawa, Representative, Kumamoto Groundwater Research Association</i>	1,500,000
3 01-K-143	Realization of a Barrier-Free Society for People with High-Functioning, Pervasive Developmental Disorders <i>Kikuko Saotome, Representative, Tokyo Asperger Society</i>	900,000
4 01-K-197	Recommendations from Nonprofit Organizations Concerning Government Support Measures for the Cultivation of Nonprofit Organizations as Key Players in a Decentralized Society <i>Akihito Jodoi, Director and Secretary General, NPO Kumamoto</i>	1,700,000
5 01-K-198	Cultural Exchange Activities in Nishiogi: The Community as a Medium for Cultural Activities <i>Tatsuhiko Murata, Leader, Machi Media, Nishiogi</i>	1,000,000
6 01-K-223	Strategy for the Wise Use of the Artificial Island in Hakata Bay <i>Akane Sasaki, Associate, Western Japan Citizens' Association for Recycling Initiatives</i>	1,500,000
7 01-K-245	Using the DPI World Assembly in Sapporo as an Opportunity to Build a Network of Students with Disabilities <i>Tsubasa Tonooka, President, Nationwide Support Center for Students with Disabilities</i>	1,700,000
8 01-K-251	Collaboration with Artists in "Integrated Study Periods": Changing Teachers' Awareness and Conditions in School Education <i>Yasuhiko Tsutsumi, President, Artists and Children</i>	2,000,000
9 01-K-314	Linking the Natural Environment and History to Community Development in Saikazaki <i>Yukiko Matsukawa, Officer, Saikazaki Nature Preservation Society</i>	1,400,000
10 01-K-317	Seminar on Regional Internationalization: A Pilot Project for NGO-Government Collaboration and Participation in Multicultural Community Development <i>Kim Songil, Representative, Kobe Ethnic Minorities' Support Network</i>	600,000
11 01-K-342	Networking and Information Sharing Between Asian and African Rural Leaders and Citizens Involved in Sustainable Development <i>Teruo Miura, Associate Director, Asian Rural Institute</i>	2,000,000
12 01-K-348	Publication Concerning the Introduction and Reevaluation of a Home-Style Cooperative Nursery <i>Yutaka Naganuma, Editor-in-Chief, Aoi-Hoikuen Thirtieth Anniversary Commemorative Book Editorial Committee</i>	1,000,000
13 01-K-352	Publication Concerning the Inspection Mechanisms of the World Bank: Seeking Better Systems for the Solution of Environmental and Social Conflicts Induced by ODA Projects <i>Satoru Matsumoto, Director, Mekong Watch, Japan</i>	1,000,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
14 01-K-358	A Survey of Emergency Evacuation Systems for Independent Disabled Persons and the Preparation of a Manual <i>Kazuyuki Kudo, Assistant Secretary General, Human Net Nagano</i>	1,300,000
15 01-K-362	Building a National Network of Group-Homes: Beyond Disability Categories <i>Hiroshi Sakai, Representative, National Group-Home Staff Network</i>	1,000,000
16 01-K-370	Establishing a Self-Help Support Center for Trauma Survivors <i>Mayumi Ataka, Chief Coordinator, Women's Office Serve</i>	1,000,000
17 01-K-385	Social Education Activities Relating to Compulsive Gambling <i>Tsutomu Nakamura, Representative, One Day Port</i>	1,000,000
18 01-K-393	Research and Activities Concerning the Protection of Children from Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria <i>Jun'ichi Kowaka, Executive Director, Japan Offspring Fund</i>	2,000,000
19 01-K-457	A Citizens' Project to Establish an Evaluation and Accreditation System for Social Welfare Service Providers <i>Taiko Kuriki, Steering Committee Delegate, Support Center for Citizens' Well-being</i>	1,500,000
20 01-K-548	Tsuruoka Common Water Project for Groundwater Preservation <i>Shin'ichi Kusajima, Chief Director, Water Watch Network</i>	1,000,000
21 01-K-563	Educational and Support Activities Concerning the "Unique Face" Problem <i>Manabu Matsumoto, Vice President and Director, Unique Face</i>	1,000,000
22 01-K-630	Multilingual Website for Migrant Workers <i>Akihiko Suzuki, Secretary General, National Network in Solidarity with Migrant Workers</i>	1,000,000
23 01-K-638	Hana's Suitcase: Passing on the Lessons of the Holocaust to Future Generations <i>Fumiko Ishioka, Director, Tokyo Holocaust Education Resource Center</i>	500,000
24 01-K-643	An Environmental Approach to Community Development: Raising Awareness Through Environmental Kyogen by Children <i>Takahiko Sawa, Representative, Seven Drops Environmental Activities Group</i>	1,500,000

### Grants for Projects on Civil Society

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
25 01-KC-001	Joint Preliminary Study for the Preservation of Tidelands in Japan and South Korea <i>Yoshishige Waki, Secretary General, Kyushu-Ryukyu Wetlands Action Network of Japan</i>	5,000,000
26 01-KC-002	Research and Proposals on Changing Wildlife Habitation and on a New Relationship Between Humans and Animals: Focusing on Fatal Epidemics Among Mid-Size Wild Mammals <i>Eiji Kanda, Director, Tokyo Wildlife Research Center</i>	5,000,000
27 01-KC-003	Research and Recommendations Concerning Changes to the Seto Inland Sea Law <i>Etsuko Abe, Representative, Pan-Seto Inland Sea Congress</i>	4,900,000
28 01-KC-004	Establishment of Organizational Infrastructure for NPO Support Centers <i>Yoshifumi Tajiri, Secretary General, Japan NPO Center</i>	4,700,000





*Southeast Asian Programs*

## Southeast Asian Programs

### *Southeast Asian National Research Program*

SEANRP, which began in fiscal 1976, entered its twenty-sixth year in fiscal 2001. 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

Applications were accepted from February to May 30, 2001. 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*

#### Background

The Young Indonesian Researchers Program was established in 1987 to provide research opportunities to budding scholars lacking adequate funds. In the 14 years through fiscal 2000, grants totaling approximately \$963,000 were disbursed to about 600 Indonesian researchers.

To assess the effectiveness of the program, the Toyota Foundation has (1) conducted a questionnaire survey of past recipients, (2) carried out interviews with past recipients, (3) carried out interviews with Indonesian intellectuals, (4) evaluated the master's and doctoral theses for which grants were awarded,

and (5) surveyed the state of leading research institutes in Indonesia.

This effort has exposed many structural problems besetting Indonesian academia, including low salaries for teaching jobs at universities; the inaccessibility of research results due to the lack of libraries, academic societies, scholarly journals, and other academic infrastructure; and the shortage of research grant programs.

#### A New Approach

Based on the conclusions of this evaluation, the Foundation has adopted a new approach to its Young Indonesian Researchers Program to go beyond just disbursing research funds and to offer multifaceted and practical support in areas ranging from research training to the establishment of libraries and scholarly journals.

Furthermore, as the obstacles confronting many young Indonesian researchers cannot be overcome with the funds of just one private foundation, we believe that we can make a more effective contribution by supporting the initiatives being spearheaded by certain universities and NGOs and stimulating further efforts to surmount the structural problems.

With advances in democratization in Indonesia has come increased freedom of learning and expression. Political and economic conditions are still unstable, though, and it is desirable that a flexible program be maintained that can be adapted to various changes that may occur in the future.

For these reasons, the focus of the program's grants will be those projects being carried out by academic and other organizations that raise the standards of young Indonesian researchers or help resolve the structural problems. Examples include training seminars for young researchers or projects incorporating training for young researchers; efforts to upgrade libraries and other information-related services with special consideration to young researchers; activities by academic societies and journals with special consideration to young researchers; and other undertakings believed to directly or indirectly contribute to raising young researchers' abilities.

### *Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program*

SEASREP was inaugurated in fiscal 1995. It is jointly funded with the Japan Foundation Asia Center and is co-administered by the Tokyo joint secretariat for SEASREP and the Manila secretariat of the SEASREP Council, a group of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars. The program supports humanistic and social science study of Southeast Asia by scholars in the region, with an emphasis on encourag-

ing such scholars to cross national boundaries to study first-hand about neighboring countries and thereby to develop cross-national expertise in the region generally.

The program has four subprograms, the first three of which are from fiscal 2000 administered by the SEASREP Council in Manila: (a) Language Training Grants, (b) Visiting Professor Grants, (c) the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for M.A. and Ph.D. Research in Southeast Asian Studies, and (d) Regional Collaboration Grants. Since responsibility for the grants in subprograms (a) through (c) has now shifted to the SEASREP Council, those grants are not reported in this Annual Report, but details may be found in the SEASREP Council's own Annual Report.

Under the fourth subprogram, Regional Collaboration Grants, the Foundation provided support for collaborative research, for comparative research, and for other activities that contribute to strengthening Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia. Priority was given to scholarly research, with policy or action-oriented research projects receiving lower priority. Projects supported included collaborative research that examined the region as a whole; individual and group research that focused on countries in the region other than the researchers' own; research that was preliminary or exploratory in character; and seminars, workshops, and publications that aimed at sharing the results of research in the field of Southeast Asian studies.

Finally, the Foundation also provided grants to the SEASREP Council to cover secretariat and program development costs and for a special series of projects the Council has initiated itself, the "Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom." This project provides undergraduate and graduate students from a variety of Southeast Asian countries with a first-hand introduction to the societies and cultures of neighboring countries,

under the supervision and tutelage of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars from various fields.

### *"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs*

This was the twenty-fourth year of the "Know Our Neighbors" programs, which began in 1978. 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 Japanese readers with the culture and currents of thought of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors through the translation of works of literature and the social sciences and humanities. Previously, the program focused on the translation and publication in Japanese of works by Southeast Asian and South Asian authors. Since fiscal 1998, the program has opened up to allow the publication of works in Western languages and by American and European writers, as well.

The "Know Our Neighbors" program in other Asian countries supports publishers and translators 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 languages of works from other Asian countries, including Japan. Emphasis is placed on works of literature and historical and cultural 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.

**Grants for Southeast Asian Programs, Fiscal 2001**  
(US\$1,000)



\* This excludes the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan.



## South East Asian National Research Program

### Overview

The Foundation's Southeast Asian Programs receive inquiries and informal proposals for SEANRP throughout the year. When project ideas seem eligible, and after personal interviews with prospective applicants by Foundation staff on their overseas visits, formal application forms are supplied in the early spring. In 2001, the application form for SEANRP was revised in order to solicit a higher level of detailed information from the applicant, and in the opinion of both staff and selection-committee members, this seems to have worked.

The system of selection-committee meetings was also altered to a certain degree in 2001. While previously two rounds of selection-committee meetings were held—the first focusing on applications from individual countries at which only certain members of the committee expert on that country were present, the second a full convening of all committee members—this year the emphasis was placed on the country-level meetings. The results of these country-level meetings were then approved by the committee chair and circulated to all other committee members for their reactions and, ultimately, agreement. The reason for the change was that, given the rise in recent years in the number of applications and the increased detail in them, it was no longer possible at the full selection-committee meeting to engage in full and substantial discussion of the applications. The new system is also less onerous for committee members and Foundation staff, although the latter continue to play a key role in seeking additional information and answers to specific committee members' questions after the country-specific meetings and before final ratification by the full committee.

Over 400 inquiries were received in fiscal 2001, and 105 applications were submitted for SEANRP

grants after the initial pre-screening of informal proposals by Foundation program staff, as mentioned above. Of these, the selection committee recommended 68 to receive grants: 11 to Cambodia, 7 to Laos, 1 to Myanmar (Burma), 9 to the Philippines, 6 to Thailand, and 14 to Vietnam.

### Trends in Fiscal 2001

With the exception of Vietnam, the number of grants going to each country either remained about the same or rose slightly from fiscal 2000, and this year's total number of grants exceeded last year's total by five. The first thing that is noticeable when looking at the grants awarded is the high proportion being used to support the publication in books or scholarly articles of the fruits of research conducted with past grants. All of the grants supporting publication were evaluated by outside experts before approval, thus guaranteeing a certain degree of academic value. This means that the findings of past research funded by the Foundation are steadily being exposed to wider scholarly and social scrutiny.

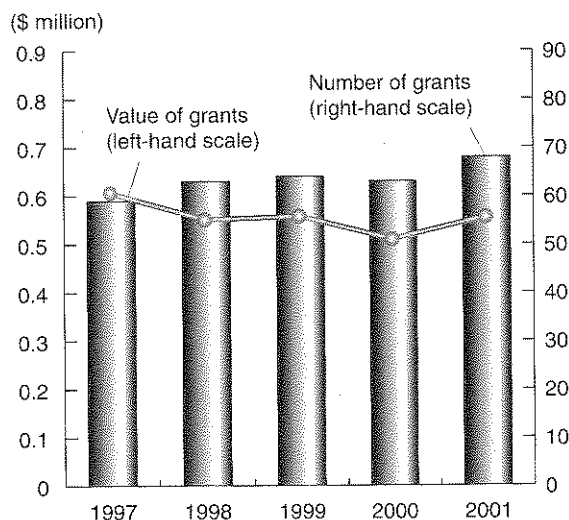
A second visible trend is the differing nature of research being conducted in the various countries. In Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam there are a comparatively large number of projects for activities that will provide the foundations and tools necessary for further academic research—preserving and collating old documents and compiling dictionaries, for example. In the Philippines and Thailand, meanwhile, quite refined theoretical work is being carried out in various fields, such as regional culture and minority group identity. The research supported in Indonesia appears to fall somewhere in the middle.

The third major trend this year is that Foundation program staff have begun to place greater priority on encouraging projects that aim to train a new generation of researchers. It is they who will lead the way in the future, and this was a topic of discussion by last year's selection committee. This trend is especially noticeable in Cambodia, and it is hoped that it will be developed further in other target countries in the program in the future, especially Indonesia, Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar.

Finally, beginning this year Reiko Ogawa and Rie Nakamura joined Alan Feinstein and Etsuko Kawasaki as SEANRP program officers, for a total of four officers covering the seven countries in the program.

**YOSHIAKI ISHIZAWA**  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

### SEANRP



Cambodia

Eleven projects received grants in 2001. Four of these are for supplementary support to ongoing projects; one is to publish the results of an international confer-

ence that previously received Foundation support; and six grants were awarded for new projects.

Several common threads can be seen running through these projects. First, recognizing that there is a dearth of published textual materials in Khmer language in a wide range of fields, Foundation program staff encouraged the development of projects that will produce books useful for education and training in the humanities and social sciences. Examples are the ongoing project to produce a multivolume dictionary of Old Khmer; publication of the proceedings of an international conference on Khmer studies; publication of a new guide to the National Museum of Cambodia (in Khmer, French, and English); a musical ethnography of ethnic minorities in the northeastern provinces, also to be published in Khmer; a survey of the monuments of the ancient Champa kingdom in neighboring Vietnam with the aim of developing a course in Champa art history at the Royal University of Fine Arts; a study of changes in Cambodian wedding rituals to be carried out by researchers at the Buddhist Institute, which will eventually be published in Khmer; and development of an anthology of texts on general linguistics to be translated from French and English into Khmer for use in teaching a planned master's course in linguistics at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. In addition, several projects will produce important books in English: a book on the history of Cambodia's three main cities in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; a comprehensive ethnographic and historical treatment of representations of death and rebirth in Cambodian culture; and a documentary survey of vernacular architecture in the province of Siem Reap.

Second, many of the projects deliberately include an element of training, especially by the pairing of senior professional researchers with younger students and recent graduates. This element can be seen most obviously in the projects on Champa art history, on vernacular architecture, on translating linguistics texts into Khmer, on marriage rituals, and in the ethnomusicological research on minorities. These projects all involve staff and students of the RUPA and RUPP, sometimes including distinguished foreign professors, as well. A training element is also present to some degree in the projects on representations of death and rebirth, on the history of Cambodian cities, and on producing an Old Khmer dictionary. In those three cases, senior researchers are taking the lead, but student assistants are also involved and will gain valuable experience from their participation.

Third, the Foundation continued to see a role for its grants in the strengthening of certain key cultural institutions, such as the National Archives, the National Museum, and the Buddhist Institute. The Archives will continue to use grant funds to arrange, classify, preserve, and make accessible its valuable collections; it will also undertake a cooperative effort with the National Museum to catalog and preserve the important book and photographic collections of the latter's library. The Museum project to publish a new

guide in Khmer, French, and English is expected to enable it to earn income from the sale of the guides, just as it is hoped that the National Archives will be able to sustainably run its microfilming operations in future through sales of film copies to libraries worldwide. (Alan Feinstein)

#### Indonesia

This year the Foundation provided grants for 10 continuing projects and 8 new ones. Of the continuing projects, three intend to publish the results of earlier work. Mona Lohanda's *Growing Pains: The Chinese and the Dutch in Colonial Java, 1890-1942* analyzes the interaction between Dutch colonial policies and ethnic-Chinese society and is expected to become essential reading for those doing historical research on ethnic Chinese in Indonesia. Compiling the results of five years of research, Harry T. Simanjuntak will publish *Gunung Sewu in Prehistoric Times*, a book on how humans related to the natural environment through the late-Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic eras and into the early Metal Ages on the island of Java. The third publication grant went to Agung Kurniawan to publish his three-volume anthology of essays by various authors, *Aspects of Indonesian Visual Art*. This promises to be an important contribution in a field that has been relatively underdeveloped in Indonesia, modern art.

The following projects were given continuing grants: "Urban and Rural Conservation of the Minangkabau Hinterland"; "Integrated Archaeological Project in Gunung Kidul"; "Revival of Old Javanese Literature at the Court of Yogyakarta in the Nineteenth Century"; "The Social Life of Torajan Oral Texts"; "Mamanda Theater: The Play of Banjar Culture"; "Gresik, East Java, from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century: A Multidisciplinary Study"; and "Social and Cultural Dynamics in the Border Areas of Kalimantan, Sabah, and Sarawak." These projects are all proceeding smoothly, and it is hoped that their results will all be published over the next several years.

The new projects given grants this year are generally of a high quality compared with those of previous years. "Publication of the Scholarly Journal *Linguistik Indonesia*" aims to strengthen academic networks through scholarly publishing, which is of great importance. "Letters from the Sultans of Banten: A Codicological, Philological, and Historical Analysis," led by Titik Pudjiastuti, and "Tambo Kerinci: Documentation and Transliteration of Kerinci Manuscripts of Southern Sumatra," led by Al Azhar, aim to preserve historical documents. "The Chinese Architecture of Java," led by Pratiwo, contributes to research on Indonesia's ethnic Chinese inhabitants, something that has been made possible by changes in the political situation there. "A Historical and Morphological Study of a City in Conflict, Solo, Central Java, 1893-1998," led by Kusumastuti, is research of vital and urgent importance, as it aims to help in the

rebuilding of that historic city, damaged in the unrest that took place at the end of President Suharto's rule. "The Origin and Development of Wanua Village Communities in the Kingdom of Wajo, South Sulawesi," led by Mohammad Ali Fadillah, is an interesting attempt to explain the processes by which the Bugis polity in South Sulawesi, so different from the situation on Java and Bali, was formed. Also focusing on Sulawesi is "The *Bissu* in Contemporary Bugis Society: A Multidisciplinary Study of Transvestite Shamans in South Sulawesi," led by Halilintar Lathief, head of a local nongovernmental arts organization. And "The Music of the Batak People of Northern Sumatra" aims to collate the findings of research that has already been conducted on Batak music, much of it by non-Indonesians. It is hoped that the results of this project will spur local scholars to undertake such cultural research on their own.

Many of the projects awarded grants this year deal with non-Javanese cultures, and both the continuing projects and the new ones are rich in regional color. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

#### Laos

Most of the applications for grants this year were in the fields of literature, history, and linguistics. Four continuing projects and three new projects were chosen to receive grants.

In the field of literature, three grants were awarded for continuing projects, all of which are making good progress and have been highly praised. One of these is the publication of the second volume of *Lao Traditions and Customs* by Samrith Buasisavath, who has a deep knowledge of traditional Lao culture. This project has been noteworthy for going to different regions and recording information on Lao festivals, rituals, proverbs, and traditions found on palm-leaf manuscripts. The second project in the area of literature is the planned publication by literary scholar Douangdeuane Bounyavong of a translation into modern language of the oldest Lao epic poem, the *Thao Hung Thao Cheuang*. The first volume has already been published, and in addition to proving useful for students in Laos and Thailand, it has been used as a textbook in courses on early Lan Xang literature at the National University of Laos. The publication of the second volume will provide researchers and students with easy access to a complete picture of older Lao works of literature. The third project in this area concerns the literature of the late Lan Xang period and is led by Khamhung Senmany, a professor of literature at the NUL. The goal is to compile and translate three works representative of that period: *Phun Wiang* (The Chronicle of Vientiane), *San Luppasun* (A Coded Message), and *Khap Muang Phuan* (Poem of the Phuan Country). The latter has already been published, supported by a Toyota Foundation grant in 2000, and work on the other two will continue this year, with their publication slated for next year.

In the field of historical research, "The *Nidan Uranga Dhatu*: Annotated Translation and Analysis," led by Lao National Museum Director Souneth Phothisane, has received a continuing grant. This project is an ambitious undertaking that deals with records of the establishment of the Sikhottabong kingdom and aims to illuminate the period of history preceding the Lan Xang kingdom along the middle reaches of the Mekong River. This year the project leader will study palm-leaf manuscripts and will visit Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam to conduct research and exchange views with researchers there. The other project in this area is slightly exceptional in that it received a grant for publishing an up-to-date collection of essays on Lao history. *Breaking New Ground in Lao History: Essays from the Seventh to the Twentieth Century* features the latest research done in this area by Laotian, Vietnamese, Japanese, and Western scholars, so its contents are varied and exciting. It will be published by Silkworm Books, an academic publishing house in Chiang Mai, and it is hoped that this book will be true to its title and break new ground.

Two new projects selected to receive grants this year are noteworthy for different reasons. The first is "Linguistic Research Concerning Loanwords in Lao," led by Somseng Xayavog, a researcher at the newly established Institute of Research on Linguistics who earned a master's degree in Thailand before returning to his homeland to work. In addition to Lao, which belongs to the Tai-Kadai family of languages, languages from the Mon-Khmer, the Tibeto-Burman, and other families are spoken in Laos. This project attempts to verify the existence of loanwords in Lao through fieldwork and the study of documents. The theme of this work will be of great interest for historical and anthropological research, and it is hoped that it will be helpful in the standardization of Lao grammar and in the compilation of a dictionary of Lao in the future. The other new project, "Creation of Videos on Laotian Culture and Nature," is being led by one of Laos's first nonprofit organizations. The Participatory Development Training Center is gravely concerned about foreign experts bringing large-scale development projects to different regions of Laos. This project involves going to various areas around the country and getting the different ethnic groups to share their traditional knowledge and wisdom regarding coexistence with nature. This group is working to achieve more balanced development by incorporating a broad range of voices. Activity this year will be conducted mainly in the southern part of the country, and four videos are planned that will record the voices of people who have lived in harmony with the rivers and the forests. This pioneering project using multimedia has been highly praised.

