

# Report for Fiscal 2002



**The Toyota Foundation**

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

Annual Japanese and English reports on the Foundation's activities have been prepared and distributed widely since fiscal 1975. This annual report was compiled on the basis of the Japanese-language report of activities for fiscal 2002 (April 1, 2002, to March 31, 2003) and approved at the 102nd meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 3, 2003.

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 2002**

*April 1, 2002, to March 31, 2003*

**The Toyota Foundation**

(as of March 31, 2003)

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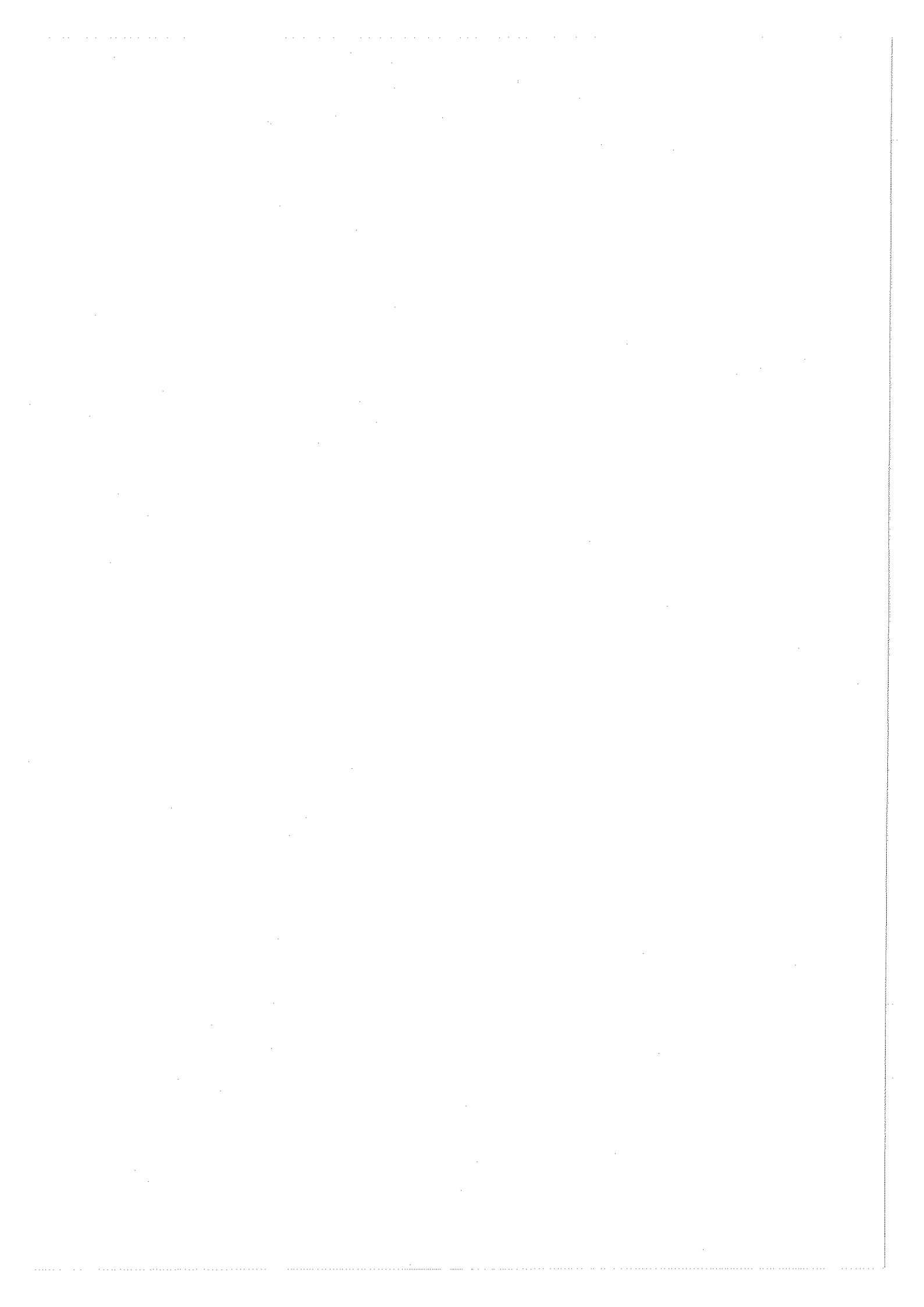
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*President's Report*



President's Report

## Three Sources of Light: Toward a Rediscovery of Human Happiness

Japan today could be compared to a powerful jetliner trying—thus far unsuccessfully—to navigate its way out of a storm. Contributing to the ongoing turbulence is everything from such international factors as terrorism, regional religious and ethnic conflicts, and America's war in Iraq to such domestic troubles as an increase in crimes of a brutal nature and juvenile delinquency, a decline in corporate ethics, and a rash of negligent accidents and errors in hospitals and other public facilities. Although we can discern a few rays of light penetrating the clouds, we have no clear idea how far or in what direction we must travel to reach blue skies.

To determine the sources of light and chart a course toward them is the task facing Japan today. It is also the task of the Toyota Foundation as it prepares to celebrate its thirtieth anniversary in October 2004.

One source of light is the sweeping shift in the focal point of international affairs from the Asia-Pacific region to Eurasia, as suggested by the ongoing struggle between the United States and Europe over the former's attempt to use the war in Iraq to establish a foothold for economic and political activity in the region. The Toyota Foundation, which has made Southeast Asia one focus of its grant-giving activities, should give serious thought to the significance of this trend.

Any consideration of the Eurasian continent must begin with a look at its most powerful constituents. One is its eastern superpower, China, and the other is the European Union, which is projected to grow from its current 15 to 25 member states by May 2004, expanding eastward as far as the Russian frontier. China in all its vastness has survived the threat of disintegration time and again over the course of history because the Chinese people's abiding belief in the unsurpassed greatness of their own culture has continued to bind the nation together as one. This dedication to culture can be seen in Chinese cuisine, which encompasses an astounding 10,000 dishes—far more than even the 3,000 to be found in France's rich culinary culture.

Culture—a particular region's unique know-how, nourished by history and tradition, for living and appreciating life—is, in fact, the second source of light. The Europeans, and the French in particular, take great pride in their culture, as manifested not only in the arts, cuisine, and tourism but also in diplomacy and the economy, and it is one of the most potent weapons they have in resisting the domination of the United States, with its unmatched military might. Culture is what allows France to attract more foreign tourists each year than any other country in the

world—76 million people, or about 20 million more than its own population.

We have left behind us a century in which money and technology alone determined the world's winners and losers. Today it is clear to most that technological civilization has matured to a point where the affirmation or rejection of countries, regions, businesses, products, and individuals hangs instead on their intellectual, aesthetic, sensuous, emotional, and moral appeal. The excellence of Japan's manufacturing technology and the high quality of its products are rooted in a tradition of skilled, conscientious, and meticulous artisanship going back at least to the Edo period (1600–1867); it is, in other words, a reflection of Japanese culture, as is the exacting, horticultural, artisan's approach seen in Japanese agriculture.

This is why the Foundation has high expectations for projects relating to the special designated topic of our Research Grant Program, "Modernization and the Rediscovery of Ways of Life." The *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan* of Commodore Matthew Perry, who challenged the insularity of late-Edo period Japan, described the technical skill of Japanese artisans as second to none and correctly prophesied that the nation would prove a worthy competitor once it had access to the industrial civilization of the West. Another Western visitor to late-Edo Japan, Heinrich Schliemann (famous for his discovery of the ruins of Troy), recorded his amazement at the great variety and quality of toys—everything from self-propelled mechanical turtles to the more than 100 types of spinning tops—asserting that they far surpassed anything produced by the toy manufacturers of Nuremberg or Paris.

Sakichi Toyoda (1867–1939), inventor of Japan's first power loom and founder of the Toyota Group, is thought to have familiarized himself with wooden looms through his experiences in farming and carpentry. Japan's illustrious piano industry got its real start through the efforts of a clockmaker, Torakusu Yamaha, and a maker of ornamental accessories, Koichi Kawai. Research into the modernization of the early modern period, the starting point of modern Japanese technology, is meaningful not only for its contribution to the field of industrial archaeology but also as a means rediscovering Japanese culture and pointing the way to new technological ideas and possibilities.

The third ray of hope for this country is the growing trend toward mutual support activities, seen in the proliferation of Japanese nonprofit organizations, which now number somewhere in the neighborhood of 12,000. This thinking is nothing new in

Japan; indeed, the underlying notion—that serving others is the key to personal happiness—is seen in a variety of Japanese traditions, such as the Shikoku custom of providing hospitality for pilgrims touring the island's 88 temples. Fortunately, it is enjoying a comeback. This is also the idea that informs the projects funded by the Toyota Foundation's Grant Program for Civil Society.

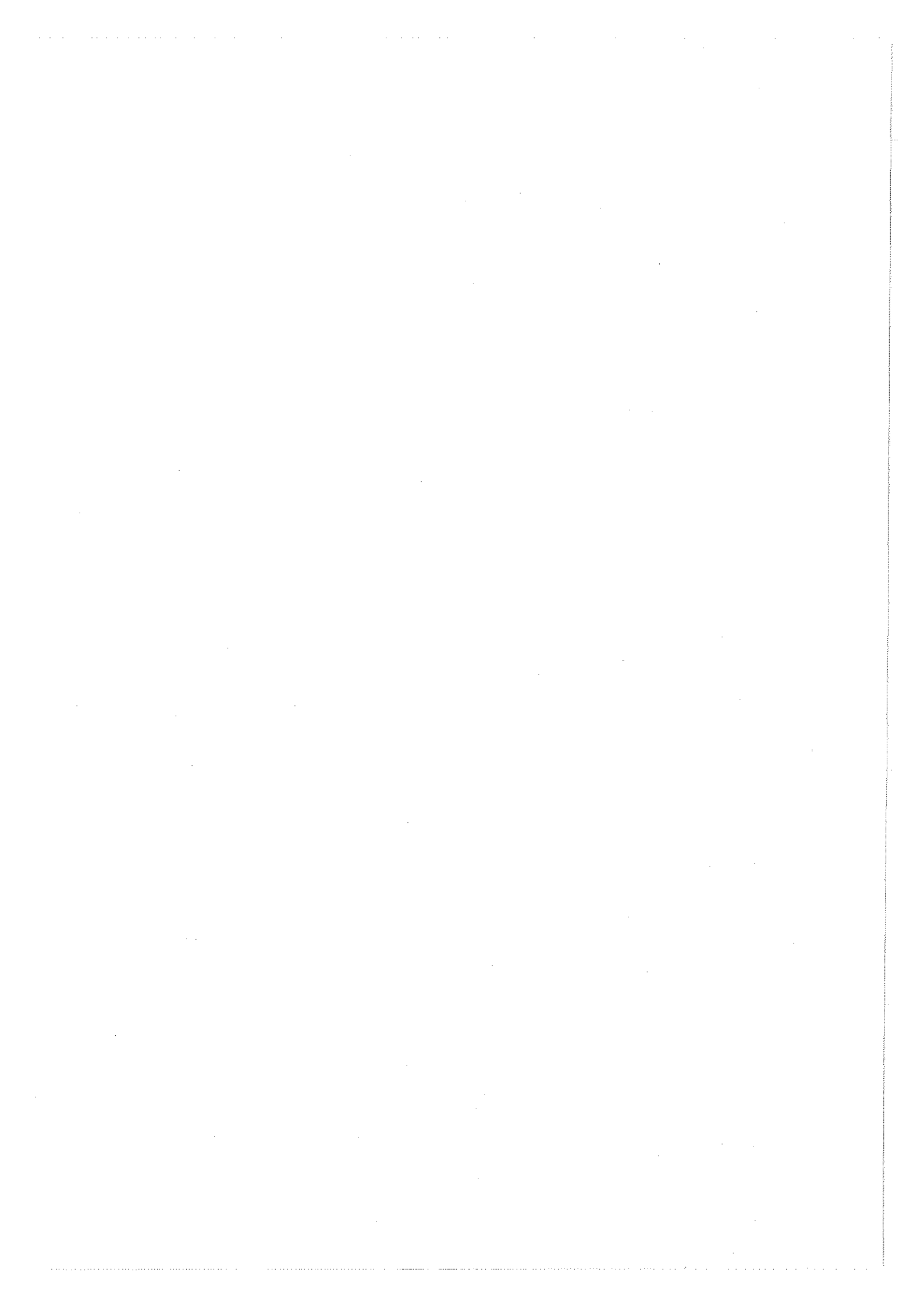
Today, in the midst of the biggest historical transition in a century, the Toyota Foundation's mission is to contribute to the rediscovery of human happiness and welfare by helping to address new concerns and people's life-related anxieties to which neither the state, the community, nor business can adequately respond. This is consistent with the pur-

pose for which the Foundation was established—"to pursue a higher level of human happiness," as we phrased it in a publication commemorating the tenth anniversary of our establishment in 1984.

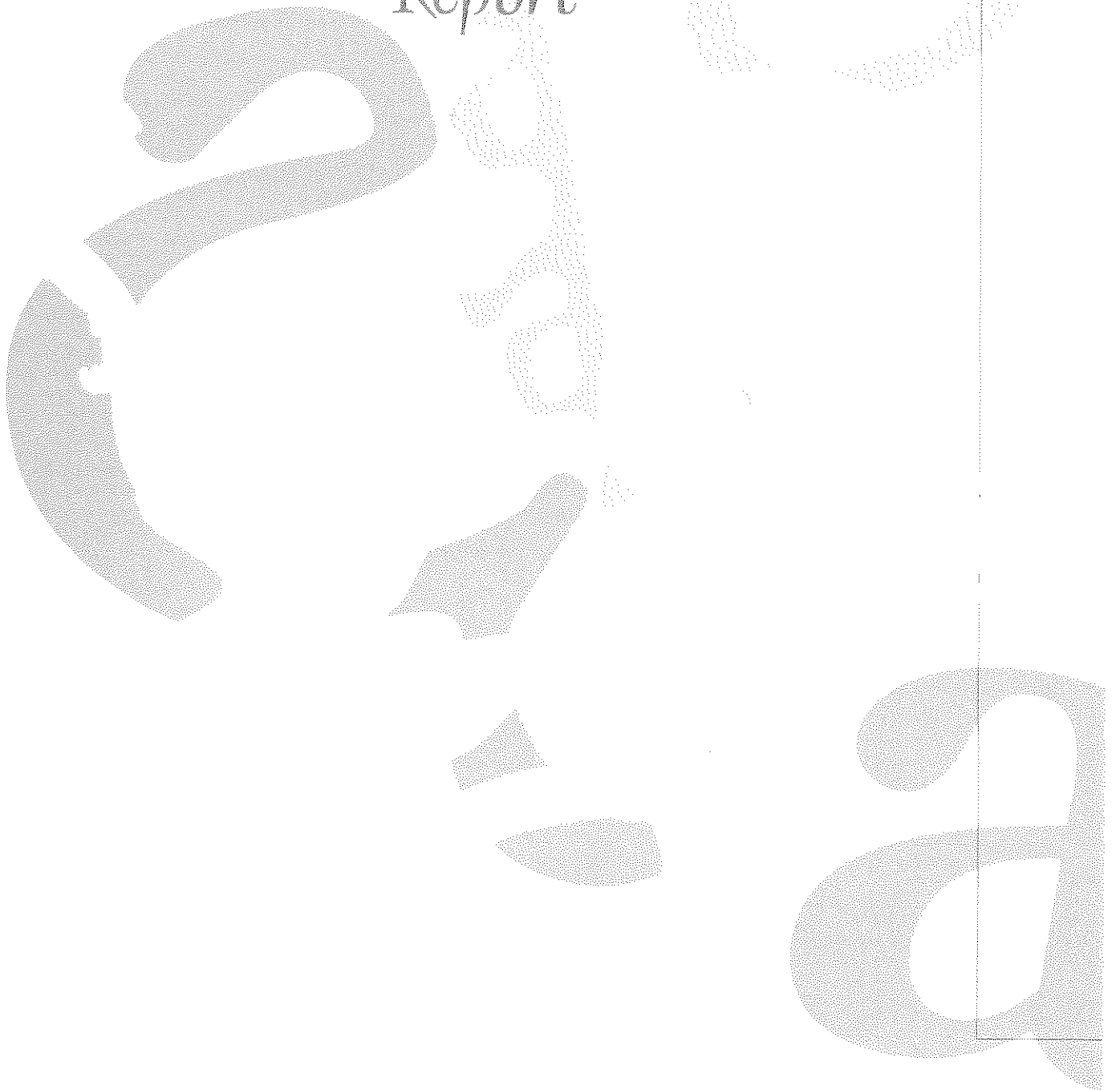
Today, as we approach the Foundation's thirtieth anniversary, let us continue to hold aloft the goal of "rediscovering human happiness." And let us devote the coming year to the consideration of ideas for improving communication between the island nation Japan and the great continent to our west in this, the Eurasian century.

**SHOSABURO KIMURA**

PRESIDENT



*Managing Director's  
Report*



*Managing Director's Report*

## Creating a Firm Foothold for Tomorrow

In July 2002, it was my honor to be appointed managing director of the Toyota Foundation, an organization with a venerable history and tradition. My relationship with Toyota goes back to 1971, when I began work in Toyota Motor Sales, which subsequently became part of Toyota Motor Corp. During the next 31 years, I served in the company's personnel, secretarial, domestic sales, and sales planning divisions. Then, in January 2002, I was appointed to serve the Toyota Foundation in the capacity of secretary general. My years of experience as secretary to some of Toyota Motor's top executives have given me an interest in and insight into corporate philanthropy as practiced by one of the world's leading automobile manufacturers and helped me to understand the increasingly stronger and vital links between the corporation and society at large.

During my brief tenure as the Foundation's secretary general, I was able to get to know a wide range of people who welcomed me with warm words of encouragement, and to gain a firsthand appreciation of the vital role foundations have to play in today's society. From my mentors here, I learned that foundations can perform the kind of cleansing function in society that the liver performs in the human body, and also that they can be important catalysts for social change.

### *Impressions*

As an officer of the Toyota Foundation, I work on the thirty-seventh floor of the towering Shinjuku Mitsui Building, the prime location from which the Foundation has conducted its philanthropic activities since the beginning. When I began work there, my strongest impression was of an unusually quiet office where everyone worked diligently from morning until night. The relative lack of greetings and pleasantries made the office feel like it lacked energy. As the days went by, I became aware of a subtle wall between the officers and the general staff, and even between staff members. I also noticed that some of the staff members were less than dedicated to their work, being fairly casual about when they arrived at the office.

Incorporated foundations have a long history in Japan, having their legal roots in the Civil Code adopted in the nineteenth century. Today, however, these organizations are under siege by a government campaign to reform the nation's "public-interest corporations," a category that includes such grant-giving foundations as ours. From our perspective, the campaign seems to be as much about deforming the system as reforming it. It almost seems that the government, unwilling to face the fact that public welfare is no longer the sole preserve of the bureaucracy, is attempting to reassert its control in a new

guise. While there are doubtless some nonprofit organizations whose impact on society is negative, the government's approach threatens to throw the baby out with the bathwater. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the government is looking for any excuse to review the system of tax exemptions and deductions designed to support and encourage public-interest activity by nonprofit organizations, ignoring the fact that Japan's current system of tax breaks is woefully inadequate. In April 2002 I had the opportunity to observe the current state of philanthropy in the United States as part of a U.S. study mission organized by the Japan Association of Charitable Organizations, and I came to see that the United States is incomparably more advanced than Japan in this area. Yet the Japanese government is contemplating moves that would further undercut Japan's weak nonprofit sector, an approach that the country's public-interest corporations are unanimous in condemning. It seems to me that the future of these organizations, and particularly of incorporated foundations like the Toyota Foundation, hangs in the balance.

### *Establishing a Foothold*

The six months I spent as secretary general were in some measure a time for watching and learning. At the time, the Foundation was faced with a number of issues. I did my best to gain a firm grasp of the Foundation's financial situation and subsequently requested financial assistance from Toyota Motor on the basis of the Foundation's midterm plan. The request was honored, but it came with a requirement that the Foundation conduct an internal assessment of its operations and seek to achieve some numerical improvements in them. I must admit that I was not certain of success in this undertaking. I set up informal interviews with staff members in an effort to improve communication and understanding. On the basis of these interviews, I embraced transparency, fairness, an open door, and trust as my four basic management principles and explained these to the staff.

In July 2002, I became the Foundation's third managing director, following in the footsteps of Hideo Yamaguchi and Chimaki Kurokawa. Although my roots were in Toyota Motor, I resolved that my loyalties henceforth would be to the Foundation, which I intend to serve humbly, faithfully, and diligently. I had no sooner assumed the position than my predecessor suggested I consider whether the Foundation should necessarily continue its focus on research grants. I chose to adopt a low-key approach to my duties, accepting the status quo for the time being, rather than attempting to march in and shake things up. This was a different approach from that of one of my predecessors in this position, who had posed the



fundamental question of whether the Foundation should keep the focus of its operations on research grants. I lack the flair that he had, though, and in any case it seemed to me that the first step was to gain for myself a firm footing in the organization. I had learned at Toyota Motor not to get carried away with rhetoric. Of course, a rousing call to arms is an effective tool, but what is the point of inspiring words if they cannot be translated into action? The essential task for us is to return to the organization's founding principles, reaffirm that which is worth preserving, and change that which should be changed.

With respect to human resources, I initially considered fairly drastic measures but ultimately decided to postpone personnel changes, following the advice of one veteran Foundation employee. Instead, I initiated a program of informal talks with individual staff members, with one round beginning soon after they returned from their New Year's vacations and a second round in August. I also asked President Shosaburo Kimura to take time out from his busy schedule to attend periodic briefings on Foundation matters and to participate in a two-day retreat for program officers in the Tateshina district of Nagano Prefecture. In addition, I held a workshop for all staff members, enlisting the cooperation of four key figures—Yujiro Hayashi, the Foundation's first executive director, Directors Yoneo Ishii and Masako Hoshino, and Yoshinori Yamaoka, currently active in the NPO community—to form a "wise men's panel." I intended this both as an occasion for the staff to review the Foundation's accomplishments and as a personal opportunity to become more conversant with its operations. To ensure the safe management of the Foundation's assets in today's harsh economy, I attempted to take fiscal reform a step further, imposing restraints on internal spending and requiring periodic reports from the Board of Directors.

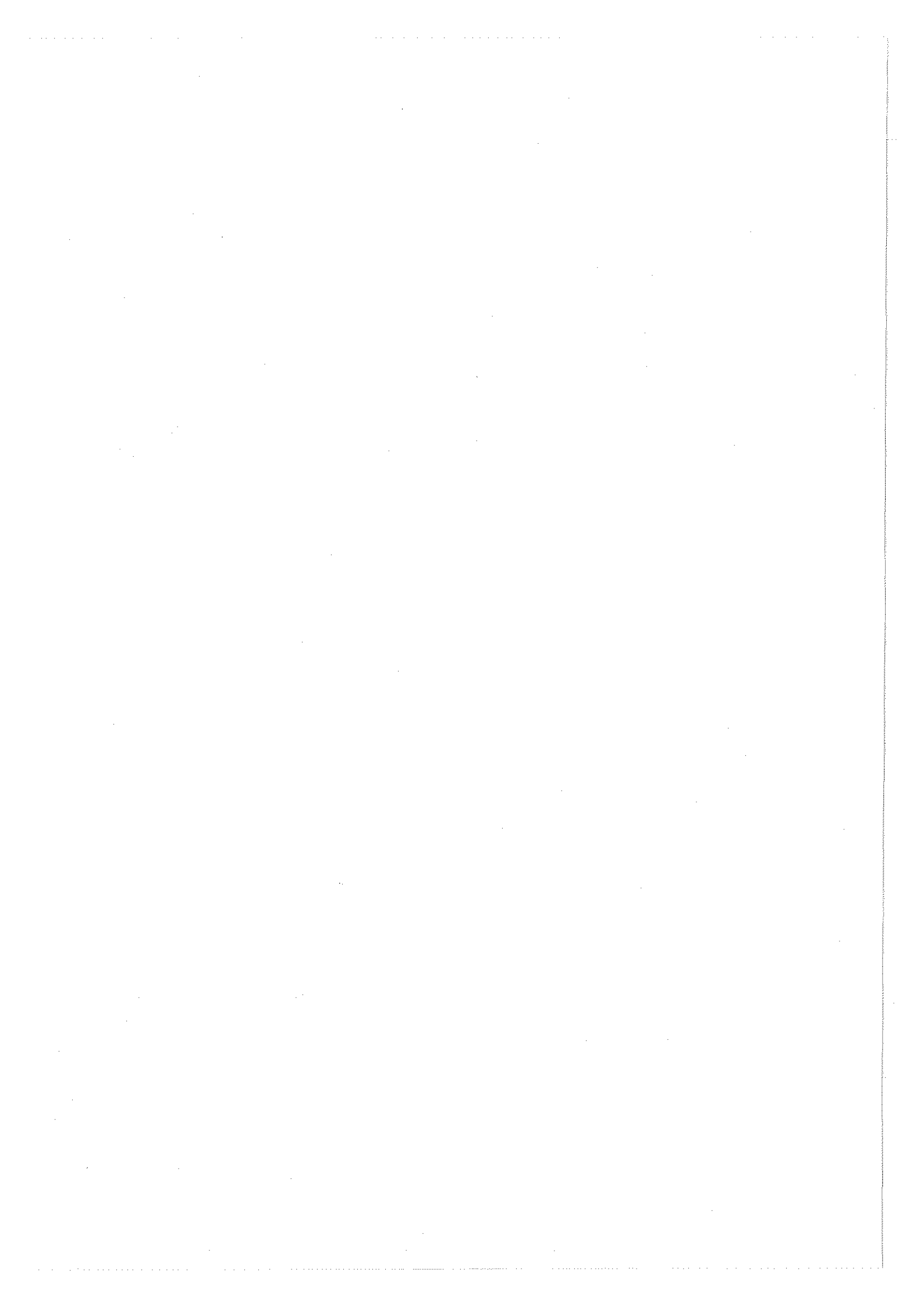
Toyota Motor emphasizes hands-on management involving close feedback from the production sites, and it seems to me that the same principles can be applied to the Foundation. As a grant-giving organization, we have been nurtured by our many grant recipients. Each of our programs—whether research grants, grants for citizen activities, or any of our

Southeast Asian programs—has the equivalent of a "production site," and my hope is to create as many opportunities as possible to visit those sites and directly solicit the opinions of people active there. With respect to Southeast Asia, I have already visited Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, and Vietnam; the Philippines, Laos, and Myanmar (Burma) are next on my itinerary. The Foundation has officers responsible for administering each of these programs, and I believe it is important for me to visit the "production sites" with them, watch them at work, and observe the challenges they face.

### *On the Eve of the Thirtieth Anniversary*

I joined the Toyota Foundation at a very important time in its history. October 2004 will mark our thirtieth anniversary, and I have given much thought to the best way to commemorate this event. I plan to make the focus of our activities the compilation and publication of a 30-year history of the Foundation, including a chronology that will review our past and provide a bridge to the future. To supervise this effort, I established in April 2003 a special compilation committee chaired by the managing director and including among its members Trustee Yujiro Hayashi, Directors Yoneo Ishii and Hideo Yamaguchi, and Ryuho Hayama and Takeshi Ryusawa, our resident editorial experts. The Japanese edition is scheduled for publication in March 2006. But even more important than activities reviewing the Foundation's successful past are efforts to ensure a successful future. Challenging problems concerning Foundation assets, programs, and personnel await us. I hereby promise to do everything in my power, modest though it may be, to marshal the Foundation's resources and capabilities and tackle these problems head-on, and I will rely on the guidance and cooperation of the directors, auditors, trustees, screening committee, and everyone else involved to make this undertaking a success.

**NORIO KANIE**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR



*Research Grant Program*



## Research Grant Program

### Overview

The Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 2002 research grants between April 1 and May 20, 2002. 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 1,138 applications for

the program this year. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and a total of 77 grants (¥212.89 million) were decided on at the hundredth meeting of the Board of Directors.

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 was carried out mainly by four selection committees. Projects for Category A grants were selected by an eight-member committee headed by Aiko Utsumi. For Category B grants, a six-member committee headed by Shin'ichi Koibuchi selected projects addressing the first subtheme, a committee of five members headed by Hisashi Nakamura selected projects addressing the second subtheme, and a five-member committee headed by Kazutaka Kogi selected projects addressing the third and fourth subthemes.

### Research Categories and Grant Conditions

	Category A Individual research	Category B Joint research
Nature of research	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, particularly carried out by international teams
Average grant amount	¥1 million–¥2 million per project Maximum ¥2 million	¥4 million–¥5 million per project Maximum ¥20 million over 2 years
Total budget	¥60 million	¥165 million
Project period	1 year, beginning November 1, 2002	1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 2002

**Fiscal 2002 Applications**

	Category A		Category B		Total (B)	Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4			
Number of applications	625	162	152	199	513	1,138	
Value of applications	1,049	1,647	1,609	2,141	5,396	6,445	
Average value of applications	1.7	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.5	5.7	
Average age of applicants	34	48	47	49	48	42	
Gender of applicants	(M)	351	129	114	175	418	769
	(F)	274	33	38	24	95	369
Applications in English	120	40	20	46	106	226	
International applicants	a)	69	40	19	39	98	167
	b)	96	9	8	9	26	122
	c)	111	5	3	8	16	127
	Total	276	54	30	56	140	416

**Fiscal 2002 Grants**

	Category A		Category B		Total (B)	Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4			
Number of grants	43	10	9	15	34	77	
Value of grants	58	55	45	55	155	213	
Average value of grants	1.3	5.5	5.0	3.7	4.6	2.8	
Average age of recipients	36	48	44	48	47	41	
Gender of recipients	(M)	25	8	7	13	28	53
	(F)	18	2	2	2	6	24
International applicants	a)	1	4	2	4	10	11
	b)	11	1	0	0	1	12
	c)	4	0	0	0	0	4
	Total	16	5	2	4	11	27
Percentage of proposals receiving grants (%)	6.9	6.2	5.9	7.5	6.6	6.8	

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)

At present there are in Japan a number of sources of funding for research, such as government grants for science and technology research and aid from private foundations. One hears of cases of grant applicants saying that "Toyota didn't give us a grant, but we got one from the Ministry of Education," or vice versa. Such stories reflect the fact that the Toyota Foundation does not align its programs with government grant schemes but seeks to pursue its own unique ideas in regard to research funding. The Foundation's goals and the particular characteristics of its research grants are clearly defined in the information provided to applicants.

In considering applications, the Foundation gives priority to "specific research projects born out of real-world experience," and the research should be "of a practical nature or have the power to instigate social action." Alternatively, it should be in an area "involving both theory and practice." Many kinds of research—highly original work, that based on unique and innovative ideas, and investigation that is ahead of its time—inevitably entail difficulties. Frequently researchers have to wait a long time, working diligently without attention, before their contributions are recognized by the academic establishment. The Toyota Foundation wants to support and enhance the vitality of this academic research carried out away from the limelight, so that, having been born in the real world, the research can return the benefit of its fruits to that world and its inhabitants. The Foundation's approach to grant giving is reflected in the diversity of the more than 600 applications we received this year for unique research projects.

The selection committee held a preparatory meeting on June 10, 2003, at which this list was pared down to 169 applications. Each of these applications was carefully read by four members of the committee, and each committee member selected 12 applications for recommendation. Every day for over a month, the members had to make difficult decisions on the basis of a vast amount of documentation, making difficult choices about which researchers and projects to recommend from among the many outstanding earnest applications. The selection committee's makeup could hardly be better: a good gender balance, diversified nationalities, and a good range of ages. This diversity was well-reflected in the selection process.

Following the individual members' heroic efforts, the committee met on July 23. The discussions that then took place lasted over eight hours, with only one 15-minute break. The participants seemed hardly aware of how hard this schedule was, ample testimony to the enthusiasm and commitment shown in the course of the debate.

The members explained the grounds on which they had painstakingly selected their recommenda-

tions, expressing doubts and putting forward arguments for or against the recommendations. This process was repeated for each recommended application. Members expressed their reservations frankly: "The project puts too much weight on the practical aspects—will it result in a coherent piece of research?" "Many Asian regions are beset by conflicts—is research on such a region feasible?" "Is the lack of a knowledge of the local language of the region a problem?" "Is there a danger that the research could be exploited for political purposes?" "Can this research really be called original?" To these and other questions the recommending members put forward counterarguments. One of the selectors had worked out a scoring system based on whether the proposed research was interdisciplinary, whether it was of a unique character that precluded obtaining funds elsewhere, whether the research was sufficiently grounded in real-world considerations, and similar criteria. Others, although not using such a quantitative method, applied their own specialist perspectives in considering the innovative research projects presented to them.

Applications received this year included a number for research based on many years' practical work experience in nongovernmental organizations. These were projects by former NGO workers who have returned to graduate school with the aim of finding, through research, solutions to problems they had encountered in Asia, Africa, and other regions of the world. One can expect that the fruits of this kind of research will see practical application when the researchers return once more to social activity. Tatsuya Hata, a postgraduate student at the University of Tokyo, spent many years with an NGO in Thailand helping slum children. The specific theme of Hata's research is children's participation in community building, and he brings an urban engineering approach to his work. This is a case where a researcher with a wealth of practical experience and knowledge of the problems faced by children living in slums is applying his academic discipline to examine ways of rebuilding the slums from a child's point of view. He has made the journey from working in the field to academic research, and we can expect that the research results will be put to good use in future activities back in the field. Yasuo Tanaka, who works for the Japanese Red Cross Society, is another case of someone with experience in international relief activities working on a research project based on this experience.

There are those who hold that Japan's NGO activity has entered a new phase. In some respects our NGOs are working now within a global network, on a par with the NGOs of such countries as Britain and the United States. But there are also many problematic areas, such as weak financial and academic support, a low level of technical expertise, and difficulty in finding the necessary human resources. Today, some of those people who took the lead diving into work of great difficulty at a time when there was little

recognition of NGO activities and the very expression "NGO" was barely known in Japan are engaging in academic research in order to consolidate their many years of practical experience. I believe that the type of research being undertaken by Hata, Tanaka, and others like them will increase from now on. People with a command of not only Japanese and English but also of Asian or other languages of the regions in which they have been active, and whose personal observations have made them able to judge the reality of people's situations, are returning to a research environment as the need arises. Surely this will be of benefit to both sides. At present, however, it is still difficult in Japan to bring about such interaction between the practical and the academic. I think the most serious problem is the difficulty of securing living expenses and funding for the actual research. I hope, therefore, that support for the growing number of research projects of this kind can become a regular activity of the Toyota Foundation.

Some researchers expended considerable effort to prepare their applications in Japanese—even when they hailed from countries that do not use the same Chinese characters as Japanese. It is interesting to note, also, that the applicants who were awarded grants were not necessarily of the youngest generation. There were of course graduate-school students in their twenties and thirties, but many recipients were in their forties or even fifties, supporting themselves perhaps by working as part-time lecturers as they carried out their own original research. It is the hope of the selection committee that, in cases where the research topic is of a nature that makes it difficult for it to be accepted into one of the existing academic disciplines, the Toyota Foundation will give the sort of support that only it is capable of doing.

Hyeshin Kim has to overcome various hardships in conducting her research, as was patent from her application. Kim, who has studied in France, is working on a unique project—an analysis of the art history of Korea from the perspective of gender, including in

her terms of reference the period of Japanese colonial rule. Her topic is "Artistic Representations in Early Modern Chosun and Historical Memories, Representations of Other Cultures, and Exchange Exhibitions in Postcolonial Korea." In the field of Japanese art history, Midori Wakakuwa and Kaori Chino are well-known as having taken a gender-studies approach to the subject and having had to overcome many obstacles in the course of their work. Kim has studied under Chino, who recently died unexpectedly. Probably the circumstances of Hyeshin Kim's research will continue to be difficult. Nevertheless, we assessed her work as raising important issues in a forceful way in the traditional world of art history.

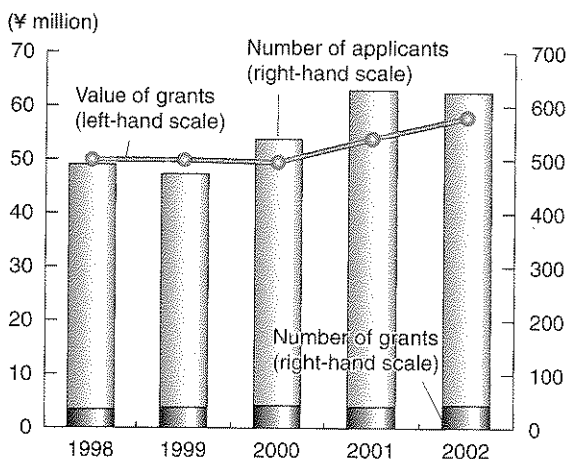
Another application approved was that of 56-year-old Nobuko Tsuda, who has for many years occupied herself with Ainu studies in Hokkaido. Her research, too, is unique, being concerned with "Internal and External Factors Affecting Ainu Tailors as Seen Through Change in Clothing and the Development of New Patterns." In today's educational environment, with its emphasis on lifetime learning, I think that we will see more researchers who have spent many years on their projects like Tsuda. And I believe that support for such people is a function that can appropriately be fulfilled by the Toyota Foundation.

Some people may feel that since the Foundation places emphasis on the practical dimension, it may be neglecting more academic research. But a glance at the list of projects for which grants have been approved should make it clear that outstanding academic research is also receiving aid from the Foundation—the list includes not a few young academics in their twenties and thirties conducting ambitious research. It may take a while for the results to become apparent, but we can look forward to the fruits of Toyota-funded projects in due course.

In the Toyota Foundation's Annual Report for 2001, the then chair of the selection committee, Takeo Funabiki, raised some issues concerning researchers enrolled in doctoral courses at American and other foreign universities. Noting that the Foundation receives applications from such researchers for projects on Japanese or Asian topics, he wondered about the intended audience of the papers that would result from the research. If Japan is the topic, does the research take into account the level of Japanese scholarship in that field? Indeed, why do researchers studying an Asian society choose to do so at an American or European university, rather than at a university in the country whose society they are studying?

These issues were also debated this year. The outcome was that more grants were awarded to Japanese applicants studying at Asian universities and Asian students studying in Japan than to Japanese applicants studying at American or European institutions.

**Research Grant Program  
Category A**



**AIKO UTSUMI**

## 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 (China)	02-A-142 Survey of the Living Conditions of Japanese Women and Children Left Behind in China After World War II <i>Hanfa Liu, Visiting Researcher, Yamagata University</i>	1,710,000
2 (Japan)	02-A-155 An Empirical Analysis of the Labor Market and Occupation Structures in a Multiethnic Society: The Effects of Ethnic Preference Policy in Malaysia <i>Makoto Kishiwaki, Ph.D. Candidate, Osaka City University</i>	1,500,000
3 (Japan)	02-A-156 Study of Local Cultures in Iron-Age Anatolia: Based on an Archaeological Analysis of Bronze Fibulae from Kaman-Kalehoeyuk, Central Anatolia <i>Mamoru Yamashita, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Munich</i>	1,400,000
4 (Japan)	02-A-188 A Historical Study of the <i>Attus</i> in Early Modern Hokkaido: An Inquiry into the Historicity of Ainu Culture <i>Yuko Honda, Research Adviser, Hokkaido Ainu Culture Research Center</i>	1,540,000
5 (Japan)	02-A-190 Historical Relations Between <i>Ie</i> and Temples in <i>Han-Danka</i> : An Analysis of Registers of Religious Investigation <i>Kazuhiko Morimoto, Ph.D. Candidate, Graduate University for Advanced Studies</i>	1,500,000
6 (Japan)	02-A-209 Anthropological Study of Youth Associations in Taiwan Under Japanese Colonialism (1895–1945): One Town in the Taipei District <i>Seiko Miyazaki, Ph.D. Candidate, Ochanomizu University</i>	1,010,000
7 (Indonesia)	02-A-242 The Influence of Development in Industrial Districts of Batam Island, Indonesia, on the Orang Laut <i>Rudo Wibowo, Ph.D. Candidate, Sophia University</i>	800,000
8 (Nepal)	02-A-243 Contemporary Nepalese Politics and the Maoist “People’s War” in Relation to the International Situation After the 9-11 Attacks <i>Pradhanang Rajesh, Research Fellow, Tokai University</i>	1,400,000
9 (Japan)	02-A-253 The Role of Armenian and Bukharan Merchants in Russia’s Asian Trade from the Viewpoint of the Distribution of Russian Cotton Goods <i>Masachika Shiotani, Research Associate, Tohoku University</i>	1,200,000
10 (Japan)	02-A-262 The Disappearance of <i>Boke</i> Wrestling from Agrarian Districts in Mongolia and Efforts to Preserve It: Research in Eastern Inner Mongolia <i>Rikido Tomikawa, Ph.D. Candidate, Chiba University</i>	1,500,000
11 (South Korea)	02-A-264 The Acceptance of “Asianism” in Colonial Korea: With Focus on the East Asian Cooperation System and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere <i>Jong-Wook Hong, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,070,000
12 (South Korea)	02-A-275 Mutual Publication Distribution Between Korea and Japan from the End of the Early Modern Period to the Meiji Era and the Role of Intellectuals <i>Mi-Young Bang, Ph.D. Candidate, Ochanomizu University</i>	1,340,000
13 (Japan)	02-A-276 Internal and External Factors Affecting Ainu Tailors as Seen Through Change in Clothing and the Development of New Patterns: With Focus on Ainu Pictures and Analysis of Resources from South Hokkaido and Sakhalin <i>Nobuko Tsuda, Ph.D. Candidate, University of the Air</i>	2,000,000



Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
14 02-A-332 (Japan)	The Human Rights and Daily Lives of Women in Conflict: A Case Study of Aceh, Indonesia <i>Natsuko Saeki, Lecturer, Sophia University</i>	1,500,000
15 02-A-340 (South Korea)	A Study of Artistic Representations in Early Modern Chosun and Historical Memories, Representations of Other Cultures, and Exchange Exhibitions in Postcolonial Korea <i>Hyeshin Kim, Lecturer, Gakushuin University</i>	1,510,000
16 02-A-366 (Japan)	A Study of Basic Education Gaps Between Ethnic Minorities in Laos: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Spread of Basic Education Among Ethnic Minorities <i>Shuichi Takita, Fellow, National University of Laos</i>	1,170,000
17 02-A-397 (North Korea)	Movement of the Korean Chinese and Formation of Networks in Northeastern Asia <i>Hyang Suk Kwon, Joint Researcher, Sophia University</i>	1,600,000
18 02-A-427 (Japan)	Baby Food in Rural Indonesia: Healthcare Practices and Their Transition <i>Keiko Osaki, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,300,000
19 02-A-437 (Japan)	A Sociological Study of Development Projects and Relocation Policy: Recognition of Stress-Causing Factors and Reactive Behavior of Forced Migrants in the Three Gorges Project in China <i>Atsushi Hamamoto, Ph.D. Candidate, Tokyo Metropolitan University</i>	1,500,000
20 02-A-443 (Japan)	Basic Research on the Formation of the Yanagita School of Folklore: With Focus on Regional Researcher Networks <i>Taro Tsurumi, Researcher, National Museum of Ethnology</i>	1,110,000
21 02-A-461 (Japan)	Contemporary Aspects of Cemetery <i>Pungsu (Feng Shui)</i> in Korean Society <i>Ryohei Takamura, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,500,000
22 02-A-481 (Japan)	Anthropological Research on the Emigration of Burmese Muslims of Chinese Descent to Taiwan and Their Social Networks <i>Mizuka Kimura, Ph.D. Candidate, Osaka University</i>	1,000,000
23 02-A-482 (South Korea)	An Anthropological Study of the <i>Chosen Gakko</i> and Their Curriculum <i>Ki-Chan Song, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,300,000
24 02-A-511 (Japan)	Support for Couples Choosing Artificial Insemination by Donor: Research to Produce an Information Pamphlet and a Proposal for the Creation of a Support System <i>Kiyomi Shimizu, Instructor, Tokyo Medical and Dental University</i>	700,000
25 02-A-564 (Japan)	The Concept of Disability and Its Politics in Hindu Society: An Anthropological Investigation of Equality, Inequality, and Interdependence <i>Sanae Hayashi, Brunel University</i>	1,660,000
Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society		
26 02-A-068 (Japan)	Beneficiary Participation in International Humanitarian-Aid Health Services: A Case Study of Refugees in Tanzania <i>Yasuo Tanaka, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,500,000
27 02-A-097 (Australia)	The Emergence and Development of Japanese Citizens' Movements: From Accusation to Proposal <i>Simon Avenell, Ph.D. Candidate, University of California, Berkeley</i>	1,500,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
28 02-A-100 (Japan)	Children's Participation in Community Building in Developing Countries: Analysis of Human Settlement Development in Slum and Squatter Settlements in Thailand <i>Tatsuya Hata, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,500,000
29 02-A-191 (Japan)	Emergency Medical Treatment Systems for Foreign Residents: A Comparative Study of Japan and Other Migrant-Receiving Countries in Asia <i>Naoe Kawamoto, Lecturer, Ryukoku University</i>	1,680,000
30 02-A-235 (Japan)	Freedom of the Mass Media in Indonesia: Changes and Continuities in the Concept of Human Rights After the Suharto Regime <i>Yuzuru Shimada, Lecturer, Toho Gakuen Junior College</i>	1,000,000
31 02-A-238 (Japan)	The Ethnography of Shinjuku Ni-chome: The Development of a Gay Community and the Real Lives of Gay People in Japan <i>Hideki Sunagawa, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,000,000
32 02-A-246 (Brazil)	Family Disintegration Among Brazilian Residents in Japan and Its Influence on Their Community: A Comparative Study of Concentrated and Dispersed Residential Areas <i>Ana Elisa Yamaguchi, Ph.D. Candidate, Hitotsubashi University</i>	1,500,000
33 02-A-307 (Japan)	Shifts in Fertility and the Social Negotiations of Women in Okinawa Under U.S. Military Occupation: Focusing on the Activities of Midwives and Public Health Nurses from 1945 to 1972 <i>Kayo Sawada, Ph.D. Candidate, Tsuda College</i>	1,250,000
34 02-A-327 (Japan)	Networking of Islamist Movements: Research on Socioeconomic Activities and Network Building Among Supporters of the Islamic Party in Turkey <i>Fumiko Sawae, Ph.D. Candidate, Hitotsubashi University</i>	1,000,000
35 02-A-415 (Japan)	Participatory Support Programs by Turkish Community Organizations for Victims of the 1999 Earthquake: An Opportunity for Civil Society in Turkey <i>Eiko Suzuki, Ph.D. Candidate, Ochanomizu University</i>	1,400,000
36 02-A-557 (South Korea)	Korean Women's Participation and Creation of Roles in Public Space: A Case Study of the Taiheiji Night Junior High School Movement <i>Akwi Seo, Ph.D. Candidate, Ochanomizu University</i>	1,000,000
37 02-A-604 (Japan)	Migrant Workers and the Language Barrier in Japanese Courts: Japan's International Relations from the Perspective of Equality Before the Law <i>Tomonori Taki, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Warwick</i>	1,000,000
Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival		
38 02-A-066 (Japan)	Assessment of the Traditional Production of the Hybrid of the Indian Wild Ass and the Female Donkey in Gujarat, India: Using the Gene Pool Through Cross Fertilization with Symbiotic Management <i>Rikako Kimura, Curator, Equine Museum of Japan</i>	1,800,000
39 02-A-095 (Japan)	Identifying Conflicts Between Macaques and Humans and Developing an Ecological Conservation System on Yakushima Island, Japan <i>Mari Morino, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,200,000
40 02-A-134 (Malaysia)	The Bakun Dam Project: A Case Study of Indigenous Rights and Large-Scale Development in Malaysia <i>Choy Yee Keong, Ph.D. Candidate, Keio University</i>	1,290,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
41 02-A-144 (Japan)	The Water Environment and People's Lives in Bangladesh: Local Peculiarities of Arsenic Contamination in Groundwater <i>Asako Takahashi, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	<b>1,500,000</b>
42 02-A-348 (Japan)	An Anthropological Study on Desertification on the Southern Border of the Sahara: A Case Study of the Southern Lake Chad Region <i>Shun Ishiyama, Ph.D. Candidate, Nagoya University</i>	<b>1,500,000</b>
43 02-A-369 (Japan)	<i>In Situ</i> Conservation of Endangered Wild Rice: Sustainable Coexistence Between Humans and Wild Rice in Laos <i>Yosuke Kuroda, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	<b>1,250,000</b>

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

### *Category B Grants Committee 1*

This committee was charged with the task of selecting applicants to receive grants for research projects under subtheme 1, "Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local." Compared with 150 applications in this category last year, this year 162 were received, of which 30 were short-listed. Each individual member of the committee considered all the short-listed applications and recommended eight of them. All the recommended applications were then carefully examined and discussed in committee at a meeting held on July 11. As a result of this process 10 projects (of which 9 were new and 1 a continuation) were recommended for grants totaling ¥55.2 million.