Considering the above projects, while some researchers are steadily producing results, it is clear that the body of knowledge will not increase as long as researchers do not pay attention to the training of their successors. Even among the younger researchers,

many were educated in former communist countries, which has had some impact on their research methodology as well as placing certain constraints on their communication in English. Along with training the next generation of researchers, an important task is to develop networks that will allow researchers to exchange information and carry out scholarly discussions. (Reiko Ogawa)

#### Malaysia

This year one continuing project was awarded a grant. The Foundation had previously decided only to provide grants to continuing projects in light of the comparatively large amount of funds available for research in Malaysia, but a decision was made last year to make an exception for research in East Malaysia—the states of Sabah and Sarawak. There were only two applications for grants this year, and the one that was chosen, “The Language of the *Bobohizan* Priestesses of Kadazan,” is a continuing project that was first awarded a grant under this formula last year. In its first year the project recorded the songs used in the rice-planting ceremonies by *bobohizan*, priestesses of the Kadazan tribe, an indigenous people in the state of Sabah. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

#### Myanmar (Burma)

The Foundation’s grant-making program in Myanmar (Burma) in 2001 is still relatively modest, constrained to some degree by the country’s political situation and its relative isolation from international contact. Although several grants relating to Myanmar and to Burmese scholars working abroad—for instance, in Japan or Thailand—have been given over the last several years (though not in the SEANRP program), the first SEANRP grant to Myanmar was only awarded in fiscal year 2000, to Ni Ni Myint of the Universities Historical Research Center for a project to preserve and conserve historical manuscripts.

In the current fiscal year, five applications were received, of which two were awarded grants by the selection committee. One is for a second year of support to the above UHRC project to carry out a systematic survey of manuscripts held in various public and private collections throughout the country, to attempt to conserve the original copies, and to make microfilm copies of the most important and threatened texts. In addition to helping this project with a continuing grant, the Foundation is also dispatching two experts to help the project in two ways: (1) to re-examine its systems for determining which kinds of materials and which collections should be targeted at this stage; and (2) to perfect its microfilm production and storage procedures.

The second grant is to support the efforts of Htun Yee, a Burmese scholar now working at Aichi University in Nagoya, to do research and compile and publish a genre of historical texts known as *sayin*, specifically those relating to the Middle Konbaung

dynasty in the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. These are lists of historical data that supplement other historical texts; they have so far received little scholarly attention. Htun Yee previously received Foundation grants in the early 1990s to compile, index, translate summaries into English, and publish other texts on the same historical period, in collaboration with Professor Toshikatsu Ito of Aichi University. Given the solid record of this scholarly duo, the Foundation expects a similarly important set of published primary historical materials to result from this two-year project.

Foundation staff remain open to other similar projects relating to documenting of Burmese history and culture and especially look forward to supporting projects that involve some element of training or support for younger scholars, whose scholarly opportunities continue to be quite limited in the current situation. (Alan Feinstein)

#### Philippines

In addition to projects in the fields of history, anthropology, and literature, there were applications this year from NGOs dealing with culture in Luzon, Mindanao, and Visayas. Grants were awarded to six continuing projects and three new projects.

The selection committee regarded highly the fact that some of the projects deal with the issue of empowering indigenous peoples. Two projects relate to the Mangyan people, the indigenous inhabitants of Mindoro Island. With the help of a Foundation grant awarded in 1999, the first project moved all of the material on the Mangyan ethnic group originally stored in Panaytayan, a village in the southern mountains of Mindoro, to Calapan, the provincial capital. After the material was sorted, it was made public as the Mangyan Heritage Center library. In the future it is hoped that the library, the only computerized facility in Mindoro, will promote research on the Mangyan and become a vital node in a network of the indigenous people. This year’s grant will enable the continued cataloging of data, the training of a librarian, and an outreach program to the Mangyan communities. The other project, which is being carried out at the same time in the village of Panaytayan, aims to compile and publish the oral traditions of the Mangyan people. The oral poems, called *ambahan*, will be compiled according to Mangyan life-cycle ceremonies and accompanied by illustrations by a Mangyan artist. Editorial work is continuing with a view to publishing in the future. Project leader Antoon Postma, who has lived among the Mangyan people for nearly 50 years, says, “I hope this project will help the Mangyan to appreciate the richness of their own culture.”

Another project involves holding workshops aimed at enabling self-representation by the 18 indigenous tribes on the island of Mindanao known collectively as the Lumad. The project is a progressive attempt to deal with the political issue of how the

Lumad are represented; they have hitherto been depicted by scholars as a "vanishing tribe" and by non-governmental organizations as "victims of development." With the assistance of a Foundation grant last year, workshops on art, drama, and investigative research were held, and works dealing with the issues concerning indigenous peoples were constructed. In addition, using the methods of interviewing people and documenting community culture, the desire is growing that this project will develop into a longer-term effort. This year, in accordance with interests expressed by last year's participants, workshops will be held on research skills, art, and architecture and environmental design.

The selection committee was also pleased to be able to award grants to two projects involving women's literature. The first of these is a continuing project that was first given a grant in 1999, and its focal point is the Ateneo Library of Women's Writings at Ateneo de Manila University. Manuscripts, letters, and journals of Filipino women writers are being cataloged, and the results are being used in research. To date, the project has succeeded in completing the cataloging of materials related to Filipino women writers, and two research papers have been written. This is an ambitious project that aims to examine the relationship between language choice and identity as expressed in the writings of women living under colonialism and the relationship between power and the production of culture. Research and the collating of materials continue this year. The other effort dealing with women's literature is a new project that aims to reprint, translate, and study the works of Magdalena Gonzaga Jalandoni, a writer of Hiligaynon literature. This project is an attempt to examine how nationalism and feminism appear in her work, and it is hoped that it will seek out the origins of feminism in the Philippines by looking at a novel that was written before the acceptance of Western feminism in that country. These two projects have been highly evaluated for enriching Philippine literature through the voices of women.

Finally, there are two new projects that are worthy of note. The first is titled "Transliteration and Translation of Islamic Jawi Documents of the Muslim South," led by Samuel K. Tan, a researcher of Islamic history. Jawi documents are written in the Arabic script and were used by Muslims throughout Southeast Asia. Of all the many Jawi documents on the island of Mindanao, this project focuses on transliterating and translating written correspondence from the *datus* (members of the nobility) of the Sulu kingdom dating from 1898 through 1930 and religious documents in the Basilan and Tawi-tawi regions. Through steady research using these materials, it is hoped that this project will lead to greater understanding of Islamic society and that it will shed light on the history of interactions with neighboring nations through Islam, a history that has not been adequately depicted in Manila-centered accounts. The second of these noteworthy new projects is titled

"Reevaluating Textbook Representations of Filipino Life and Legacy: An Analysis of Content," led by cultural critic Arnold Molina Azurin. This project proposes to analyze how Philippine culture and social values are presented in textbooks used in primary and secondary schools. According to Azurin, textbooks, which should impart to students the nation's integrated culture and ethos, contain vestiges of colonialism and political distortions. He says that they also do not contain enough material based on up-to-date research and that some passages are inappropriate. Through analysis of the content of textbooks and fieldwork conducted at schools, the project intends to create guidebooks aimed at teachers. This project has been praised for being a timely plan to confront head-on the issues of nationalism and identity in the Philippines.

Looking at the projects that have been awarded grants, we can see a number of cultural issues that are arising in the Philippines as people search to define and redefine their identities in an environment of contrasts, including international versus national, national versus vernacular, lowland Christian versus indigenous or Muslim, and men versus women. The Foundation wishes to support diverse types of culture in the arena where they negotiate and contest with each other. (Reiko Ogawa)

#### Thailand

This year there were applications from all over the country in the fields of history, anthropology, folklore, and religion. Grants were awarded to three continuing projects and three new projects.

The first point that stands out regarding these projects is the effort to use regional culture as a base from which to approach problems. Examples of this include *The Use of Local Wisdom by People with HIV and AIDS in Northern Thailand: A Study of Folkloric Approaches* and *Baskets of Northern Thailand: Forms and Functions*. A project titled "Changes in Contemporary Society Viewed from a Citizen's Perspective: The Experience of Southern Thailand" involves holding an international conference. This project takes the historically formed region as a whole and seeks to understand modern society and find the keys to solving emerging problems through local experiences and knowledge. We can understand the perception of Thai people toward culture through this use of local cultures as tools to respond flexibly to political, social, and cultural changes that have been brought from the outside.

The second point, as can be seen in the international conference that was held as a part of a project on the history and literature of Tai ethnic groups, is that regional culture does not always stay within one country; ideas easily cross human-made borders. The Tai ethnic group reaches across northern Thailand, China's Yunnan Province, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), and India's Assam.

The third point that can be made is that several

of the projects deal with the situation of minorities in Thai society. Aside from the central-regional relationship between southern and northern Thailand, there are approaches that focus on religion and ethnicity. Two projects that do this are "Sociocultural Symbols of Thai Muslim Identity" and *Negotiating Religious Practices in a Changing Sgaw Karen Community in Northern Thailand*. The former is an ambitious project led by an energetic religious scholar that deals with the issues involving the formation and institutionalization of a Muslim identity in Thailand, a country where Buddhists constitute the majority. The latter is a project involving the religious practices of a minority group and is led by a young anthropologist. Both of these researchers are attempting to discern the relationship between "others" in Thai society and the majority, and the projects have been well received for attempting to engender understanding of different cultures within Thailand and to create a social recognition that responds to diversity.

It is hoped that the results of these projects will not just be published for an academic audience but will also be shared widely with all sectors of society. (Reiko Ogawa)

#### Vietnam

This year there were 43 applications, 18 for continuing projects and 25 for new projects. Looking at the applications by field, 20 deal with minorities in such areas as ethnology, folklore, and development, 6 with strengthening the foundation for further research (translating and preserving manuscripts and producing dictionaries and catalogs), 6 with archaeology, 5 with history, 2 with linguistics, 1 with psychology, 1 with literature, and 2 with other subjects. This year, as was the case last year, there is a lot of research on ethnology, folklore, and the impact of development. Among these projects, several of them aim to preserve the disappearing cultures and traditions of minority peoples. One such project is a long-term plan to collect data and create teaching materials on the traditional musical instruments of Soc Trang Province with the aim of teaching the younger generations of Khmer people about traditional music.

Ethnographic fieldwork is often bedeviled by problems in the relationship between those doing the research and those being researched. Previously, the people who were the subjects of such research were treated as voiceless objects. But a study of the culture and language of the Nguon people for the purpose of

proving their uniqueness and obtaining government recognition of their status as an official minority group has been hailed for involving the participation of the local inhabitants, whom the researcher has long studied.

As was the case last year, there were a number of applications this year for projects aiming to compile and preserve manuscripts. When doing research on old manuscripts, the severe degradation of the original is a problem that must be addressed. A project to collect old manuscripts written in the Cham language, to preserve them, and to undertake a comparative analysis is notable. A project concerning the use of personal seals will publish the results of its work this year, becoming the first published paper on the use of seals in Vietnam. It is hoped that this project will encourage others to do further research in the future.

There were a comparatively large number of applications for archaeological research. One project involving the excavation of the ruins of Oc Eo settlement sites brings together Vietnamese researchers who have previously worked with the French *École Française d'Extrême-Orient*. The goal of this project is to compile the results of all their previous research. It is hoped that this survey will shed light on the lifestyle and society of the people who formed the backbone of Oc Eo civilization and that a chronological table of Oc Eo earthenware can be produced.

Two of the history-related projects that were awarded grants differ from other projects in that they are being led by young scholars. These projects will clearly display where the work of these scholars lies in comparison with other advanced or related research.

Looking at the organizations to which grant applicants and recipients belong, the largest number of these researchers are affiliated with the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, located in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Of the applications submitted from other institutions, many were inadequately written or did not fully explain the contents of their research, so as a result the Foundation was regrettably unable to award grants to any of these projects this year. How to raise the level of the applications from the other institutions, how to forge connections between regional researchers and their counterparts in major cities, and how to locate promising young researchers are all issues for the Vietnam program to consider in the future. (Rie Nakamura)

## SEANRP

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
Cambodia		
1 01-I-001	A Dictionary of Ancient Khmer Based on Inscriptions from the Eleventh to the Twelfth Century <i>Long Seam, Professor, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>	10,100
2 01-I-002	Publication of the Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Khmer Studies <i>Neth Barom, Vice-Rector, Royal University of Phnom Penh</i>	9,000
3 01-I-003	Preservation of Documents in the National Archives <i>Chhem Neang, Director, Archives Repository, National Archives of Cambodia</i>	23,800
4 01-I-004	Cities of the Modern Period of Cambodia <i>Vann Molyvann, State Minister, Council of Ministers</i>	9,200
5 01-I-005	The Practice of Believing: Representations of Death and Rebirth in Cambodian Culture <i>Ang Choulean, Director, Department of Culture and Monuments, APSARA Authority</i>	14,800
6 01-I-006	Research on Khmer Terminology and Translation of Texts on Linguistics <i>Hiep Chan Vicheth, Lecturer, Royal University of Phnom Penh</i>	10,100
7 01-I-007	The Changing Face of Siem Reap Province: A Record of Continuity and Disruption in Cambodia's Vernacular Architectural and Landscape Heritage <i>Lek Sareth, Vice-Dean, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>	11,500
8 01-I-008	Study Trip to Champa Sites in Central and Southern Vietnam <i>Son Soubert, Professor, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>	7,600
9 01-I-009	Publication of <i>A New Guide to the National Museum of Cambodia</i> <i>Khun Samen, Director, National Museum of Cambodia, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts</i>	7,400
10 01-I-010	Music in the Life of the Ethnic Minority Groups in the Northeastern Provinces of Cambodia <i>Sam-Ang Sam, Chair, Khmer Culture Association</i>	11,000
11 01-I-011	A Comparative Study of Four Types of Cambodian Wedding Ceremony <i>Miech Ponn, Researcher, Buddhist Institute</i>	9,000
Indonesia		
12 01-I-012	Social and Cultural Dynamics in Border Areas of Kalimantan, Sarawak, and Sabah <i>Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, Director, Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>	6,000
13 01-I-013	Publication of <i>Aspects of Indonesian Visual Art</i> <i>Agung Kurniawan, Board Member, Cemeti Art Foundation</i>	12,100
14 01-I-014	Urban and Rural Conservation of the Minangkabau Hinterland <i>Laretna T. Adishakti, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University</i>	14,900
15 01-I-015	The Social Life of Torajan Oral Texts <i>Stanistaus Sandarupa, Chair, French Department, Hasanuddin University</i>	9,300

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
16 01-I-016	Publication of <i>Growing Pains: The Chinese and the Dutch in Colonial Java, 1890-1942</i> <i>Mona Lohanda, Senior Researcher, National Archives of Indonesia</i>	4,800
17 01-I-017	<i>Mamanda Theater: The Play of Banjar Culture</i> <i>Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>	7,500
18 01-I-018	Integrated Archaeological Project in Gunung Kidul <i>Daud Aris Tanudirjo, Senior Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University</i>	8,300
19 01-I-019	Revival of Old Javanese Literature at the Court of Yogyakarta in the Nineteenth Century <i>Alex Sudewa, Senior Lecturer, Sanata Dharma University</i>	7,700
20 01-I-020	Gresik, East Java, from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century: A Multidisciplinary Study <i>M.T. Naniek Harkantiningih, Researcher, National Research Center of Archaeology</i>	5,500
21 01-I-021	Publication of <i>Gunung Sewu in Prehistoric Times</i> <i>Harry Truman Simanjuntak, Senior Researcher, National Research Center of Archaeology</i>	5,500
22 01-I-022	A Historical and Morphological Study of a City in Conflict: Solo, Central Java, 1893-1998 <i>Kusumastuti, Member, Solo Heritage Society</i>	8,000
23 01-I-023	Letters from the Sultans of Banten: A Codicological, Philological, and Historical Analysis <i>Titik Pudjiastuti, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>	12,500
24 01-I-024	The Chinese Architecture of Java <i>Pratiwo, Researcher, Research Institute for Constructive Habitat</i>	11,000
25 01-I-025	The Origin and Development of Wanua Village Communities in the Kingdom of Wajo, South Sulawesi <i>Mohammad Ali Fadillah, Researcher, National Research Center for Archaeology</i>	13,400
26 01-I-026	Publication of the Scholarly Journal <i>Linguistik Indonesia</i> <i>Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, President, Linguistic Society of Indonesia</i>	2,500
27 01-I-027	The <i>Bissu</i> in Contemporary Bugis Society: A Multidisciplinary Study of Transvestite Shamans in South Sulawesi <i>Halilintar Lathief, Director, Latar Nusa</i>	20,000
28 01-I-028	<i>Tambo Kerinci: Documentation and Transliteration of Kerinci Manuscripts of Southern Sumatra</i> <i>Al Azhar, Lecturer, Islamic University of Riau</i>	13,800
29 01-I-029	The Music of the Batak People of Northern Sumatra <i>Rithaony Hutajulu, Lecturer, University of North Sumatra</i>	5,500
Laos		
30 01-I-030	Classic Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Compilation, Translation, and Analysis of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts <i>Khamhung Senmany, Director, Department of Lao Language and Literature, National University of Laos</i>	2,300



Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
31 01-I-031	Publication of <i>Lao Traditions and Customs</i> , Volume II <i>Samrith Buasisavath, Independent Researcher</i>	4,000
32 01-I-032	Publication of an Adaptation of the <i>Thao Hung Thao Cheuang</i> Epic into Modern Prose, Volume II <i>Douangdeuane Bounyavong, Researcher, Sila Viravong Foundation</i>	7,500
33 01-I-033	The <i>Nidan Uranga Dhatu</i> : Annotated Translation and Analysis <i>Souneth Phothisane, Director, Lao National Museum</i>	7,100
34 01-I-034	Linguistic Research Concerning Loanwords in Lao <i>Somseng Xayavog, Researcher, Institute of Research on Linguistics</i>	6,000
35 01-I-035	Creation of Videos on Lao Culture and Nature <i>Sombath Somphone, Director, Participatory Development Training Center</i>	7,500
36 01-I-036	Publication of <i>Breaking New Ground in Lao History: Essays from the Seventh to the Twentieth Century</i> <i>Mayoury Ngaosyvathn, Representative, Mayoury, Pheuiphanh and Sons Legal Counsel</i>	3,000
Malaysia		
37 01-I-037	The Language of the <i>Bobohizan</i> Priestesses of Kadazan <i>Rita Lasimbang, President, Kadazandusun Language Foundation</i>	8,500
Myanmar (Burma)		
38 01-I-038	Preservation and Conservation of Traditional Manuscripts <i>Ni Ni Myint, Director, Universities Historical Research Center</i>	15,000
39 01-I-039	Socioeconomic Conditions of Myanmar Rural Society in the Middle Kon-Baung Period (1782–1852) Through <i>Sayin</i> Documents <i>Huon Yee, Visiting Fellow, Institute of International Affairs, Aichi University</i>	17,700
Philippines		
40 01-I-040	Research on Mangyan Cultural Texts <i>Antoon Postma, Director, Mangyan Research Center</i>	5,000
41 01-I-041	Cultural Factors in Philippine Scientific Practices: The Role of Culture in Scientific Development in Philippine Society <i>Raul Pertierra, Visiting Researcher, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	8,500
42 01-I-042	Publication of <i>Views on the Philippine Revolution</i> , Volumes I and II <i>Teresita A. Alcantara, Professor, University of the Philippines</i>	9,400
43 01-I-043	Literature by Philippine Women: Retrieval and Revaluation <i>Edna Z. Manlapaz, Director, Ateneo Library of Women's Writings, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	7,000
44 01-I-044	Training for Lumad on Local Research and Self-Representation <i>Albert E. Alejo, Professor, Ateneo de Davao University</i>	6,100
45 01-I-045	Collection and Documentation of and Increased Access to Materials on the Mangyan <i>John L. Silva, Trustee, Mangyan Heritage Center</i>	7,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
46 01-I-046	Reevaluating Textbook Representations of Filipino Life and Legacy: An Analysis of Content <i>Arnold Molina Azurin, Visiting Researcher, Center for Integrative and Development Studies, University of the Philippines</i>	9,900
47 01-I-047	Transliteration and Translation of Islamic Jawi Documents of the Muslim South <i>Samuel K. Tan, Convenor, Mindanao Studies Program, Center for Integrative and Development Studies, University of the Philippines</i>	10,000
48 01-I-048	Research on the Philippine Nationalist and Feminist Writer Magdalena Gonzaga Jalandoni <i>Lucila Valencia Hosillos, Writer</i>	5,200
Thailand		
49 01-I-049	Publication of the Proceedings of an International Conference on "Studies of the History and Literature of Tai Ethnic Groups" <i>Sarasawadee Ongsakul, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University</i>	9,500
50 01-I-050	Publication of <i>Negotiating Religious Practices in a Changing Sgaw Karen Community in Northern Thailand</i> <i>Kwanchewan Buadaeng, Researcher, Social Research Institute, Chiang Mai University</i>	2,500
51 01-I-051	Publication of <i>The Use of Local Wisdom by People with HIV and AIDS in Northern Thailand: A Study of Folkloric Approaches</i> <i>Rangsan Chanta, Associate Professor, Maejo University</i>	1,900
52 01-I-052	Changes in Contemporary Society Viewed from a Citizen's Perspective: The Experience of Southern Thailand <i>Wattana Sugannasil, Associate Professor, Prince of Songkla University</i>	15,000
53 01-I-053	Research for a Book Entitled <i>Baskets of Northern Thailand: Forms and Functions</i> <i>Sompong Pengchan, Lecturer, Chiang Mai University</i>	5,600
54 01-I-054	Sociocultural Symbols of Thai Muslim Identity: The Maulid al-Nabi Festival <i>Imtiyaz Yusuf, Director, Department of Religion, Assumption University</i>	4,000
Vietnam		
55 01-I-055	Publication of a Study of Self-Concepts Among Contemporary Vietnamese Youth in the Context of Individualism and Collectivism <i>Do Long, Director, Institute of Psychology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	3,200
56 01-I-056	Socioeconomic Implications of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of People Affected by the Yaly Hydropower Project <i>Dang Huu Luu, Director, Center for Human Geography, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	6,600
57 01-I-057	A Study of the Conception and Formation of Two Medieval Literary Schools from the Eighteenth to the Nineteenth Century <i>Lai Van Hung, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	5,000
58 01-I-058	Research on the Local Use of Organic Fertilizer by an Ethnic Minority Group in the Northwestern Highlands of Vietnam <i>Tran Van Ha, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	5,600

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
59 01-I-059	Sigillography in Vietnam from the Fifteenth Century to the End of the Nineteenth Century <i>Nguyen Cong Viet, Deputy Director, Institute of Han-Nom, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	7,400
60 01-I-060	Musical Instruments of the Khmer of Soc Trang Province <i>Son Ngoc Hoang, Expert, Soc Trang Culture and Arts Secondary School</i>	4,200
61 01-I-061	The Gastronomic Culture of the Muong Minority in Vietnam <i>Hoang Anh Nhan, Secretary, Science of Culture Branch, History Research and Compilation Board of Thanh Hoa Province</i>	5,200
62 01-I-062	A Study of Cham Manuscripts in Vietnam <i>Thanh Phan, Director, Department of Ethnology, College of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Ho Chi Minh City</i>	5,400
63 01-I-063	The Capitals of the Nguyen Lords, 1558–1776 <i>Phan Thanh Hai, Director, Department of Research, Hue Monuments Conservation Center</i>	4,000
64 01-I-064	Land Concessions in Cochinchina from the Late Nineteenth to the Mid-Twentieth Century and Demands for the Land's Return <i>Ta Thi Thuy, Deputy Director, Institute of History, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	9,600
65 01-I-065	One Century of Vietnamese Archaeology: Results, Directions, and the Outlook for the Future <i>Ha Van Tan, Director, Institute of Archaeology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	10,000
66 01-I-066	Research on Oc Eo Settlement Sites in the Oc Eo–Ba Thê Archaeological Complex, Thoai Son, An Giang Province <i>Dao Linh Con, Director, Center for Archaeological Studies, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	9,900
67 01-I-067	Development and Preservation of the Folk Culture and Language of the Nguon People <i>Vo Xuan Trang, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	5,000
68 01-I-068	Research on the Multiethnic Community of Vinh Hai Commune, Soc Trang Province <i>Vo Cong Nguyen, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	5,000

## SEANRP

### Cambodia

#### **1** A Dictionary of Ancient Khmer Based on Inscriptions from the Eleventh to the Twelfth Century

*Long Seam*

The Foundation has been supporting one of Cambodia's most distinguished linguists and epigraphers, Dr. Long Seam, to continue his life's work, begun during his years at the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow, to collect Khmer vocabulary items based on ancient stone inscriptions. These will be compiled in a comprehensive historical dictionary of the Old Khmer language, to be published in installments, with separate volumes covering different parts of the period when Old Khmer was used, roughly from the sixth to the fourteenth century. In 1999 the first volume in the series was published, covering the sixth to the eighth century. In 2000 Long Seam worked on materials from the ninth to the tenth century, and in the coming year he will move on to the period of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when the Cambodian kingdom was flourishing at Angkor. The dictionary sets out each word in Old Khmer script, its modern Khmer equivalent in both Khmer script and in romanized transliteration, a gloss in French, and references to the published inscriptions or texts in which the word was used. Since many new inscriptions have been found in recent years that were not recorded earlier, the dictionary will become the most up-to-date of its kind and a monument of linguistic scholarship.