In our deliberations, we paid particular attention to such features as whether the objective of a research project and the planned method were original, whether the project was of a specific nature, whether substantive results could be expected, whether such results would simply be an academic paper or would have some significance and value for society, and whether one could expect that the research results would lead to further developments.

The research projects receiving grants in accordance with the criteria described above cover a wide range of fields. They are all innovative and specific in regard to aims and methodology, and show every sign of opening up avenues for further development. Below are summaries of the successful projects.

In "Research on Painting Techniques and Preservation Methods for Colored Architecture in Taoist Temples," Akira Yamauchi attempts to formulate a model and philosophy for a change in conservation methods, drawing on Japanese conservation techniques. Hitherto conservation of Taiwan's cultural heritage has been principally a matter of repainting and painting over, whereas the new methods emphasize maintenance and restoration of original forms. Yamauchi approaches his goal through field surveys of the Hsing Chi Taoist temple in Tainan City and other structures, and proposes a model on the basis of such surveys, research, and actual restoration work. The preservation and restoration of their cultural heritage is an important task for many Asian countries. It is an issue of major social significance, and the committee felt that this research would make a contribution to the training of young scholars and technicians in this field. At the same time the view was expressed that, rather than restoration itself, the emphasis should be placed on surveys, restoration techniques, and conservation methods.

Taiwan's society includes complex groupings of aboriginal peoples, and Sakujiro Shimomura's "Cultural Movements of Taiwanese Aborigines" is a survey examining their political, social, and cultural roles in society. It is likely that multicultural societies will become increasingly important, not just in Tai-

wan but throughout Asia, and the committee considered this to be basic research toward the creation of such societies. The project drew the comment, however, that the methodology needed further thought.

The goal of Noriyuki Shiraishi's "Archaeological Research on the Formation Process of the Mongol Empire" is to establish Avraga in eastern Mongolia as one of the factors in the rise of the empire. The Mongol Empire played an extremely important role in world history, particularly in the history of contacts between the civilizations of East and West. Yet the paucity of written and archaeological evidence means that it has not been elucidated to any great extent, especially its early phase. Shiraishi's research will focus on the remains of an ironworks. We believe that this project will open the way for further research.

Yong Kim's "Militarism and Sexual Exploitation and Violence Against Women in Twentieth-Century Korea" will examine the relationship between the military and sexual violence from political, economic, social, and cultural perspectives. Many of the studies of this topic carried out hitherto have treated individual aspects of the issue. What impressed the committee about Kim's project was that its goal was an elucidation of the relationship between the military and sexual violence from many angles, and the broad geographical and temporal range of its focus—the study's remit is the whole of the Korean Peninsula and covers the period of Japanese colonial rule, the Korean War, the division into North and South, and the present.

The goal of Naoko Kato's "The Lives of Hansen's Disease Patients in State-Run Sanitariums" is to elucidate various aspects of the changing life environment of Hansen's disease patients living in state-run sanitariums, particularly from the viewpoint of gender. Although there have been many studies on the issue of Hansen's disease, few of them are based on the views expressed by sanitarium patients and staff concerning their daily lives there. The application was approved because the committee was impressed by the fact that this research will contribute a new perspective to the study of Hansen's disease, and because it is an urgent issue, considering the ages of those affected.

Qingying Chen's "Ethnic Conflict on the Western Chinese Border in the 1920s" will organize, analyze, and publish the notes and records of Joseph F. Rock, who traveled for some 20 years in China (Yunnan, Sichuan, and Qinghai), Tibet, and other parts of the region before the establishment of the modern Chinese state. Materials on these areas dating from this period are very scarce, and the diaries and great variety of other materials left by Rock on folklore, languages, and flora and fauna are therefore of great value. Few of these materials have been published up to now. The committee considered that the publication of these writings in an organized form so that they can be used by other researchers will not only be useful for the study of the region but will also deepen our understanding of ethnic minorities. The view

was expressed, however, that participation by co-researchers in a range of disciplines would be desirable.

In "Asian Street Vendors," Satoshi Hagishima aims to define "street vendor space" as a part of urban space in Asian cities by carrying out a comprehensive comparison and analysis of street vendors and the stands from which they do their selling in China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam. Street vendors have an important role to play in community building and job creation, but their activities face a whole range of issues, including those relating to the environment and hygiene. The committee valued Hagishima's positive assessment of "street vendor space" and his positioning of this space as an invigorating force in cities. The comment was made that the method of presenting the researcher's message needed some refining.

The consolidation and rationalization of statutes at the state level is proceeding in Thailand in parallel with economic development. "Urging Thai Judges to Apply a 'Traditional Community Rights' Clause to Court Cases" (Pichet Maolanond) examines how traditional community rights should be applied within the legal system. Maolanond has made a particular study of how the concept of *iriai-ken* (rights pertaining to shared use) was incorporated into the legal system in the course of Japan's modernization, and his effort to work out how community rights could be incorporated in Thailand in a similar fashion is the outstanding feature of this project. The protection of the traditional community rights of ethnic minorities living in traditional farming, fishing, and mountain villages is an urgent development-policy issue, not only for Thailand but for other developing countries as well, and this research is of major significance.

Kyung-Soo Chun's "Japanese Colonialism and Anthropology of East Asia" is the continuation of "A Preliminary Study of Japanese Colonialism and the Work of Japanese Anthropologists," which was awarded a grant last year. Its aim is to examine the role played by Japanese anthropology in Japan's colonial rule in Korea and Taiwan. The committee considers that a comparison of anthropological research as carried out in these two countries, whose anthropologists share data and have a common perception of the issues, is of great importance. It believes that last year's preparatory phase, whose task was to promote contacts between Korean and Taiwanese researchers and build up a relationship of mutual trust, has made progress and that they have a sufficiently common perception of the issues involved. We decided that it is now possible for the main phase of the research to go ahead.

Jae-Wook Kong's "Imperial Rule of Daily Lives in Colonial Korea" aims to elucidate the process and features of colonial-style modernization in Korea by analyzing the impact of Japan's colonial rule on daily life. While many studies of colonial rule undertaken so far have been from the viewpoint of modernization and exploitation, the distinguishing characteristic of

this study is sociocultural analysis focusing on people's daily lives. The proposed research was to be based almost entirely on internal publications of the Japanese Governor General's office and it was suggested that this should perhaps be reconsidered. At the same time, it might be useful to have a more diversified research team.

In addition to their recommendations, members of the committee gave their overall assessments of the applications received this year. Many members noted that although quite a number of applications were for projects of an innovative nature giving one the sense that a new direction of research was ready to develop, or research of great social significance, the overall impression was that themes were small in scale and lacked breadth. Few of the applications gave the impression that they would lead to major new developments in the future. Another criticism made was that many joint projects suffered from a number of shortcomings, including insufficient consultation on methodology, insufficient definition of the respective roles of team members, lack of clarity as to the concrete results and subsequent development of the research, and vagueness in the calculation of the costs involved. Members also noted that few of the applications were for research in the area of politics, possibly a reflection of the subtheme definition.

**SHIN'ICHI KOIBUCHI**

### *Category B Grants Committee 2*

Under subtheme 2, "Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society," the emphasis is on the possibilities for reform in today's changing society and the search for concrete ways of achieving reform. This is a shift from last year, when the focus was on highly academic research achievements. What we are looking for in this category are projects making proposals for the reform of economic society centered on the hitherto prevalent nation-state system, against the background of the worldwide tide of reform, and tackling the ideas, methods, analyses, and activities necessary for this purpose. Working out such a new system is a difficult task—probably the only way forward is repeated trial and error.

If we look at the principal themes of applications received this year and the research topics of recommended projects, the effects of the events of September 11, 2001, are clearly visible in various senses. The issue of international human security is treated from various angles. Another new feature this year was the emergence of applications from international-development consultants, possibly a reflection of cuts in Japan's Official Development Assistance budget. Also reflecting the ODA cuts, applications came this year even from private-sector institutions that ordinarily give research grants. Against this

background, many of this year's applications are for projects concerned with international comparisons. As a result, travel expenses constitute a high proportion of the funds requested. To some extent this is unavoidable, since grants are no longer given to cover personnel expenses, but under these circumstances the upper limit of ¥20 million for grants causes some problems. It is desirable for both the applicants and the selectors to keep individual project costs to a minimum in order that as many projects as possible can be supported with the limited resources available.

Hiromichi Umabayashi's "Civil Society Initiative for Northeast Asian Regional Security Frameworks" is a research project by a group that has for many years concerned itself with making Asia a nuclear-free area. Following recent nuclear-free declarations by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Mongolia, the goal of the project is to formulate a framework for regional security including provision for a nuclear-free Northeast Asia. The committee considered this project to be of major value, awarding it the highest level of funding this year.

Masaru Nagawa's "Toward the Construction of a Support System for Resolving Consumer Problems of People with Disabilities: Comparative Research on America, Britain, and Japan" aims to identify and point out shortcomings of Japan's system of care and support for disabled citizens, and in particular it intends to put forward a proposal for a system that will enable people with mental disabilities to lead their lives in safety in their locality. There was a suggestion that rather than a comparative study of the American and British systems, a comparison with the Scandinavian situation might be more appropriate, but there was a strong sentiment within the committee that this is a very timely task that should be tackled as early as possible.

"Creating Multidimensional Memory" by Masahiro Terada is a project for practical research in keeping with new currents in historical research, and in its linking of the cultural-historical study of monuments, records, and narratives of wars and natural disasters with the idea of a museum exhibition, well suited to the development of civil society. It was pointed out that it should be possible to obtain results without going to Berlin or New York to conduct surveys. It was agreed that the project would be scaled down, restricting the planned surveys to sites within Japan.

Kinhide Mushakoji's "Antiterrorist and Anti-Organized-Crime Measures in East and Southeast Asia: A Survey of Their Impact on Human Rights and Human Security" is an ambitious comparative study directly addressing the issue of reform of social systems in the context of the circumstances in which the world currently finds itself. Although there is a problem as to how the results of a large team of researchers are to be coordinated in the course of the survey, the project had a very high level of support from the committee.

Yoshie Hori's "Research on 100-Yen Shops: In the Context of Globalization" is an extension of the

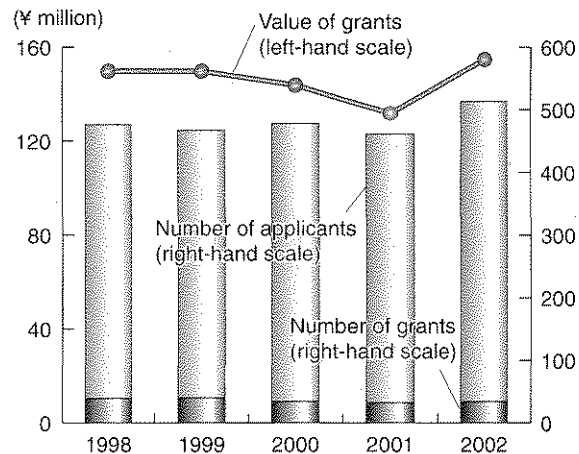
work of a team consisting mainly of members of the Pacific Asia Resource Center. The project will include a survey of bananas, prawns, coconuts, dried bonito shavings, and other Asian products in the hope of influencing the way the global economy operates.

Two applications from overseas were awarded grants this year, both of them from South Korea. The first is Hong-Koo Han's "Breaking Down Militarism and Moving to a Democratic System in South Korea." Korea currently has a relatively vast military budget and 70% of adult males are required to do two years or more of national service. In this context, this project examines the path to changing over to a non-militaristic social system and to the reunification of the Korean Peninsula. This is a very important subject for Northeast Asia, and not easy to research. There was strong hope in the committee that this research could help open a road to demilitarization.

The second Korean project is Young-Ok Paek's "Primary Research on Female North Korean Refugees in Northeast China." The recent events at the Japanese Consulate in Shenyang were a major shock to Japanese diplomacy. This project addresses the all too vivid issue of international human rights, investigating the conditions in which North Korean defectors in northeastern China live. At the same time, it puts forward a proposal as to how international cooperation could be organized for humanitarian aid. The theme is eminently suitable for category B2 grants.

The next two projects are for research spanning two years. The committee decided to award grants for one year in the first instance, with the possibility of an extension to two years. First is Takayoshi Igarashi's "Compiling an Encyclopedia of the Constitution for Citizens." There is a gap between the vocabulary and terminology of the Constitution and the maturation of civil society. The goal of this project is to compile an encyclopedic dictionary of the Constitution based on a reexamination of its terminology and rooted in the principle of the sovereignty of the people. It is a very timely and ambitious endeavor. The first year's research will make clear how much further work will

**Research Grant Program  
Category B**



be necessary in order to complete the encyclopedia.

The second multiyear project is Yukio Murata's "Study to Launch a New Website for Disseminating Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Information to the Public and to Link Up with Similar Sites in Foreign Countries." A system for publishing PRTR data was instituted in Japan in April 2001. This project is concerned with ways of improving dissemination of PRTR information to the general public. This is a subject of considerable scope, since publication of such data is of only recent date. It was therefore decided to award a grant for one year to fund preparatory research to determine the viability of such an undertaking. It was also suggested that the researcher should investigate the possibility of commercializing the project or looking for other sources of funding.

On February 22 this year an indefinite ceasefire was reached in Sri Lanka between the Sri Lankan army and the antigovernment Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam forces. Over the past 20 years, this armed conflict over the demand for a separate independent state for Tamils in Sri Lanka had caused 65,000 deaths due to battles and antipersonnel mines and had created one million refugees. As a result, I will be spending much time in Sri Lanka in order to make what contribution I can to the peace process. In view of this, I was hesitant to accept the invitation to become a member of the selection committee; but thanks to not only my fellow members but also the officers of the Toyota Foundation, I have been able to complete my work in the group. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to my colleagues for their cooperation and support.

**HISASHI NAKAMURA**

### *Category B Grants Committee 3*

Category B Grants Committee 3 conducted its selection of applications under subtheme 3, "The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival," and subtheme 4, "Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society," on the basis of joint discussion by its five members. Our main concern was to look for collaborative projects on these themes by researchers from different fields or with different backgrounds that would open the way for new developments and whose results would have an impact on the resolution of real-world problems. On this basis we approved 14 grants totaling ¥51.5 million under subtheme 3 and 1 grant of ¥3.5 million under subtheme 4. The grand total of grants awarded by the committee was ¥55.0 million, an amount corresponding to the budget allotted to the committee by the Toyota Foundation. This is a reflection of the fact that we gave due consideration to many applications other than the 15 successful ones, as there were a considerable number of applications of a high level this year.

We received 148 applications under subtheme 3 and 51 under subtheme 4, an increase from last year, especially in the case of subtheme 3. As always, the applications varied widely in quality, but the number of collaborative projects where the researchers had clearly given much thought to their objectives, the method of collaboration, and the expected results was by no means small. One was left with the impression that the importance of these grants was gradually gaining recognition. The larger number of grants awarded under subtheme 3 results from the fact that applications under the two subthemes were not considered separately but as one category, selecting those projects of most significance to both subthemes. It appears to reflect also the fact that projects for research relating to both subthemes were eligible, and that, when treating science and technology in the age of civil society, greater weight is placed on collaborative research oriented toward environmental issues in the wider sense and improving conditions for human survival. One may also say that some further thought might need to be given to the definition of these subthemes and the clarification of their mutual relationship.

Many of this year's successful applications were either collaborative research projects already underway in developing countries, or relevant to tackling real problems in these countries. We may consider that the fact that the majority of the projects are for collaborative research between Japan and Asian or African developing countries in a sense indicates the nature of current research relations. Among them can be seen a trend toward research with an awareness of the mutual relationship between environmental issues on the one hand and production and life in local communities on the other, based on joint action with local communities or at least with their participation. As regards domestic issues, we have similarly made awards for research focused on forms of cooperation having in view a sustainable recycling-based society. Common to all these is the fact that the research is in close touch with people's everyday lives.

Projects on the theme of environmental conservation and regional development in the Asian region were: "Scientific Evaluation of Sustainable Prawn Culture in Vietnam's Mekong Delta" (Tohru Takahashi, Japan); "Phytoremediation of Eutrophic Water Areas: Constructing Models for Agricultural Drainage and Controlling Blue-Green Algae in Lake Taihu, China" (Xiangfu Song, China); "The Development of Agroforestry Systems to Reduce Poverty Among Disadvantaged Farmers and to Conserve the Environment in Eastern Sichuan, China" (Guanglong Tian, China); and "A Survey of Indigenous Plant Resources Used by Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam" (Van Ke Nguyen, Vietnam). All these projects are for research on topics connected with people's livelihoods.

Two projects involving participation by local communities and utilizing regional networks examine the themes of environment and health: "Action-Oriented Support for Community Initiatives Improving

Health and the Agricultural Environment in the Mekong Delta” (That Khai Ton, Vietnam); and “An Investigation of the Geological and Geomorphological Environment Relating to Basinwide Arsenic Contamination in the Hetao Plain in Inner Mongolia, China, with the Aim of Providing Safe Underground Drinking Water” (Takeo Takano, Japan). These projects, too, can be expected to lead to new developments.

“The Impact of the Transitional Economy on Poverty Reduction in Cambodia: A Case Study Focusing on Land Issues” (Yukiko Yonekura, Japan) is another noteworthy project treating areas relating to daily life. Focusing on poverty and land development, it examines the structure of regional development.

“Research on the Realities of Hibakusha in Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan” (Noriyuki Kawano, Japan) is another project making good use of collaboration with local communities.

In the African region, a project on “Introducing Agro-Ecosystem Health Methods and Experiences to Zambia from Kenya and Uganda” (Mutsuyo Kadohira, Japan) and “A Human-Scale Study of Desertification and Interaction Between Humans and the Environment” (Ueru Tanaka, Japan) also look at environment issues and regional development.

Coming now to collaborative research in Japan, a number of projects are founded on local networking: “The Effect of Dam Construction on Downstream and Coastal Areas” (Tetsuo Murakami); “Preventing Runoff of Reddish Soil on Ryukyuan Islands” (Akira Hoshikawa); and “Research on Social Systems Supporting a Recycling-Based Society” (Masami Sakiyama).

A focused and strongly motivated project is Ken’ichi Oshima’s “Study on the Feasibility of Renewable Energy Projects Using the Consortium Project Scheme,” which addresses the question of the feasibility of renewable energy projects in regional societies.

Masazumi Harada’s project on “Comprehensive Research on the Minamata Pollution as a Negative Legacy and the Revitalization of Civil Society in the Minamata District” coordinates these standpoints in its treatment. We look forward to the fruits of this research with anticipation.

Two notable features of this year’s applications were: (1) research concentrating on tackling solutions to the problems of environmental conservation and daily life in regional communities, and (2) teamwork-based research on the development and application of science and technology, encompassing within its field of vision developments in regional industries and progress toward an information-technology society. It goes without saying that this reflects the subthemes set by the Toyota Foundation. I think we may also say, however, that enthusiasm to find solutions for identified tasks can be discerned in the planning that underlies joint projects involving crossborder or interdisciplinary collaboration. In such cases good

teamwork within the joint research teams and concrete results are of major importance, and the nature of the applications received indicates that a stock of experience is being built up in these areas. The committee noted with satisfaction that ambitious applications of this nature were received, although there were still quite a few applications with room for improvement in regard to the aims of the research, the general direction of projects, or the comprehensibility of the descriptions.

As regards the selection procedure, the interim recommendations of each member of the committee were presented and debated at the committee’s meeting held in July. The criteria applied to each project were originality, feasibility, the track record of the researchers concerned, and the appropriateness of a private-sector organization awarding a grant for the project. In many cases individual members found themselves agreeing on their evaluations of applications, and the committee could go on to consider the makeup of the research team, the impact the results would have, and in particular the significance of a private-sector grant being awarded. While it is true that joint research is more fruitful if it can be continued over a longer period, the nature of the Toyota Foundation’s grants program means that a limit has had to be set, and it was therefore rather difficult to pay due consideration to the possible advantage of awarding grants covering a longer period. I believe it is desirable to give some consideration to such problem areas as the fostering of joint research, as well as to the definition of the subthemes and the significance of private-sector awards. In this sense it is encouraging to see a movement toward substantial joint research as reflecting the unique character of the Toyota Foundation’s grants program—a trend we value highly. At the same time, it is essential to pay heed to research of an innovative character opening the way for further development. This, as well as the issue of fostering joint research, will be important considerations for selection committees in future.

It has been a moving experience for me to see the whole question of the environment and human survival reexamined and to note the great interest shown in the contribution of science and technology to citizens’ harmonious lives. In this context it is gratifying that the Toyota Foundation has received so many applications for its grants. Very regrettably we are in a position to award grants to no more than a handful of the applications. It is perhaps inevitable that this should be so, if we are to maintain a reasonable level of aid for each individual project. I formed the impression that grants awarded by private-sector institutions will have an increasingly important role in maintaining the level of interest in these important issues, even though the assistance we can provide is limited.

**KAZUTAKA KOGI**



## Research Grants (Category B)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local		
44 (Japan)	02-B1-003 Research on Painting Techniques and Preservation Methods for Colored Architecture in Taoist Temples: Hsing Chi Temple and the Wang Family Temple in Tainan, Taiwan <i>Akira Yamauchi, Chief, Section for Conservation and Treatment of Cultural Things, Gangoji Institute for Research of Cultural Property</i>	8,000,000
45 (Japan)	02-B1-040 Basic Research on the Cultural Movements of Taiwanese Aborigines Striving to Create a Pluralistic, Symbiotic Society: Centered on the Writing and Critical Activities of Aboriginal Authors <i>Sakujiro Shimomura, Professor, Tenri University</i>	4,000,000
46 (Japan)	02-B1-059 Archaeological Research on the Formation Process of the Mongol Empire <i>Noriyuki Shiraishi, Associate Professor, Niigata University</i>	9,000,000
47 (North Korea)	02-B1-075 Militarism and Sexual Exploitation and Violence Against Women in Twentieth-Century Korea: A Comparison of Sexual Exploitation and Violence Toward the "Comfort Women" During Japanese Colonization and Korean Prostitution for the U.S. Military <i>Yong Kim, Nonfiction Writer</i>	8,000,000
48 (Japan)	02-B1-100 The Lives of Hansen's Disease Patients in State-Run Sanitariums: A Cultural Anthropological Study with Reference to Gender <i>Naoko Kato, Lecturer, International University of Health and Welfare</i>	2,400,000
49 (China)	02-B1-110 Ethnic Conflict on the Western Chinese Border in the 1920s: Research on Joseph F. Rock and His Adventures <i>Qingying Chen, Director, Institute of Historical Studies, Chinese Center for Tibetan Studies</i>	2,900,000
50 (Japan)	02-B1-135 Asian Street Vendors <i>Satoshi Hagishima, Professor, Kyushu University</i>	6,100,000
51 (Thailand)	02-B1-153 Urging Thai Judges to Apply a "Traditional Community Rights" Clause to Court Cases: Learning <i>Iriai-ken</i> from Japan and Judicial Activism from the World <i>Pichet Maolanond, Sub Commissioner, National Human Rights Commission of Thailand</i>	4,000,000
52 (South Korea)	02-B1-158 Japanese Colonialism and Anthropology of East Asia: The Korean and Taiwanese Points of View <i>Kyung-Soo Chun, Professor, Seoul National University</i>	6,300,000
53 (South Korea)	02-B1-159 Imperial Rule of Daily Lives in Colonial Korea <i>Jae-Wook Kong, Associate Professor, Sangji University</i>	4,500,000
Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society		
54 (Japan)	02-B2-006 A Civil Society Initiative for Northeast Asian Regional Security Frameworks <i>Hiromichi Umebayashi, Director, Peace Depot</i>	9,000,000
55 (Japan)	02-B2-027 Compiling an Encyclopedia of the Constitution for Citizens <i>Takayoshi Igarashi, Professor, Hosei University</i>	6,000,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
56 02-B2-029 (Japan)	Toward the Construction of a Support System for Resolving Consumer Problems of People with Disabilities: Comparative Research on America, Britain, and Japan <i>Masaru Nagawa, Lecturer, University of Tsukuba</i>	5,000,000
57 02-B2-033 (Japan)	Creating Multidimensional Memory: Comparative Study of Monuments, Documents, and Narrations of Wars and Natural Disasters in the Modern and Post-modern Eras and Planning a Museum Exhibition Based on It <i>Masahiro Terada, Researcher, National Museum of Japanese History</i>	7,000,000
58 02-B2-046 (Japan)	Antiterrorist and Anti-Organized-Crime Measures in East and Southeast Asia: A Survey of Their Impact on Human Rights and Human Security <i>Kinhide Mushakoji, Director, Chubu Institute for Advanced Studies</i>	5,000,000
59 02-B2-062 (Japan)	A Study to Launch a New Website for Disseminating Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Information to the Public and to Link Up with Similar Sites in Foreign Countries <i>Yukio Murata, Senior Program Officer, WWF Japan</i>	2,000,000
60 02-B2-116 (South Korea)	Breaking Down Militarism and Moving to a Democratic System in South Korea <i>Hong-Koo Han, Associate Professor, Sungkonghoe University</i>	5,000,000
61 02-B2-134 (South Korea)	Primary Research on Female North Korean Refugees in Northeast China <i>Young-Ok Paek, Professor, Myongji University</i>	3,600,000
62 02-B2-147 (Japan)	Research on 100-Yen Shops: In the Context of Globalization <i>Yoshie Hori, Lecturer, Keisen University</i>	2,400,000
Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival		
63 02-B3-008 (Japan)	Effective South-South Technology Transfer to Achieve Sustainable Community Development: A Case Study on Introducing Agro-Ecosystem Health Methods and Experiences to Zambia from Kenya and Uganda <i>Mutsuyo Kadohira, Associate Professor, Nagoya University</i>	2,600,000
64 02-B3-016 (China)	The Development of Agroforestry Systems to Reduce Poverty Among Disadvantaged Farmers and to Conserve the Environment in Eastern Sichuan, China <i>Guanglong Tian, Professor, Chinese Academy of Science</i>	2,900,000
65 02-B3-022 (Vietnam)	A Survey of Indigenous Plant Resources Used by Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam <i>Van Ke Nguyen, Senior Lecturer, National University of Ho Chi Minh City</i>	1,900,000
66 02-B3-034 (Japan)	Research on the Realities of Hibakusha in Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan <i>Noriyuki Kawano, Research Associate, Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Medicine, Hiroshima University</i>	3,500,000
67 02-B3-055 (Japan)	A Human-Scale Study of 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>	3,300,000
68 02-B3-080 (Japan)	An Investigation of the Geological and Geomorphological Environment Relating to Basinwide Arsenic Contamination in the Hetao Plain in Inner Mongolia, China, with the Aim of Providing Safe Underground Drinking Water <i>Takeo Takano, Lecturer, Niigata University</i>	3,000,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
69 (Japan)	02-B3-087 Preventing Runoff of Reddish Soil on Ryukyuan Islands: Demonstrative Non-tillage Experiments on Ishigaki Island Farmland <i>Akira Hoshikawa, Chief Farmer, Hoshikawa Farm</i>	5,000,000
70 (Japan)	02-B3-123 Scientific Evaluation of Sustainable Prawn Culture in Vietnam's Mekong Delta <i>Tohru Takahashi, Senior Research Scientist, Minamata Environmental Research and Development Center</i>	4,000,000
71 (Japan)	02-B3-132 The Effect of Dam Construction on Downstream and Coastal Areas: A Case Study of the Kuma River, Kumamoto Prefecture <i>Tetsuo Murakami, Assistant Professor, Nagoya Women's University</i>	3,100,000
72 (Japan)	02-B3-156 Research on Social Systems Supporting a Recycling-Based Society: With Focus on Group Decisions and Negotiation-Support Systems in Island Communities of Okinawa <i>Masami Sakiyama, President and Director, Fusui-sha Inc.</i>	4,300,000
73 (Japan)	02-B3-159 The Impact of the Transitional Economy on Poverty Reduction in Cambodia: A Case Study Focusing on Land Issues <i>Yukiko Yonekura, Country Director, Cambodia Office, Japan International Volunteer Center</i>	4,500,000
74 (China)	02-B3-164 Phytoremediation of Eutrophic Water Areas: Constructing Models for Agricultural Drainage and Controlling Blue-Green Algae in Lake Taihu, China <i>Xiangfu Song, Professor, Shanghai Academy of Agriculture Sciences</i>	2,600,000
75 (Vietnam)	02-B3-165 Action-Oriented Support for Community Initiatives Improving Health and the Agricultural Environment in the Mekong Delta <i>That Khai Ton, Director, Center for Occupational Health and Environment</i>	7,000,000
76 (Japan)	02-B3-185 A Study on the Feasibility of Renewable Energy Projects Using the Consortium Project Scheme <i>Ken'ichi Oshima, Associate Professor, Ritsumeikan University</i>	3,800,000
Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society		
77 (Japan)	02-B3-136 Toward the Creation and Development of "Minamata Studies": Comprehensive Research on the Minamata Pollution as a Negative Legacy and the Revitalization of Civil Society in the Minamata District <i>Masazumi Harada, Professor, Kumamoto Gakuen University</i>	3,500,000

## Research Grants (Special Subjects)

### Overview

In March 2002 the Board of Directors approved a program of Special Subject Research Grants, with the theme "Roots of Japanese Modernity." The program will be implemented over a limited period ending in fiscal 2005.

The origins of this program can be traced back to August 2000, when Toyota Motor Corp. decided to purchase more than 1,000 items relating to science and technology in the Edo period (1600–1867), and to entrust the materials to the National Science Museum for use in research. The National Science Museum named this resource the "Toyota Collection" and decided to make it the nucleus for a documentary survey and research project on a national scale. Known as the Edo no Monozukuri (Edo manufacturing technology) project, this collection was selected by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology for funding under the grant-in-aid system for scientific research in priority areas. It involves several hundred researchers, and the budget will amount to substantially more than ¥1 billion over the period from fiscal 2001 to fiscal 2005, which is unprecedented for a humanities research project.

The National Science Museum had previously sought the cooperation of the Toyota Foundation in the implementation of a project on manufacturing technology in the Edo period, and program officers from the Foundation had provided advice about the planning of the project. The proposed concept grew out of the view that it would be possible to go a step further by combining public participation with research by a group of experts to create a program that would shed new light on the significance of modernization. This view reflected the Toyota Foundation's experience and achievements over a period of almost 20 years in running the Citizen Research Contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment."

Prior to the presentation of the proposal at the March meeting of the Board of Directors, the Foundation Secretariat developed a framework for the program, while also seeking the views of experts in related fields and considering whether there were groups qualified to apply. Since this is a new program, and it will take time to establish awareness of its aims, it was decided that participants for the first year of the program should be nominated by selection committee members. The criteria for nomination were that the groups selected should have been involved to some extent in research and activities that matched the aims of the program, and that participating groups should be able to serve as models for those applying in subsequent years.

As soon as the Board of Directors had approved the plan for the program, the experts who had provided advice were invited to join the selection committee. Between March and May, eight groups were interviewed in locations throughout Japan. In one

case the interviews were conducted by telephone, but Secretariat staff and the selection-committee members traveled to all other locations to explain the aims of the project to group members and seek their participation.

### Selection Process

The selection committee met on May 30 in a conference room at the National Science Museum. A preview exhibition of the Toyota Collection happened to be in progress at the time, and committee members convened after taking the opportunity to view the exhibits.

All eight groups had applied. All groups had been fully informed about the selection committee's expectations concerning the project, and this was reflected in the proposals, all of which were approved as being suitable for recommendation to the Board of Directors.

### Comments by Selection-Committee Members

The aims of the Special Subject Research Grants on "Roots of Japanese Modernity" appear to be threefold. First, there is the need to expand and diversify the range of organizations involved in research relating to the reinforcement of intellectual infrastructure in communities of all sizes in order to create a society with pluralistic values. To achieve this, it will be necessary to establish an environment in which nonspecialists can also participate in research. Second, we need to further enhance society in the near-term future by using human, social, and cultural resources that have been underutilized in the past, and by sharing these resources. And third, we need to ensure the continuity of research activities.

The intention is to build a complementary relationship between this program and a project led by the National Science Museum and funded by a Ministry of Education Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research in Priority Areas, the aim of which is to carry out a systematic inventory and research of historical materials relating to science and technology in pre-modern Japan. In particular, this special-subjects program seeks to complement investigations by professional researchers working under organized systems that ensure continuity, by developing multilayered activities through the application of the social and cultural continuity of communities to the promotion of research.

This perception of the aims of the program guided the selection process, which resulted in the selection of the eight research projects described below. All eight of the recipient groups have characteristics associated with citizen-led research. Their research topics cover a wide range of themes, including a survey of documentary materials, the reconstruction of technology, the cataloging of pictorial materials, and a survey of material resources. The selection commit-

tee agreed unanimously to recommend all eight to the Board of Directors as projects that match the aims of this program. Through the process of selection we became aware of the following issues that may help to give greater clarity to the overall shape of the program.

First, there is the question of how research results or findings will be issued. Work funded by research grants is normally published in research reports and papers in scholarly journals or other publications. Since the aim of research is to make academic contributions, the publication of a paper describing the area in which that contribution has been made is a natural step. However, the selection-committee members all thought that the publication of reports might not be the only method available for citizen-led research. In fact, it is the actual promotion and conduct of research that provides the reason for some groups to exist, and the products of such research may be the research records themselves. Those records, which may include written information or videos, tell us what kind of research was carried out, where, and by whom. The question of how records in video form should be published has yet to be answered. Publication of such research through the media in some way would help to foster wider public knowledge about the work of the research group concerned, and about the role of citizen-led research. The selection committee is eager to study this aspect in further detail.

Another issue is the relationship between citizen-led research groups and professional researchers. All research groups must constantly compare their research activities and results with similar or prior research and place it in context during the processes of implementation and preparation. Without this commitment, there is a danger that groups will become dogmatic or exclusive. To avoid this danger, the involvement of an advisor, in the form of a professional researcher with a good understanding of citizen-led research activities, may be appropriate. This question will also require further consideration by the committee. (Masanori Aoyagi, Professor, University of Tokyo)

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I was very interested to hear that the Toyota Foundation intended to provide grants to highly motivated citizen-led research groups to support their efforts to survey and preserve local cultural heritage. It was a real honor for me to be able to participate in the selection process.

As I read the application documents, I was reminded of my youth in the days when Japan's period of rapid economic growth was just beginning. Projects had been initiated by various groups to survey local cultural and industrial heritage so that it could be passed on to future generations. There was lively discussion about renewed awareness of the culture of traditional ways of life, and efforts were being made

throughout Japan to discover and reconstruct examples of culture that had originated in regional communities rather than major cities. I was also influenced by this trend. I became interested in the ways in which people interacted through their occupations in regional communities, and I traveled about, speaking with village blacksmiths and otherwise seeking this information. The knowledge that I gained was all very valuable and would have been difficult to learn through institutional study in universities. When I think back to that time, however, I feel that much of what we achieved through those activities has not been applied properly in the intervening years, and that our efforts cannot therefore be regarded as wholly successful in passing this knowledge on to the next generations. It was impossible to resist the cultural pressure toward centralization during the period of rapid economic growth. Another reason was the fact that the cream of our efforts was skimmed off by the tourism industry and the mass media, causing our activities to become a meaningless shell that could not sustain the enthusiasm of the past.

The conditions influencing life in villages and towns have changed dramatically in the decades since that time. The result has been a drastic reduction of the diversity that should characterize our regions. I believe that regional communities have been pointlessly driven this way and that by the economy, without being able to develop their own unique visions for the future. Has the situation changed again? Are we now in an era in which people can work toward a real revival of regional communities? Have people started to take the initial steps toward the re-creation of their own culture with their own hands?

This aspect was the main focus of my interest in and expectations toward this project. When I examined the application documents from this perspective, I felt that each was supported by a clear awareness and had the considerable potential for development. A new environment is forming. Of course, not all of the groups have proven records of achievement, and even those with past achievements to their credit may not have clearly defined processes to take them beyond their past achievements. What is certain is that they will experience the difficulty of homemade scholarship.

However, the most important force in this context is probably the determination to build human networks in regional communities through scholarship and research. The research efforts of people in these communities should lead to the creation of new visions that are not temporary, but can be passed on from generation to generation. The process of embedding scholarship and research networks in regional communities is also likely to engender proper awareness of the regions. While I cannot speak about individual applications here, I can say from this perspective that each has the potential at this stage to create new networks. Moreover, preparations have been made for collaboration and cooperation with professional researchers. Such collaboration will pro-

vide valuable experience with direct relevance to future approaches to research.

Future years are likely to bring fierce competition among a growing number of applicants. This process can be expected to produce a new phase in regional cultural research. This is because regional culture in Japan has a tradition that was created by the hands of the people themselves. (Koji Asaoka, Professor, National Museum of Japanese History)

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Citizen-led initiatives to shed new light on regional culture and history have emerged throughout Japan for many years. Though I have assisted in several such initiatives, I have felt a sense of doubt about the activities themselves, and about my own involvement in them. I have also become keenly aware of the limitations of such efforts.

First, I wonder if researchers like me are really able to meet the expectations of those who seek our cooperation as advisors on citizen research or selection-committee members. With the knowledge we have, we are certainly able to provide general, broad-based advice to those involved in citizen-led research. Where reviews of local culture and history are concerned, however, research led by people who have grown up in a region is likely to be more specific, and more likely to identify aspects that would have been overlooked by outsiders, than work carried out by an outside researcher according to a clearly defined format—even though locally based research may be less systematic. The real value of citizen-led research is its ability to dig down into these aspects. Unless expert researchers build good mutual relationships with citizen-led groups, interaction based on a few formal committee meetings and participation in surveys is likely to leave the treasures buried in the ground.

The ideal approach would be either to conduct parallel research so that I or other researchers could collaborate in and provide support for citizen-led activities, or to establish citizen-led activities in which we can collaborate in regions that have been surveyed frequently in researchers' projects. If either of these approaches can be applied, the benefits for both sides would be considerable.

Second, citizen-led research should not be carried out by individuals in isolation. It needs to be assessed relative to other work. One way to provide this relative assessment is through advice from a researcher. However, it is fundamentally essential to have one's own relative criteria for assessments. Researchers form their assessment criteria through their involvement with scholarly papers and conferences, and through their interaction with other researchers. There is no forum for citizen-led activities that offers the same degree of rigor. (It may be that I am simply not aware of the existence of such forums. I would be very pleased to learn that they do exist.) Why can we not create forums for citizen-led research, despite the expansion of these activities? Lifetime education and

adult education have become accepted parts of contemporary life, and we need forums for multilevel interaction, rather than polarized confrontation between amateurs and professionals.

Third, research based on citizen-led activities is meaningful only when it is voluntary, spontaneous, and maintained at the regional level. Yet my impression is that it is extremely difficult to establish structures for such activities. Citizen-led activities in regional communities rely mainly on volunteers or government officials. The task of training new generations of researchers to continue citizen-led research activities is frequently neglected. This is perhaps because many of these initiatives have a local focus and deal with specific phenomena rather than generalized issues that would be more amenable to general understanding and participation. Though such activities may be sustained, the groups concerned tend to function like hobby clubs, and they lack appeal to the wider community or younger generations.

Awareness of these questions and limitations is quite common among researchers and those involved in citizen-led research, who frequently discuss related issues. I believe that researchers should involve themselves more closely with such issues for the sake of their research field and those who succeed them in the future.

In fiscal 2001 the Ministry of Education launched a grant-in-aid program for research in priority areas focusing on science and technology in premodern Japan (<http://www.ied.co.jp/edomono/>). Hundreds of researchers from throughout Japan have started to participate in this project, which represents a research-side approach to regional culture and citizens. The grants provided by the Toyota Foundation are a corresponding initiative from the citizen side. The formation of this new reciprocal relationship between researchers and citizens is highly significant.

Researchers have already been involved in this selection process, and there have been applications for citizen-led research relating to the issues outlined above. Perceptions are still varied depending on the theme, however. Because this is the first program of its type, the selection committee is also unlikely to find the right answers to every question. As a committee member, I will be elated if an approach to the solution of the problem results from a grant provided by the Toyota Foundation. This year marks the beginning of research and interaction involving researchers and citizens throughout Japan. I hope that this effort leads to the rediscovery of regional culture and Japanese history. (Kazuyoshi Suzuki, Senior Curator, National Science Museum)

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The eight research projects selected for grants all have excellent themes and content, as well as unique perspectives and approaches. All of the groups proposed vast themes (including themes that will involve vast amounts of work), and their projects are unlikely

to be completed in just one or two years of research. All of the groups that applied have the potential to develop a more focused perception of the issues and a clearer approach to practical activities, so long as quality training can be provided during the grant period. For this reason, too, the selection process was very enjoyable.

All of the research groups selected this year have certain characteristics in common. All have previously been involved in activities relating to regional resources and made their applications at a stage when themes that are likely to be useful in the future were starting to emerge. For this reason, their work processes seemed reasonable, and we were impressed with the way their activities were mapped out, including their careful selection of personnel.

Five of the projects have themes relating to trends in industrial and technological history, while three focus on lifestyle and culture—put simply, on the way people live. A key question will be the choice of the basic materials to be studied. In the future, there are also likely to be groups with activities that have the potential to span both industry and the culture of living. I hope that we will be able to approve such projects, given their potential to enhance the content of this program.

Looking at the development of their activities,

we can see approaches from some groups that welcome participation by the public, for instance by elementary and junior high school students, and which are eager to foster new perspectives and intellectual curiosity. Other groups are taking an approach that is close to this participatory model, with activities that are extremely open.

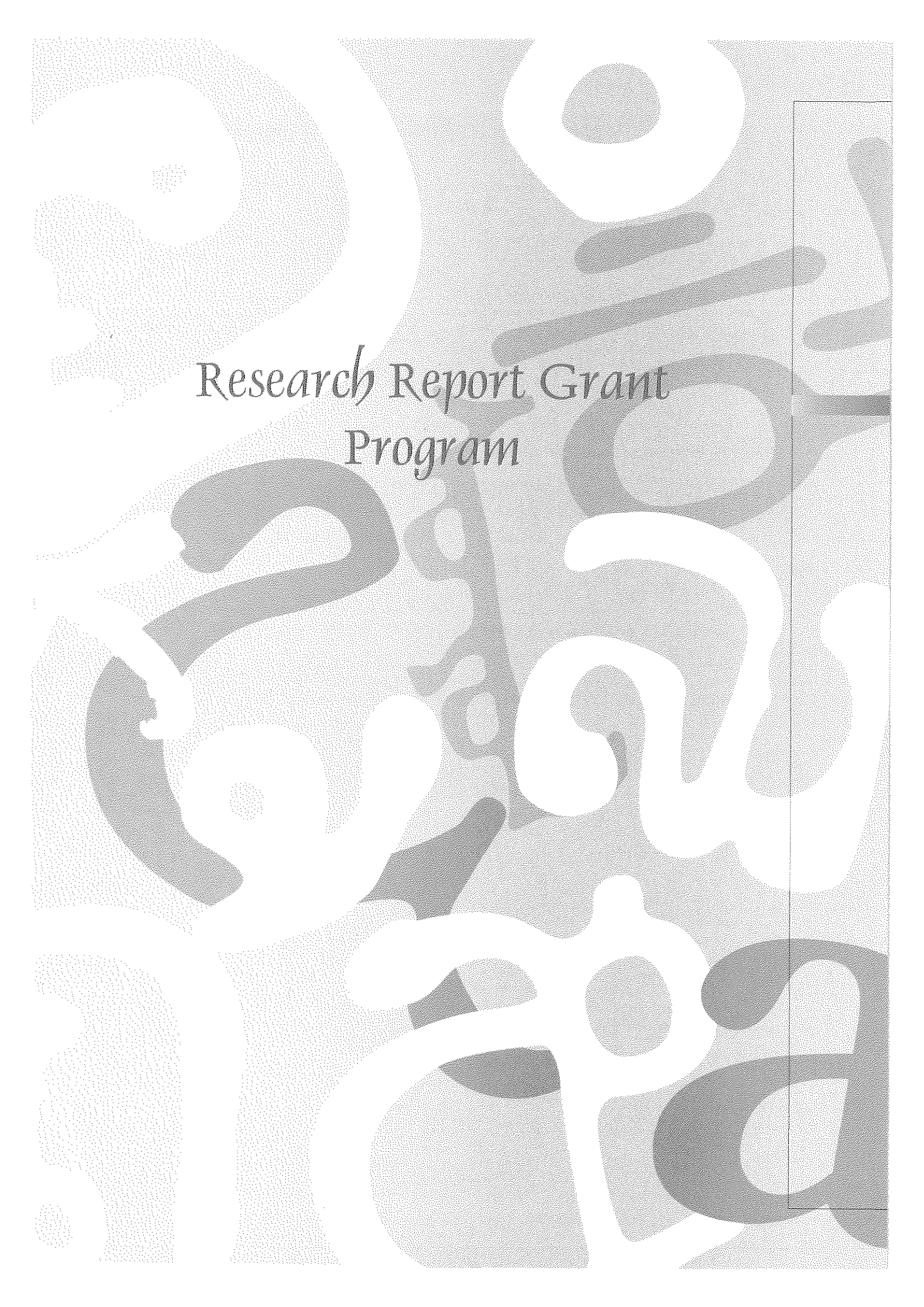
With policies such as these, the range of activities will expand, and the amount of work will be huge. This could in turn make it difficult to maintain a firm grasp on the research process. My personal opinion is that it may be better initially to foster interaction among the eight groups. This should occur in the early or intermediate stages. If meetings are held to present progress reports, it will be possible to identify problems affecting all of the groups, and to provide hints that will help them consolidate their work and organize their findings.