#### **2** Publication of the Proceedings of the Second International Conference on Khmer Studies

*Neth Barom*

The Foundation previously helped the Royal University of Phnom Penh to convene two international conferences on Khmer studies, the first held in August 1996 and the second in January 2000, in which more than 1,200 scholars participated. In the coming year, a Foundation grant will enable the university to publish the edited papers presented at the second conference. This will result in a two-volume book on a wide variety of topics in the humanities and social sciences—education, history, epigraphy, archaeology, religious studies, linguistics, literature, environment, public health, sociology, and economics—written by over 60 participants, Cambodian and foreign. The papers will be published in their original Khmer, English, or French versions, with Khmer abstracts of the

foreign-language papers for the benefit of Cambodian readers.

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

*Chhem Neang*

The National Archives of Cambodia was established in 1917 during the French colonial period and contains official documents from that period, as well as maps and other materials, including newspapers in both Khmer and French. The NAC suffered a major setback with the loss of important files and of its catalog during the chaos of the Pol Pot era. Nevertheless, its collections are still an indispensable resource for research into modern Cambodian history. Since July 1995, the staff of the NAC, with the aid of a visiting archivist from Australia, Peter Arfanis, have been collating, classifying, and carrying out emergency physical treatment to preserve the NAC's disparate materials; they have created a computerized catalog and are now producing microfilm copies of some of the most important materials in the collection.

The Foundation has provided support for this project for the past three years, during which there has been notable progress toward improving the NAC and opening up access to its materials. In this fourth year of support, the NAC will move away from colonial-era materials to focus on archives from the People's Republic of Kampuchea (1979–1989) and State of Cambodia (1989–1990) periods that followed the disastrous Pol Pot regime. The NAC will also take on a cooperative project with the National Museum of Cambodia Library to arrange the latter's book and photograph collections. A survey, assessment, and compilation of a computerized database of the museum library will be undertaken, as well as conservation treatment and microfilming of rare items. It is hoped eventually to serve as the basis for a union catalog of the libraries and archives of several Cambodian institutions. With Foundation support, Peter Arfanis will help to coordinate this cooperation between the NAC and the National Museum.

#### **4** Cities of the Modern Period of Cambodia

*Vann Molyvann*

The grant recipient, a distinguished Cambodian architect, serves as a state minister in the Cambodian government and was formerly head of the authority to preserve the monuments of Angkor. His earlier research on the history of cities in Cambodia, which focused on the urban complexes of the pre-Angkor and Angkor periods, was supported by Toyota Foundation grants in 1994, 1995, and 1998 and resulted in

1999 in a book entitled *Les Anciennes Cités Khmères* (Ancient Khmer Cities).

Vann Molyvann is now in the second year of a follow-up project that will cover urban history in the modern period, from the nineteenth century to the present. In 2000 a small research team under Vann Molyvann's leadership carried out library and archival research and fieldwork in the capital Phnom Penh, in the port city of Sihanoukville, and in Siem Reap, the important gateway to the World Heritage sites around Angkor. During the coming year the team, which will be joined by a young Cambodian architect as assistant, will complete the research. The results will eventually be published as a book in English and Khmer, which should be an important resource for scholars, architects, and government planners alike.

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

*Ang Choulean*

Anthropologist Ang Choulean, who is a lecturer at the Royal University of Fine Arts in addition to his position at the government authority in charge of the monuments at Angkor, has led a research team for the past two years in a Foundation-supported study of the beliefs, rituals, and representations associated with death and rebirth in Cambodian culture. The research has involved collecting, archiving, and transcribing hundreds of hours of interviews that Ang Choulean has carried out since the late 1970s, including many with Cambodian refugees and exiles abroad.

Last year the team, which includes American anthropologist Ashley Thompson and a young Cambodian archaeologist, Siyonn Sophearith, carried out extensive follow-up fieldwork throughout the country and among Khmer-speaking communities in Vietnam, including documenting funeral ceremonies and other rituals. The coming year will be devoted to writing up the research results: Ang Choulean and Thompson will take time off from their teaching and administrative duties to confer with each other and collaborate in writing in Cambodia, Japan, and the United States. The result is expected to be an important contribution to the ethnography of Cambodian ritual practice and beliefs.

## 6 Research on Khmer Terminology and Translation of Texts on Linguistics

*Hiep Chan Vicheth*

A group of five Cambodian linguists at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, headed by Hiep Chan

Vicheth and advised by two French linguistics scholars, Jean-Michel Filippi and Sylvain Vogel, will carry out a project with two simultaneous and related parts: (1) translation of selected articles on general linguistics from French and English into Khmer; and (2) research on the process of translating technical texts into Khmer.

The researchers will explore how the Khmer lexicon can and should be expanded to include new scientific, scholarly, and technical terms. They argue compellingly that there is an urgent need to publish materials in Khmer translation in order to develop linguistics as a field in Cambodia and to reach consensus about how the Khmer lexicon can and should be systematically developed and expanded. The resultant translated anthology—of classic texts by Saussure, Hjemslev, Trubetskoy, Jakobson, and others—will eventually be published and used as a textbook for a new master's course in linguistics at the RUPP. It is hoped that the research on the process of translation into Khmer will "problematize" and draw attention to translation issues in Cambodia.

## 7 The Changing Face of Siem Reap Province: A Record of Continuity and Disruption in Cambodia's Vernacular Architectural and Landscape Heritage

*Lek Sareth*

Siem Reap Province, which includes the numerous monumental sites at Angkor, is undergoing massive new investment as Angkor attracts ever greater numbers of tourists. The traditional rural architecture of the province is now threatened with loss and change as a result, and thus the region presents itself as an excellent case for the study and documentation of traditional practices and forms.

The Foundation is now funding a research project, under the leadership of a young Cambodian architecture professor, Lek Sareth, and an American expert in architectural heritage documentation, William Chapman, that focuses on the traditional buildings and landscapes of Siem Reap. The project will result in a building-by-building and place-by-place written and photographic inventory of traditional buildings and landscapes in the province and will be supplemented by a review of published travelers' accounts, historic maps, and photographs.

The inventory will be housed in the recently established Center for Khmer Studies in Siem Reap, and copies will be donated to the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism at the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh. In addition to the two project co-leaders, three recent RUFA graduates will take part and will receive invaluable training in vernacular architectural studies and methods of mapping and recording.

## **8 Study Trip to Champa Sites in Central and Southern Vietnam**

*Son Soubert*

Efforts are currently underway to rebuild Cambodia's higher education system. One example is a training project supported by the UNESCO/Japan Funds-in-Trust at the Royal University of Fine Arts to solidify the curriculum and improve the quality of teaching in the faculties of archaeology and architecture. The RUFA's teachers have come to recognize the need to expand the knowledge of Cambodian students about the culture and societies of the country's neighbors, a task that was often impossible during years of war and conflict and is still hampered by intransigent prejudices.

The grant recipient, a professor of Asian art history at the RUFA, will use the Foundation grant to take a multidisciplinary team of lecturers, teaching assistants, and advanced students to visit the monuments of the ancient kingdom of Champa in southern and central Vietnam. They will be joined by counterparts in Vietnam from the Champa Monuments Conservation Center and will undertake a photographic survey, mapping exercises, and interviews with local communities; they will also gather documents and printed books. The result will be the production of teaching materials in the Khmer language for use in teaching a course on Champa art history at the RUFA.

## **9 Publication of A New Guide to the National Museum of Cambodia**

*Khun Samen*

The National Museum of Cambodia, founded in 1920 by the French colonial government, has an impressive collection of archaeological and ethnographic objects. While there is some local interest in the collection—some religious objects are venerated as if in a Buddhist temple—for the most part the visitors to the NMC are foreign tourists or foreign and local scholars. In an effort to draw in more Cambodians and to help them and other visitors understand the context and meaning of the collections, the NMC's director, Khun Samen, has recently written an illustrated guide in Khmer. The author's style is purposely nontechnical in order to reach a wider readership.

With the help of a group of foreign and local museum volunteers, Khun Samen is now translating the guide into French and English, with Japanese eventually to follow. With this Foundation grant, the NMC will be able to edit, lay out, and publish the Khmer, English, and French editions, which will be sold at the NMC—the Khmer version at nominal cost and the foreign-language versions at a price that

will enable the NMC to earn some income from the sale. As the only Khmer-language guide to the NMC and the first in any language since 1966, the new guide will be a pioneering contribution to art history in Cambodia.

## **10 Music in the Life of the Ethnic Minority Groups in the Northeastern Provinces of Cambodia**

*Sam-Ang Sam*

The northeastern provinces of Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri are home to over half of the two dozen ethnic minority groups in Cambodia. After several decades of war, these groups are now coming into contact with the modern world and are prey to new political pressures; as a result, their traditional customs and mores are rapidly changing, and traditional knowledge is threatened. General or scholarly knowledge of most minority cultures in Cambodia is also still quite limited. Sam-Ang Sam, a professionally trained ethnomusicologist at the Royal University of Fine Arts, will coordinate a small research team to investigate the musical cultures of the ethnic groups in the northeastern provinces.

In addition to a survey of musical instruments, ensembles, and vocal music, the research will focus on the role and function of music in these communities. The aim is to produce a musical ethnography, eventually to be published in Khmer, to encourage deeper understanding and appreciation of the cultures of ethnic minorities in the country. By introducing his fellow research team members—lecturers from the faculties of music and choreographic arts at the RUFA—to systematic field research techniques and methods, Sam-Ang Sam will also help to raise the level of research on performing arts at the RUFA.

## **11 A Comparative Study of Four Types of Cambodian Wedding Ceremony**

*Miech Ponn*

Marriage rituals have evolved over the course of Cambodian history, at some times slowly and at other times drastically, in response to outside pressures like colonialism or to the effects of war, political upheaval, or, more recently, globalization. Four distinct types of Khmer wedding ceremony have emerged, distinguished, among other things, by their length. The oldest takes place over three days and nights. During the Khmer Rouge period religious elements were purged, and group weddings of two to four hours were common. In recent years, an urban wedding ceremony of one-half day and a rural ceremony lasting two days and nights are common.

A team of researchers from the Buddhist Institute, whose Commission on Mores and Customs has a long history of interest in traditional Cambodian rituals, will carry out research to survey marriage rituals in several parts of the country, interview people about their attitudes to the various forms and changes, and analyze and interpret the reasons for change and people's perceptions of them. It is hoped that the results can be published as a monograph of the institute and thus help to recapture the important role in Cambodian intellectual discourse that the institute played before it was almost completely destroyed during the Pol Pot period.

## Indonesia

### 12 Social and Cultural Dynamics in Border Areas of Kalimantan, Sarawak, and Sabah

*Riwanto Tirtosudarmo*

The areas on either side of a national border are often unusual in that they tend to exhibit the cultural commonality and unity of a single economic zone—traits that predate the establishment of the nations in which they are located. In light of ongoing decentralization in Indonesia, interregional links are likely to become more important than links between a given region and the nation's central authority. The aim of this two-year project has been to illuminate social and cultural changes occurring in border areas in the Indonesian state of Kalimantan and the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak, with particular emphasis on population dynamics, economic activity, and human ecosystems. For this purpose, research has been conducted in Malaysia as well as Indonesia. The project leader is a specialist in population studies at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. A multidisciplinary approach has been employed in the study, which has been conducted in cooperation with other researchers.

This year the research findings will be presented at an international conference in July 2002, in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. The conference, convened by the Borneo Research Council, will feature a panel discussion on the topic of "The Making and Unmaking of Kalimantan's Borderlands." The papers presented at the international conference are expected to be published.

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

*Agung Kurniawan*

The Cemeti Art Foundation is a well-known non-governmental organization located in Yogyakarta

that operates an art gallery and has a staff made up primarily of young artists. Cemeti aims to publish a three-volume collection of essays on contemporary Indonesian art. Essays by contemporary Indonesian artists, creative writers, and contemporary art scholars—both from the academic world and beyond—have already been prepared, and editing work is underway. The first volume will be devoted to the topic of identity and mass culture, the second to paradigms and markets, and the third to politics and gender.

Little has been published about Indonesian contemporary art, especially in the Indonesian language, and it is hoped that this work will be suitable for use as a textbook for art students and will help to generate discussion of contemporary art.

### 14 Urban and Rural Conservation of the Minangkabau Hinterland

*Laretna T. Adishakti*

The Minangkabau highlands in western Sumatra are known for their scenic beauty. Current development policies, however, are bringing about the destruction of the region's natural and man-made landscape. The purpose of this project is to examine the issues of preserving the architectural character of the region's cities and towns while addressing contemporary needs.

This year's research efforts will be concentrated primarily on the preservation of the man-made environment in rural areas and will involve fieldwork carried out with the assistance of local researchers. The grant recipient is a lecturer in architecture at Gadjah Mada University. She earned a doctorate in architecture at Kyoto University in Japan and now specializes in architectural preservation. It is hoped that the results of this project will eventually be used in developing guidelines for town planning in the Minangkabau highlands.

### 15 The Social Life of Torajan Oral Texts

*Stanislaus Sandarupa*

The Tana Toraja region, located in mountainous terrain in South Sulawesi province, is famous for lavish funerals that have their basis in the Toraja people's unique cosmology.

This project is focused on Torajan oral texts used in a variety of contexts, including rituals, community life, and politics. With rapid social change, oral tradition in Toraja is in danger of extinction, and to preserve Torajan culture it is necessary to document the cultural knowledge of ritual specialists before it is too late. The specific research objectives are to define the relationship between the texts evolving

today and the traditional texts within the current social context; to characterize the ceremonial aspects of text transmission in Torajan culture through observations of their actual performance; and to elucidate the cultural consciousness that existed in the places where the oral texts were performed as they took shape during the colonial period, the age of Christian missionaries, and the time of Indonesia's emergence as a republic. In the second year of the project, plans have been made to conduct local surveys and participatory observations in five diverse locations. The fact that the project leader is a native Torajan is considered highly significant.

### **16** Publication of *Growing Pains: The Chinese and the Dutch in Colonial Java, 1890–1942*

*Mona Lohanda*

This English-language book is the result of a Foundation-supported research project entitled "Dutch Policy on the Ethnic Chinese in Java, 1900–1942." The research aimed to illuminate the interaction between ethnic Chinese society and Dutch colonial policy at the beginning of the twentieth century amid changes stemming from the rise to prominence of the Peranakan, as the indigenous ethnic Chinese community was known; the increasing complexity of the colonial government's policy toward the Chinese population in response to friction between the Peranakan and Chinese-born immigrants; and the rise of Indonesian nationalism. The research took up where previous studies left off and involved the extensive use of Dutch-language primary sources.

With recent political changes in Indonesia, the longstanding taboo against research on the ethnic Chinese community has been lifted. The publication of these findings is therefore very welcome.

### **17** *Mamanda Theater: The Play of Banjar Culture*

*Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro*

*Mamanda* is a traditional theater form among the Banjar people in South Kalimantan. This project looks at *mamanda* theater within Banjar culture and entails ethnographic observation and interviews and an examination of the relationship between the theater form and the region's history, economy, government, and value systems.

In the first year of the project, the location and frequency of *mamanda* performances were charted, performances were recorded, and quantitative information was gathered from libraries and government institutions. In the project's second year, the focus

will shift to the relationship between government cultural policy and theater, particularly *mamanda* theater, and the role that *mamanda* theater plays in Banjar society. The researcher from the Center for Cultural and Social Studies at the Indonesia Institute of Sciences has carried out several studies on theater in the past, and her findings are eagerly awaited.

### **18** Integrated Archaeological Project in Gunung Kidul

*Daud Aris Tanudirjo*

Gunung Kidul is an area in the southern part of the special autonomous district of Yogyakarta, Java, that encompasses many limestone hills. The region is said to have been used as a place of exile when the royal palace was located in Yogyakarta. This research project, launched in 1998 with support from Gadjah Mada University and the National Research Center of Archaeology, is designed to: (1) use the results of academic research for the benefit of the public; (2) undertake an interdisciplinary survey that incorporates elements of such fields as archaeology, anthropology, sociology, history, and environmental studies; (3) examine a long span of history from the prehistoric age through the age of the Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms, the Islamic era, and the colonial period; and (4) look at the more unusual geographic topography of Gunung Kidul. The Toyota Foundation grant will be used to implement the academic surveys carried out under this project.

### **19** Revival of Old Javanese Literature at the Court of Yogyakarta in the Nineteenth Century

*Alex Sudewa*

While an extensive literature written in Old Javanese flourished on Java in the pre-Islamic period before the sixteenth century, thereafter it fell to the literati of the courts of Bali and the priestly classes to preserve it. On Java itself, knowledge of Old Javanese literature seemed to languish. Colonial scholars, mostly Dutch, began to show an interest in this classical Javanese literature from the late eighteenth century and began philological work in the following century that uncovered and revealed many facets of the rich, ancient art. But knowledge of and interest in Old Javanese had not entirely disappeared among Javanese intellectuals and poets, and some of the best known figures in Javanese literary history, mostly from the court at Surakarta, were actively involved in explicating and adapting Old Javanese literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This project will study another center of indigenous literary study of



Old Javanese, the court of the Sultan of Yogyakarta, which had a literary tradition distinct from nearby Surakarta.

In the first year of the project the recipient, a well-known literary scholar, produced an edition of the *Serat Arjunasrabahu Kawi Miring*, an important text from Yogyakarta. His text, based on comparative research on two manuscripts, was also translated into Indonesian. This year he will continue to focus on the nineteenth-century Yogyakarta versions of the tale of Rama, as he did last year, comparing several manuscripts that have not been studied and comparing them in turn with a large body of other *Ramayana*-related texts composed on Java over the centuries.

## 20 Gresik, East Java, from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century: A Multidisciplinary Study

*M.T. Naniek Harkantiningih*

The city of Gresik in East Java played an important role in the dissemination of Islam, which became widespread on Java in the fifteenth century through maritime trading and other networks among cities along the northern coast. Muslim cemeteries dating from the eleventh and fifteenth centuries can be found in Gresik; urban ruins, including fragments of foreign pottery, have been unearthed near the tombs; and references to Gresik as a trade center can be found in Chinese documents from the fourteenth century. Nevertheless, many points remain unclear.

In this project, efforts are being made to elucidate what the city was like as a whole and to understand Gresik's function, development, and transformation in regard to trade activities. The project will highlight a period of history that has not been the target of research until now—the eleventh to fifteenth centuries, during which Islam had yet to become deeply ingrained. The grant recipient is an expert on ceramic ware who serves as a researcher at the National Research Center for Archaeology.

## 21 Publication of *Gunung Sewu in Pre-historic Times*

*Harry Truman Simanjuntak*

Central Java is an extremely important archaeological region yielding artifacts covering the entire span of prehistoric times. For five years the recipient and his colleagues used Foundation grants to carry out excavations of Holocene epoch sites (Mesolithic and Neolithic sites) in Central Java and of late-Pleistocene epoch sites in the Sewu Mountains. With this project, the findings of those efforts will be published.

The book will contain a history of life as it was

lived during the long period from 180,000 years ago until 1,000 years ago, based on the five-year research. Techniques from archaeology and related natural sciences are employed in an effort to shed light on the inhabitants' impact on the natural environment amid the various changes that the region underwent during its long history.

Only a handful of comprehensive archaeological studies focusing on such an extensive area have been published in Southeast Asia, let alone in Indonesia. This book may prove to be one of the standard works in the field of archaeology in Southeast Asia.

## 22 A Historical and Morphological Study of a City in Conflict: Solo, Central Java, 1893–1998

*Kusumastuti*

Solo, located in central Java, is the site of a royal palace, and because the city served as a place to collect goods from various feudal domains during the era of Dutch colonial rule, it was home not only to Javanese people but to members of other ethnic groups as well, including Chinese and Arab people. Interethnic disturbances have erupted in Solo time and again in the past. In incidents that remains fresh in many people's memories, many of the city's historic structures were destroyed in rioting that broke out in connection with the fall of President Suharto in May 1998.