In any case, the work of each group will continue to be linked to the Toyota Foundation's theme of "Roots of Japanese Modernity." I hope that all of the groups will succeed in making their research themes speak for themselves. I also hope that they will bring every possible discovery to light and inform the world about the countless undiscovered aspects of regional history. (Shun'ichi Majima, President, TEM Research Institute)

## Research Grants (Special Subjects)

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
Roots of Japanese Modernity		
1 02-H-001	The Reconstruction of the Image of the Tohoku Region: Exposing Its Local History Through Text and Documentation <i>Daisuke Sato, Ph.D. Candidate, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University</i>	500,000
2 02-H-002	A Study of the Science of Ikkansai Kunitomo <i>Kazumi Hirose, Chairman, Research Group on the Scientific Technologies of Ikkansai Kunitomo</i>	500,000
3 02-H-003	Modern Saga Landscapes as Seen in Picture Postcards <i>Miho Honda, Senior Staff Member, Saga Prefecture Board of Education</i>	500,000
4 02-H-004	The Iwami Silver Mine's Development and Omori Town in the Modern Period: An Object-Oriented Approach to Reconstructing Scenery <i>Masanori Kawamura, Chairman, Society for Making Iwami Ginzan a UNESCO World Heritage Site</i>	500,000
5 02-H-005	A Study of the History of the Scientific and Industrial Technologies of Choshu at the End of the Edo Period and Their Role in Japan's Modernization <i>Meiki Kinoshita, Chairman, Research Group on the Scientific Technologies of Choshu at the End of the Edo Period</i>	500,000
6 02-H-006	The People of the Terraced Fields and the Sea: A Historical Study of the Work and Life of the Inhabitants of Yusu, Uwajima City, Ehime Prefecture <i>Naoyasu Furuya, Director, Kindaishi Bunko</i>	500,000
7 02-H-007	The Life of a Cloth and the Modernization of Everyday Life: Clothing in Sado Life as Seen from the Perspectives of Floorcloths and Rags, and Activities to Carry On the Tradition <i>Toshio Sato, Researcher, Research Group on the Transmission of Sado Lifeways</i>	500,000
8 02-H-008	Everybody's Shuseikan: "Nariakira Shimazu and the Shuseikan Project," a Local History of Our Finding and Telling <i>Miho Terao, Curator, Shoko Shuseikan</i>	500,000



The background of the page is a complex, abstract composition. It features a light gray halftone dot pattern overlaid with large, organic, white and light gray shapes that resemble stylized cells or biological structures. These shapes are scattered across the page, creating a textured and layered effect. The text is centered in the upper-middle portion of the page.

*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

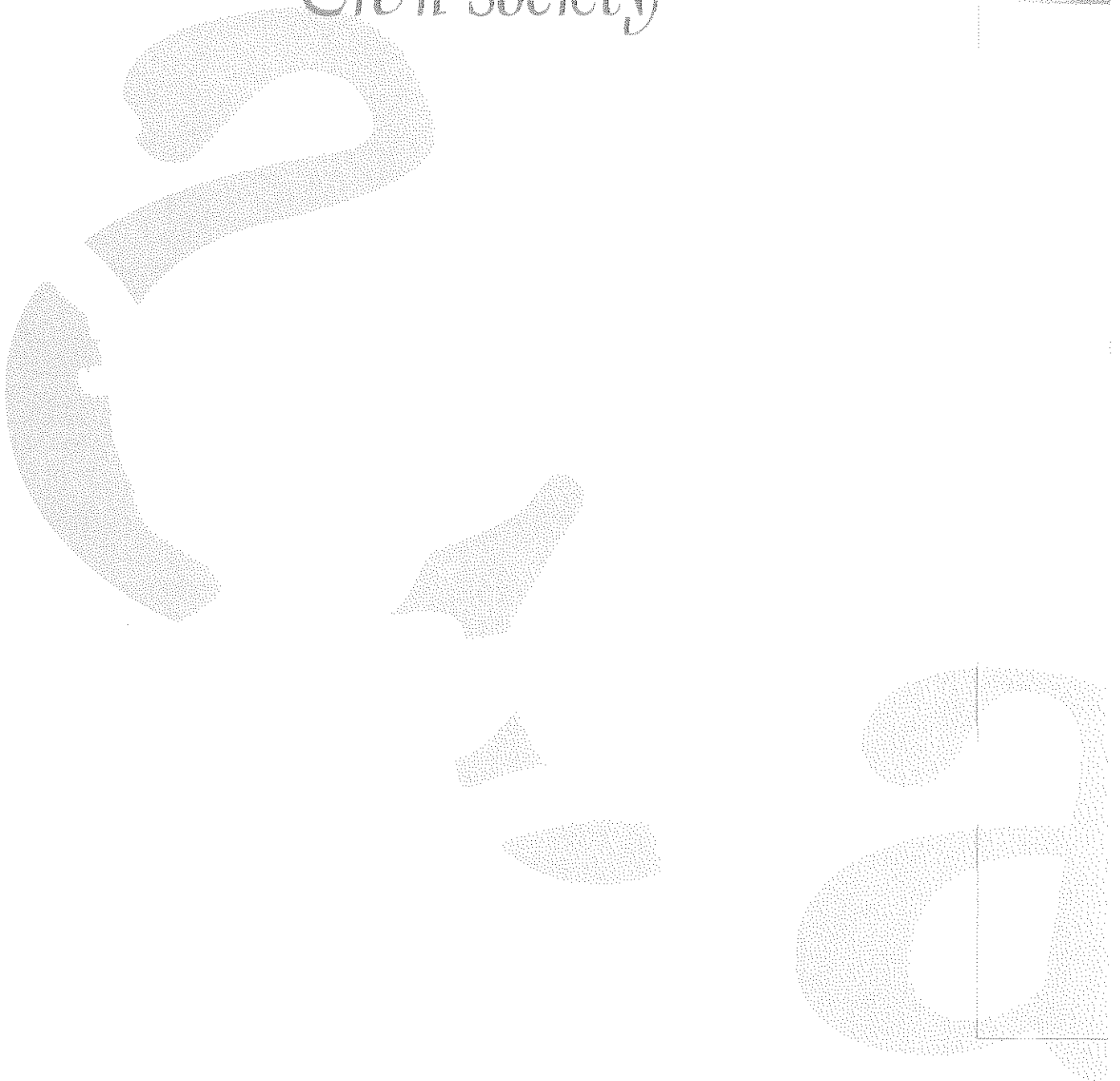
- Conducting supplementary research, summarizing research, or editing and compiling research reports in conjunction with any of the activities listed above

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 at the Board of Directors' meeting.

### Research Report Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 02-S-001 (Japan)	Japan-Korea Joint Research Project for the Development of Social Systems to Prevent Violence Against Women Within Families <i>Aiko Hada, Visiting Researcher, Tokyo Institute of Psychiatry</i>	<b>1,600,000</b>
2 02-S-002 (Japan)	Studies of Case Law in the Courts of the Japanese Government General in Korea <i>Norikatsu Sasagawa, Professor, International Christian University</i>	<b>940,000</b>
3 02-S-003 (Japan)	Symposium on Townscape Conservation and Reconstruction: Exploring New Approaches Through a Comparison of Japanese and Chinese Cities <i>Kunitaro Onishi, Visiting Professor, Kyoto University of Art and Design</i>	<b>1,200,000</b>
4 02-S-004 (China)	Dynamics of Cultural Identity Among China's Ethnic Minorities: Publication of the Results of a Case Study of "Tibetization" in Henan Mongolian Autonomous County, Qinghai Province, China <i>Shinjilt, Foreign Researcher, Hitotsubashi 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 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 539 applications for fiscal 2002 grants were received from October 1 through November 20, 2002. They were screened in January and February 2003, and at the 101st Board of Directors' meeting, in late March, 24 projects totaling ¥35.8 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in April 2003. Screening was conducted by an eight-member selection committee chaired by Kazuyoshi Fujita.

### 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 ¥20.4 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, 2002, the same dates as last year. A total of 539 applications were received. While applications were down more than 100 from the 644 last year, this may have been because of a new condition stipulating that organizations applying for grants must have been active for at least two years. Regardless, though, it can be said that the large number of applications indicates that there are still not adequate funds that citizen groups and nonprofit organizations can spend freely in order to fully demonstrate their innate potential.

Looking at the types of groups, nonprofit organizations that have acquired incorporated status, including those in the process of applying for such status, accounted for about 60% of all the applications (305 compared with 254 last year). There are more than 10,000 such NPOs in Japan, and their ranks are expected to continue growing. The applying organizations are most active in three subject areas: social welfare (62 applications), children and education (66), and ecology and the environment (59). At the same time, about 35% of the organizations (193) are involved in cross-disciplinary fields. As the social issues they address are becoming more and more difficult and complex these days and the activities they take are needed in a broader range of society, interdisciplinary work will be the only way forward.

As for the length of time that the organizations have been operating, the majority of applicant groups have been active for between 3 and 10 years. In terms of geographical distribution, there have been some changes. While the total number of applications declined, applications were up over last year from the Chubu region (70), Hokuriku region (27), and Kyushu (64). As the effects of the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities filter through society, we can expect that citizen activities throughout the country will gather momentum.

As has been the case in recent years, the subject areas most frequently addressed in the applications were social welfare (110), children and education (88), and ecology and the environment (98). Looking at the applications in greater detail, such themes as caring for the elderly, support for the disabled, raising children, environmental education, and regional development were prominent.

### Screening and Selection

From the end of 2002 through the end of January 2003, each member of the selection committee took up the task of making individual evaluations. Because of the large number of applications, reading and judging them were formidable tasks. And while committee members were only asked to make their evaluations based on the proposals sent in by applicants, many of

them went beyond the call of duty and collected information on their own, such as by looking at the websites of the applying organizations.

The basic theme of the grants was "Citizens and NPOs: Toward the Creation of a New Public Sphere." The goal was to empower citizen groups and nonprofit organizations that are actively seeking solutions to various social problems. Beginning this year, special emphasis will be placed on efforts by citizens to make policy recommendations and to come up with plans for creating new social enterprises. The applications the committee actually received, though, were quite diverse in terms of themes and content, and it was necessary for committee members to utilize a wide range of expertise and information. The task of committee members was truly arduous.

At the selection-committee meeting, all the proposals that had been recommended by one or more members were fairly and carefully considered and discussed at length. Additionally, similar proposals were compared with one another to examine their relative merits.

This year the upper limit on individual grants was raised from ¥2 million to ¥3 million. As NPOs and citizen groups grow larger in scale, their need for funds to carry out their activities has likewise increased, and the higher limit was put in place with this in mind. Some harsh comments and tough demands, though, were made during the selection process, including major reductions in the amount of funds provided. In the end, 24 applications were selected this year to receive grants totaling ¥35.8 million.

### Projects

There are seven projects this year that seek to boldly tackle issues that society has not adequately addressed: the creation of a refuge for domestic violence victims, employment support for the homeless, helping drug-dependent people return to society, obtaining living accommodations for foreign students, the formation of an artist-in-residence program, the provision of human rights advice to prisoners, and a program to help people with brain damage to reintegrate themselves into society. It is hoped that by taking concrete action aimed at finding solutions to such issues, these projects will be able to come up with persuasive proposals.

Two projects touch on the "integrated study period" system, which was introduced in Japanese schools under the new Courses of Study implemented by the Education Ministry. Both of these projects, one of which uses art while the other takes up environmental issues, specifically Minamata disease, aim to bring about a society that can respect diverse value systems. With bullying and "classroom collapse" emerging as problems recently, it is hoped that these practical efforts will serve to spark new discussion in society.

There are seven projects that seek to clarify the underlying causes and structural aspects of problems:

the creation of a network to study and prevent sea turtle strandings, the establishment of a community welfare and medical care information center, a re-examination of the Law for the Prevention of Spousal Violence, a conference for self-help clearinghouses, the protection of children's health from chemical substances, the creation of a support center for addiction issues, and combating environmental problems surrounding American military bases on Okinawa. As all these projects collect information and set up networks under the direction of citizens, it is hoped that they will lead to proposals for society.

In addition, there are three projects that aim to have citizens propose alternative policies based on research and practical application. These projects—the creation of a sustainable maritime community, the care of forests as “green dams” to prevent flooding, and the pursuit of sustainable energy sources in Hokkaido—are forward-looking projects built on stirring ideals, and it is hoped that they will lead to further activity in the future.

There are also two projects that address themes that have been ongoing for years: the environmental pollution affecting Lake Biwa and the need for citizen networks in society. Though nearly 20 years have passed since these issues first came to the fore, they remain relevant and important today. We eagerly await results that are meaningful from the standpoint of citizens.

Finally, there are three projects relating to creating communities that make use of local characteristics: the restoration of a railway in Hokkaido, the creation of guidelines for activities on Mount Fuji, and research on disaster recovery in urban areas. All three utilize the unique resources and experiences closely related to the regions in which they take place, and it is hoped that they will produce a ripple effect within society.

All of the projects chosen to receive grants were evaluated highly from the perspectives of fostering citizenship, proposing new policy, and highlighting the importance of private-sector support. The applications not awarded grants were rejected for a variety of reasons. Some were short on new ideas and novel approaches. Others that were lauded for their forward-looking themes lacked specificity and details in their plans. Some appeared to have been submitted only for the purpose of preserving the group or the organization. There were also questions concerning how realistic some of the proposals were. It is hoped that these applicants will reapply in the future with persuasive proposals that are more concrete and based on the aims of the program.

**KAZUYOSHI FUJITA**  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

## Grants for Citizen Activities

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 02-K-032	A Temporary Refuge for Domestic Violence Victims and Their Children <i>Tatsuo Doi, Director, Family Inc.</i>	1,300,000
2 02-K-047	Employment Support Project for Homeless People <i>Kazuaki Kasai, Representative, Coalition for the Rights of the Homeless in Shinjuku</i>	1,700,000
3 02-K-064	Survey of Sea Turtle Stranding in the Kanto Region and Establishment of a Stranding Information Network <i>Hiroyuki Suganuma, President, Everlasting Nature of Asia</i>	1,500,000
4 02-K-077	Preparations for the Establishment of the Community Welfare and Medical Care Information Center <i>Yasushi Ueda, Representative, Community Network for Medical Care in Saitama</i>	2,000,000
5 02-K-086	Activities Relating to Surveys and Recommendations in Preparation for the Three-Year Review of the Domestic Violence Law <i>Aiko Hada, Chair, Japan Women's Shelter Network</i>	2,000,000
6 02-K-113	Predicting the Future of Pollution in the Lake Biwa-Yodo River Water System: Based on the Results of a 20-Year Follow-up Survey <i>Norio Ishida, Head, Lake Biwa-Yodogawa Pollution Investigating Commission</i>	2,000,000
7 02-K-130	An Artist-in-Residence Project in Japan <i>Yuko Ozawa, Director, Arts Initiative Tokyo</i>	1,500,000
8 02-K-137	Publication of <i>Watashi ni Arigato: Josei no Yakubutsu Izonsha e no Kaifukusha kara no Messeji</i> (Thanks to Me: A Message from a Recovered Person to Drug-Dependent Women) <i>Harue Kamioka, Manager, DARC Women's House</i>	900,000
9 02-K-145	Establishment of a Voluntary Guarantor System for Foreign Students in Japan <i>Fumio Takano, Representative Director, Tokyo Alien Eyes</i>	1,000,000
10 02-K-171	First National Conference of Self-Help Clearinghouses <i>Masahiko Okada, Staff Member, Tochigi Self-Help Clearinghouse</i>	1,000,000
11 02-K-256	Survey Leading to the Restoration of the Shihoro Line <i>Noriyasu Sakamoto, President, Higashi Daisetsu Arch Bridge Friendship Association</i>	1,000,000
12 02-K-273	Citizen-Led Networks for the Information Society in the Twenty-First Century <i>Tadahisa Hamada, Chair, Japan Computer Access for Empowerment</i>	3,000,000
13 02-K-279	Collaborative Development of an Integrated Study Curriculum by Artists and Elementary School Teachers: A Teacher Training System Based on Teaching Practice and NPO Activities <i>Yasuhiko Tsutsumi, President, Artists and Children</i>	2,800,000
14 02-K-332	Helping Children to Discover the Environment, Life, and Hope by Learning About Minamata: An Itinerant Teaching Program <i>Izumi Tajima, Representative, Network to Inform Children About Minamata</i>	800,000
15 02-K-334	Human Rights Advice for Convicts and Other People Incarcerated Under the Criminal Justice System <i>Toshikuni Murai, Chairperson, Center for Prisoners' Rights</i>	1,200,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
16 02-K-360	Preparing Guidelines for Outdoor Activities on Mount Fuji <i>Toshimichi Hirose, Director, Mount Fuji Council for Outdoor and Nature Experiences</i>	800,000
17 02-K-453	Research into a Method for Disaster Recovery in Densely Populated Urban Areas and a Survey of Community Funds and Community Development Organizations Dedicated to the Effective Utilization of Vacant Sites and Facilities <i>Satonobu Ueda, Representative, Plaza 5 Management Committee</i>	2,500,000
18 02-K-479	Survey and Recommendations Concerning Measures to Protect Children's Health from Chemical Substances <i>Toshikazu Fujiwara, Chairperson, Citizens Against Chemical Pollution</i>	1,500,000
19 02-K-490	Building a Sustainable Maritime Community Modeled on Kashiwa Island <i>Masaru Kanda, Director, Kuroshio Zikkan Center</i>	1,200,000
20 02-K-494	Project to Support Social Integration of People with Impaired Higher Brain Functions <i>Seiji Mayahara, Advisor, Shaking Hands Brain Damage Support Group</i>	1,200,000
21 02-K-509	Improving the Flood Prevention Capacity of Forests as "Green Dams": Forest Development as an Alternative to Flood Prevention Dams (Movable Gates) in the Yoshino River Basin <i>Masayoshi Himeno, Representative Director, Yoshino River for All</i>	1,000,000
22 02-K-512	Sustainable Energy in Hokkaido: Specific Policies Based on Citizen Initiatives <i>Sakae Sugiyama, Chairperson, Hokkaido Green Fund</i>	1,500,000
23 02-K-520	AKK Addiction Information and Support Center Project <i>Nanako Yoneyama, Representative, Group to Consider Addiction Issues (AKK)</i>	1,200,000
24 02-K-528	Building a Framework for Community Initiatives to Overcome Environmental Problems Around U.S. Military Bases <i>Kunitoshi Sakurai, Manager, Okinawa Environmental Network</i>	1,200,000

### Grants for Projects on Civil Society

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 02-KC-001	Policy Recommendations Based on the Results of a 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
2 02-KC-002	Research and Recommendations Concerning Changes to the Seto Inland Sea Law <i>Etsuko Abe, Representative, Pan-Seto Inland Sea Congress</i>	5,000,000
3 02-KC-003	Human-Resource Capacity Building Aimed at Strengthening the Functions of NPO Support Centers <i>Yoshifumi Tajiri, Secretary General, Japan NPO Center</i>	5,000,000
4 02-KC-004	Development of NPO Capacity for Generating Policy Proposals and Proposal for a Community Policy Formulation System to Ensure NPO Participation <i>Satoru Kojima, Director, Kanagawa Information Center for Citizen's Activities</i>	5,350,000



# *Southeast Asian Programs*



## Southeast Asian Programs

### *Mission Statement*

The Toyota Foundation Southeast Asian Programs' mission is to encourage cultural diversity as a value in its own right, and to foster tolerance and appreciation for differences across national, ethnic, racial, gender, and religious lines. Our concern for cultural diversity is a rearticulation of the Foundation's overall commitment to pluralistic values and to a belief in the active role that citizens and nongovernmental institutions have to play in modern societies. Tolerance and respect for diversity are essential underpinnings for mutual understanding in Asia and, more generally, worldwide. Likewise, a citizenry participating actively in free intellectual inquiry and public debate is a sign of a healthy society. Empowering people through knowledge and opportunities to express their own perspectives is among the goals we wish to achieve through our grant programs. We hope that respect for diversity and participatory inquiry will be manifested at all levels—within the local community where the projects we support are carried out, within the larger nation-state, or within the region as a whole.

### Priorities

We feel the Foundation has a positive role to play in encouraging research and projects in the humanities and social sciences carried out by people in the Southeast Asian region. We aim to focus especially on fields that may seem less financially rewarding to prospective scholars or that are neglected by development-oriented donors. We see this as our comparative advantage, since with limited resources we are not in a position to address basic social needs or to solve economic development problems.

*Why humanities and social sciences?* We expect that research in such fields can help people to understand better their own histories and societies as well as their neighbors', and even help them to deal with serious social issues, sensitive and intractable as they may sometimes seem.

*Why Southeast Asia?* Southeast Asia is a region of great diversity, and is relatively less known and understood than some other regions of Asia. The history of the region's relations with its neighbors in South and East Asia, including Japan, is very old and mostly peaceful, with some obvious troubled periods, too. Given the size of the countries of Southeast Asia compared to those of East or South Asia, we feel we have a relative advantage there.

*Why projects by people in the Southeast Asian region?* We are committed to supporting people living and working in the countries of the region, because it is they who are closer to the issues and problems their societies face, and, in the postcolonial

and post-Cold War eras, it is they who have had the opportunity to reframe, redefine, and reinterpret those issues and problems in new ways.

We seek to help those less advantaged in their access to resources. This may mean encouraging projects that focus on marginalized social groups who have received relatively less attention from governments, donors, or researchers. Or we may help historically marginalized groups to find their own voice in representing their own cultures or histories.

Recognizing that there is a disparity in wealth and experience among the countries of the region, we wish to encourage better cross-national collaboration and the sharing of intellectual and institutional resources in the more advantaged countries by those from less advantaged countries.

Since opportunities for solid research training are not equally available, we will place emphasis on helping young and promising scholars to develop their critical and analytical skills as researchers, hoping that they in turn will eventually come to play crucial roles as teachers, public intellectuals, or responsible social critics in their societies.

Finally, we aim to open up intellectual discourse in the fields in which our grantees work and to help them share their ideas and knowledge within the region and beyond.

### *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 1 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.

### *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 encouraging such scholars to cross national boundaries to study firsthand 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 firsthand introduction to the societies and cultures of neighboring countries, under the supervision and tutelage of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars from various fields.

### *Research Skills Training Program*

This new program has grown out of the Young Indonesian Researchers Program. Researchers across Southeast Asia need ways to improve their skills; this program is being implemented in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam to help address that need.

There were several problems with the previous program, which was unable to address the needs of Indonesian researchers by providing research awards only. To help ameliorate the problems apparent in young regional researchers' grasp of theory, methodology, critical approaches, and writing skills, the new program will involve collaboration with universities, independent research organs, and other groups. We hope to see the workshops, seminars, and training programs achieved through this cooperation lead to new growth for research conducted throughout Southeast Asia. The program, and the projects carried out within it, will be evaluated as a whole five years after its inception.

Applications for the RSTP are not publicly solicited. Projects receiving support are developed through consultation between the Foundation and the partner institutions.

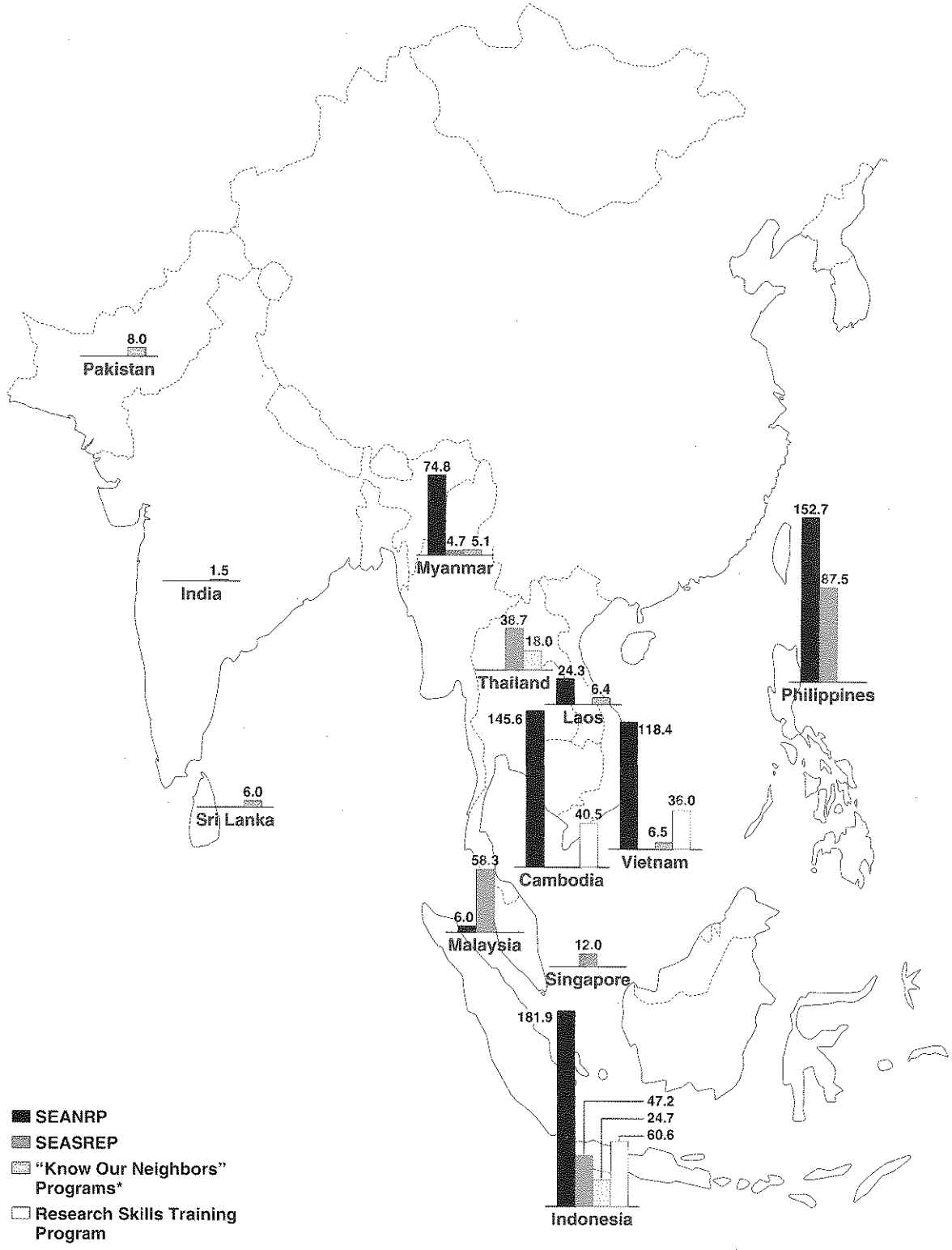
### *"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs*

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 program in Japan strives to better acquaint Japanese readers with the culture and 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 2002 (US\$1,000)



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

## Southeast Asian National Research Program

### Overview

After serving for five years on the selection committee for the Southeast Asian National Research Program, I am privileged to succeed the outgoing Yoshiaki Ishizawa as committee chair. As a member of the selection committee, I was blessed with the opportunity to learn a great deal about Foundation programs and Foundation-supported grants through my experience of taking part in the examinations of proposals. I have also sensed on countless occasions that opinions and expectations regarding the Toyota Foundation are much higher in academic, cultural, and artistic circles in Southeast Asia than people in Japan may know. In taking over as the chair of such a meaningful program, I am at once honored and aware of the weight of my responsibility, which I will do my utmost to fulfill. I will be overjoyed if I can help the Toyota Foundation to fully utilize the freedom and mobility that comes from being a private-sector entity to quickly and flexibly provide support based on the unique circumstances that exist in individual countries.

The Foundation's Southeast Asian Programs accept inquiries throughout the year. When project ideas are judged to be appropriate, Foundation staff personally interview the applicants in either Japan or overseas if the program officer deems it necessary. More than 300 inquiries were received in fiscal 2002, and 98 formal applications were submitted for SEANRP grants after the initial prescreening of informal proposals by Foundation program officers. After careful consideration, the selection committee recommended 62 for grants: 9 in Cambodia, 15 in Indonesia, 5 in Laos, 1 in Malaysia, 5 in Myanmar (Burma), 15 in the Philippines, and 12 in Vietnam.

This year, for the first time in the program's history, SEANRP has a clearly written mission state-

ment. The SEANRP mission statement is in line with the ideals upon which the Toyota Foundation was established in 1974. (See page 44 for the mission statement.)

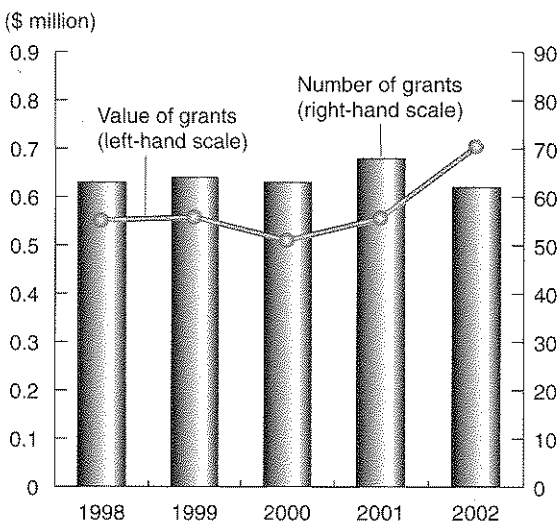
Also this year there were two important changes to the application procedure. Beginning this year, projects that will continue for two years can be awarded grants to cover that period without having to go through the reapplication procedure. Previously, even projects that would obviously be continuing efforts could only be awarded grants for a single year at a time, and the applicants had to reapply annually. Now, however, researchers conducting projects that will continue for two years will submit an interim report that clearly explains their progress to the Foundation 11 months into the first year of the grant. Based on the interim report, the Foundation will decide whether or not to release the funding for the second year. If the Foundation determines that the contents of the report indicate value in the continuation of the project, the grant money for the second year will be released. If the contents of the report are judged to be insufficient, however, the funds will be held until a report showing improvements is received.

The other change to the application procedure allows researchers who intend to publish the results of their findings on their own to apply for grants to cover the costs of publishing. As before, preliminary decisions on grants for publishing will be made by the selection committee with recommendations being passed on to the Board of Directors.

These changes were made to the application procedure in order to simplify the process that begins with application and ends with the awarding of a grant. The goal is to give grant recipients more leeway with time and greater flexibility with regard to the progress of research. While these changes will place greater responsibility on program officers with regard to decisions and monitoring, the intention is to reduce the burden on the selection committee, which has had to evaluate and make decisions on large numbers of applications each year. We believe it will take some time before the effects of these new changes can be seen.

The meetings of the selection committee were held in line with the changes that were made to the system in 2001. Before the changes, two rounds of 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. 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 thorough and substantial discussion of the applications. Under the system implemented last year, priority is placed on the country-level meetings. The results of these meetings are then approved by the committee chair and sent back to the committee members for their reactions and, ultimately, agreement. The new system

### SEANRP



is less onerous for committee members and Foundation staff, although the latter continue to work hard until all the results are ratified, seeking additional information and answers to specific committee members' questions raised in the country-specific meetings.

### *Trends in Fiscal 2002*

One characteristic of the applications awarded grants in fiscal 2002 is that many of them reflect the efforts of SEANRP staff to create projects within the framework of the new mission statement, which spells out the following direction: "Recognizing that there is a disparity in wealth and experience among the countries of the region, we wish to encourage better cross-national collaboration and the sharing of intellectual and institutional resources in the more advantaged countries by those from less advantaged countries." In line with this, the program officers placed greater importance on priority countries in Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam) and less importance on more developed countries. For this reason, there were no grants awarded to Thailand this year and only one to Malaysia. In principle, though, the Foundation hopes in the future to support projects that make use of the infrastructure, experiences, and intellectual resources of academic institutions in Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand to benefit other countries.

When classifying Southeast Asian nations as either high-priority countries or more-developed countries, the Philippines falls somewhere in the middle. Economically speaking, the Philippines is a developing country in which wealth and power are distributed unequally among the different regions, ethnic groups, and religions. But at the same time, there are wide strata of intellectuals, scholars, and activists. The research institutes, educational organizations, and civil society that have nurtured these types of people exert a major influence in Asia in terms of ability, achievements, and sophistication. For these reasons, the Philippines has become a sort of laboratory for the types of efforts the Foundation wants to undertake elsewhere in the future. With regard to the cultures of minority or indigenous peoples, examples include projects that involve the participation of members of these groups and projects that seek to transmit the fruits of their research activities not within academic circles but rather to the members of the communities and to regional society. The linking of politically aware, self-organized minority groups in the Philippines and researchers who commit to living among them is giving rise to new movements. While these projects address issues that the Foundation has always been interested in, they also reflect the new mission statement.

Another pillar of the SEANRP mission statement involves placing greater priority on the process rather than the results of a project. With this in mind, the Foundation is actively providing assistance for in-

novative undertakings and programs that develop the analytical and critical powers of young researchers. One example of this is a project that seeks to promote the ethnic identity of the Nguon, who have not been recognized as a minority people by the Vietnamese government. Like the types of projects in the Philippines mentioned earlier, members of local communities are taking part as activists and seeking to collect data on folk tales, linguistics, and history in order to have the government recognize the Nguon as a distinct ethnic group. It can be said that the participation of local people is more important than any results the project may bring.

A project in Cambodia pairs a young Cambodian architect with a renowned American researcher, and this team is seeking to document architecture in the Cambodian countryside. The project will help to train young researchers, something that is just as important as the records that are made. With regard to Laos, it had previously been rare for grants to be given to researchers who were not in the employ of the government. This year, however, a grant was provided for a creative-writing workshop. This is a completely new approach for the assistance provided by the Foundation to Laos.

One of the other trends this year was the existence of a number of projects that, rather than looking back at history or the past, seek to address timely issues. One example is an effort led by Indonesia's Solo Heritage Society, a group that seeks to record the morphological history of Solo, a city in which ethnic groups are separated from each other. This project ties in closely with an important effort to rebuild the city, which has been destroyed by ethnic violence over the last three years, and to revitalize historical buildings. Though this project analyzes the past, it goes far beyond mere academic research. It is viewed as an effective, concrete approach to addressing real problems that need to be solved quickly. Another example is a project in the Philippines that looks to document, by means of taking oral histories, the story of the generation that took part in the so-called First Quarter Storm protests against the Marcos regime in the early months of 1970. This is an ambitious project that intends to explain the modern history of Philippine society through the life experiences of the people who contributed directly to the democratic movement, which led to the February 1986 overthrow of the Marcos regime in the People Power revolution and continued into the present, culminating in the creation of civil society.

The number of applications from Myanmar continues to gradually increase. While they are highly valued, the majority of these projects could be called conservative, as they seek to preserve and record the information found on old manuscripts. Though the forward-looking approaches being taken in other Southeast Asian countries will likely be applied in Myanmar in the future, it must be kept in mind that this very basic type of research is necessary in Myanmar at present. Finally, there is Indonesia, which has

the largest population among Southeast Asian countries and faces the serious problem of lagging behind economically, politically, and socially. The largest number of applications for the Southeast Asian Programs this year came from Indonesia, and the proposals addressed a broad range of topics, including history, literature, anthropology, performing arts, and architecture.

The mission statement also contains the following point: "Finally, we aim to open up intellectual discourse in the fields in which our grantees work and to help them share their ideas and knowledge within the region and beyond." Regrettably, however, this has not yet been made a reality. The selection committee agrees with the goal of having the Foundation develop these sorts of projects and intends to award grants accordingly. For example, there were applications from Cambodia, Indonesia, and Laos for projects that seek to record the traditional music of ethnic minorities, and there were applications for grants for similar projects from other countries. Beginning next year, it might be possible to bring together grant applicants, grant recipients, and experts for an international conference on the methods and significance of recording performing arts. The selection committee would like to support efforts like this.

**HIROMU SHIMIZU**  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

Cambodia

The political situation in Cambodia is still unstable, and the economy remains in a slump. Since the period of relative stability that began in the mid-1990s, when the Foundation began providing grants to Cambodia, however, we have sensed the possibility that society there may move in a positive direction.

The goals of SEANRP in Cambodia are unchanged from last year, and will remain the same in the future. Since there is a shortage of Khmer-language publications in every field, the first goal of the Foundation is to support projects that publish books that can be used for education and research in the humanities. This goal is complemented by a project that has been awarded a Foundation-initiated grant to survey the state of publishing in Cambodia. The second goal is the training of researchers, particularly through the pairing of older, experienced researchers with younger ones and students in projects that include training as one of their objectives. The third goal of the Foundation is to make a continuing effort to use grants to strengthen important cultural organizations and groups.

There were a total of 12 applications for grants this year. All four of the applications for continuing projects, including two that will publish their results this year, were awarded grants. Five of the eight applications for new projects were awarded grants. Re-

searchers Vann Molyvann and Keo Narom will each publish the results of projects that the Foundation has supported over a number of years. The continuing project being undertaken by Sam-Ang Sam involves researching the music of ethnic minorities in the highlands in Rattanakkiri and Mondulkiri Provinces in the northeast of the country. While this was originally slated to be a one-year project, it was awarded a grant for a second year in order to facilitate the study of numerous minority groups. Researcher Lek Sareth was similarly given a grant for a second year to continue recording information about unique rural architecture. The survey of Siem Reap Province is nearly complete, and next year with the valuable participation of University of Hawaii professor William Chapman, the project will examine Takeo Province. One of the important aspects of this project is the opportunity for training of young architects at the Royal University of Fine Arts.

One unusual new project awarded a grant this year is an effort by Bong Sovath, a young archaeologist who will collect information on important prehistoric ceramics uncovered in the south of Angkor Borei and include it in his Ph.D. dissertation. He is currently compiling his dissertation at the University of Hawaii and will defend it upon completion.

There are also projects being undertaken with grant money by two researchers, in the social sciences and literature, respectively, who hold doctorates from universities in Eastern Europe. Hean Sokhom, who heads a research institute not affiliated with the government, will investigate the ordination ceremonies of monks by means of interviews. Som Somuny, meanwhile, will study modern Cambodian literature, especially from the past 30 years, a period that is particularly interesting because of the war and chaos of the time. The aim of this project is to produce a textbook for use in classes at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, where the researcher teaches.

Finally, there are two projects being carried out at a new cultural nongovernmental organization, the Reyum Institute of Arts and Culture. Ly Daravuth, who is both a cofounder of the Reyum Institute and a teacher of art history at the Royal University of Fine Arts, is creating a book that will be used as an educational resource. The project involves translating important documents on the history of Khmer art from French into Khmer and annotating them. This is a two-year task that will grapple with the texts and update the information. Those writers who are still living will take part in the project by offering their cooperation as consultants.

San Phalla, who is employed as a researcher at the same institute, has received a grant for a two-year project to survey and document mural paintings in Buddhist temples, called *wat*, that are found throughout Cambodia. The final stage of this project will be the publication of a textbook and a separate book for lay people. It is hoped that this project will overturn the existing understanding of popular Cambodian art and its regional variations. (Alan Feinstein)

Indonesia

This year the Foundation provided grants for 10 continuing projects and 4 new ones. Of the continuing projects, two intend to publish the results of earlier work. *Northern Islands: From Commercial Routes to National Borders* is the work of Alex John Ulaen, a researcher at Sam Ratulangi University, located in Manado in the northern part of the island of Sulawesi. This is an ethnographic research project that examines the lives of the people of the islands of Sangehe and Talaud, which lie between northern Sulawesi and the Philippines' Mindanao, and the trade activities that they have undertaken since before the establishment of national borders. This region has rarely been the subject of study, so this is important work with respect to the area that borders the Philippines. At the same time, it is hoped that this project will spur the development of research on border areas.

Sri Margana, a young lecturer at Gadjah Mada University, is conducting a project that will publish archival materials from the Kraton Surakarta and Kraton Yogyakarta, which were written in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Javanese by lower-ranking government officials on Java. The original documents, which were stored in royal palaces in Surakarta and Yogyakarta, were transliterated and translated into Bahasa Indonesia in 1999 and 2000, and the results of that work will be published this year. The majority of historical documents from modern times are written in Dutch, so Javanese documents are important. It is hoped that this project will deepen research in this area.

Among the continuing projects are "The Java Sea Region in a Period of Change: The Ebb and Flow of Private Shipping in the Port of Banjarmasin, 1900–1990," which is an effort in the field of maritime history being led by Djulianti Suroyo of Diponegoro University in Semarang. Pratiwo leads a project titled "The Chinese Architecture of Java," an effort that examines the current situation and cultural transformation of Chinese architecture, which is facing a crisis, as well as its relationship with Chinese cosmology. "Publication of the Scholarly Journal *Linguistik Indonesia*," which is being led by Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, aims to develop the academic community through the publishing of an academic journal. "Development of Guidelines for Urban and Rural Conservation in the Minangkabau Hinterlands" is led by Laretna T. Adishakti, a researcher at the Gadjah Mada University Department of Architecture. The scope of this project ranges from research on how to preserve the landscape to formulating policy proposals. "The Social Life of Torajan Oral Texts" is a project whose results will be used by Stanislaus Sandarupa of Hasanuddin University to complete his Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Chicago. "Mamanda Theater: The Plays of Banjar Culture" is led by Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro, a researcher at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. This project will clarify the relationship between traditional theater on

the island of Kalimantan and the Banjar culture behind it. "The *Bissu* in Contemporary Bugis Society: A Multidisciplinary Study of Transvestite Shamans in South Sulawesi" is led by Halilintar Lathief, who is the director of Latar Nusa, an NGO in Makassar on the island of Sulawesi dedicated to cultural preservation. Finally, "A Historical and Morphological Study of a City in Conflict: Solo, Central Java, 1893–1998" is led by Kusumastuti, who is a member of the Solo Heritage Society, a group that was established to help rebuild the city of Solo, which was destroyed in ethnic violence. All of these continuing projects are making progress, and we hope to see positive results beginning next year.

Four new projects were selected to receive grants, two of which relate to folk music. "Reconstructing Sundanese Music Theory: A Study of Tuning Systems" is led by Deni Hermawan, a young instructor at the College of Indonesian Art, Bandung. Deni grew up in a family of traditional Sundanese musicians, and this project seeks to determine the differences between the theory and actual performance of traditional Sundanese music on the island of Java through fieldwork. The other project in this field is "The Musical Heritage of the Parmalim of Huta Tinggi: Documenting Toba Batak Musical Tradition," which will examine the ceremonial music of the Parmalim, a unique community among the Toba Batak people. This project is led by Irwansyah Harahap, a young lecturer in the department of ethnomusicology at the University of North Sumatra. Both of these researchers have experience studying abroad, and there are hopes for their activities in the future.

"Descriptive Catalog of the Manuscripts of the Pura Pakualaman Library" is being led by Sri Ratna Saktimulya with the cooperation of one of the Pakualaman royal houses in Yogyakarta. Access to the library is quite limited, so the creation of this catalog will spur research on the old documents held there. Finally, "Revitalization and Study of Manggarai Oral Literature: Digitization of Collected Texts" is led by Frans Asisi Datang, a researcher at the University of Indonesia who hails from the Manggarai region on the western part of the island of Flores. The Manggarai texts—written by a Dutch priest—detail the traditional culture of the region. The goal of this project is to enter the text into computers, something that will aid future research on the region. Both of these projects are extremely important in that they organize historical documents that will serve as a foundation for further study. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

Laos

This fiscal year applications centered on such fields as literature, history, and ethnomusicology, and four projects were selected to receive grants—three continued and one new.

The three continued projects that were chosen all involve the publication of research results. Aca-



demic publishing by Laotian researchers has only just got off the ground. Given the overwhelming shortage of textbooks and reference materials in the Lao language in research and educational institutions, they are all extremely valuable experiments indeed.

The first, a joint research project by professors of Laotian literature at the National University of Laos headed by Nou Xayasithivong, involves the publication of *San Luppasun* (A Coded Message), the second of three classical works of the late Lan Xang period (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries). This project, carried out as joint research with the German scholar Volker Grabowski, involves the revision and reproduction of a variant existing in Laos and north-east Thailand. The book will consist of the complete text of the work, which until now has only been available in outline form, together with a modern Lao translation and an analysis. This will be a most valuable publication both as a reference relating to Laotian literature and as a university text.

The other two continued projects both concern the culture of the Hmong ethnic minority. They are among the first publications of the results of studies by Hmong researchers resident in Laos. The first involves a book on Hmong folk music by Neng Xayvang that will introduce the characteristics of Hmong music, the instruments, and the performing methods in a concise manner. Music is very much a part of daily life in Hmong culture, to such an extent that knowing the melodies of Hmong music is said to be on a par with speaking the language. It is hoped that understanding of Hmong culture will be deepened through this book. The second, a joint project by Hmong researcher Somthone Lobliayao and Japanese researcher Kiyoko Yasui, involves the publication of a book of folktales collected from Hmong villages. So far the researchers have collected more than 200 tales, and 10 of these will be introduced in the book together with explanatory notes. Not very much research has been conducted on the ethnic minority cultures of Laos until now, so it is hoped that the publication of these two books will contribute to understanding the multiethnic society of Laos.

The creative writing workshop for young writers by Bounthanh Phongphichid, a writer and video producer, is a new project that was highly evaluated as an attempt to encourage new creative activities in Laos. As in many other Asian countries, it is extremely difficult for writers in Laos to present their work and to make a living out of writing. Even if they do manage to get short stories or poems published in magazines or newspapers, the opportunities for presenting their works are very limited. At the same time, there are young people who aspire to be writers, and a readership definitely exists that wants to read literary works in Lao. This project will involve the organization of a creative writing workshop for young writers that will give them a chance to come into contact with literary works of the world, study their style and form, and engage in literary criticism and creative activities. It is hoped that in the future the works

of the participants in this workshop will be published as an anthology of contemporary Laotian literature.

Although only four projects were selected to receive grants this time, several of the other proposed projects have a lot of potential for the future. Although some applicants were not successful this time because they are not accustomed to writing application forms in English, it is hoped that they will further focus and polish their research plans and submit applications again. While we support individual research projects, clearly there is also a need to assist projects that contribute to information exchange and network building, such as the above-mentioned workshop, and projects that strengthen research foundations, including the training of human resources. Rather than being hasty, however, we should move forward toward better projects steadily, together with the Laotian people and at Laos' own pace. (Reiko Ogawa)

#### Malaysia

A grant was awarded for only one continuing project. In view of the fact that research funds in Malaysia are relatively plentiful compared with other countries, we have decided against making positive efforts to find new projects. Nevertheless, in accordance with our policy of supporting researchers who do not belong to universities and paying attention to such fields as ethnic minority research and research in East Malaysia, assistance was given to the continued project on "The Language of the *Bobohizan* Priestesses of the Kadazan." *Bobohizan* is the term for a priestess of the Kadazan people, the majority group in the state of Sabah. The aim of this project is to document the special ritual language that these priestesses use in sacred rites and hand it down to future generations. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

#### Myanmar (Burma)

Because the political situation remains uncertain, the Foundation's grants in Myanmar in the form of direct assistance for projects conducted there were started just two years ago. The first project in Myanmar was a two-year project by Ni Ni Myint of the Universities Historical Research Centre to list, preserve, and microfilm manuscripts. The Foundation's grant for this project followed a three-year grant from the Japan Foundation Asia Center.