This project aims to understand the relationship between the pattern of interethnic conflict in Solo and the way the city and its surrounding areas have developed over time. A team of historians, architects, and urban planners working with the Solo Heritage Society, a nongovernmental organization devoted to preserving Solo's cultural heritage, is studying that complex relationship from the viewpoints of their respective specialties.

Thus, the historians are gathering material on laws relating to land use and to the complex history of disturbances from the late colonial period starting from the reign of the local ruler Paku Buwono X from 1893, through the nationalist period, the period of Japanese occupation, the Indonesian revolution against the Dutch, the Sukarno period, up through Suharto's New Order, when historical sites were "privatized" by the president's family and cronies, and which ended with much of the city in flames. The architects and urban planners are looking at the physical shape of the city and how it has changed, especially how public space has been used and has functioned. Whether the gradual reduction of open spaces for the peaceful interaction of people from different ethnic groups is directly causative of ethnic tensions that erupt periodically in violence is one of the questions that the researchers aim to address.

At a crucial moment when the community leaders and government officials in Solo need to discover ways to rebuild the city and reinvigorate it in a difficult economic period, the Solo Heritage Society's research promises to provide nuanced historical comparisons, valuable suggestions, and thoughtful input.

## 23 Letters from the Sultans of Banten: A Codicological, Philological, and Historical Analysis

*Titik Pudjiastuti*

The Banten sultanate was an Islamic kingdom that flourished from the first half of the sixteenth century until the first half of the nineteenth century. Its capital was the port city of Banten on the western tip of Java. Historical resources related to the sultanate are found not only in Indonesia's National Archives but also in the KITLV Library and Leiden University Library in the Netherlands and in other archives and libraries in the Hague, Copenhagen, and London. Many details of the contents of these holdings, however, remain unclear.

The grant recipient aims to discover and describe the letters from and to the Banten sultans that are collected in these libraries and to translate into Indonesian those in Javanese and Arabic and to transliterate materials written in Arabic script. In addition, she will write a historical analysis using the letters and other materials, such as the seventeenth-century *Sajarah Banten*, a chronicle of the Banten sultanate. She will conduct research in the Netherlands and Britain for extended periods.

The recipient has experience compiling catalogs of Indonesian manuscripts and has already conducted preliminary research on the Banten sultanate.

## 24 The Chinese Architecture of Java

*Pratiwo*

The traditional architecture of Java's "Chinatowns" is now in danger of extinction. As a result of the Suharto regime's development policies, commercial booms and busts, and the lack of zoning regulations, historic buildings in Chinatowns lying in the heart of commercial districts have been destroyed as these areas are rapidly transformed.

The aims of this project are to understand the current state of Chinese architecture in Java, to compare it with architecture in China itself as a way of shedding light on the processes by which cultures are transformed, and to explore the relationship between Chinese architecture and belief systems.

The grant recipient previously carried out re-

search on vernacular Chinese architecture for a Ph.D. in Germany. In the Suharto era, though, it was not easy to publish research on Chinese culture. This expanded research on the heritage of Indonesia's ethnic Chinese inhabitants is most encouraging, therefore.

## 25 The Origin and Development of Wanua Village Communities in the Kingdom of Wajo, South Sulawesi

*Mohammad Ali Fadillah*

The history of the Bugis people of South Sulawesi reflects the unusual process by which their state was formed. There were no cities in South Sulawesi, only scattered agricultural villages belonging to the domains of various territorial chiefs. Some high-ranking chiefs created a federation called *wanua*; one of the influential entities within this federation emerged as the Wajo kingdom, which ruled over the area around Lake Tempe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

In this project, excavations will be performed at a number of sites within the domain of the Wajo kingdom to delve into the origin and development of the *wanua*. This will help shed light on the formation of the mercantile Wajo kingdom, ruled by ethnic Chinese kings; reveal the history of agricultural settlements on the eastern shore of Lake Tempe, which was part of the Wajo kingdom; and illuminate social and economic development within the Wajo domain from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century.

## 26 Publication of the Scholarly Journal *Linguistik Indonesia*

*Soenjono Dardjowidjojo*

One of the negative aspects of the research environment in Indonesia is that networks among researchers—through scholarly societies and the publication of academic journals—are not functioning properly. Efforts are needed to promote such networks.

The scholarly journal *Linguistik Indonesia*, the country's only national journal of linguistics, is published by the Linguistic Society of Indonesia, which has 43 branches and 900 members. In the aftermath of the Asian economic crisis, this publication, which was distributed to society members free of charge, has been faced with severe economic and operational pressures.

This project is devoted to reorganizing the administration and publication of *Linguistik Indonesia*. To this end, efforts will be made not only to obtain higher fees from society members but also to increase

the number of copies sold in bookstores and to overseas subscribers and to print more copies of each issue.

## 27 *The Bissu* in Contemporary Bugis Society: A Multidisciplinary Study of Transvestite Shamans in South Sulawesi

Halilintar Lathief

The *bissu* are priests in the pre-Islamic indigenous religion of the Bugis people of South Sulawesi and are accomplished performing artists, as well. They are biologically male, but they dress like women, and they are sanctified as a "third sex" who can converse with the gods, using a special language, and have control over sacred public, religious, and family-related ceremonies among the Bugis. In the past they enjoyed the protection of the Bugis sultans, but the sultan's role was supplanted in the modern era by that of the secular Indonesian government. With the spread of more orthodox Islamic teachings in Indonesia, which do not tolerate the ancient syncretic mixture of Muslim and indigenous customs, the *bissu* have come under criticism and in some cases have been the victims of violence and suppression. What few *bissu* remain have seen their ritual activities curtailed or simplified for tourist consumption.

The project leader, a performing arts specialist who has formed a nongovernmental organization to document and preserve traditional culture in South Sulawesi, is leading a group of researchers trying to illuminate the present situation of the surviving *bissu*, hoping to enable them to regain a sense of dignity, and to encourage communities and governments to show consideration for their unique heritage.

## 28 *Tambo Kerinci*: Documentation and Transliteration of Kerinci Manuscripts of Southern Sumatra

Al Azhar

*Tambo Kerinci* refers to ancient manuscripts that have been preserved as sacred heirlooms in the Kerinci region in southern Sumatra. The manuscripts are written in the *incung* script on water buffalo horn or in the Jawi script on paper. They are still housed in over 100 private homes in the Kerinci region.

This project is devoted to creating a photographic record of all these manuscripts, transliterating them, and mapping the disparate locations of the documents that have been preserved so that they can serve as historical resources for future research. The project leader, a specialist in Malay literature, will be working in cooperation with local researchers and

also with Uli Kozok, a German scholar who will serve as a consultant.

## 29 The Music of the Batak People of Northern Sumatra

Rithaony Hutajulu

The Batak-speaking peoples, who inhabit northern Sumatra in large numbers, consist of six subgroups: Toba, Karo, Mandailing, Angkola-Sipirok, Pakpak-Dairi, and Simalungun. According to their oral traditions, they have common ancestral roots, but the cultures, languages, and music of these subgroups are quite distinctive. Batak music has attracted considerable attention from musicological and ethnomusicological perspectives, and various studies have already been conducted. Previous research, however, has tended to focus on only some of the Batak subgroups, and many of the existing research findings have been published only in English, making this information inaccessible for many Indonesians.

This project will analyze the societies, cultures, historical backgrounds, and religions of the subgroups that contribute to Batak musical culture and gather information on genres and ensembles. The project is expected to produce an anthology that will be required reading for those interested in Batak music, a subject that has been largely inaccessible to Indonesian readers, and that will prove useful for teaching purposes in ethnomusicology courses, as well.

### Laos

## 30 Classic Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Compilation, Translation, and Analysis of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

Khamhung Senmany

This project, which began in 1998, is an effort to transliterate, translate, and annotate three famous literary works from the late Lan Xang period (the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), regarded as the golden age of Laotian literature: *Phun Wiang* (The Chronicle of Vientiane), *San Luppasun* (A Coded Message), and *Kap Muang Phuan* (Poem of the Phuan Country). A volume on the latter work has already been published, thanks to a 2000 Foundation grant. This year's efforts will consist of transliterating and translating *Phun Wiang*, the story of King Anu's attack on the Khorat Plateau in 1827, an action undertaken to secure the return to Vientiane of Laotians who had been forcibly removed to Thailand in the 1770s.

### **31** Publication of Lao Traditions and Customs, Volume II

Samrith Buasisavath

The grant recipient, formerly engaged in Buddhist studies at Mahamakut Buddhist University in Bangkok, is widely known for his knowledge of Lao traditional culture and 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 Foundation grants, have been published in six volumes.

In the current project, which began in 1998, he studied copies of palm-leaf manuscripts and interviewed village elders over a two-year period for the purpose of compiling an almanac of Lao traditions and customs. With the help of last year's Foundation grant, the first volume of this work, describing rituals, customs, and religious rites, was published. This year a second volume came out, offering detailed descriptions of ceremonies associated with the building of houses and prayers for rain, as well as funerals and proverbs.

### **32** Publication of an Adaptation of the *Thao Hung Thao Cheuang* Epic into Modern Prose, Volume II

Douangdeuane Bounyavong

The grant recipient, a writer and literary scholar, has devoted her efforts to preserving and reviving traditional Lao culture. Since 1995 she has undertaken a comparative study of different versions of the *Thao Hung Thao Cheuang*, a Lao epic from the fourteenth century, annotating and translating it into modern prose.

Together with professors and students at the National University of Laos, she has examined a version of the epic discovered in 1942 in the National Library of Thailand in Bangkok by the late Maha Sila Viravong, the recipient's father and a pioneer in the study of Lao classical literature, who also transcribed and published that version. The recipient has also compared various palm-leaf manuscript versions of the transcribed epic that survived the ravages of war, interviewed village elders, and gathered various interpretations of the work.

Her research has already produced one volume, which has proven to be a useful resource for university students in Laos and Thailand, and which has been incorporated into the curriculum at the National University of Laos. This year a second volume will be published, which will shed more light on the oldest Lao epic poem.

### **33** The *Nidan Uranga Dhatu*: Annotated Translation and Analysis

Souneth Phothisane

The grant recipient, a prominent historian in Laos, was appointed director of the Lao National Museum after receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Queensland in Australia. His project involves transliteration, translation, and analysis of the *Nidan Uranga Dhatu*, a text written in the seventeenth century that tells of the establishment of the Sikhottabong kingdom along the middle reaches of the Mekong River.

In this year's phase of the research he will study palm-leaf manuscripts scattered in various outlying locations, conduct research in Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia, and exchange views with researchers in those countries. This project will clear a path to research on the little-studied period of Laotian history before the Lan Xang kingdom, which is said to have been founded in the middle of the fourteenth century. It is hoped that the results of the project will also clear up the many questions that surround the ancient history of this part of the Mekong River.

### **34** Linguistic Research Concerning Loanwords in Lao

Somseng Xayavog

The grant recipient earned a master's degree in linguistics at Kasetsart University in Thailand and returned to his homeland to work as a researcher at the Institute of Research on Linguistics. In addition to Lao, which belongs to the Tai-Kadai family of languages, languages from various other families, such as the Mon-Khmer family and the Tibeto-Burman family, are also spoken in Laos. Lao has a variety of loanwords originating in some of these languages, and this project is an attempt to verify the existence of such words through documentary research and fieldwork. This effort will entail analyzing and categorizing loanwords from other languages based on such factors as lexical structure and alterations in meaning.

### **35** Creation of Videos on Lao Culture and Nature

Sombath Somphone

The grant recipient is the director of the Participatory Development Training Center, a private nonprofit organization, and has spent many years working as a specialist in regional development in such areas as agriculture and appropriate technologies. The center conducts educational and training activities using

videos as a tool for getting local governments and farmers to participate in the development process. With low literacy rates, especially in regions heavily populated by ethnic minority groups, videos are highly effective educational tools. Through the use of videos, moreover, village dwellers in rural areas can impart their knowledge and wisdom of coexisting with nature to foreign experts proposing large-scale development projects. The diverse viewpoints expressed on videos can be an important means of encouraging the formulation of balanced development policies. This year, four videos will be produced with the help of local government administrators and villagers for educational use. Such videos as *Sacred Practices and Local Livelihood* and *The River of Life* will describe the wisdom of coexistence with nature as practiced by ethnic minority groups in the southern provinces of Savannaket and Kammouane.

### 36 Publication of *Breaking New Ground in Lao History: Essays from the Seventh to the Twentieth Century*

Mayoury Ngaosyvathn

The grant recipient, a lawyer who earned a doctorate at the University of Paris, is also a scholar active at the forefront of historical research and gender studies. His book is the result of recent research on Laotian history by Laotian, Vietnamese, Japanese, European, and American scholars. Its colorful and stimulating contents include research on the archaeology of the Khorat Plateau in the seventh century, an examination of historical resources concerning the fourteenth-century Lan Xang dynasty, and studies of diplomatic documents concerning the history of negotiations between Laos and Vietnam from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, images of Laos as portrayed in documents from mid-nineteenth-century Europe, and the millenarian movement that took place under French colonial rule. Editorial work is proceeding; Silkworm Books, an academic publishing house in Chiang Mai, will publish the book. There is considerably less scholarly literature on Laos than on any of its neighbors in continental Southeast Asia. Thus, true to its title, this work is expected to break new ground.

#### Malaysia

### 37 The Language of the *Bobohizan* Priestesses of Kadazan

Rita Lasimbang

*Bobohizan* is the term for a priestess of the Kadazan tribe, one of the indigenous peoples of Sabah, East

Malaysia. Priestesses once played an indispensable role in traditional Kadazan rituals, but rapid social change has caused a sharp drop in their number. This project involves the documentation and analysis of the ritualistic language used by the Kadazan priestesses.

The grant recipient, who heads the project, directs the Kadazandusun Language Foundation, which is active in the preservation and promotion of the use of the Kadazan language. She brings to the project a wealth of valuable experience gained as a result of editing a Kadazan-Malay dictionary. In addition, her aunt was a *bobohizan*, and her study is expected to be a solid scholarly contribution. In this, the project's second year, she will mount a full-scale effort to record and analyze songs that are used in rice-planting ceremonies.

#### Myanmar (Burma)

### 38 Preservation and Conservation of Traditional Manuscripts

Ni Ni Myint

Myanmar (Burma) has a rich literary and historical tradition, recorded in palm-leaf (*pe*) and hand-made paper (*parabaik*) manuscripts kept in various collections, public and private, throughout the country. The bulk of the texts stored in these manuscripts have never been edited or published, however, and the fragility of the original manuscripts in the country's tropical climate is a cause for concern in terms of their future survival.

The Universities Historical Research Center, which is located at the campus of Yangon University, has spearheaded a nationwide interinstitutional effort through the establishment of the National Commission for the Preservation of Traditional Manuscripts. Using funds from the Myanmar government and from foreign donors, such as the Japan Foundation Asia Center, the UHRC started three years ago to undertake a systematic survey of manuscripts, to attempt to conserve the original copies, and to make microfilm copies of the most important and threatened texts.

Last year the Foundation provided support to the UHRC's efforts through an initial grant to the center's director, historian Ni Ni Myint, which enabled UHRC teams to visit often remote monasteries, whose manuscripts were listed, classified, ordered, and conserved in appropriate ways. Some of the collections were then filmed *in situ*, or at the UHRC's own microfilming laboratory in Yangon.

This year, support for these activities will continue. Drawing upon the advice of an outside microfilm expert and a Japanese scholar of Burmese history, the team will reorder its priorities for filming

and perfect its microfilm production and storage procedures. It is expected that this project will continue at least for another year and that, eventually, a series of catalogs documenting the manuscript surveys will be published, cross-referenced to the microfilm copies stored in Yangon.

### **39 Socioeconomic Conditions of Myanmar Rural Society in the Middle Kon-Baung Period (1782–1852) Through *Sayin* Documents**

*Htun Yee*

The grant recipient is an expert on Myanmar (Burmese) history who has been a visiting fellow at the Institute of International Affairs of Aichi University in Nagoya since 1993. There he has collaborated with Professor Toshikatsu Ito, an expert on Burmese economic history, and with Foundation support the two have produced a series of publications of primary historical source materials on Burmese history, especially covering the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century period of the middle Kon-Baung dynasty of Burmese kings.

In this year's project the recipient and Ito will concentrate on a little-known genre of historical materials known as *sayin*. These are detailed lists of items that are supplementary to other documents, such as money-lending contracts (*thet-kayit*), laws and regulations (*upade*), or royal orders (*sit-tan*). They are invaluable because they provide very detailed information—for example, facts and figures concerning village populations, names and titles, land holdings, and even lists of tattoos used to distinguish people in service to the crown—to supplement the relevant texts. But *sayin* have so far received very little attention from scholars, collectors, or conservators, because they are so disparate and, like published "gray matter," of an ephemeral character.

With the current grant, the recipient will search through the hundreds of microfilms of Burmese manuscripts now kept in collections in Japan to identify the *sayin*. These will then be input into a computer in Burmese script, and English summaries and complete indexes will be produced. Planned as a two-year project, the resultant volumes—like the earlier volumes produced by these scholars—will be published in small print-runs, and though they will not have a wide readership, it is expected that they will be invaluable for historians of Myanmar both within and outside that country.

## Philippines

### **40 Research on Mangyan Cultural Texts**

*Antoon Postma*

The grant recipient is an anthropologist who has lived among the Mangyan people, the indigenous inhabitants of Mindoro Island, for nearly 50 years. The Mangyan, who have a written language that has been in use since before Spanish colonial rule, are divided into seven subgroups. This project is devoted to compiling prose and poems that form part of the oral traditions of one of these subgroups, the Hanunoo-Mangyan. These prose and poetic materials, compiled according to the Mangyan life-cycle, will be published together with illustrations drawn by a Mangyan artist.

This year the work of compiling poems will continue so that a Mangyan-language text, accompanied by a Filipino translation, can be published next year. Work is proceeding in cooperation with a number of Mangyan people, including the shaman and spiritual leader Umbos Solina. The publication of the completed work will help not only the Hanunoo-Mangyan but other Mangyan tribes as well to better appreciate their own culture.

### **41 Cultural Factors in Philippine Scientific Practices: The Role of Culture in Scientific Development in Philippine Society**

*Raul Pertierra*

The advent of globalization poses serious problems for the Philippines, particularly in terms of the need to train technical specialists. This need has been repeatedly stated in the media, but neither the government nor the private sector has channeled much investment toward the aim of creating a foundation for scientific research.

This project is an effort by an anthropologist to illuminate the cultural factors influencing progress and inertia in science and technology in the Philippines. Last year, with Foundation grant support, the grant recipient studied governmental policies, conditions at universities and research institutions, and the current situation of private-sector organizations and international bodies. This year he will continue the study, conducting comparisons within the country and in international bodies on the question of how science and technology are perceived and exploring this theme in workshops with other people who are involved in investigating the development of a scientific culture.

## **42** Publication of *Views on the Philippine Revolution*, Volumes I and II

*Teresita A. Alcantara*

The purpose of this project is to translate Spanish-language historical documents related to the revolution of the 1890s that were produced 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. This project was designed as a means of providing translations of valuable historical source materials, given the fact that access to primary sources is difficult in the Philippines.

The actual translation work will be carried out by a team of translators under the leadership of the grant recipient, who is a professor of Spanish at the University of the Philippines, working in cooperation with historians. Translations of seven documents that have already been completed will be published this year, presented in chronological order in a two-part volume. The publication of primary materials in English is expected to lead to more incisive historical research on the era of the Philippine revolution.

## **43** Literature by Philippine Women: Retrieval and Revaluation

*Edna Z. Manlapaz*

Manuscripts, letters, journals, and photographs of nearly 100 Philippine women writers are preserved at the Ateneo Library of Women's Writings (ALIWW), established as part of the Ateneo de Manila University library. A catalog of the collection has already been completed with Foundation grant support in 1999. The grant recipient, the ALIWW director, who studies Philippine literature from a feminist viewpoint, is conducting joint research on these materials together with Soledad Reyes, a literary critic and scholar of popular culture. During the American colonization of the Philippines, women writers in the country produced works written in either English or Tagalog. 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 Tagalog associated with the masses.

This project will reexamine the relationship between language choice and identity as expressed in the writing of women writers living under colonial rule and reconsider the relationship between power and the production of culture through the use of primary materials. The work will continue this year with the collating of materials in the ALIWW and the writ-

ing of two research papers, one on authors who wrote in English and one on those who wrote in Tagalog.

## **44** Training for Lumad on Local Research and Self-Representation

*Albert E. Alejo*

The island of Mindanao is home to 18 indigenous peoples collectively known as the Lumad, who are neither Christian nor Muslim. The Lumad have their own respective cultures, and these have been depicted in the past through the eyes of outsiders, such as scholars and representatives of nongovernmental organizations, but not by the Lumad people themselves.

With support from the Foundation, the grant recipient, a poet and anthropologist, and others held workshops last year that attracted the participation of Lumad people from various areas in Mindanao. In a workshop on the arts, the participants recalled and expressed traditional imagery while also learning methods for documenting their cultures. They also learned how to release energy through self-expression as a medium of collective memory, and all the participants cooperated on the creation of a mural at the conclusion of the workshop. A play-writing workshop was also held, with the assistance of a professional playwright and actors, in which the participants wrote and performed a play together. Expressing themselves through the vehicle of drama, they explored such themes as the sadness of losing one's land, changes in value systems arising from development, and conflicts between traditional lifestyles and Western-style consumer culture. This year, in accordance with requests from last year's participants, three workshops will be offered: on writing and research, visual arts, and architecture and environment design.

## **45** Collection and Documentation of and Increased Access to Materials on the Mangyan

*John L. Silva*

With the help of a Foundation grant awarded in 1999, the Mangyan Heritage Center established a library in July 2000, having duplicated research materials related to the Mangyan ethnic group stored in Panaytayan, a village in the southern mountains of Mindoro Island, and moved the materials to Calapan, the provincial capital. An opening ceremony for the Mangyan Heritage Center was subsequently held in connection with an event commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the municipal government of Mindoro. The ceremony, which featured traditional Mangyan purification rituals and an explanation of how to use

the library, provided a valuable opportunity to acquaint the people of Mindoro with the culture of the Mangyan, who are the island's indigenous inhabitants.

The Mangyan Heritage Center library, with its preeminent collection of research materials on the Mangyan, was utilized by nearly 250 scholars and students during its first year in existence. This year the grant recipient, working in cooperation with Mangyan leaders, will catalog photographs, train librarians, hold an exhibition of photographs on Mangyan culture, and carry out outreach programs, including interaction with Mangyan students. Materials related to the Hanunoo-Mangyan group currently make up most of the library's collection, and this year materials on six other Mangyan subgroups will be collected as well.