The number of applicants from Myanmar is gradually increasing. These applicants received their education in the 1950s and 1960s and have established their status as researchers. Many of these researchers have ties with the UHRC, the Universities' Central Library (University of Yangon), and the newly established Regional Centre for History and Tradition of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO-CHAT), and have developed a network among themselves. The issue from now on will be to find projects by young researchers.

As an intellectual and academic front, these researchers are a small but important opening to the international community. The UHRC, SEAMEO-CHAT, and other organizations are vital connections with the intellectual world outside Myanmar.

This fiscal year there were six applications for grants, of which five were approved. Of these five projects, two are continued and three are new. Almost all of these projects are related to the preservation and disclosure of historical texts written on easily damaged manuscripts and in various languages and characters.

Ni Ni Myint and her group are continuing a project that involves surveying, documenting, and preserving historical materials stored in local libraries and, in many cases, temples. It has been decided that this project will receive grants for another two years, too. One of the new projects, by Thaw Kaung, a member of this group, involves the publication of the first volume in a series cataloging all the local manuscripts that have been surveyed so far in the southern part of Shan State. As a reference work, this catalog is also scheduled to list the microfilms preserved in Yangon.

The continued project by Htun Yee of Aichi University, which is similarly related to historical manuscripts, involves finding special texts from microfilms, copying and transliterating them, and adding explanatory notes in English. Htun Yee plans to disseminate the texts in the future through publication.

The new project by Tin Phone Nwe, who, like Thaw Kaung, has worked for many years as a librarian, is similar to Thaw Kaung's project. It involves cataloging folding manuscripts called *parabaik* in the collection of the Universities' Central Library, making a database of them, and making them available to researchers and others.

The final project, which is a long-cherished dream of the well-known Shan historian Sai Aung Tun, involves the completion of a history of the Tai-speaking Shan people living in Shan State from the earliest times to the early 1960s. (Alan Feinstein)

## Philippines

This fiscal year applications were received for research projects in the fields of history, anthropology, and literature, as well as from NGOs in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao. Among them, grants were approved for a total of 13 projects—5 continued and 8 new.

From the 1980s to the mid-1990s projects receiving grants in the Philippines centered on local history and local culture, but from the latter half of the 1990s priority shifted to support for popular culture, such as drama and food culture, and NGO research activities. Due to a change in the officer in charge, the emphasis on popular culture has weakened since 2001, and the number of projects in the Philippines involving indigenous communities or so-

cial movements using culture as a tool has increased. Among them, projects relating to indigenous ethnic groups have emerged as a central pillar.

The continued projects this time include editorial work on the oral traditions of the Mangyan people, the indigenous inhabitants of Mindoro Island, by Antoon Postma, an anthropologist, and the publication of a collection of works by young Lumad people, an indigenous group on Mindanao Island, by a group led by Pamela del Rosario Castrillo. Last year there was tension between the national army and the New People's Army in the mountainous region of Mindoro, where the Mangyan people live. On Mindanao, the conflict is still continuing, and since the terrorist attacks in the United States in September 2001, U.S. troops have been stationed there for the ostensible reason of joint exercises. It is hoped that the results of these projects, which are being conducted amid extremely tense political conditions and without easy access to computers or communication tools, will first of all be shared among the communities of the indigenous peoples, and also, through education and NGO networks, will be widely read so as to change the social perception of the majority.

Also, one of the new projects this time involves the editing of a dictionary of the Kankanaey language in Benguet Province in the northern part of the island of Luzon. This project will be conducted through cooperation between the local residents and outsiders, including NGO leader Rolando C. Loreda, linguists, and cultural anthropologists. Amid continued political negotiations over the operation and interpretation of the Indigenous People's Rights Act, which went into force in 1997, we want to support projects that assist indigenous ethnic groups, who are in the weakest position in society, and especially young people, so that they do not lose hope.

The second characteristic of the approved projects this fiscal year is the fact that three projects are related to Philippine history, and in particular contemporary history. First of all, the project entitled "Genealogies of Philippine History" involves the holding of a workshop by Resil B. Mojares with the invitation of historians and others who are active on the front lines of their respective fields both inside and outside the Philippines. The project will look at works and theories that have left large footprints on Philippine historical research so far from a new perspective, removing their "Western-centered" and "nationalist" labels. It is an attempt to shift the gravitational center of Southeast Asian studies from Europe and the United States to Southeast Asia itself.

Next, the project by Aileen San Pablo-Baviera, a political scientist, involves collecting oral histories from the First Quarter Storm generation, which led the antigovernment movement at the beginning of the 1970s, an extremely turbulent period. This ambitious project will look at how the members of this generation, who are now playing central roles in the government, universities, NGOs, the media, and other realms, moved the times as leaders of civil society

and also what they thought and felt and how they behaved as individual human beings. Furthermore, it will seek to clarify the impact that this movement had on the formation of Philippine society today.

Third, the project by historian Jose M. Cruz involves recording news photographs covering the period from 1947 to 1972, which are now stored in the Ateneo de Manila University Library, in digital form. These photographs are extremely valuable historical resources that offer a visual record of the progress of modern Philippine history, covering such notable events in the last half-century as the nation's establishment as an independent republic; preferential trade relations with the United States; the establishment of the Subic Bay and Clark U.S. military bases; the rise of the Huk movement, a farmer's movement aimed at settling land problems; the Magsaysay, Garcia, and Macapagal administrations; and the declaration of martial law under the Marcos regime. It is hoped that recording these photographs in digital form will facilitate greater public access to them and thereby increase understanding of the modern history of the Philippines.

Finally, let me introduce several important projects, including ones that have elements of advocacy. First of all, in a continuing project, the results of two years of interdisciplinary research on Quiapo, a downtown Manila district, will be published this fiscal year as *Quiapo: Heritage and Transformation in a Manila District*. The group led by Fernando N. Zialcita has proclaimed the importance of cultural heritage preservation by conducting multidisciplinary research on Quiapo's history, architecture, religion, and food culture. Efforts to preserve cultural heritage are gaining momentum around the Philippines, and it is hoped that the book will be useful as a reference work for the drafting of related policies.

The second project involves the compilation of research on Mindanao, an island group beset with many problems of poverty and civil war, from the perspective that in order to develop Mindanao research from now on, first of all it is necessary to analyze the present state of affairs. A network of more than 10 universities and NGOs has been formed for this purpose. Once this basic data has been gathered, domestic and international meetings are scheduled to be held to explore the future direction of Mindanao studies. This project is highly regarded as an initiative coming from Mindanao toward the building of peace and development.

The third is an experimental project by Marian Pastor Roces to digitally record the performing arts of Batangas, a southern Tagalog city, and exhibit them in the city museum. The project questions what and whose records are displayed in museums and other institutions and is an attempt to exhibit not objects but the cultural traditions of the Philippines, centered on performing arts, in a pioneering form. In the process, the project is scheduled to advocate cultural policy.

The fourth project, by a group led by Brenda Villanueva Fajardo, is being conducted in Negros, an

area where the feudal social structure of the colonial era remains deeply embedded. Schoolteachers, local government officials, and farmers will compile basic materials relating to local culture and make proposals on cultural policy. It is hoped that in the future this will become a model case of community empowerment through culture.

Looking at the above grant projects, we can see that there is almost no academic research per se—in other words, research that is carried out solely within the world of academic institutions. Instead, we get a picture of a dynamic, contemporary nation striving to articulate a better future by understanding the past and the present in negotiation with the state or its society, the existence of which is by no means fixed or taken for granted. Whether it is examined on the local or national level, culture is always entangled with political and economic problems. Using culture as a tool for empowerment, I hope that these projects can give impetus to the process aiming for the realization of a fairer society. (Reiko Ogawa)

#### Vietnam

There were a total of 36 applications for grants this year, and in the end it was decided to provide assistance to 12 projects. Of them, six are continued projects and six are new. One of the striking features of this year compared with last year is the increasing number of applications from women researchers.

Grant activities in Vietnam this year put priority on support for research by young scholars, research that contributes to the establishment and development of anthropology in Vietnam, research relating to ethnic minorities and gender issues, and the compilation of important primary documents. While last year's applications showed a fairly uniform quality, the applications submitted this year showed a variation in quality. In present-day Vietnam, there is a collective effort to place ethnology within the framework of anthropology. Exchange with foreign anthropologists is encouraged, and universities and other research institutes are developing new curricula and training teachers and young researchers to teach anthropology. Considering the fact that the high-quality applications this year were related to either ethnology or anthropology, one can say that they reflected this trend in the field of humanities and social sciences in Vietnam.

The comparative study of three floating communities by Pham Thi Vinh involves a topic that has not been researched very much compared with minority ethnic groups in highland areas, so this ethnography is expected to provide very valuable information. The study of the Koho and Chil ethnic minorities by Phan Ngoc Chien will be the first full-fledged ethnicity study in Vietnam applying a native Vietnamese theory of ethnicity. The study of the formation of Vietnamese anthropology by Van Chinh Nguyen, which will explore the future direction of Vietnamese anthropology by investigating how ethnology has developed in Vietnam, is an extremely timely project. In

terms of its research objectives, perspectives, and methods, it is also a very polished project.

In the history field, studies involving the use of primary materials by two women researchers have received continued grants. It is expected that these two projects will have a large impact on the history field. The research on land redistribution policy in Binh Dinh Province under Emperor Minh Mang by Phan Phuong Thao questions the accepted view that the land redistribution reduced the gap between rich and poor and suggests a new theory. The research on land concessions and claims in Cochin China (now southern Vietnam) by Ta Thi Thuy has been extended from two to three years because of the discovery of an unexpectedly large volume of materials. This research is expected to shed light on the situation of the colonial administration in southern Vietnam.

This year there were more grant applications for research on gender issues than last year. Among them, research projects by Tran Hong Van on the problems of marriage between Vietnamese women and Taiwanese men and by Vu Dinh Muoi on credit resource usage among Khmer women were selected. Tran Hong Van, a researcher at the Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, has carried out various studies related to women's issues, including the problem of prostitution in Ho Chi Minh City. Her project is quite interesting since it involves such social issues as differences in male-female relationships between urban and rural areas and between northern and southern Vietnam, different positions occupied by women in society, concepts of marriage, the family, and happiness, and human trafficking. The research project by Vu Dinh Muoi will examine the social situation of Khmer women who obtain credit within the community. The researcher intends to master the Khmer language while carrying out his research. This indicates the emergence of a new generation of Viet-

namese ethnologists. It will be very interesting to see what kind of research this young researcher from Hanoi undertakes.

Finally, projects relating to the compilation of primary materials were awarded grants in principle if they were judged likely to benefit a large number of scholars and researchers. The project by Lai Nguyen An of the Center for East-West Cultures and Languages to collect and edit the works of Phan Khoi was highly evaluated. This project will give researchers access to significant information on Phan Khoi and the modern history of Vietnam. Phan Khoi was a well-known Vietnamese journalist who took part in the anticolonial and independence movement together with anticolonialists like Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh. Later, however, he was accused of criticizing the Communist Party, and until recently research on Phan Khoi was not feasible. It was only after the introduction of the *doi moi* policy that research on such problematic figures as Phan Khoi has become possible. This project will entail diligently collecting and editing the articles of Phan Khoi that appeared in old newspapers and magazines remaining in Vietnam and France. It is hoped that these valuable primary materials will be made widely available.

The grants this fiscal year do not include grants for publication. This was because the same problems mentioned at the previous year's selection-committee meeting were pointed out again this year—for example, the lack of footnotes, quotations, quoted references, and incoherence between research topics and collected data. This year's grants were mainly awarded to scholars and researchers in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. As with last year, the challenge for the Vietnam program will be raising the quality of applications submitted from the provinces, in addition to upgrading the level of publications. (Rie Nakamura)

## SEANRP

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
Cambodia		
1 02-I-001	Survival and Change in Takeo Province: Documenting Vernacular Architecture and Landscape Heritage in Cambodia <i>Lek Sareth, Assistant Dean, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>	16,700
2 02-I-002	Publication of <i>The Music of Cambodia</i> <i>Keo Narom, Lecturer, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>	18,700
3 02-I-003	Publication of <i>Khmer Cities of the Modern Period</i> <i>Vann Molyvann, Supreme Privy Counsellor to H.M. The King, Ministers Council</i>	18,400
4 02-I-004	Music in the Life of the Ethnic Minority Groups in the Northeastern Provinces of Cambodia <i>Sam-Ang Sam, President, Khmer Culture Association</i>	10,500
5 02-I-005	Wat Painting in Cambodia <i>San Phalla, Researcher, Reyum Institute of Arts and Culture</i>	28,300
6 02-I-006	The Ordination Ceremony of Buddhist Monks in Cambodia: Past and Present <i>Hean Sokhom, President, Center for Advanced Study</i>	7,800
7 02-I-007	The Evolution of Khmer Literature in the Twentieth Century <i>Som Somuny, Deputy Director, Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences</i>	10,000
8 02-I-008	The Typology and Chronological Sequence of Ceramics at Angkor Borei: Pre-historic and Early Historic Craft Specialization in the Lower Mekong of Cambodia <i>Bong Sovath, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Hawaii</i>	13,400
9 02-I-009	A Manual of Khmer Art History <i>Ly Daravuth, Codirector, Reyum Institute of Arts and Culture</i>	21,800
Indonesia		
10 02-I-010	The Java Sea Region in a Period of Change: The Ebb and Flow of Private Shipping in the Port of Banjarmasin, 1900–1990 <i>A. M. Djuliati Suroyo, Senior Lecturer, Diponegoro University</i>	2,400
11 02-I-011	The Chinese Architecture of Java <i>Pratiwo, Researcher, Research Institute for Constructive Habitat</i>	17,500
12 02-I-012	Publication of <i>Northern Islands: From Commercial Routes to National Borders</i> <i>Alex John Ulaen, Researcher, Sam Ratulangi University</i>	7,700
13 02-I-013	Publication of the Scholarly Journal <i>Linguistik Indonesia</i> <i>Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, President, Linguistic Society of Indonesia</i>	4,400
14 02-I-014	Development of Guidelines for Urban and Rural Conservation in the Minangkabau Hinterlands <i>Laretna T. Adishakti, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University</i>	12,000
15 02-I-015	The Social Life of Torajan Oral Texts <i>Stanislaus Sandarupa, Chair, French Department, Hasanuddin University</i>	29,500

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
16 02-I-016	<i>Mamanda Theater: The Plays of Banjar Culture</i> <i>Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>	8,100
17 02-I-017	<i>The Bissu in Contemporary Bugis Society: A Multidisciplinary Study of Transvestite Shamans in South Sulawesi</i> <i>Halilintar Lathief, Director, Latar Nusa Makassar</i>	18,300
18 02-I-018	<i>Publication of Javanese Manuscripts Relating to Social and Political Affairs in the Principalities of Central Java from the Nineteenth Century</i> <i>Sri Margana, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University</i>	5,900
19 02-I-019	<i>A Historical and Morphological Study of a City in Conflict: Solo, Central Java, 1893–1998</i> <i>Kusumastuti, Member, Solo Heritage Society</i>	35,100
20 02-I-020	<i>Reconstructing Sundanese Music Theory: A Study of Tuning Systems</i> <i>Deni Hermawan, Lecturer/Researcher, College of Indonesian Art, Bandung</i>	10,800
21 02-I-021	<i>Descriptive Catalog of the Manuscripts of the Pura Pakualaman Library</i> <i>Sri Ratna Saktimulya, Researcher, Pura Pakualaman</i>	9,500
22 02-I-022	<i>Revitalization and Study of Manggarai Oral Literature: Digitization of Collected Texts</i> <i>Frans Asisi Datang, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>	12,900
23 02-I-023	<i>The Musical Heritage of the Parmalim of Huta Tinggi: Documenting Toba Batak Musical Tradition</i> <i>Irwanyah Harahap, Lecturer, University of North Sumatra</i>	6,200
24 02-I-059	<i>Publication of Agricultural Development in a Frontier Region of Java: Besuki, 1870 to the Early 1990s</i> <i>Nawiyanto, Lecturer, Jember University</i>	1,600
Laos		
25 02-I-024	<i>Classic Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Publication of San Luppasun</i> <i>Nou Xayasithivong, Deputy Head, Department of Lao Language and Literature, National University of Laos</i>	1,600
26 02-I-025	<i>Publication of Hmong Folktales</i> <i>Somthone Lobliayao, Researcher, Ministry of Information and Culture</i>	6,000
27 02-I-026	<i>Publication of a Book on Hmong Folk Music</i> <i>Neng Xayvang, Deputy Director-General, Department of Publishing, Ministry of Information and Culture</i>	1,500
28 02-I-027	<i>Creative Writing Workshop for Young Writers</i> <i>Bounthanh Phongphichid, Freelance Media Consultant, Lao Writers Association</i>	12,000
29 02-I-060	<i>Publication of Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Phun Wiang</i> <i>Khamhung Senmany, Head, Department of Lao Language and Literature, National University of Laos</i>	3,200
Malaysia		
30 02-I-028	<i>The Language of the Bobohizan Priestesses of the Kadazan</i> <i>Rita Lasimbang, Chief Executive Officer, Kadazandusun Language Foundation</i>	6,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
Myanmar (Burma)		
31 02-I-029	Socioeconomic Conditions of Myanmar Rural Society in the Middle Konbaung Period (1782–1852) Through <i>Sayin</i> Documents <i>Htun Yee, Visiting Fellow, Aichi University</i>	19,100
32 02-I-030	Preservation and Conservation of Traditional Manuscripts <i>Ni Ni Myint, Vice Chairman, National Commission for the Preservation of Traditional Manuscripts</i>	29,700
33 02-I-031	A Brief History of Shan State, from the Earliest Time to the 1960s <i>Sai Aung Tun, Vice Chairman, Myanmar Historical Commission</i>	7,500
34 02-I-032	Cataloging the Traditional Manuscripts ( <i>Parabaik</i> ) in the Collection of the Universities' Central Library <i>Tin Phone Nwe, Chief Librarian, Universities' Central Library</i>	3,500
35 02-I-033	Compiling, Printing, and Publishing a Catalog of Myanmar Manuscripts <i>Thaw Kaung, Member, Myanmar Historical Commission</i>	15,000
Philippines		
36 02-I-034	Creation of a Catalog for the University of Santo Tomas Collection of Rare Books: Volume 2, 1600 to 1900 <i>Estrella Sy Majuelo, Head Librarian, University of Santo Tomas</i>	9,200
37 02-I-035	Publication of <i>Quiapo: Heritage and Transformation in a Manila District</i> <i>Fernando N. Zialcita, Director, Cultural Heritage Program, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	10,500
38 02-I-036	Research on the Philippine Nationalist and Feminist Writer Magdalena Gonzaga Jalandoni <i>Lucila Valencia Hosillos, Writer</i>	3,200
39 02-I-037	Research on Mangyan Cultural Texts <i>Antoon Postma, Director, Mangyan Research Center</i>	5,500
40 02-I-038	Publication of an Anthology of New Writing by Young Lumad of Mindanao <i>Pamela del Rosario Castrillo, Associate, Mindanawon Initiatives for Cultural Dialogue, Ateneo de Davao University</i>	8,300
41 02-I-039	Genealogies of Philippine History: A Pilot Workshop <i>Resil B. Mojares, Professor, University of San Carlos</i>	10,900
42 02-I-040	Cultural Resources in Negros Occidental: Evolving an Empowered Community <i>Brenda Villaneuva Fajardo, Executive Director, BAGLAN: An Initiative in the Arts for Community</i>	10,000
43 02-I-041	A Kankanaey Encyclopedic Dictionary: Generating Self-Awareness <i>Rolando C. Loreda, Project Director, Popular Education for People's Empowerment (PEPE)</i>	9,900
44 02-I-042	Photographing a People's History <i>Jose M. Cruz, Dean, School of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	10,000
45 02-I-043	Philippine Oral History Project: The First Quarter Storm Generation and the Nation in the Late-Twentieth-Century Philippines <i>Aileen San Pablo-Baviera, Associate Professor, Asian Center, University of the Philippines</i>	19,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
46 02-I-044	State of the Art of Mindanao Studies <i>Ricardo M. De Ungria, Chancellor, University of the Philippines in Mindanao</i>	15,000
47 02-I-045	Curating Documentation: A Study of Three Performing Art Forms of the Southern Tagalog <i>Marian Pastor Roces, President, Tao Management Inc.</i>	17,900
48 02-I-046	Expanding Spaces for Public Discourse: Community Theater in the Philippines <i>Mozart Anthony T. Pastrano, Artistic Director, Pasundayag Foundation, Inc.</i>	10,000
49 02-I-061	Publication of <i>Filipino Women Writers in English: Their Story, 1905–2002</i> <i>Edna Z. Manlapaz, Executive Director, Ateneo Library of Women's Writings, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	7,900
50 02-I-062	Publication of <i>Rosario de Guzman Lingat (1924–1997): The Burden of Self and History</i> <i>Soledad S. Reyes, Professor, Department of Interdisciplinary Studies, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	5,400
Vietnam		
51 02-I-047	A Study of the Cham Epics in Vietnam <i>Phu Tram, Researcher, Vietnam Ethnic Minorities' Literature-Arts Association</i>	3,600
52 02-I-048	Research on the 1839 Land Redistribution Policy Under the Rule of Emperor Minh Mang <i>Phan Phuong Thao, Lecturer, Vietnam National University</i>	7,500
53 02-I-049	Land Concessions in Cochin China from the Late Nineteenth to the Mid-Twentieth Century and Demands for Its Return <i>Ta Thi Thuy, Deputy Director, Institute of History, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities</i>	23,700
54 02-I-050	Research on Oc Eo Settlement Sites in the Oc Eo, Ba The 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</i>	6,500
55 02-I-051	Research on the Multiethnic Community of Vinh Hai Commune, Soc Trang Province <i>Vo Cong Nguyen, Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City</i>	6,100
56 02-I-052	Development and Preservation of the Folk Culture and Language of the Nguon People <i>Vo Xuan Trang, Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City</i>	7,400
57 02-I-053	Marriage Between Vietnamese Women and Taiwanese Men: Conditions, Challenges, and Suggestions <i>Tran Hong Van, Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City</i>	8,100
58 02-I-054	Collection and Publishing of Literary Works by Phan Khoi (1887–1959) <i>Lai Nguyen An, Editor, Center for East-West Cultures and Languages</i>	12,900
59 02-I-055	Floating Settlements of Fishermen: Comparative Study of Communities in Three Coastal Provinces <i>Pham Thi Vinh, Head of Department, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities</i>	16,000



Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<b>60</b> 02-I-056	Cultural Identity and Ethnic Identification: The Koho and the Chil in Lam Dong Province <i>Phan Ngoc Chien, Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City</i>	<b>9,000</b>
<b>61</b> 02-I-057	Credit Resource Usage Among Khmer Women in Tra Vinh Province <i>Vu Dinh Muoi, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities</i>	<b>6,900</b>
<b>62</b> 02-I-058	The Making of Vietnamese Anthropology <i>Van Chinh Nguyen, Vice Director, Center for Asian-Pacific Studies, Vietnam National University, Hanoi</i>	<b>10,700</b>

## SEANRP

### Cambodia

#### **1 Survival and Change in Takeo Province: Documenting Vernacular Architecture and Landscape Heritage in Cambodia**

*Lek Sareth*

This research and documentation project continues from the research conducted last year with Toyota Foundation support that focused on documenting traditional buildings and landscapes in the northern province of Siem Reap, Cambodia. This year's project looks comparatively at Takeo Province, in the southeastern part of Cambodia. Now threatened with loss and change in the wake of the changing economy of the region and the beginnings of tourism, the traditional rural architecture of Takeo Province presents itself as an excellent case study for the documentation of traditional practices and forms.