#### **46** Reevaluating Textbook Representations of Filipino Life and Legacy: An Analysis of Content

*Arnold Molina Azurin*

School education plays a major role in the process by which new generations of Philippine people inherit a sense of Philippine social values and become acquainted with the nation's integrated culture and

ethos. School textbooks, in particular, exert great influence on an individual's emerging vision of the world and on the establishment of an awareness of the self within the greater community, so the basic concepts they present in relation to culture and society should not contradict one another. Actual textbooks, however, offer outdated, inconsistent, and inappropriate content and frequently do not reflect current scholarship.

This project will examine and analyze the contents of textbooks used in primary and secondary schools in the Philippines in an effort to determine just how Philippine culture and social values are presented. In addition, the participants will carry out studies in actual educational settings in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao in order to discover how teachers using these textbooks are instructing students about Philippine culture and how the students are absorbing these lessons. Based on the findings, a handbook for teachers will be prepared.

#### **47** Transliteration and Translation of Islamic Jawi Documents of the Muslim South

*Samuel K. Tan*

The grant recipient, a distinguished scholar of Islamic

### **Mindanao Workshop Empowers Indigenous People**

A month after the terrorist attacks in the United States, a workshop was held in Davao, Mindanao Island, for the Lumad—the indigenous peoples of Mindanao. Dr. Albert Alejo, an anthropologist, poet, and Jesuit priest, and his group, Pam Castrillo, Dr. Macario Tin, Don Pagusara, and Carlota de Pio, planned this event as an attempt to enable the Lumad, who have been unilaterally deemed "dying societies" and "victims of development" by outsiders, to acquire means of self-representation. This was the fourth in a series of workshops, the previous three having dealt with the themes of visual arts, field research, and play writing. Some 15 Lumad youths participated in the five-day event, the focus of which was editing and publishing.

On the final day, literary scholars from Panay Island joined the participants for a reading of the poems written in the workshop. A Manobo man presented a poem describing how the previously peaceful life in Mt. Apo was destroyed by the construction of a power plant and lamenting that now he can only visit those happy days in his dreams. He also depicted the spiritual loss his father suffered when he was forced to change his name in childhood because his school teacher could not pronounce Manobo names. A Sama woman from Tawi-Tawi recited a poem describing how war has torn apart the web of mutual help among different peoples. A Manobo woman

from Mt. Apo said that several days before the workshop, her husband had been invited to a fiesta organized by a geothermal power plant operating on Mt. Apo and was shot dead there by someone. She told me, "We will never give up our fight for our land. What we have seen and experienced in the course of our struggle is all expressed in the poems."

For the Lumad participants, the acts of writing poetry and creating plays serve no less purpose than to prove their own existence; examining their own culture is an act of regaining pride as a people and of inheriting this pride. The social conditions surrounding the Lumad—such as the plundering of land for development, poverty, environmental destruction, and ethnic cleansing—are extremely violent and severe. What the participants learned in the workshop helped them not only to develop their expressive abilities and creativity but also to obtain the means necessary for their efforts to reclaim their rights.

The Lumad have hitherto been discussed from external perspectives, such as, "They live in houses like this," or "They have such and such beliefs." When the younger members of these communities begin speaking out for themselves, saying, "This is what we think," or "This is what we want to do," with what words shall we, the majority, respond? Now more than ever, to revive the importance of dialogue in this world divided by ethnicity and by religion we are being called upon to lend an ear to their words and to have the vision to see through to the underlying situation. (Reiko Ogawa)



history, will use this Foundation grant to transliterate and translate Jawi documents transcribed in the local language of Mindanao using Arabic letters. Similar Islamic records in Jawi script are also found in such neighboring countries as Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and Thailand. In many cases, these documents were in the possession of sultans, *datus*, and other individuals. The focus of the project will be written correspondence of the sultans and *datus*, as well as religious documents in the Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi regions. The work of transliterating, translating, and annotating these materials is expected to advance the study of Muslim Mindanao and illuminate the history of interactions with neighboring countries conducted through an Islamic network.

#### **48** Research on the Philippine Nationalist and Feminist Writer Magdalena Gonzaga Jalandoni

*Lucila Valencia Hosillos*

The grant recipient, a scholar of comparative literature and a creative writer in her own right, will republish, translate, and study *Juanita Cruz*, a work by Magdalena Gonzaga Jalandoni, a writer of Hiligaynon literature who was awarded the Philippine Cultural Heritage Award in 1969. Written in the Hiligaynon language, *Juanita Cruz* was originally published in a periodical in 1957, and it has not been assigned its proper place within the history of Philippine literature.

Although it was written well before feminism was accepted in the Philippines, both feminism and nationalism are given voice in *Juanita Cruz*. Through this study, the recipient will explore the origins of Philippine feminism, which differ from the origins of feminism in the West, and analyze the issue of nationalism in the context of the relationship between literature and politics. It is hoped that republishing this work and translating it into English will not only serve as a contribution to Philippine literature but also to other developing nations striving to create national literatures of their own.

#### Thailand

#### **49** Publication of the Proceedings of an International Conference on "Studies of the History and Literature of Tai Ethnic Groups"

*Sarasawadee Ongsakul*

With the help of a Foundation grant awarded in 2000, an international conference was convened in Chiang Mai in March 2001 to summarize the findings of sev-

eral Foundation-supported projects concerning the history and literature of Tai ethnic groups.

The gathering attracted the participation of more than 80 scholars from neighboring China (Xishuangbanna), Laos, and Myanmar (Burma), as well as from Japan, the United States, and Europe. More than 20 papers were presented over the course of the two-day forum, representing the findings of research utilizing local documents. Theoretical issues were presented related to both specific studies of historical chronicles and works of literature as well as Tai studies. This year the proceedings of the conference, offering an overview of the current state of Tai studies, will be published in Thai, with English-language summaries appended.

#### **50** Publication of *Negotiating Religious Practices in a Changing Sgaw Karen Community in Northern Thailand*

*Kwanchewan Buadaeng*

The grant recipient, who earned a doctorate at the University of Sydney, will publish her doctoral dissertation based on research on changes in religious practices among the Karen, an ethnic minority group residing in northern Thailand. The book, an ethnographic study based on detailed data obtained through fieldwork supported by Foundation grants in 1998 and 1999, depicts political and economic changes affecting an ethnic minority group in Thailand, focusing on the impact on religious practices. It will be published in English and so is expected to reach a wide readership among scholars not only in Thailand but elsewhere as well.

#### **51** Publication of *The Use of Local Wisdom by People with HIV and AIDS in Northern Thailand: A Study of Folkloric Approaches*

*Rangsan Chanta*

This grant will support the publication of the findings of research carried out with Foundation grants in 1998 and 1999. The grant recipient, an expert in the folklore of northern Thailand, has devoted substantial effort to considering and participating in attempts by people to make use of indigenous knowledge in dealing with the grave social problem of HIV and AIDS in northern Thailand.

The recipient has conducted research based on participatory observation in an effort to record and gain a detailed understanding of reciprocal assistance activities that utilize the traditional wisdom of northern Thailand, encompassing folk traditions from four locations and covering such practices as prayer, in-

cantations, and the use of medicinal herbs, traditional massage, and dietary treatments. He also describes how treatments administered by practitioners of folk medicine and the prayers of Buddhist priests can increase the body's resistance to disease and impart a sense of spiritual well-being, and how the pertinent communal beliefs and actions emerge. The findings of his research have great value for ethnography and medical anthropology, and their publication will provide a means of returning benefits from this study to the community.

### **52** Changes in Contemporary Society Viewed from a Citizen's Perspective: The Experience of Southern Thailand

*Wattana Sugannasil*

This grant will enable the holding of an international conference on southern Thailand, sponsored by Prince of Songkla University in Pattani, where the grant recipient teaches sociology. Southern Thailand, which shares its border with Malaysia and is home to many Muslims, differs from the rest of Thailand in terms of its history, society, and culture. This project will bring together scholars and representatives from various sectors, including local governments, private-sector nonprofit organizations, and private citizens, to discuss current issues concerning southern Thailand. Twenty-four panel discussions are scheduled to be held on such topics as the so-called growth triangle comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand; non-governmental organizations; religion; voices of the grass roots; identity and citizens' rights; women and leadership; ethnic Chinese in Thailand's social landscape; and Islam in southern Thailand.

Around 80 residents from surrounding communities are expected to take part in the conference. In addition to the panel discussions, workshops offering venues for dialogue with local citizens will be held on such topics as southern Thailand and the new constitution, community forestry and fishing rights, and education and development.

### **53** Research for a Book Entitled *Baskets of Northern Thailand: Forms and Functions*

*Sompong Pengchan*

The grant recipient is an art historian at Chiang Mai University. The university's Department of Thai Art offers a course on folk arts and crafts, and she believes it is important that knowledge about the crafts of northern Thailand and other parts of Thailand, as well as crafts from elsewhere in Southeast Asia, be taught in a balanced manner, with due attention to the links among the various areas. Within the realm of

crafts, however, there are no textbooks of adequate scholarly merit available on the subject of baskets, and no materials at all have been published on the subject of the baskets of northern Thailand. The recipient has already performed a certain amount of self-supported research, and this grant will go to supporting fieldwork in four provinces in northern Thailand. It will also support investigation and photographic documentation of the development and functions of northern Thai baskets and the materials and technology used to make them, as well as the photo-documented publication of the findings.

### **54** Sociocultural Symbols of Thai Muslim Identity: The Maulid al-Nabi Festival

*Imtiyaz Yusuf*

There are said to be from 7 to 10 million Muslims in Thailand. Together they constitute the country's second largest religious group, after Buddhists. As in Sri Lanka and Myanmar (Burma), followers of Islam in Thailand lead their lives as members of a minority in a country where Buddhism is the mainstream religion. This project is devoted to analyzing the role played by the Maulid al-Nabi festival, a celebration of the prophet Mohammad's birth, in formulating and systematizing a Muslim identity in Thailand amid a variety of historical changes. The festival is both an expression of the Muslim community's loyalty to Thailand and a symbolic representation of Islam's presence in Thai history. As such, it reveals distinctive aspects of Islam's existence in the country. The grant recipient is an energetic Islamic scholar who has solid links with the Muslim community. This project is expected to aid understanding of the multicultural face of contemporary Thailand.

## Vietnam

### **55** Publication of a Study of Self-Concepts Among Contemporary Vietnamese Youth 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 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 examines the emergence of the concept of self against the backdrop of these changes. This investigation is 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. This year the findings of the study will be compiled and published.

### **56 Socioeconomic Implications of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of People Affected by the Yaly Hydropower Project**

*Dang Huu Luu*

The construction of the Yaly Hydropower Project in Thai Nguyen Province in central Vietnam, financed by the governments of Vietnam and the Netherlands, has necessitated the resettlement of a large number of ethnic minorities, who have been forced to live together with the majority Kinh people.

This project is devoted to shedding light on the conditions of people who were forced to move when the dam was built, with particular focus on the problems they face as they attempt to maintain their traditional lifestyles in a new environment shaped by rapid social and economic change. This year inquiries begun last year for this study will continue, and efforts will be made to put the findings of the study to use by drawing comparisons with development policies in other countries and providing reference materials for use in future development projects likely to be carried out in Vietnam.

### **57 A Study of the Conception and Formation of Two Medieval Literary Schools from the Eighteenth to the Nineteenth Century**

*Lai Van Hung*

Because of the Vietnamese Communist Party's cultural policies, Vietnam's medieval literature has not received attention as a research topic until recently. It has been little discussed in the history of Vietnamese literature. Many years have passed since the introduction of the *doi moi* reforms, and today medieval literature is the object of growing interest, with publications of contemporary Vietnamese versions of the medieval classics appearing.

This project is devoted to a consideration of the evolution of literary forms, focusing on two representative schools of literature that were active in the medieval period from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century, the Ngo Thi and Nguyen Huy. The knowledge acquired will enable a reconstruction of Vietnam's literary history. In addition, representative works of the two schools will be introduced, together

with other newly discovered materials, with contemporary Vietnamese-language translations appended.

### **58 Research on the Local 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. Their rejection of this fertilizer cannot be explained by topographical conditions in the locations where they live, soil quality, the geographic locations of residential areas, or disparities in the natural environment.

This project will examine cultural factors affecting the use of organic fertilizer by members of the Khmu ethnic group in the northwestern highlands of Vietnam. The study is being conducted, by means of questionnaires and other such methods, to reveal attitudes toward the use of organic fertilizer, in an effort to test the project leader's theory that there are cultural factors underlying the Khmu's rejection of fertilizer. In this, the second year of the project, a comparative study of the provinces of Son La and Lai Chau will be conducted.

### **59 Sigillography in Vietnam from the Fifteenth Century to the End of the Nineteenth Century**

*Nguyen Cong Viet*

Seals, or signets, first appeared in China around 2000 B.C. and were introduced 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, and this 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 research on Vietnamese seals.

This project is a study of seals inscribed in Han-Nom letters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. Work on the project thus far has consisted of the compilation and documentation of actual seals and the deciphering and cataloging of seal documents. This year the findings of these efforts will be compiled and published. This study is expected to stimulate further research on Vietnamese seals, enabling scholars to uncover new information concerning bureaucratic systems in place in Vietnam during the period under study.

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

*Son Ngoc Hoang*

This project is devoted to collecting and documenting traditional musical instruments handed down to the Khmer people who reside in the lower reaches of the Mekong Delta. It is intended as the first step in a long-term effort to protect and ensure the survival of the traditional instruments of the Khmer, which have lost popularity amid ongoing modernization.

This year the project researchers will continue to visit Khmer villages, as they did last year, in order to gather and edit data on types of musical instruments, scales, and methods of playing. They have recently collected data on instruments for which there are few remaining performers. The project leader is an ethnic Khmer who comes from a family of musicians. As the holder of a master's degree in music and as the deputy head of a music school in Soc Trang Province, he is well qualified to conduct this study.

## **61** 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, as indicated 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 is devoted to a comprehensive examination of traditional Muong gastronomic culture, conducted by a scholar who has studied the Muong for 30 years. Due to 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. For this purpose, a banquet for Muong rulers—an event that is no longer held nowadays—was reenacted last year. This year the project leader will compile his data in preparation for the publication of the project findings.

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

*Thanh Phan*

In the era of the Champa kingdom, the Cham people

are thought to have possessed an advanced civilization and a diverse culture. Their distinctive writing system has endured and remains in use, and the Cham of today carefully preserve the documents left behind by their ancestors.

This project is an effort by an ethnologist who is himself a Cham to collect manuscripts found in Cham villages in the provinces of Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan and translate them into Vietnamese. Many of these documents have deteriorated over time and are in urgent need of restoration, and attention will also be devoted to appropriate methods of preservation. An analysis of the contents of the more than 70 manuscripts collected so far has revealed over 1,500 texts on folklore, law, and literature. This year two of the texts on folklore will be edited and published.

## **63** The Capitals of the Nguyen Lords, 1558–1776

*Phan Thanh Hai*

In the era of the Nguyen lords, from 1558 to 1776, the Vietnamese capital was moved repeatedly among eight locations in the present-day Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue provinces. These capitals represented not only the political centers but also the cultural and economic hubs of Vietnam during that period. Today almost nothing remains of these cities but their foundations. Furthermore, the precise location of the sites has not necessarily been determined by rigorous scientific methods. This project is devoted to an effort to study the reputed remains of the capitals of the Nguyen lords in order to determine what sort of governmental foundations the lords established and to provide new perspectives for future historical research on this period. This year the findings of research conducted thus far will be compiled and published.

## **64** Land Concessions in Cochin China from the Late Nineteenth to the Mid-Twentieth Century and Demands for the Land's Return

*Ta Thi Thuy*

This project is a study conducted by a young scholar of contemporary Vietnamese history of the ceding of land in Cochin China, in southern Vietnam, as it was known in the French colonial period. The grant recipient wrote a doctoral dissertation on the ceding of territory by the French colonial government in northern Vietnam, then known as Tonkin. She has since published two volumes on land concessions in northern Vietnam by colonial administrators. This project, representing an extension of her previous research, will offer an examination of the state of Vietnam's gov-

ernment, laws, economy, and society at the time, in the context of the issue of territorial concessions. The ultimate goal is to understand the stages of development that Vietnam's rural economy has experienced.

### **65 One Century of Vietnamese Archaeology: Results, Directions, and the Outlook for the Future**

*Ha Van Tan*

This grant supports the holding of an international conference on archaeology in Vietnam, summarizing the research activities conducted since the end of the nineteenth century. Since 1954, and especially after the establishment of the Institute of Archaeology within the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam in 1968, archaeological research in Vietnam has produced many notable findings, uncovering ruins and revealing ancient civilizations that were previously unknown. The conference will provide an opportunity for scholars from Vietnam and elsewhere to exchange views on the fruits of Vietnamese archaeology to date, as well as to discuss future directions, including issues related to the preservation of sites, and progress in such new fields as underwater archaeology.

### **66 Research on Oc Eo Settlement Sites in the Oc Eo–Ba Thê Archaeological Complex, Thoai Son, An Giang Province**

*Dao Linh Con*

The Oc Eo civilization prospered in the Mekong Delta region from the first to the sixth century, preceding the kingdom of Funan, and it could be said that Funan is heir to Oc Eo. Archaeological research on the Oc Eo civilization has been carried out in the past primarily by the French *École Française d'Extrême-Orient*. The Center for Archaeological Studies at the Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, has also conducted its own research efforts in cooperation with the EFEO. The current project brings together research carried out by five Vietnamese archaeologists who have been studying Oc Eo civilization for over 20 years. The site of their study will be the ruins of Oc Eo settlements in An Giang Province, along the Cambodian border.

By excavating the successive strata of the settlement sites, the researchers hope to shed light on the people of Oc Eo and on aspects of their society. By bringing together the materials gathered in this excavation and the findings of previous excavations, they also expect to be able to produce a chronological table of Oc Eo earthenware.

### **67 Development and Preservation of the Folk Culture and Language of the Nguon People**

*Vo Xuan Trang*

Over 35,000 people living in Quang Binh Province in central Vietnam belong to an ethnic group whose members call themselves the Nguon. Because the Nguon people have been heavily influenced by the neighboring majority Kinh people, they are labeled as Kinh under the government's ethnic classification system. Nevertheless, unlike the Kinh the Nguon reside in the mountains and are considerably less prosperous.

A movement has emerged among local administrators and intellectuals who are ethnic Nguon aimed at securing governmental recognition of their status as an ethnic minority group with its own language and culture. This project is an effort to verify linguistically that the language spoken by the Nguon is in fact a unique language, thereby supporting the Nguon people's assertions. The project leader has spent a great deal of time with the Nguon studying their language and is thus capable of performing research in direct cooperation with members of an ethnic minority group who have previously merely been "objects" of research.

This relationship between the researcher carrying out fieldwork and the local inhabitants is likely to yield many new discoveries. The study will also have scholarly impact by providing linguistic support for a theory advanced by archaeologist Ha Van Tan concerning the movements of an ethnic group that spoke a language known as Proto-Viet Muong.

### **68 Research on the Multiethnic Community of Vinh Hai Commune, Soc Trang Province**

*Vo Cong Nguyen*

For hundreds of years the Kinh, Khmer, and Hoa peoples have coexisted in the village of Vinh Hai, in Soc Trang Province, southern Vietnam. This project represents an effort to study, by means of participant observation, how these ethnic groups successfully coexist while maintaining their respective relationships and interactions.

Anthropology in Vietnam has chiefly consisted of separate studies of individual ethnic groups. The fact that there has been little research conducted on social and economic relationships within a multiethnic community makes this study noteworthy. In addition, the research methods employed in this project, entailing extended periods of participant observation in the field, represent a novel experiment in ethnographic research.

## Young Indonesian Researchers Program

The Young Indonesian Researchers Program was established in 1987 to provide research opportunities to budding scholars lacking adequate funds. The new focus of the program is projects carried out by academic and other organizations that raise the standards of young Indonesian researchers or help resolve the structural problems affecting Indonesian academia. Examples include:

- Training seminars for young researchers or projects incorporating training for young researchers
- Efforts to upgrade libraries and other information-

related services with special consideration to young researchers

- Activities by academic societies and journals with special consideration to young researchers
- Other undertakings believed to directly or indirectly contribute to raising young researchers' abilities

No call for applications will be made. Plans will be drawn up at the relevant time based on discussions between the Foundation secretariat and those involved in each project. They will be reviewed at the monthly program meetings and approved at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held three times a year.

## Young Indonesian Researchers Program

Grant #	Title of project Publisher	Amount (US\$)
1 01-YI-01	Research Skills Training Program: Improving Scientific Writing Skills <i>Yunita T. Winarto, Editor-in-Chief, Antropologi Indonesia</i>	25,000

## Young Indonesian Researchers Program

### **I** Research Skills Training Program: Improving Scientific Writing Skills

*Yunita T. Winarto*

The purpose of this project is to improve the ability of Indonesian researchers to write publishable academic papers. Five-day training workshops will be held over one year in Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, and Banjarmasin. A committee consisting of a team of anthropologists and a team of Indonesian-language experts will be formed to provide training on writing up ethnographic research and on proper writing skills. Three members of each team will act as tutors for each workshop. The six tutors will also provide follow-

up guidance for four months while participants are completing their papers.

Participants will typically be scholars, researchers, and administrators aged up to 45 years old who have completed research projects two or three years previously and are eager to publish their findings in academic journals. Applicants will be selected on the basis of their résumés and proposals. Up to 15 participants will be selected for each seminar. After completion of the workshops, the best papers will be published in the journal *Antropologi Indonesia*.

The project leader, Yunita T. Winarto, is editor-in-chief of the journal *Antropologi Indonesia*. Her enthusiasm for the training of young researchers is expected to ensure excellent results from the project, which is envisioned as one of a series of experimental workshops to raise research skills. That series will replace the former Young Indonesian Researchers Program.

## Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

### Overview

Since 1995 the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program has been jointly implemented by the Toyota Foundation, the Japan Foundation Asia Center, and the SEASREP Council. The purpose of the program is to promote mutual understanding and networking among researchers in the humanities, social sciences, and other fields in Southeast Asia and to encourage research activities focusing on Southeast Asia as a whole. SEASREP consists of four subprograms: Regional Collaboration Grants, Language Training Grants, Visiting Professor Grants, and the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for M.A. and Ph.D. Research in Southeast Asian Studies. The program also provides grants for projects initiated by the SEASREP Council and to cover the operating expenses of the Council secretariat in Manila.

### Regional Collaboration Grants

#### Content

The aims of the subprogram are to promote (1) cross-border collaborative research on Southeast Asia by Southeast Asians and comparative studies of the Southeast Asian region in the humanities and social sciences by individuals and research teams; (2) projects enabling the sharing of Southeast Asian research findings among Southeast Asian researchers; and (3) the implementation of seminars, workshops, and collaborative research pertaining to the above two categories.

#### Selection Process

On January 14 and 15, 2002, the selection committee for fiscal 2001 comprising four Southeast Asian researchers, one referee, and two consultants met in Siem Reap, Cambodia. Its task was to consider appli-

cations for Regional Collaboration Grants, Language Training Grants, Visiting Professor Grants, and the Luisa Mallari Fellowships. There were 28 applications for Regional Collaboration Grants, which are subject to review by the Toyota Foundation Board of Directors, and 12 were selected for grants.

Official application documents were sent to prospective applicants only after confirming that the proposals were in accordance with the aims of the program and after unclear or ambiguous aspects of the projects were clarified. The submission of completed application documents initiated the selection process. There were over 50 inquiries concerning Regional Collaboration Grants, but only 28 applications were submitted and examined by the selection committee. Program officers obtained additional information about the applicants through interviews and other means either before or after the receipt of the applications. This information was then supplied to the members of the selection committee for reference purposes.

#### Selection Results

Twenty-eight applications were submitted, compared with 34 the year before. As stated above, proposals were prescreened to ensure a minimum level of quality. Only three applications failed to be recommended by any selection-committee member. This suggests that the number of applications was appropriate. Of the 12 proposals that qualified for grants, 4 were continuing projects and 8 were new projects. The salient features of the grant recipients for fiscal 2001 are as follows:

(1) Many projects focused on issues relating to people on the fringe of society, such as the identity of indigenous peoples in border regions far from urban centers. The new projects in this category were "Rebuilding a Pan-Dayak Identity in Kalimantan and Sarawak" and "Life Histories from *Kampong Air*: Comparative Ethnographies of Marine Settlements in the Philippines, Brunei, and Northern Borneo." Among the continuing projects, a similar focus was evident in "Identity, Ethnicity, and Unity in Western

Grant type	Grant provider	Administrative responsibilities	Selecting organization
Regional Collaboration Grants	Toyota Foundation	Toyota Foundation	SEASREP Selection Committee
Language Training Grants, Visiting Professor Grants, Luisa Mallari Fellowships	Japan Foundation Asia Center	SEASREP Council	SEASREP Selection Committee
SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants	Toyota Foundation	Toyota Foundation	Toyota Foundation
Operating costs of the SEASREP Council secretariat	Toyota Foundation, Japan Foundation Asia Center	SEASREP Council	Toyota Foundation, Japan Foundation Asia Center

Borneo: The Oral Traditions of Contemporary Kalimantan Barat and Sarawak” and “Documentation and Research to Safeguard the Traditional Knowledge of the Akha.” Many indigenous people inhabit regions spanning multiple nations, and it is impossible to develop a comprehensive understanding of these communities if they are viewed as units within just one nation. Projects focusing on such communities are clearly in line with the aims of SEASREP.

(2) There were also numerous projects relating to ethnic Chinese, who wield considerable economic power but are also cultural minorities in the countries where they live. Comparative research examining how ethnic Chinese have maintained or changed their identity in response to the policies and social environments of various Southeast Asian countries is also in keeping with SEASREP’s aims. The projects in this group include “A Comparative Study of Chinese Families in Malaysia and Brunei: Changing Family Structures and Implications for Society,” “Negotiating and Reinventing Identities: The Survival and Current State of Chinese Performing Arts and Music in Penang and Medan,” and “A Comparative Study of Chinese Schools in the Philippines and Malaysia.”

(3) Another feature was the large number of projects led by Malaysian researchers. The quality of such projects has been excellent, perhaps because Malaysia recognized the importance of Southeast Asian studies earlier than other countries in the region. We hope that these projects will not end simply as Malaysian-centered research but will prompt researchers from other Southeast Asian countries who take part in collaborative studies to direct their attention to neighboring countries as well. It would be especially pleasing if such work induces reciprocal inspiration between Malaysian researchers and those in Indonesia, with which Malaysia has particularly close cultural links. Projects in this category include “Identity, Ethnicity, and Unity in Western Borneo: The Oral Traditions of Contemporary Kalimantan Barat and Sarawak,” “Negotiating and Reinventing Identities: The Survival and Current State of Chinese Performing Arts and Music in Penang and Medan,” and “Prehistoric Trade and Cultural Contacts Between Bukit Tengkorak and Other Sites in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.”

(4) The first-ever application from Laos was selected for a grant: “A Comparative Study of Space

Formation in the Ancient Cities of Laos and Thailand.” Grants were awarded last year for one project each from Vietnam and Myanmar (Burma). While the number of grant recipients is small, interest in SEASREP appears to be quite strong in these three countries, and so building more constructive relationships with them is an issue that will need to be tackled henceforth.

(5) The maximum grant for a single project was reduced from \$30,000 to \$20,000 for fiscal 2001, and the maximum period for a single project was set at two years. As a result of these changes, there were no applications for sweeping projects requiring huge budgets. In addition, selection standards rose considerably while the selection committee was discussing application documents. Consequently, total grants did not reach the amount set aside for Regional Collaboration Grants. However, there is clear evidence that interest in Southeast Asian studies is growing. The geographical expansion of the scope of applications to include Indochina, as discussed in (4), is likely to be paralleled by an increase in the number of projects selected to receive grants.

### *SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants*

#### Content

These grants covers projects that span the four main subprogram categories, are planned by the entire Council, and are deemed essential to SEASREP’s development.

#### Selection Process and Results

At the ninety-sixth meeting of the Board of Directors in September 2001, a decision was made to confer a grant of \$24,000 for the Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom project. However, university officials in Vietnam and Cambodia expressed a strong wish that Indochinese students be allowed to participate more actively in the scheme. The Council therefore made a supplementary application covering the cost of participation by Cambodian and Vietnamese students. This application was considered at the Toyota Foundation program meeting on February 12, and a decision was made to recommend it to the Board of Directors.



**SEASREP**  
Regional Collaboration Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (J\$)
1 01-EC-01 (Indonesia)	Rebuilding a Pan-Dayak Identity in Kalimantan and Sarawak <i>Ju-Lan Thung, Researcher, Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>	19,000
2 01-EC-02 (Laos)	A Comparative Study of Space Formation in the Ancient Cities of Laos and Thailand <i>Bouavanh Luangsay, Researcher, Urban Research Institute</i>	10,300
3 01-EC-03 (Malaysia)	Identity, Ethnicity, and Unity in Western Borneo: The Oral Traditions of Contemporary Kalimantan Barat and Sarawak <i>Shamsul Amri Baharuddin, Director, Institute of the Malay World and Civilization, National University of Malaysia</i>	20,000
4 01-EC-04 (Malaysia)	The Cham People After 1975: A Case Study in Malaysia <i>Mohamad Zain Bin Musa, Lecturer, National University of Malaysia</i>	4,800
5 01-EC-05 (Malaysia)	A Comparative Study of Chinese Families in Malaysia and Brunei: Changing Family Structures and Implications for Society <i>Chia Oai Peng, Associate Professor, University of Malaya</i>	6,000
6 01-EC-06 (Malaysia)	Negotiating and Reinventing Identities: The Survival and Current State of Chinese Performing Arts and Music in Penang and Medan <i>Tan Sooi Beng, Associate Professor, Universiti Sains Malaysia</i>	6,200
7 01-EC-07 (Malaysia)	Prehistoric Trade and Cultural Contacts Between Bukit Tengkorak and Other Sites in Southeast Asia and the Pacific <i>Stephen Chia Ming Soon, Lecturer, Universiti Sains Malaysia</i>	14,900
8 01-EC-08 (Malaysia)	Vietnam-Champa Relations and the Malay Islamic Regional Network in Southeast Asia from the Late Seventeenth Century to the Early Nineteenth Century <i>Danny Wong Tze-Ken, Lecturer, University of Malaya</i>	8,900
9 01-EC-09 (Philippines)	State-Civil Society Relations in Selected Rural Communities of Thailand and the Philippines <i>Glenda S. Lopez Wui, Researcher, University of the Philippines</i>	10,000
10 01-EC-10 (Philippines)	Life Histories from <i>Kampong Air</i> : Comparative Ethnographies of Marine Settlements in the Philippines, Brunei, and Northern Borneo <i>Cynthia N. Zayas, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines</i>	20,000
11 01-EC-11 (Philippines)	A Comparative Study of Chinese Schools in the Philippines and Malaysia <i>Ellen Huang Palanca, Professor, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	15,000
12 01-EC-12 (Thailand)	Documentation and Research to Safeguard the Traditional Knowledge of the Akha <i>Leo G.M. Alting von Geusau, Director, Mountain People's Culture and Development Research Institute</i>	20,000

## SEASREP

### Council-Initiated Project Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
13 01-ER-01 (Philippines)	The SEASREP Council (Secretariat Operating Costs) <i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>	23,500
14 01-ER-02 (Philippines)	A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom <i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>	24,000
15 01-ER-03 (Philippines)	A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom <i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>	6,000

## SEASREP

### Regional Collaboration Grants

#### 1 Rebuilding a Pan-Dayak Identity in Kalimantan and Sarawak

*Ju-Lan Thung*

The island of Borneo is divided between the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak and the Indonesian provinces of East, Central, South, and West Kalimantan. The indigenous Dayaks live in both Malaysian and Indonesian territory. In recent years, tension between the Dayaks and the Madurese has become a serious social problem, especially in Indonesia. Among the Dayaks, this process has fostered a sense of solidarity that has also spread to Dayaks in the Malaysian territories, and a Pan-Dayak movement is now emerging.

The purpose of this project is to clarify (1) what being Dayak has meant in the context of nation building in Indonesia and Malaysia; (2) the involvement of Dayaks in the debate surrounding their own identity; (3) the ways in which unity and solidarity based on Dayak ethnic identity have evolved in response to political and economic change in both territories; and (4) whether this reaction on the part of the Dayaks can be interpreted as a resurgence of cultural, religious, and ethnic loyalty that could allow the Dayaks to resist state integration.

The main survey method used will be in-depth interviews with members of Dayak community organizations, although documentary research will also be undertaken. The survey will be carried out over a period of two years as a collaborative project involving two researchers from Indonesia and one from Malaysia. Through this work, the team aims to verify the Dayak identity in the two countries from a comparative perspective and ascertain whether there is a

sense of solidarity between Malaysian and Indonesian Dayaks.

#### 2 A Comparative Study of Space Formation in the Ancient Cities of Laos and Thailand

*Bouavanh Luangsay*

From the thirteenth century onward, a number of states flourished and declined in what is now Laos and Thailand, including the kingdoms of Sukhothai, Lanna, Ayutthaya, Ratanakosin, Lan Xang, Vientiane, Luang Prabang, and Champasak. The aim of this project is to carry out a comparative study of spatial formation in seven cities built under these kingdoms. The cities selected for study are Sukhothai, Chiang Mai, Ayutthaya, Bangkok, Luang Prabang, Vientiane, and Champasak.

This project consists of two main parts. The first is a study of the spatial structure of the cities, the purpose of which is to clarify the historical background of each city; the layouts of city walls, canals, and roads; the layout of urban elements (such as temples, palaces, government offices, residential areas, and markets); and the ways those elements relate to each other. Historical changes will also be traced. The second part of the project will be an investigation of the distribution of the various communities (both indigenous and migrant) in each city and the positioning of religious institutions and other facilities that have close links to the communities.

The project will be carried out using a combination of documentary research and fieldwork. Particular emphasis will be placed on comparisons of results from each city. By identifying similarities and differences in the spatial formation of the region's ancient cities, the researchers hope to gain a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the formative processes of these cities. The project will involve cooperative work by Laotian and Thai researchers over a period of two years.

### **3 Identity, Ethnicity, and Unity in Western Borneo: The Oral Traditions of Contemporary Kalimantan Barat and Sarawak**

*Shamsul Amri Baharuddin*

The Sekadau, Laur, and Saribas tributary systems of western Borneo, which includes Sarawak in Malaysia and Kalimantan in Indonesia, are the focus of this project, which is devoted to gathering data on the languages and oral traditions of the peoples inhabiting these areas. Data on various local populations will also be compiled, and the overall findings will be collected and published in order to provide other researchers with access to this potentially valuable information.

The field research for this project will entail preparing audio and video recordings of the oral traditions, with particular attention paid to the accounts of the origins of various peoples, as well as recording personal histories and documenting indigenous technologies. After the data has been classified, it will be analyzed from the perspectives of folklore, comparative linguistics, and social anthropology. These efforts will help to clarify the differences among the peoples and the languages of the three areas under study. Historical connections and other points of commonality will also be considered.

A joint team led by a researcher from the National University of Malaysia and a researcher from Tanjungpura University in Indonesia will survey population statistics from the colonial era and the present, and their findings will be added to the results of the fieldwork. This three-year project is now in its final year.

Research conducted during the first year focused on the Sekadau tributary area, where preliminary fieldwork was conducted in 36 villages. Eight of these villages were selected for intensive research, and the research findings were posted on a newly created website. In the second year, a similar survey was carried out in the Laur tributary area. Activities in the current year will consist of a survey of the Saribas tributary area on the Malaysian side and the preparation of a final report.

### **4 The Cham People After 1975: A Case Study in Malaysia**

*Mohamad Zain Bin Musa*

The Cham people have migrated numerous times in their long history, most recently from Indochina in 1975 following the establishment of communist regimes there. This study focuses on the Cham who migrated to Malaysia from Vietnam and Cambodia at

that time and will examine how the government and the people of Malaysia accepted these immigrants. It also seeks to illuminate the effect that the settlement of the Cham in Malaysia had on relations between Malaysia and Vietnam and Cambodia and to show how the Cham have preserved their language and customs.

The researcher himself is a Cham who migrated to Malaysia from Cambodia. Specific research activities will include the collection of information from the United States Library of Congress and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, which have maintained records about refugees since 1975, and interviews with Cham people who have migrated to Malaysia. This work is being carried out over two years. In addition to documentary research, activities in the first year included the locating of Cham communities in Malaysia and preliminary surveys using questionnaire forms. In the second year, detailed in-depth interviews will be carried out based on the results of the preliminary surveys, and a report will be prepared.

### **5 A Comparative Study of Chinese Families in Malaysia and Brunei: Changing Family Structures and Implications for Society**

*Chia Oai Peng*

The family is a key basic unit of ethnic Chinese society in Southeast Asia. Though family structures are changing under the influence of economic development and globalization in this region, these changes have not been studied adequately.

The purpose of this research is to carry out a comparative study of changes in the organization of ethnic Chinese families in Southeast Asia. The focus will be on Malaysia and Brunei because of their comparative cultural similarity and also because the situation in these countries has not been widely researched.

The scope of the survey will include (1) structural change in family organizations; (2) the varied roles of family organizations; (3) the work carried out by men and women, the educational opportunities they enjoy, and the implications for their respective positions in the family; (4) policies that have influenced the development of family organizations; (5) the impact of globalization on family organizations; and (6) the effect of an aging society on family organizations. Survey work will be weighted toward qualitative studies based primarily on interviews with large numbers of families. The study will cover 10 cities in Malaysia, including East Malaysia, and one city in Brunei. The project will be conducted as a two-year collaborative study involving researchers from Malaysia and Brunei.

## **6 Negotiating and Reinventing Identities: The Survival and Current State of Chinese Performing Arts and Music in Penang and Medan**

*Tan Sooi Beng*

The purpose of this project is to investigate the survival of and changes in Chinese music and performing arts in Penang, Malaysia, and Medan, Indonesia, since 1970. In Malaysia, the emergence of Chinese ethnic consciousness since the introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) in 1971 has led to a revival of Chinese music, lion dance, and opera. This trend has intensified since the 1990s, when the Malaysian government began to liberalize policies toward the languages and cultures of non-Malay people. In contrast, expressions of Chinese culture and the publication of newspapers and other materials in Chinese were banned in Indonesia during the Suharto era. Chinese religious observances could only be performed in homes and temples, and it was only after the collapse of the Suharto regime in 1998 that Chinese lion dances and operas could be performed in public.

The researcher has already carried out research concerning Chinese performing arts in Penang during the 1970s and 1980s. The aim of the first phase of this project will be to clarify the ways and forms in which Chinese performing arts and music survived in Medan, Indonesia, while the ban on Chinese culture was in force and whether there was any fusion with local art forms in Indonesia. Some of the aspects that will be examined during the second phase include the attitude of ethnic Chinese to Chinese performing arts amid the Chinese cultural revival in Malaysia and Indonesia since the 1990s; interaction between Medan and Penang in relation to Chinese culture in the context of globalization; and the growing cultural influence from overseas, notably from China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

The project will be conducted jointly by Malaysian and Indonesian researchers over a two-year period. Activities will include documentary research, interviews, and observation of performing arts.

## **7 Prehistoric Trade and Cultural Contacts Between Bukit Tengkorak and Other Sites in Southeast Asia and the Pacific**

*Stephen Chia Ming Soon*

The researcher has discovered large quantities of obsidian at a Neolithic site at Bukit Tengkorak in Sabah, Malaysia. Obsidian is a type of natural glass that is formed in volcanic eruptions and is found only in spe-

cific regions. It was used in the production of prehistoric stone tools. Originally there was no obsidian in Bukit Tengkorak, and an analysis of the composition of the material shows that it is similar to obsidian excavated in Melanesia. This points to the possibility that goods were traded between Sabah and Melanesia over a route covering some 3,500 kilometers as far back as 4000 B.C.

The purpose of this project is to undertake a detailed examination to test this hypothesis by identifying archaeological sites in and around Bukit Tengkorak and by dating obsidian, pottery, and other materials excavated there. In addition, the composition of obsidian excavated at these locations will be compared with that from a number of regions in Indonesia to identify Stone Age trade routes from Melanesia to Indonesia and from there on to Sabah. The study will be carried out over a two-year period by a multidisciplinary team made up of researchers from Malaysia and Indonesia.

## **8 Vietnam-Champa Relations and the Malay Islamic Regional Network in Southeast Asia from the Late Seventeenth Century to the Early Nineteenth Century**

*Danny Wong Tze-Ken*

The purpose of this study is to examine Vietnam-Champa relations between 1692 and 1834, with particular emphasis on the Vietnamization of the Cham by Vietnam and the efforts of the Cham-Malay Islamic network to resist the Vietnamese occupation of Champa.

Though its territory was reduced after its defeat by Vietnam in 1471, Champa continued to exist as a political entity. However, in 1692 territory in the present-day Phan Rang-Phan Thiet area was annexed by Vietnam, and the region came under the control of a Cham king who was a puppet of Vietnam. The result was a pattern of attempts by Vietnam to Vietnamize Cham and resistance to that process by the Cham people.

The first part of this study will focus on Vietnam-Champa relations after 1692 from the perspectives of ethnic and economic relations. Champa resistance to Vietnamese domination will also be examined, along with Vietnamese attitudes to that resistance. The aim of the second part of the study will be to clarify the role of the Cham-Malay Islamic network in supporting resistance against Vietnam between 1692 and 1834, when Champa came entirely under Vietnamese rule. Many aspects of the situation in Champa during this period remain unclear, and it is hoped that these will be clarified through the examination of both Cham and Vietnamese sources over the two-year period of the project.

## 9 State-Civil Society Relations in Selected Rural Communities of Thailand and the Philippines

*Glenda S. Lopez Wui*

The growing presence of civil society has been instrumental in promoting democratization in Southeast Asia. This three-year project involves case studies of six rural communities—three in the Philippines and three in Thailand—where the development of non-governmental organizations and citizens' groups has had an especially strong impact on democratization. Relations between civil society and the local government in these communities have been elucidated through an analysis of (1) the roles citizens' groups play in identifying problems to be addressed at the local level; (2) their strategies and tactics in negotiating with local governments; (3) the relative effectiveness of the mechanisms they have employed; and (4) the factors underlying the success or failure of their negotiations. A comparative study of democratization in the Philippines and Thailand has been made with the aim of identifying better methodologies.

Work carried out in previous years has resulted in a thesis based on case studies in both countries. In the current year the findings will be published in a final report in both English and Thai as a resource for people who are interested in the role of civil society.

## 10 Life Histories from *Kampong Air*: Comparative Ethnographies of Marine Settlements in the Philippines, Brunei, and Northern Borneo

*Cynthia N. Zayas*

The Sulu Sea is enclosed by the islands of Mindanao and Palawan in the Philippines and Borneo in Indonesia. It is generally regarded as a zone that has had a powerful political influence on international trade, fueled by supplies of forest and marine products from satellite islands. In recent years, however, some researchers have started to focus on the obscure yet important role of the Sulu Sea as a venue for human migration.

Based on this latter perspective, this project will focus on *kampong air* (literally "water villages"), which are marine communities scattered along the coast of the Philippines, Brunei, and northern Borneo. The aim is to deepen understanding of the people who live in these communities by recording their life histories—including the circumstances under which they moved to their present communities—and the experiences they have had there. It is also hoped that this work will clarify the relationships of settlements

in the region as a whole. Interviews will cover contemporary and historical lifestyles of inhabitants, the number of households that have migrated to each community, and the reasons why people chose to live there. Charts describing kinship ties will be created and used as the basis for strategic, in-depth interviews. The work will be carried out over a two-year period by researchers from the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei.

## 11 A Comparative Study of Chinese Schools in the Philippines and Malaysia

*Ellen Huang Palanca*

The purpose of this project is to conduct a comparative study of Chinese schools in the Philippines and Malaysia. During the first stage, the researchers will study the history of Chinese schools in the two countries since independence, and a comparison will be made of the most often discussed issues concerning these schools. The tasks during the second stage of the project will be to study the development and current state of Chinese schools in the Philippines and Malaysia.

Specific aspects of the study will include (1) the significance of the alleged high level of independence enjoyed by Chinese schools in Malaysia; (2) the factors involved in the growth and decline of Chinese schools; (3) the influence of government policies on the schools in the two countries, and the integration of ethnic Chinese into mainstream society as a consequence of those policies; (4) the influence of economic growth in China and Taiwan on demand for Chinese schools; (5) the response of local governments and Chinese schools to that demand; (6) the problems that currently affect these schools; and (7) the policies of the Philippine and Malaysian governments toward Chinese schools. The project will be carried out over a two-year period jointly by researchers from the Philippines and Malaysia.

## 12 Documentation and Research to Safeguard the Traditional Knowledge of the Akha

*Leo G.M. Altng von Geusau*

The Akha people inhabit four mountainous regions bordering the Mekong River and its subsidiaries—southwestern Yunnan, a province of China; eastern Myanmar (Burma); northern Laos; and northern Thailand—and an area along the Black River in northern Vietnam. They speak Akha, a Tibeto-Burman language. The history of the Akha, who number 12 million, goes back more than 1,500 years. Over the last 150 years the Akha have been driven into the

mountains, causing the respective groups to become isolated from one another, and this has given rise to the development of differences in language, dress, and traditional knowledge among the various groups.

This project is devoted to recording Akha oral traditions, passed down by village elders known as *pima*. The common cultural features of the various Akha groups, which are today scattered across five different countries, will be identified, and their subsequent development in isolation from each other will be traced. While primarily based at the Mountain People's Culture and Development Education Foundation in Chiang Mai, Thailand, the project is a collaborative effort involving researchers from China's Yunnan Province, Laos, and Myanmar.

In the first year, the scope of the survey was determined. This involved the selection of Akha communities in Yunnan Province, Laos, and Myanmar in which to record and study oral traditions. The researchers also fostered support for the project in Akha communities while providing training for the recording work. In the current (second) year, the researchers will carry out full-fledged recording and analysis work in the selected communities.

#### SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants

### 13 The SEASREP Council (Secretariat Operating Costs)

*Maria Serena I. Diokno*

In accordance with an agreement among the SEASREP Council, the Toyota Foundation, and the Japan Foundation Asia Center, operating expenses for the SEASREP Council secretariat in Manila have been provided since fiscal 1998. These operating expenses pertain to the SEASREP Council secretariat in Manila as of fiscal 2001. As of fiscal 2001, the Council secretariat administers the Language Training Grants, Visiting Professor Grants, and Luisa Mallari Fellowships subprograms. The Council secretariat will also handle the monitoring of projects being funded and convene a SEASREP Council meeting in Siem Reap in January that will entail expenses for two advisors and two observers and publication of a bulletin of Southeast Asian studies.

### 14 A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom

*Maria Serena I. Diokno*

In this project, undergraduates and graduate students from eight universities in four countries (six students from each country, for a total of 24) will travel in a Southeast Asian country and attend lectures on that

country by local scholars. The universities involved are all participating in an interscholastic program designed to promote interaction related to Southeast Asian studies, and the visitors will be accompanied by a faculty member from each country. The aim of the "Traveling Classroom" is to provide undergraduates and graduate students with the opportunity for first-hand contact with the cultures, history, and societies of Southeast Asia and to offer a venue for interaction among students of various Southeast Asian nations. This is intended to stimulate interest in Southeast Asian studies and help motivate students to start forming regional networks for future research in Southeast Asia. During the first year of the program, fiscal 1998, the destination was Thailand. During the second year the Traveling Classroom traveled from Thailand to the Malay peninsula, and in the third year it traveled in the highlands of Luzon, an island in the Philippines.

In the fourth year, fiscal 2001, Traveling Classroom participants will spend 12 days traveling overland from the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, to Bali. SEASREP Council members have taken the lead in formulating the curriculum, while the selection of students, communications, project accounting, and the preparation of reports will be handled by faculty coordinators from the universities involved, with the participation of the SEASREP Council secretariat. The main themes for discussion in Traveling Classroom lectures will include women's issues, democracy issues, and traditional heritage in Indonesia.

### 15 A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom

*Maria Serena I. Diokno*

This is a supplementary application covering participation in this project by students and faculty-member coordinators from Cambodia and Vietnam. A decision was made at the ninety-sixth meeting of the Board of Directors in March 2002 to provide a supplementary grant for the Traveling Classroom described as 01-ER-03.

## "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

In fiscal 2001 we partly revised the application procedures for both the program in Japan and the program in other Asian countries. In addition to the application form, applicants were asked to submit a copy of the original book, a sample translation, and, if possible, reference materials, such as book reviews. As it was the first year of using the revised procedures, not all the new requirements were met. Nevertheless, with more material from which to judge, we were, I feel, able to more thoroughly discuss each of the projects.

Specifically, the sample translations allowed us to point out problems with the translations and discuss various ways by which their quality might be improved. One of the issues raised was the balance between the quality and accuracy of a translation. When translating academic treatises, emphasizing literal accuracy results in awkward Japanese, but giving weight to readability makes the translation less academically accurate. The selection committee discussed how to achieve well-balanced translations that are both accurate and readable, and the view was also expressed that translations of literary and other nonacademic works should focus more on artistic quality than on accuracy and should therefore be allowed greater freedom with regard to the writing style. Numerous other issues were raised, including that of how to calculate translation fees: If translation is considered to be intellectual labor, the fees should be worked out flexibly, taking into account such factors as the difficulty and technicality of the text.

Given the different publishing environments in Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Japan, further concerted efforts will be needed from translators, researchers, publishers, and the Foundation in order to produce high-quality translations from among the vast ocean of books written in so many different languages.

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

There were six applications for the program in fiscal 2001. After reviewing the significance of translating and publishing each book, the translation quality, the credentials of the translator and publisher, and how far the translation has progressed, the selection committee approved five of these. The books in question are works in the humanities and social sciences from the Xishuangbanna region of China's Yunnan Province, Cambodia, India, and Vietnam.

*Shuibaiyi Fengtuji* is the reportage of a Chinese intellectual who conducted a survey in Xishuangbanna during the Sino-Japanese War of the 1930s and then spent a year in the Tai community there. As there are few records of the Tai people's way of life at the time, this book should play a significant role in stimulating interest in Tai people living outside Thailand. It takes the form of a travelogue, and the vivid, humorous writing style is hoped to appeal to a wide audience.

*Le Cambodge entre le Siam et le Vietnam* is a

two-volume history of medieval and modern Cambodia by a Cambodian historian residing in France. The grant for fiscal 2001 covers the translation of the first volume. The work provides a clear picture of medieval Cambodian history after the fall of the Angkor dynasty, knowledge of which has hitherto been vague and fragmented. The two volumes have been hailed as a groundbreaking accomplishment that broadens the focus of Cambodian history beyond the Angkor dynasty.

*The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India* sheds new light on the tragic events that accompanied the partition and independence of India and Pakistan in 1947 through the accounts of women, children, and the so-called untouchable castes. Numerous studies are being carried out around the world on war memory and nationalism, and it is to be welcomed that a translation of this highly acclaimed book will reach general Japanese readers.

*Mat That* is an insider's account of the Vietnamese communist regime by a high-ranking official of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who, as a party member, joined the people's army in the wars against France and then the United States. The book reveals the darker side of the party's history, such as its oppression of intellectuals and artists, factional rivalries, and the purge of opposition faction members by those in power.

Finally, *Ancient Futures* introduces readers to the society of Ladakh, a region in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, and its transformation. By looking at the changes that have swept Ladakh society, the book critically and comprehensively examines the meaning of "development" and "progress." It has already been translated into more than 20 languages, including French, German, Korean, and Tibetan.

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

In fiscal 2001 there were 28 applications from Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Of these, 17 were accepted, including 1 from Cambodia, 5 from Indonesia, 3 each from Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, and 2 from Thailand. The books covered were largely works in the humanities and social sciences and works of literature.

This program's basic aim is to help Asian readers to better understand the societies and cultures of neighboring countries, but in the light of the highly variant research and publishing milieus within Asia, two exceptional and experimental cases were approved. In one project, a work on Cambodia that was written by a foreigner will be translated for domestic readers, while the other involves translating a study on Thailand from Thai to English. The program has thus assumed the multiple purposes of not only knowing one's neighbors but also knowing oneself and letting others know about oneself through translation.

Southeast Asia

This year the Foundation received the first-ever "Know Our Neighbors" application from Cambodia. The selection committee deemed it worthy of support, although it is a somewhat exceptional project: It will provide support for a team of five Cambodian translators working under the direction of an American professor at the Royal University of Fine Arts to publish a translation of Lawrence Palmer Briggs's *The Ancient Khmer Empire*. This is exceptional in that it is supporting (1) the initial stages of revising and updating the original English text (1951) and a year-long translation process and (2) the publication of text not about Cambodia's neighbors but about the country's own history. Considering the frail state of academic publishing of any kind in Cambodia and the lack of books available in the Khmer language, whether translations or original works, the committee considered this exception quite valid. It also hopes that this initial project will be the beginning of a series of Khmer-language translation-publication projects in Cambodia, which is making great strides in rebuilding its academic and scholarly infrastructure after decades of war, revolution, and genocide.

The Foundation approved five projects in Indonesia in fiscal 2001. *Charting the Shape of Early Modern Southeast Asia*, historian Anthony Reid's latest book, reassesses Southeast Asian history of this period from the perspective of maritime trade. More than just a translation of an acclaimed book, the project is highly meaningful in that it has the potential of encouraging Southeast Asian studies in Indonesia. W.G. Beasley's *The Japanese Experience*, to be published by Yayasan Obor Indonesia, is an accessibly written history book and is expected to promote understanding of Japanese history. While *Women in the New Asia* by Yayori Matsui takes the view that Asian women have been victims of economic development, it also portrays their efforts to overcome these adversities, and its translation into Indonesian will hopefully contribute to the empowerment of Indonesian women. The translation and publication of *The Other Side of Silence*, which has also been approved for the "Know Our Neighbors" program in Japan, should provide Indonesians—whose country is now beset by ethnic conflict accompanying political change—with insights into the impact of the partition of India and Pakistan on individual citizens. Bambang Wibawarta will be translating three works by novelist Ogai Mori. A first-time grant recipient, Wibawarta is well versed in Japanese literature and is capable of translating directly from Japanese to Indonesian. The Foundation looks forward to more work by Wibawarta.

Although the Indonesian publishing industry was hit hard by the 1997 financial crisis, thanks to greater respect for freedom the industry is being revitalized, and small publishing houses are appearing. The need for and the potential of publishing in the country appear to be growing.

Two projects in Thailand have been selected for

grants. The first is for continued work on an English translation of *Prawatsart Lanna* (Lanna History), written in Thai. This year an American editor will be refining a preliminary translation produced last year by a Thai translator. The original work, which details the latest results of research on northern Thai history, is extremely difficult to translate. The second project, a translation of the Myanmar novel *Bawa-e-mat Pan-e-mat* (Life's Dream, Flowery Dream), is an invaluable undertaking, and it is hoped that the translated work will deepen understanding between the peoples of Myanmar and Thailand, whose historical ties have been marred by conflict.

Although there were applications from Laos and Vietnam, none were accepted this year due to such reasons as inappropriate selection of books and inadequacies with reference materials. The Foundation looks forward to future applications from these countries.

South Asia

The three projects in Nepal are all continuations of translations started last year on Southeast Asian literary works. The Foundation for Literature, the recipient of all three grants, is staffed by Newars. It is affiliated with the Nepal Bhasa Dictionary Committee, which won the 2001 Nikkei Asia Prize for Culture for *A Dictionary of Classic Newari*, compiled with Toyota Foundation grants.

The Pakistani recipient organization, Mashal Pakistan, has already translated several Southeast Asian and South Asian literary works into Urdu with grants from the Toyota Foundation. This year it will be translating selected works of modern Japanese literature, as well as a Thai novel, *The Teachers of Mad Dog Swamp*, and a Malaysian novel, *No Harvest but a Thorn*. The latter two novels were translated into Japanese about 20 years ago under the "Know Our Neighbors" program in Japan. The Foundation is pleased that masterpieces of Southeast Asian literature will be read by South Asian audiences.

Punchi Banda Meegaskumbura of Sri Lanka, a renowned researcher, will be translating Hajime Nakamura's English book *Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples: India-China-Tibet-Japan* into Sinhalese. Meegaskumbura was moved by the book when he read it 30 years ago as a young researcher. The passion that compelled him to translate it three decades later illustrates the importance of books in helping people to communicate with the world and accumulate knowledge.

Don Rajakaruna, who will be translating *An Anthology of Modern Japanese Plays* and *An Anthology of Haiku: From the Beginnings up to the Present* into Sinhalese, is a noted Sri Lankan scholar of Japanese literature. His knowledge on the subject is extensive, and he has a solid reputation for his translations of Japanese literary works.

**YONEO ISHII**  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE



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

Grant #	Title of project Publisher	Amount (¥)
1 01-B-01	Yao Hesheng, <i>Shuibaiyi Fengtuji</i> , trans. Kensuke Tada <i>Tosui Shobo Publishers &amp; Co., Ltd.</i>	2,050,000
2 01-B-02	Khin Sok, <i>Le Cambodge entre le Siam et le Vietnam</i> , trans. Yoshiaki Ishizawa et al. <i>Mekong Publishing Co.</i>	1,700,000
3 01-B-03	Urvashi Butalia, <i>The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India</i> , trans. Emiko Fujioka <i>Akashi Shoten Co.</i>	1,890,000
4 01-B-04	Thanh Tin, <i>Mat That</i> , trans. Ari Nakano <i>Mekong Publishing Co.</i>	2,410,000
5 01-B-05	Helena Norberg-Hodge, <i>Ancient Futures</i> , trans. Yoji Kamada <i>Yama To Keikoku Co., Ltd.</i>	1,530,000

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

#### **1** *Shuibaiyi Fengtuji*, Yao Hesheng

*Tr. Kensuke Tada*

This book contains the reportage of a Chinese intellectual who conducted a survey in the Xishuangbanna region of China's Yunnan Province at the height of the Sino-Japanese War of the 1930s and subsequently spent a year among the Tai community there. Xishuangbanna, which adjoins Vietnam, Laos, and Myanmar and is also close to Thailand, is home to many of Southeast Asia's ethnic minorities. The author wore Tai clothes and stayed in the homes of Tai people as he traveled the region gathering folk stories and legends and observing Tai society and the natural environment. He wrote detailed and richly poetic descriptions of life among the Tai as seen through the eyes of a Han Chinese. This work is a valuable resource for those wishing to learn about the life and customs of the Tai people in that era.

#### **2** *Le Cambodge entre le Siam et le Vietnam*, Khin Sok

*Tr. Yoshiaki Ishizawa et al.*

*Le Cambodge entre le Siam et le Vietnam* (Cambodia: Between Siam and Vietnam) is a two-volume history of medieval and modern Cambodia written by a Cambodian historian living in France. Because the origi-

nal work is written in French (with some Khmer), it is not well known in Japan. One feature of the history is that it combines the results of research into the indigenous chronicles of the Cambodian kings with material produced by European voyagers since the sixteenth century, as well as making use of texts from neighboring countries. It provides a detailed analysis of the historical evolution of relations among the polities of Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam. Through this work, the author has rewritten modern Cambodian history, knowledge of which was previously vague and fragmented. What emerges is a clearer picture of Cambodia's modern history as a weakened kingdom that nevertheless survived between its stronger neighbors. This is an important book that takes Cambodian history beyond the confines of the Angkor dynasty. Its availability in Japan through this translation will be highly significant.

#### **3** *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India*, Urvashi Butalia

*Tr. Emiko Fujioka*

*The Other Side of Silence* sheds new light on the history of the tragic events that surrounded the partition and independence of India and Pakistan in 1947 through the testimony of women, children, and the so-called untouchable castes. The author is a publisher who established India's first feminist publishing company. She began by examining the history of her own Punjabi family. Over a period of 10 years, she interviewed numerous people and used oral history methods to produce this book through a "voiceless voice" process of self-interrogation.

As the events concerned unfolded, 12 million people left their homes in the space of a few months. One million people died during this process, and 75,000 women were abducted and raped. The author herself has assimilated this experience of unimaginable violence, the pain of which is described with a sense of empathy and profound sorrow. The work asks questions that are still of extreme importance today. What is history? How should the memory of violence be expressed in the context of history? Is it possible to reflect the voices of women, whose subaltern status leaves them without means of expression? What are the implications of nationalism linked to religious identity?

#### 4 *Mat That, Thanh Tin*

*Tr. Ari Nakano*

This work is a reassessment of the Vietnamese revolution by Thanh Tin, who fought the French and then the Americans as a member of the people's army and the Communist Party of Vietnam. He says that the problem with the revolution was its uncritical acceptance of the Soviet and Chinese lines. He alleges that this caused repeated mistakes, including North Vietnam's agricultural land reforms, the purging of the Nhan Van-Giai Pham literary group, the massive losses of the Tet Offensive, and the Siem Reap Incident in Cambodia in the 1980s.

Intellectuals who criticized the party after the introduction of the *doi moi* reforms were persecuted, and untold numbers of intellectuals, artists, and soldiers who made great contributions to their country suffered discrimination and contempt as "enemies of the party" and "enemies of the state." Communist Party officials, meanwhile, became a new privileged class and received preferential access to rationed supplies, housing, automobiles, and other items. The author accuses them of forming a "red capitalist" class. The message of Thanh Tin is that contemporary Vietnam needs to achieve political *doi moi*, civil freedom, and social equity. He says that it is a mistake to deny democratization on the grounds that political stability is necessary for economic development. Thanh Tin also argues that pluralistic democracy does not lead to turmoil and that Vietnam must sooner or later abandon single-party dictatorship.

This book exposes previously unknown facts about the Communist Party of Vietnam, which was hitherto thought to have been free of factional strife and bloody purges. It touches on the darker aspects of revolutionary history, including the oppression of intellectuals and artists, the errors of the party's Cambodia policy, and the distorted historiography of the war against America. As a concrete introduction to the realities of civil life under single-party domination, this book will be a valuable resource.

#### 5 *Ancient Futures, Helena Norberg-Hodge*

*Tr. Yoji Kamada*

In the first half of this book, various episodes are used to portray how men and women, old and young in the Indian region of Ladakh coexist under harsh natural conditions by helping and caring for each other in the spirit of Buddhism. The second half describes the turmoil and value changes caused by the rapid influx of tourists, Western education, subsidized agricultural products, and consumer culture since the 1970s. During the author's first visit she was told by a young person that there were no poor families in Ladakh. It is sad to hear that after the turmoil the same person told her that Ladakh was now very poor and that there was nothing there. This book makes us think not only about the culture of Ladakh but about fundamental questions, such as the meaning of "development" and "progress."

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

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
1 (Cambodia)	Translation and Publication of <i>The Ancient Khmer Empire</i> by Lawrence Palmer Briggs in Khmer <i>Michael Vickery, Visiting Professor, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>	12,500
2 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India</i> by Urvashi Butalia in Indonesian <i>Dorothea Rosa Herliany, Director, Indonesiatara</i>	6,400
3 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Charting the Shape of Early Modern Southeast Asia</i> by Anthony Reid in Indonesian <i>Maruto MD, Director, Pustaka LP3ES Indonesia</i>	6,500
4 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Women in the New Asia</i> by Yayori Matsui in Indonesian <i>Mochtar Lubis, Director, Yayasan Obor Indonesia</i>	6,900
5 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>The Japanese Experience</i> by W.G. Beasley in Indonesian <i>Mochtar Lubis, Director, Yayasan Obor Indonesia</i>	7,300
6 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Maihime, Utakata no ki, and Fumizukai</i> by Ogai Mori in Indonesian <i>Bambang Wibawarta, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>	5,700
7 (Nepal)	Translation and Publication of <i>Best Stories of Qurratul-Ain-Haider</i> by Shahina Tabassum in Nepalese <i>Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature</i>	1,800
8 (Nepal)	Translation and Publication of <i>Parinde</i> by Nirmal Verma in Nepalese <i>Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature</i>	1,500
9 (Nepal)	Translation and Publication of <i>Folktales from India</i> edited by A.K. Ramanujan in Newari <i>Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature</i>	3,800
10 (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>The Teachers of Mad Dog Swamp</i> by Khamman Khonkhai in Urdu <i>Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan</i>	3,700
11 (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>No Harvest but a Thorn</i> by Shahnon Ahmad in Urdu <i>Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan</i>	3,300
12 (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>A Late Chrysanthemum</i> (Twenty One Stories from the Japanese) edited by Lane Dunlop in Urdu <i>Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan</i>	3,300
13 (Sri Lanka)	Translation and Publication of <i>An Anthology of Modern Japanese Plays</i> in Sinhalese <i>Don Rajakaruna, Professor, University of Peradeniya</i>	6,100
14 (Sri Lanka)	Translation and Publication of <i>An Anthology of Haiku: From the Beginnings up to the Present</i> in Sinhalese <i>Don Rajakaruna, Professor, University of Peradeniya</i>	6,100

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
15 (Sri Lanka)	Translation and Publication of <i>Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples: India-China-Tibet-Japan</i> by Hajime Nakamura in Sinhalese <i>Punchi Banda Meegaskumbura, Senior Professor, University of Peradeniya</i>	13,500
16 (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Prawatsart Lanna</i> (Lanna History) by Saraswadee Ongsakul in English <i>Chitraporn Tanratanakul, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University</i>	6,400
17 (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Bawa-e-mat Pan-e-mat</i> (Life's Dream, Flowery Dream) by Ma San Dar in Thai <i>Ubonrat Pantumin, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University</i>	5,900

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

#### **I** Translation and Publication of *The Ancient Khmer Empire* by Lawrence Palmer Briggs in Khmer

*Michael Vickery*

This project represents the first “Know Our Neighbors” grant in Cambodia in the Foundation’s history and as such is somewhat pioneering. As is well known, Cambodia suffered terrible consequences from the Vietnam War in the late 1960s and 1970s and from the disastrous rule of Pol Pot’s Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979, which left millions dead and the country’s institutions in ruins. Diplomatic isolation of the post-Pol Pot government and extreme poverty, which continues to plague the country, exacerbated this situation. It is only in recent years that Cambodia’s educational and cultural institutions have begun to be rebuilt and to receive the attention they deserve from the government and international donors. A continuing challenge for university development is the lack of teaching materials in the Khmer language; in fact, scholarly publishing in any language is negligible. Foundation staff hope that the current translation project, in addition to several other publication projects funded through SEANRP, will help in some way to address these problems, especially in the humanities and social-science fields.

The project is exceptional in this program in that it involves the translation not of material about Cambodia’s neighbors but of a book about Cambodia itself. For reasons of great need, the Foundation felt that this exception was justified. It is pioneering in that the Foundation hopes it will become the first of a series of translations into Khmer of important books in the humanities and social sciences, whether about Cambodia or about its neighbors.

The American scholar Michael Vickery is one of the world’s leading authorities on Cambodian history. He is currently a visiting professor at the Royal University of Fine Arts, where he teaches several courses on Cambodian and Southeast Asian history in Khmer, sponsored by the UNESCO/Japan Funds-in-Trust. With this Toyota Foundation grant, he will lead a team of five recent RUFA graduates or teaching assistants to translate Lawrence Palmer Briggs’ still essential 1951 summary of Cambodian ancient history, *The Ancient Khmer Empire*. While Briggs’ work is still the best summary of scholarship on this topic within the covers of one book, the text will require revision, annotation, and emendation by Dr. Vickery before it is translated by the Cambodian team. He will then check the translations against the original. Publication of the book is expected to follow in fiscal 2002.

#### **2** Translation and Publication of *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India* by Urvashi Butalia in Indonesian

*Dorothea Rosa Herliany*

This is the same book that has been described above in the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan section. It is a work of nonfiction based on extensive interviews by the author. The interviews describe a variety of tragedies linked to the breakup of families, rapes, religious conflict, and the caste system at the time of the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947. The book has become a bestseller in India.

With the eruption of ethnic conflicts in Indonesia over the last few years, the translation and publication of this book are apt and timely. It can only be hoped that it will have a wide reception in Indonesia and contribute to the prevention of further repetitions of tragic ethnic violence.

**3 Translation and Publication of *Charting the Shape of Early Modern Southeast Asia* by Anthony Reid in Indonesian**

Maruto MD

This book is an anthology of articles on Southeast Asian history in the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries by the renowned Australian historian Anthony Reid. It includes chapters on such topics as Islamization; Chinese, Siamese, Cham, and Javanese trade; the modernization of Makassar; and slavery. The book also explores Southeast Asia's interaction with the forces that were transforming the world at the time. It examines how societies that were prosperous and relatively equal later became impoverished third-world nations.

This work will be an excellent textbook for students of Southeast Asian history in Indonesia. It also has the potential to promote Southeast Asian studies in the Indonesian academic community.

**4 Translation and Publication of *Women in the New Asia* by Yayori Matsui in Indonesian**

Mochtar Lubis

The author of *Onnatachi ga tsukuru Ajia* (published in English as *Women in the New Asia*), Yayori Matsui, is a journalist. Her book describes the efforts of women, as victims of the human rights abuses and environmental destruction resulting from Asia's rapid economic growth, to overcome these adversities and build an Asia based on harmonious coexistence. The situations described also exist in Indonesia, so it is hoped the book will contribute to the empowerment of Indonesian women. The translation will be based on the English version of the book.

**5 Translation and Publication of *The Japanese Experience* by W.G. Beasley in Indonesian**

Mochtar Lubis

W.G. Beasley is a leading authority on Japanese history and professor emeritus at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies. *The Japanese Experience* is not an in-depth analysis of Japanese history but rather a well-balanced overview. It is an ideal introduction for the general reader and is expected to foster understanding of Japanese history.

Yayasan Obor Indonesia is a nonprofit foundation dedicated to publishing and with extensive translation experience.

**6 Translation and Publication of *Maihime, Utakata no ki, and Fumizukai* by Ogai Mori in Indonesian**

Bambang Wibawarta

The three early Ogai Mori novels selected for this project, *Maihime* (The Dancing Girl), *Utakata no ki* (The Mirage), and *Fumizukai* (The Letter Carrier) are known as the "three German works." Though there is growing interest in Japanese literature in Indonesia, most works are translated from English translations, some with subtle expressions translated incorrectly, it is said. There is a particular lack of translations of Meiji literature. The translator, Bambang Wibawarta, majored in Japanese literature at Tohoku University and is currently a lecturer at the University of Indonesia. He is one of the very few people who can translate Japanese, especially the difficult Japanese of the Meiji era, directly into Indonesian. This book will include the original Japanese as well as the translation, so it will be useful not only for general readers but also for students specializing in Japanese literature.

**7 Translation and Publication of *Best Stories of Qurratul-Ain-Haider* by Shahina Tabassum in Nepalese**

Nirmal Man Tuladhar

This is a collection of short stories by one of the leading female writers in Urdu. Born in 1927, she is the daughter of a famous author and made her literary debut while still in her teens. Since then she has produced some of the most important works in modern Urdu literature.

The author has lived through historical turning points, including India's transition from a feudal to a modern society and the partition and independence of India and Pakistan. These stories are profoundly colored by her experiences. The translation of this representative sample of her short stories will give Nepalese readers an opportunity to learn more about contemporary Urdu literature.

**8 Translation and Publication of *Parinde* by Nirmal Verma in Nepalese**

Nirmal Man Tuladhar

*Parinde* is a collection of short stories by Nirmal Verma, a writer of Hindi literature. In 1959 he was invited to Prague to translate works by such writers as Karel Capek and Milan Kundera. He spent the next decade in Europe and came under the influence of the

*nouveau roman* movement that emerged in postwar France. He rejected the objective, rationalist-description approach of earlier works and pioneered a new direction in Hindi literature. Incidents that at first glance seem real are described in precise and beautiful detail. This process leads to the formation of unique worlds that are, in fact, ephemeral and mysterious. In 2000 Nirmal Verma won the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award, an Indian literary prize. The aim of this translation project is to introduce Nepalese readers to a leading figure in Hindi literature.

### 9 Translation and Publication of *Folktales from India* edited by A.K. Ramanujan in Newari

Nirmal Man Tuladhar

This is a collection of 110 Indian folktales in 21 languages. The collection was edited by A.K. Ramanujan, a University of Chicago researcher who is also a translator and poet. The fact that the collection has been called *Folktales from India* rather than *Folktales of India* reflects the editor's view that even a collection of 110 stories cannot truly represent the diversity of India's oral traditions. Introduced below is a South Indian tale that is also known outside that region.

One night a passerby saw an old woman searching for something on a dark road.

"What are you looking for?" he asked.

"For my key. I've been looking for my key all this time," she replied.

"Where did you drop it?" asked the passerby.

"I'm not sure. It may have been inside my house."

"Then why are you searching here?"

"It's pitch dark inside my house and I have no fire to light my lamp. I can see better under this street light."

This thought-provoking story continues to be quoted frequently in South Asia.

### 10 Translation and Publication of *The Teachers of Mad Dog Swamp* by Khamman Khonkhai in Urdu

Fizza Tawfique

This book is a Thai novel that was translated into Japanese in 1980 under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan. The Japanese version, *Inaka no kyoshi* (Country Teachers), was translated by Takejiro Tomita and published by Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.

The book is an autobiographical novel based on

the author's experiences. It was a bestseller in Thailand and was also made into a film. The story of this social novel revolves around the life of a young teacher sent to a remote community in northeast Thailand. The teacher is passionate about education and determined to challenge social evils, but the story ultimately ends in tragedy.

### 11 Translation and Publication of *No Harvest but a Thorn* by Shahnon Ahmad in Urdu

Fizza Tawfique

This Malaysian novel was translated into Japanese in 1981 under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan. The Japanese version, *Ibara no michi* (Thorny Path), was translated by Jun Onozawa and published by Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. The author is a leading Malaysian writer, and his now classic novel describes the life of Malay rice farmers clinging to the land. The hero, Lahuma, is a poor farmer who never fails to pray to Allah. He dies an untimely death after suffering an injury while doing farm work. His widow and children continue to grow rice, battling with pests and natural disasters, but eventually the widow goes mad. This book describes the situation of Malay farming villages with lucid realism.

### 12 Translation and Publication of *A Late Chrysanthemum* (Twenty One Stories from the Japanese) edited by Lane Dunlop in Urdu

Fizza Tawfique

Mashal Pakistan has been introducing works of English, Japanese, and other literatures to readers in Pakistan for many years. It has previously undertaken translations of 16 works of Japanese literature into Urdu. The aim of the present project is to translate selected works of modern Japanese literature. The 21 stories include Naoya Shiga's *Kinosaki nite* (At Kinosaki) and *Haiiro no tsuki* (A Gray Moon), Shiro Ozaki's *Kajika* (River Deer), Kensaku Shimaki's *Kuroneko* (The Black Cat) and *Akagaeru* (The Red Frog), Fumiko Hayashi's *Bangiku* (A Late Chrysanthemum), Osamu Dazai's *Omoide* (Memories), and Kobo Abe's *Akai mayu* (Red Cocoon).

### 13 Translation and Publication of *An Anthology of Modern Japanese Plays* in Sinhalese

Don Rajakaruna

The grant recipient, Don Rajakaruna, won a transla-

tion award in Sri Lanka for his previous translations of works under the "Know Our Neighbors" program, including *Rashomon* and *Jigokumon* (Gate of Hell). He will be the editor and translator for this collection of 10 Japanese plays. The plays are a representative sample of Japanese drama, including Kan Kikuchi's *Chichi kaeru* (The Father Returns) and *Okujo no kyojin* (The Madman on the Roof), Yuzo Yamamoto's *Eiji-goroshi* (A Case of Child Murder), Kunio Kishida's *Chiroru no aki* (Autumn in the Tyrol), Yukio Mishima's *Dojoji*, Kobo Abe's *Bo ni natta otoko* (The Man Who Turned into a Stick), and Minoru Betsuyaku's *Matchiuri no shojo* (The Little Match Girl).

#### **14** Translation and Publication of *An Anthology of Haiku: From the Beginnings up to the Present* in Sinhalese

*Don Rajakaruna*

The grant recipient is a noted Japanese literary scholar in Sri Lanka and is one of the few people capable of translating from Japanese into Sinhalese. The aim of this ambitious project is to translate 500 haiku from Japanese directly into Sinhalese. It will be interesting to hear how haiku by Basho, Kyoshi Takahama, Seishi Yamaguchi, and other poets sound in Sinhalese.

#### **15** Translation and Publication of *Ways of Thinking of Eastern Peoples: India-China-Tibet-Japan* by Hajime Nakamura in Sinhalese

*Punchi Banda Meegaskumbura*

The grant recipient reports that he first read this book as a young researcher in the 1970s and that it opened his eyes to Eastern thinking, which had been disappearing under colonial domination. The impression that he formed then has remained with him for the past quarter-century, and the message of this book has never faded.

This famous quasi-classic compares and analyzes ways of thinking in India, China, Tibet, and Japan through linguistics, logic, and cultural phenomena. It identifies both universal and specific characteristics in these four regions on the basis of such characteristics as traditional ways of thinking, logic, and religious influences, including Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, and ancestor worship. The Sinhalese translation will allow the book to be read by a wide cross-section of people in Sri Lanka, including ordinary citizens, researchers, Buddhist scholars, and those involved in Asian studies.

#### **16** Translation and Publication of *Prawatsart Lanna (Lanna History)* by Saraswadee Ongsakul in English

*Chitraporn Tanratanakul*

The basic concept behind this program is to learn about social and cultural aspects of neighboring countries through translations. This project is an experimental effort to share the fruits of Thai studies with the rest of the world through translation. The original work was written by a historian from Chiang Mai University, who assiduously deciphered local source documents to produce one of the best works on the history of northern Thailand. Because it was written in Thai, however, it has been difficult for scholars in other countries to benefit from her research. Last year a Thai translator produced a preliminary translation of the entire book, which will be edited this year by an American editor. Publication of the finished version is scheduled for next fiscal year.

#### **17** Translation and Publication of *Bawa-e-mat Pan-e-mat (Life's Dream, Flowery Dream)* by Ma San Dar in Thai

*Ubonrat Pantumin*

The recipient, who studied at Yangon University, used a grant received in fiscal 1999 to complete a Thai translation of the Myanmar (Burmese) novel *Thway*. This year she will translate a 1996 work by Ma San Dar, a woman author who received Myanmar's national literary award in 1994. Though Thailand and Myanmar are neighbors, surprisingly few people are fluent in both languages. When completed, this work will be used as a textbook for a course in Southeast Asian literature at Chiang Mai University. It is hoped this novel will help the general public in Thailand to better understand their neighbor.







*Foundation Initiative Grant  
Program*

## 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, which are 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 01-P-001 (Australia)	An Asia-Pacific Alliance of Civil Society Organizations <i>Margaret Bell, Regional Director, CIVICUS Asia-Pacific Ltd.</i>	\$22,300
2 01-P-002 (Japan)	Japan Foundation Center Information Management Project <i>Yutaka Asamura, Executive Director, Japan Foundation Center</i>	¥3,000,000
3 01-P-003 (Japan)	Aichi International Women's Film Festival 2001 <i>Soichi Iijima, Representative, Aichi International Women's Film Festival Steering Committee</i>	¥2,000,000
4 01-P-004 (Japan)	World Youth Volunteer Summit 2001 <i>Akiko Seto, Vice President, International Association for Volunteer Effort, Japan</i>	¥2,000,000
5 01-P-005 (Vietnam)	International Conference on "Globalization and the Impact on the Asia-Pacific Region: Economic, Social, and Cultural Dimensions" <i>Nguyen Duy Quy, President, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>	\$20,000
6 01-P-006 (Malaysia)	International Workshop for Natural Dyes in the World Eco-Fiber and Textile Forum 2001 <i>Edric Ong, Director, Society Atelier Sarawak</i>	\$15,790
7 01-P-007 (Japan)	Establishment of an Internet-Based Japanese Information Service About IPS Articles <i>Suwendri Kakuchi, Tokyo Correspondent, Inter Press Service</i>	¥2,800,000
8 01-P-008 (Japan)	International Symposium: "Rediscovering the Iwakura Mission and Its Contemporary Significance" <i>Saburo Izumi, Representative, Iwakura Mission Society</i>	¥2,000,000
9 01-P-009 (Japan)	The Third CSO Forum: Creating a Cooperative Framework for Japanese and American Civil Society Organizations for Action on Global Issues <i>Kiyoko Ikegami, Co-Chair, CSO Network Japan</i>	¥3,000,000
10 01-P-010 (Japan)	Historical Studies of the Japanese Military Occupation of Burma, 1942-45 <i>Kei Nemoto, Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>	¥4,800,000
11 01-P-011 (Australia)	Surveying and Preserving Dai Documents in Yunnan, China <i>Christian Daniels, Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>	¥3,400,000
12 01-P-012 (South Korea)	Yusong Research Conference <i>Yim Kyung-Taek, Research Associate, Seoul National University</i>	¥1,470,000
13 01-P-013 (Thailand)	Eighth International Conference on Thai Studies <i>Pit Sompong, Dean, Faculty of Humanities, Ramkhamhaeng University</i>	\$7,800
14 01-P-014 (United States)	Research on and Publication of "The Development of Asian Universities: Historical Perspectives and Contemporary Challenges" <i>Philip G. Altbach, Professor, Boston College</i>	\$31,240
15 01-P-015 (Japan)	Research on the Process of Building Peace: Bringing the Civil War in Sri Lanka to an End <i>Yoshiko Ashiwa, Professor, Hitotsubashi University</i>	¥5,280,000
16 01-P-016 (Japan)	An Effort to Reform the Taxation System as It Pertains to NPOs <i>Akira Matsubara, Executive Director, Coalition for Legislation to Support Citizens' Organizations</i>	¥5,240,000





*Financial Report for  
Fiscal 2001*

## Financial Report for Fiscal 2001

### Expenditures for Grants

	1975-96	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Research Grant Program	4,940.0 1,451	200.4 67	200.0 73	200.0 78	193.6 76	186.0 72	5,920.0 1,817
Research Report Grant Program	529.5 367	15.3 5	19.1 13	17.4 10	16.5 9	8.7 5	606.4 409
Grant Program for Civil Society	366.7 222	32.0 15	36.3 19	45.5 33	46.8 32	49.2 28	576.5 349
Citizen Research Contest	372.6 198		(Through fiscal 1994)				372.6 198
SEANRP	1,887.7 1,001	66.7 59	55.7 63	58.0 64	57.0 63	64.7 68	2,189.8 1,318
SEASREP	49.7 56	35.3 28	41.3 39	40.8 44	51.0 26	26.5 15	244.6 208
Young Indonesian Researchers Program	102.1 425	12.2 59	3.6 46	3.4 30	3.9 41	3.2 1	128.4 602
International Conferences in Japan	60.3 30		(Through fiscal 1980)				60.3 30
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Japan)	414.5 199	15.3 6	14.4 5	14.8 7	15.7 9	9.6 5	484.2 231
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Other)	428.0 157	12.3 14	12.7 19	12.3 21	12.0 19	11.9 17	489.3 247
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	489.2 178	49.8 10	55.0 19	30.8 14	51.2 12	46.5 16	722.4 249
Special Grants	68.3 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	68.3 7
Total	10,026.6 4,310	439.2 263	438.0 296	423.0 301	447.8 287	406.2 227	12,180.8 5,684

Notes: Amounts for programs are in millions of yen and are the amounts decided upon at Board of Directors' meetings; later adjustments are not included. Figures may not add up to totals given because of rounding. The figure below the amount indicates the number of grants awarded. Special Grants support such activities as those commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Toyota Foundation (1984) and the centennial of Japanese-Thai friendship (1987).

## Income and Expenditures

	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥190,561,480	¥34,291,942	¥44,349,955	¥7,489,990
Donations	5,025,000,000	5,000,000,000	—	—
Endowment income	741,597,837	715,090,448	1,032,552,849	906,944,565
Funds for Global 500 environmental activities project	—	—	9,481,536	10,501,712
Funds for Southeast Asian artisans project	—	—	20,816,260	—
Funds for SEASREP	18,045,345	16,816,905	—	—
Transfer from Research Grant fund	—	—	390,000,000	1,600,000,000
Transfer from reserve for grants	20,000,000	—	190,000,000	—
Transfer from secondary endowment	—	—	11,400,000,000	—
Miscellaneous income	41,275,609	40,231,231	25,281,952	25,957,610
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>¥6,036,480,271</b>	<b>¥5,806,430,526</b>	<b>¥13,112,482,552</b>	<b>¥2,550,893,877</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grant and program expenses	¥627,534,332	¥583,844,799	¥627,058,010	¥612,184,732
Special event expenses	197,339,458	94,595	30,297,796	12,740,700
Administrative expenses	165,857,828	167,143,133	147,883,120	154,566,821
Purchase of fixed assets	859,254	—	—	—
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	10,597,457	10,998,044	11,353,636	7,875,620
Endowment	5,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	—	—
Secondary endowment	—	2,000,000,000	—	—
Research Grant fund	—	—	11,590,000,000	—
Costs of depreciation of stocks held as working assets	—	—	698,400,000	1,680,975,238
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>¥6,002,188,329</b>	<b>¥5,762,080,571</b>	<b>¥13,104,992,562</b>	<b>¥2,468,343,111</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>¥34,291,942</b>	<b>¥44,349,955</b>	<b>¥7,489,990</b>	<b>¥82,550,766</b>

Note: Surplus funds for the current fiscal year are carried over to the income budget of the next fiscal year.

Balance Sheet				
	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	¥12,046,200	¥10,090,079	¥21,507,195	¥2,174,899,462
Negotiable securities	26,945,774,390	31,931,498,888	31,496,254,224	27,822,722,271
Prepaid expenses	4,560,440	4,560,440	4,560,440	4,560,440
Advances (disbursements)	976,103	431,806	4,289,749	23,287
Temporary payments	723,750	863,158	332,090	877,475
Accounts receivable	—	240,769	2,674,235	2,500,000
Fixed assets	52,022,895	51,971,952	51,863,538	51,835,569
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>¥27,016,103,778</b>	<b>¥31,999,657,092</b>	<b>¥31,581,481,471</b>	<b>¥30,057,418,504</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	¥252,952,844	¥238,185,319	¥234,712,231	¥228,566,424
Deposits received	4,451,897	2,772,322	4,234,532	5,123,745
Reserve for retirement allowances	82,384,200	72,377,544	83,181,180	89,341,800
Reserve for grants	190,000,000	190,000,000	—	—
Net endowment	¥26,486,314,837	¥31,496,321,907	¥31,259,353,528	¥29,734,386,335
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>¥27,016,103,778</b>	<b>¥31,999,657,092</b>	<b>¥31,581,481,471</b>	<b>¥30,057,418,304</b>

Endowment Status				
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Principal endowment (1)	¥17,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000
Principal endowment (2)	9,486,314,837	11,496,321,907	11,259,353,528	9,734,386,335
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>¥26,486,314,837</b>	<b>¥31,496,321,907</b>	<b>¥31,259,353,528</b>	<b>¥29,734,386,335</b>



Adjustments to Grants Budgets  
(April 1, 2001–March 31, 2002)

Period (Fiscal Year)	Grantee Grant number	Type of grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
1992	Heibonsha 92-B-07	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 28, 1992	¥2,350,000 390,000 ¥1,960,000
2000	Mokuseisha 00-B-02	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 20, 2000	¥1,810,000 1,810,000 ¥0
2000	Kensuke Onishi 00-P-004	Foundation Initiative Grant	Sep. 20, 2000	¥5,000,000 29,647 ¥4,970,353
2000	Kumi Naidoo 00-P-006	Foundation Initiative Grant	Sep. 20, 2000	¥3,120,000 7,408 ¥3,112,592

## Chronological Data

### 2001

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| <p>Apr. 1 Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2001 Research Grant Program</p> <p>May 1 Publication of <i>Toyota Foundation Report No. 95</i> (in Japanese)</p> <p>May 20 Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2001 Research Grant Program (1,091 applications received)</p> <p>June 20 Ninety-fifth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 2000 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 2001 grants decided: for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 5 recipients; fiscal 2001 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 3 recipients; approval of appointment of members of selection committees (changes and increase in numbers); twenty-sixth meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of fiscal 2001 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of members of Board of Directors (changes)</p> <p>July 15 Publication of <i>Toyota Foundation Report No. 96</i> (in Japanese)</p> <p>Aug. 21 Publication of <i>Occasional Report No. 31</i> (in English)</p> <p>Sep. 14 Ninety-sixth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2001 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 72 recipients; for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 3 recipients; for SEANRP, 68 recipients; for SEASREP, 1 recipient; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 5 recipients for program in Japan, 17 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 7 recipients; for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 2001 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of adjustments to fiscal 2001 budget and adjusted income and expenditure; approval of appointment of members of selection committees (some changes)</p> | <p>Oct. 1 Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2001 Grant Program for Citizen Activities</p> <p>Oct. 10 Fiscal 2001 grant award ceremony; publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 2000</p> <p>Nov. 10 Publication of <i>Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 2000</i> (in English)</p> <p>Nov. 20 Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2001 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (644 applications received)</p> <p>Nov. 23 Meeting on the Joint Preliminary Study of the Preservation of Tidelands in Japan and South Korea (Fukuoka)</p> <p>Nov. 30 Publication of <i>Toyota Foundation Report No. 97</i> (in Japanese)</p> <p>Dec. 11–13 NGO Conference on the Reconstruction of Afghanistan (Tokyo)</p> |
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### 2002

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| <p>Jan. 24–25 Meeting of young research grant recipients on "Human Activity and the Environment: Between Research and the Field" (Kyoto)</p> <p>Feb. 20 Publication of <i>Occasional Report No. 32</i> (in English)</p> <p>Mar. 22 Ninety-seventh meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2001 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 24 recipients; for SEASREP, 13 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 3 recipients; fiscal 2001 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of adjustments to fiscal 2001 budget; explanation and approval of fiscal 2001 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 2002 activity program and budget; fiscal 2002 grants decided: for SEASREP, 1 recipient, for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of appointment of chairs and members of selection committees</p> |  |
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# Foundation Staff

(as of March 31, 2002)

**Managing Director** Chimaki Kurokawa

**Secretary General** Norio Kanie

## PROGRAM DIVISION

Masaaki Kusumi (Senior Program Officer)  
Tomohiro Aoki (Program Officer)  
Alan Feinstein (Program Officer)  
Yumiko Himemoto (Program Officer)  
Shiro Honda (Program Officer)  
Toichi Makita (Program Officer)  
Rie Nakamura (Program Officer)  
Reiko Ogawa (Program Officer)  
Kyoichi Tanaka (Program Officer)  
Gen Watanabe (Program Officer)  
Etsuko Kawasaki (Assistant Program Officer)  
Ryoko Kida (Assistant Program Officer)  
Kahoru Hijikata (Program Supporting Staff)  
Mina Murai (Program Supporting Staff)  
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