Takeo Province is one of the larger provinces in the country of Cambodia. With a population of approximately 719,000 distributed over a land area of 3,563 square kilometers, much of it rural in character, Takeo possesses an outstanding collection of traditional architectural forms and structures, both older buildings and more temporary structures based on traditional practice. Takeo, in contrast to Siem Reap, seems to possess a larger number of much older, traditional buildings, including several structures dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The building types range from simple wood and grass and woven mat structures to elevated wood dwellings and outbuildings and a number of outstanding wood houses, some dating to the beginning of the twentieth century.

A preliminary investigation in 1998 by the recipient—carried out together with Dr. William Chapman, director of the University of Hawaii's Graduate Program in Historic Preservation—has verified the range and quality of existing historic and traditional buildings and settings.

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 (estimated at approximately 1,500–2,000 structures and sites, based on the experience from Siem Reap). This inventory will be supplemented by further examination of travelers' published accounts, historic maps, and photographs of Cambodian lifestyles. The inventory, including individual inventory forms, photographs, and some videotaped materials, will be housed in the recently established Center for Khmer Studies in Siem Reap, with copies also housed at the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh.

The grantee, a lecturer and now assistant dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism at the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh, will be assisted by Dr. Chapman in this project. Both have considerable experience in architectural recording and the study of vernacular architecture. Chapman is an internationally recognized expert in the field and will help to ensure that the project meets the highest (and most current) academic standards.

The project will also employ 10 university students in architecture and anthropology who will gain training in vernacular architectural studies and methods of mapping and recording. Those participating will be selected from a pool of Cambodian architecture and anthropology students who have received training in workshops held before in Cambodia and Thailand on this subject. They will receive further training in methods of documentation and research as part of this project, and will ideally become important future resource persons for further research and teaching.

#### **2 Publication of *The Music of Cambodia***

*Keo Narom*

The manuscript to be published derives from research conducted with Toyota Foundation support in 2000 on musical instruments in Cambodia. The book will include the results of that research as well as general contextual material. It will, for instance, open with a brief introductory essay on music in general, then proceed to outline the types of ensembles and their repertoires, followed by detailed descriptions of 150 types of musical instruments. It will include musical forms and instruments found among the majority Khmer ethnic group as well as those of several minority ethnic groups.

The book will be published in a bilingual edition, unlike the author's previous book published with Foundation support in 1995 (based on research in 1992–94), and it will offer a manual for students and interested adults, as well as foreigners, to learn about Cambodian music in general and Cambodian musical instruments specifically. Presented in easily accessible language, accompanied by illustrations and photographs, the book aims to interest a general audience.

A work describing and familiarizing the reader with local forms of music seems particularly apt today in a climate in which massive amounts of foreign music are being heard in Cambodia via television, radio, CDs, and karaoke. The grantee hopes her book will help Cambodians to reconsider existing local traditions of music-making, thus popularizing them and promoting them as an important source for new creative forms of Cambodian music as well.

### 3 Publication of Khmer Cities of the Modern Period

Vann Molyvann

The recipient has carried out research for the last seven years, with five Toyota Foundation grants, to comparatively study ancient and modern Khmer (Cambodian) cities, tracing their elaboration from pre- and proto-historic circular cities, to the rectangular walled cities of the Hindu period, to the “aquatic cities” of the Angkor period, and finally to the cities of the modern period that are generally constructed at the edges of floodplains. The author has distilled a set of practical applications from the study, which he hopes will guide Cambodia’s city planners to incorporate in their future planning some of the traditional cultural values and lessons learned from the past. For example, he proposes measures to preserve cultural heritage sites, notably Angkor; to responsibly urbanize the country, one of the least urbanized in Southeast Asia; and to open the country to the sea (through development of the port city of Sihanoukville) and to its neighbors in ASEAN.

The recipient proposes to publish a book in English and Khmer entitled *Khmer Cities of the Modern Period*. It will open with a comparative study of traditional urban planning of the ancient cities of Angkor and the urban planning for modern Cambodian cities. The second part looks at the planning of urban settlements from 1850 to the present: Siem Reap/Angkor; Phnom Penh; and Sihanoukville. The third and final part looks at the historical development of cities in other Southeast Asian countries from 1800 to 1950, especially looking at the effects of Western colonialism on their built environments.

The author, as one of the few surviving members of the generation of artists and scholars who were trained and began to work in independent Cambodia (1953–75) before the destruction under Pol Pot, wishes to transmit his experience and insight to the next generation. Intended readers are architects and urban planners, especially those teaching and studying in these fields, as well as civil-society actors and those in an official capacity planning the future of Cambodia’s cities. Thus, the book will be most useful as a manual if it is translated into Khmer.

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

Sam-Ang Sam

Rattanakiri Province in northeastern Cambodia is home to 8 ethnic groups (out of 21 found in the entire

country)—the Pnong, Kroeung, Tumpuon, Kavaet, Kachakk, Chray, Preou, and Lun. Torn by the senseless wars of the past decades, the current political pressures, the relentless drive for socioeconomic development, and increased contact with other groups, including foreigners and foreign media, these communities find their traditional customs and way of life changing rapidly, and many fear threats to their survival. After reviewing the currently existing data on musical cultures of Cambodia and realizing the relatively under-researched study of the minority ethnic groups, the grantee feels an urgent need to do comprehensive research on the musical cultures of these ethnic groups. He and his colleagues are attempting to find answers to the question of what role music plays in the groups’ social and community life—whether as entertainment, dance, ceremony, pastime, or, increasingly, as display for tourists.

The team has been conducting fieldwork in Rattanakiri with a Foundation grant since December 2001. A large amount of materials and information have been collected, processed, and evaluated. The applicant, a Cambodian ethnomusicologist, will lead a team of four local researchers to complete the work in the coming year—during which time he will also train them in appropriate ethnomusicological fieldwork techniques. The team will go periodically to the field, then return to Phnom Penh to process the findings, which will be entered into a database, screened, and evaluated for accuracy and value. During the final phase of the research period, a research report will be compiled and written. Eventually, the applicant hopes to publish this report in the Khmer language for dissemination and use in Cambodia, and, in translation, abroad.

### 5 Wat Painting in Cambodia

San Phalla

This project aims to survey and document mural painting in Buddhist temples (*wat*) in three provinces of northwestern Cambodia and the Khmer-speaking area of eastern Thailand called Khmer Surin. The researchers will carry out a broad-based survey and comprehensively document painting cycles found in certain *wat* notable for the richness of their narratives or where the murals are in a fragile state of preservation. The project will produce an image bank of mostly twentieth-century *wat* paintings that will be useful for scholars and will result in two types of publication: (1) a series of illustrated story books combining photos of complete painting cycles with simple texts describing the stories; and (2) a scholarly textbook on *wat* painting in Cambodia that could be used in university-level courses on Cambodian art history.

## **6 The Ordination Ceremony of Buddhist Monks in Cambodia: Past and Present**

*Hean Sokhom*

Buddhism plays a crucial role in the political, social, and cultural life of Cambodia, especially in preserving and transmitting Khmer language and culture. The Khmer Rouge period led to wide-scale murder of monks and destruction of pagodas. Since 1979, however, the revival of monasteries (*wat*) and ordination of monks has grown rapidly, now surpassing the figures for the pre-Pol Pot era. The project proposes to study the ceremonies and beliefs used in the ordination of monks to understand how the rites themselves have changed over time, and what are current social attitudes toward the monkhood and its values. The researchers will review the secondary literature on the topic and carry out fieldwork in six representative provinces. The researchers will look not only at the ordination ceremony itself but also at those individuals entering the monkhood and their return to lay life after serving as monks. Approximately 100 monks and their parents/guardians will be interviewed, as well as key informants, such as village elders, senior laymen, village and commune chiefs, and representatives of the government's Ministry of Cults and Religions.

## **7 The Evolution of Khmer Literature in the Twentieth Century**

*Som Somuny*

The researchers will carry out a comprehensive study of twentieth-century Khmer literature for eventual publication as a textbook. The book will provide Cambodian students with an account and analysis of literary movements in the twentieth century, especially emphasizing the last 30 years. The aim is to contribute to the revival of Khmer literature and study by stimulating discussion, debate, and future creative work. The resulting book will discuss the impacts, influences, and directions taken in Khmer literature through periods of competing ideologies and radical changes characteristic of Cambodia's modern history. Following a general introduction to Khmer literature, the book will look at the rise of nationalism during the final years of French colonial rule, which saw a radical shift from religious style written in poetry, and didactic content, to the development of realism and writing in prose. In the post-independence period under Sihanouk and then Lon Nol, divergent literary styles and forms developed against a background of competition between socialist and capitalist ideologies. The study will then examine literature under socialism through the brutal Pol Pot period up through

Vietnamese occupation. The final section will look at how literature has developed after socialism and study the Khmer novel in contemporary Cambodian society. A concluding chapter will seek to point out the important developments within Khmer literature and raise questions as to possible directions in the future.

To accomplish the project, extensive research will be conducted, including collection, documentation, and analysis of contemporary Khmer literary works and secondary studies by a research team consisting of the grantee and several postgraduate student assistants. They will be based at the Royal Academy of Cambodia in Phnom Penh but will also visit a number of provincial sites during the research process. They will investigate public and private libraries and archives in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap, as well as universities and bookstores. The team will conduct interviews with authors and others. The resultant book will be published in Khmer and will be used in teaching at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. It is hoped that it can eventually be translated into other languages, too, to reach a wider readership.

## **8 The Typology and Chronological Sequence of Ceramics at Angkor Borei: Prehistoric and Early Historic Craft Specialization in the Lower Mekong of Cambodia**

*Bong Sovath*

The recipient will attempt to establish a chronology of ceramics found at the site of Angkor Borei, Takeo Province, located in the Mekong Delta, by using ceramic artifacts collected from a 1996 archaeological excavation (AB4) there. Angkor Borei may have been a capital of one of the earliest states in Southeast Asia. The archaeological site seen there today is on a floodplain area and is surrounded by walls and inner and outer moats. A currently occupied village is built on the top of this ancient city. Potsherds and architectural construction remains are scattered across and below the surface of the site. This research has three goals: (1) to review current knowledge of the site of Angkor Borei based on available information (Chinese written records, inscriptions, early French archaeological investigation, and recent archaeological investigation); (2) to classify the ceramics collected at Angkor Borei by examining shape, form, decoration, color, wall thickness, paste, and other diagnostic characteristics; and (3) to construct a chronological sequence of AB4 and Angkor Borei in general. The results of this typological and chronological research have the potential to fill in our knowledge of the larger patterns of production and manufacturing traditions over time at Angkor Borei and will allow future researchers who are interested in the area and the general time frame (400 BC–AD 500) to apply this

regional chronology to other areas of the Mekong Delta.

## 9 A Manual of Khmer Art History

*Ly Daravuth*

The grantee aims to engage in field research and library research on existing French-language art historical materials to produce a basic Khmer-language art history manual covering the period from the fifth to the fifteenth century. A large portion of the project will consist of translation and adaptation from French materials, but these sources will be confronted and updated by field research as well as the input of Cambodian specialists in several fields.

### Indonesia

## 10 The Java Sea Region in a Period of Change: The Ebb and Flow of Private Shipping in the Port of Banjarmasin, 1900–1990

*A. M. Djuliaty Suroyo*

In recent years, scholars have begun to recognize the importance in modern maritime history of the archipelagic region of Southeast Asia, an area containing a great many islands. Focusing on the Java Sea, which connects Indonesia's vital political and economic centers, this project examines the historical development and modernization of a number of ports on the Java Sea and in the region as a whole. The period now under study is 1900 to the contemporary era, during which the development of shipping technologies and economic liberalization led to a dramatic increase in the volume of trade handled by these ports.

Research is being conducted jointly by scholars from Diponegoro University in Semarang, one of the ports in question, and from the Netherlands. The five young researchers from Diponegoro University participating in the project will ultimately use their findings as the basis for their doctoral dissertations. In this, the fifth year of this study, one of the researchers—Endang Susilowati, studying at the University of Indonesia—will be writing her dissertation on the above topic; the grant will be used to cover the costs of her research.

## 11 The Chinese Architecture of Java

*Pratiwo*

Java's "Chinatowns" and their traditional architecture are now in danger of extinction. As a result of the

Suharto regime's development policies and other factors, 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. In this year, the second year of the project, research will be carried out in China, too.

Dr. Pratiwo has in the past carried out similar research on Chinese architecture on a smaller scale. In the Suharto era, though, it was impossible to publish the findings of his research. While progress has been hampered in this field of study in the past, the new political system in place today should let this research contribute to the growth of studies on Indonesia's ethnic Chinese inhabitants.

## 12 Publication of Northern Islands: From Commercial Routes to National Borders

*Alex John Ulaen*

This project focuses on the people of the islands of Sangihe and Talaud, which lie between northern Sulawesi and the Philippine island of Mindanao. This maritime region has long been the site of trading activities, and these commercial ties were maintained through the eras when the region came under Spanish and Dutch rule and became divided by national borders.

The Foundation funded this research project in fiscal 1996 and 1997. This year's grant will cover the costs of publishing the results of this research. This ethnographic work will cover the changing culture and lifestyles of the people of Sangihe and Talaud; it is scheduled to be published by Sinar Harapan in Jakarta.

The recipient is himself from the islands being studied, and is now a researcher at Sam Ratulangi University in northern Sulawesi. In 2001 he also spent time in Japan as a visiting research fellow at Kyoto University's Center for Southeast Asian Studies. Publication of his work should be especially valuable for its focus on this region, which has not seen much scholarly interest in the past.

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

*Soenjojo Dardjowidjojo*

One of the negative aspects of the research environment presently in place 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 aims to put *Linguistik Indonesia* back on a sound publication footing. In fiscal 2001 efforts were made to obtain higher fees from society members and to increase the number of copies sold in bookstores and to overseas subscribers. This resulted in a larger print run of the journal. These efforts will be further pursued this year. It is hoped that growth for this publication, one of the finest Indonesian academic journals available in the humanities, will improve the state of linguistic studies as a whole in the country.

## 14 Development of Guidelines for Urban and Rural Conservation in the Minangkabau Hinterlands

Laretna T. Adishakti

The Minangkabau highlands in western Sumatra are known for the scenic beauty of their cities and rural areas. Current development policies, however, are bringing about the destruction of this natural and man-made landscape. The purpose of this project is to examine the issue of preserving the region's historical cities without destroying the scenic beauty of its urban and rural areas and to explore how to accomplish this while addressing contemporary needs.

The first two years of the project focused on preservation efforts in rural areas and regional cities. This year the project will build on this previous research, placing regional residents at the center of the process of creating guidelines for preserving the landscapes of Minangkabau. The project leader, Dr. Laretna Adishakti, will arrange research meetings with the involvement of representatives of local communities, business and political leaders, government officials, specialists in academia and other fields, and local residents.

Dr. Adishakti is a young lecturer in architecture at Gadjah Mada University who earned her doctorate in architecture at Kyoto University and now specializes in landscape preservation. The results of this project should eventually provide impetus for preservation efforts not just in the Minangkabau highlands but in other regions, too.

## 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 Torajan people's unique cosmology. A variety of oral traditions remain central to the ceremonies and social life of the region, but these traditions are in danger of disappearing in the face of rapid social upheaval.

This project is focused on Torajan oral texts used in a variety of contexts, including rituals, community life, and politics. In particular, the research aims 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 the ceremonies' 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 this year, the third of the project, the results of the previous two years' research will form the foundation of the recipient's doctoral dissertation, now being written under the guidance of Dr. Michael Silverstein at the University of Chicago. The fact that the recipient, Stanislaus Sandarupa, is a native Torajan is considered highly significant, and his research should prove beneficial to Indonesia as a whole.

## 16 Mamanda Theater: The Plays of Banjar Culture

Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro

*Mamanda* is a traditional theater form among the Banjar people in central Kalimantan. This project looks at the relationship between *mamanda* theater and 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 characteristics of *mamanda* performances were charted and quantitative information was gathered from libraries and government institutions. In the project's second year, the focus shifted to the relationship between government cultural policy and theater, particularly *mamanda* theater, and the role that *mamanda* theater plays in Banjar society. This year, the third year of the project, the researcher will examine one form of the theater in particular—*mamanda pariuk*. Through interviews with directors and examination of scripts,

she hopes to deepen knowledge about the Banjar social and political situations and about *mamanda*.

Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro is a researcher with the Indonesia Institute of Sciences. She has carried out several studies on theater in the past, and her findings are eagerly awaited.

### **17 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 are viewed as women who have not developed breasts and do not menstruate. They are sanctified as a "third sex" that can converse with the gods, using a special language, and they have control over not only public sacred ceremonies but other religious- and family-related ceremonies carried out among the Bugis. In the past they enjoyed the protection of the Bugis sultans, but the sultan's role has been supplanted in the modern era by that of the secular Indonesian government. With the spread of Islamic teachings in Indonesia, the *bissu* are facing the disappearance of their role.

This project takes a broad interdisciplinary approach to its subject, involving anthropological, artistic, symbolic, theological, religious, gender, and historical-linguistic studies of the *bissu*. In an effort to illuminate the present situation of the surviving *bissu*, the project will involve fieldwork in the districts of Pangkep, Bone, Soppeng, Wajo, Luwu, Mamasana, and Tana Toraja. The project leader, Halilintar Lathief, has deep experience in a local nongovernmental organization working to support the activities of artists in the region, including the *bissu*, and is seeking to revitalize Bugis culture and boost the sense of dignity of the *bissu*. He is also encouraging communities and government to show consideration for their unique heritage.

### **18 Publication of Javanese Manuscripts Relating to Social and Political Affairs in the Principalities of Central Java from the Nineteenth Century**

*Sri Margana*

Most of the available historical resources about Indonesia under Dutch colonial rule are written in Dutch, while Javanese-language historical resources are lacking. The first two years of this project involved transliteration and translation of Javanese

documents describing the activities of local administrators during the colonial era stored in the libraries of four royal palaces (Mangkunegaran and Kasunanan in Surakarta, and Kasultanan and Pakualaman in Yogyakarta) in Indonesia, at the KITLV Library at Leiden University in the Netherlands, and at the British Library in London. In the third year of the project these documents will be published. Sri Margana is a very promising young Gadjah Mada University historian who is currently studying at Leiden University. His project should contribute greatly to historical studies in Indonesia, particularly to the preparation of source materials on sociopolitical history.

### **19 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. 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 an incident that remains fresh in many people's memories, many of the city's historic structures were destroyed in rioting that broke out after the fall of President Suharto in May 1998.

This project aims to understand Solo in terms of its history and its morphology, and to put this understanding to use in revitalizing the city. Specifically, it entails research aimed at a new understanding of the violence that took place from 1912 to 1993 and the relationship between the pattern of interethnic conflict in Solo and the way the city has developed over time. In particular this research will focus on the need for open spaces as a buffer zone between different ethnic groups, in the end leading to proposals for ways to revitalize the city. The grant recipient, Kusumastuti, is a member of the Solo Heritage Society, a nongovernmental organization devoted to preserving Solo's cultural heritage. It is hoped that the society's research will help to support urban renovation efforts carried out mainly by the people living in Solo.

### **20 Reconstructing Sundanese Music Theory: A Study of Tuning Systems**

*Deni Hermawan*

Raden Machjar Angga Koesoemadinata formulated a theory concerning tuning in traditional Sundanese music in 1921, but many musicologists and ethno-

musicologists have pointed out discrepancies with Sundanese music as actually performed.

This study is devoted to illuminating discrepancies and similarities between Machjar's theory of tuning and tuning systems actually used, as well as differences in tuning systems used by performers who play the same types of instruments. The study is also devoted to elucidating the meanings that tuning systems have for Sundanese people. To this end, fieldwork will be conducted in an effort to compare and analyze various tuning systems and to measure the similarities, and the extent of similarity, among tuning systems used in different performances.

The project leader was born into a family of Sundanese musicians and earned a master's degree at the University of Washington in the United States. Now a young lecturer at the College of Indonesian Art, Bandung, Deni is considered well-qualified to carry out this study.

## **21** Descriptive Catalog of the Manuscripts of the Pura Pakualaman Library

*Sri Ratna Saktimulya*

The Pura Pakualaman, one of the royal palaces of Yogyakarta, holds manuscripts written by members of royal families dating back to the reign of Paku Alam I at the beginning of the nineteenth century. These texts—which are written in Javanese, Kawi (Old Javanese), and Arabic, and are encircled by beautiful illustrations—not only provide historical, social, and cultural records of the lives of members of the Pakualaman families, they also present the moral code of conduct that royal families were required to uphold. Although the libraries of other Javanese courts have been opened to the public, outside access to these manuscripts remains extremely limited.

The goal of this project is to create a descriptive catalog covering more than 200 collected manuscripts. The project leader, a member of the faculty of Gadjah Mada University, has been visiting the Pura Pakualaman library twice a week for three hours at a time—the only hours when the library is open—for nearly a decade. This project is expected to provide a starting point for research on the Pura Pakualaman manuscripts.

## **22** Revitalization and Study of Manggarai Oral Literature: Digitization of Collected Texts

*Frans Asisi Datang*

The Manggarai texts are written records of oral traditions of the Manggarai region in the western part of the island of Flores, which were collected by a Dutch

priest who lived in the region for many years. Written in the Manggarai language, these texts are an invaluable resource for understanding life in the Manggarai during that period. Now stored inside a church, the Manggarai texts have been essentially ignored by scholars. Meanwhile, the Manggarai language, formerly the principal language of western Flores, has gradually declined in importance.

This project is devoted to recording the Manggarai texts on computers and categorizing and analyzing them based on linguistic and cultural criteria in order to make the contents available to future generations. To this end, fieldwork will be conducted in the Manggarai region, and research seminars will be held both there and in Jakarta. The project leader, a lecturer at the University of Indonesia, has also received Toyota Foundation support through the Young Indonesian Researchers Program. This project is expected to produce valuable resources concerning the language and culture of the Manggarai of western Flores, subjects for which few written records exist.

## **23** The Musical Heritage of the Parmalim of Huta Tinggi: Documenting Toba Batak Musical Tradition

*Irwansyah Harahap*

The Parmalim are a religious community who live among the Toba Batak people of northern Sumatra. Most of the Batak have converted to Christianity, but the Parmalim retain their own independent religious practices. This project is devoted to elucidating and documenting Parmalim musical traditions by focusing on two important ceremonial events: the Si Paha Sada, a celebration of the new year, and the Si Paha Lima, a thanksgiving celebration. In order to acquire the comprehensive understanding of the Parmalim required for this effort, the project team will undertake a survey of relevant literature available in libraries and also carry out fieldwork primarily concerned with the two celebrations mentioned above.

The project leader, a lecturer at the University of North Sumatra, earned a master's degree at the University of Washington in the United States. This study is expected to encourage further research on Indonesia's regional musical traditions and provide guidance for new field studies.

## **24** Publication of *Agricultural Development in a Frontier Region of Java: Besuki, 1870 to the Early 1990s*

*Nawiyanto*

This study focuses on the economic history of the Besuki region (the Besuki Residency during the Dutch



colonial era) from 1870 to the present day, with particular emphasis on the development of peasant agriculture. Issues examined include the role of population growth in the development and evolution of agriculture, population growth as a trigger for agricultural change based on the potential for agricultural development led by peasant farmers who have adapted to a market economy, the development of transportation as a factor that allowed the expansion of the market economy, the processes involved in the expansion of areas under cultivation and growth of agricultural production, and landownership rights.

The field of Indonesian economic history has developed under the leadership of Dutch and Australian scholars. This study will take the form of empirical research touching on areas as diverse as regional and social history, and it is seen as an opportunity for young Indonesian scholars to carry out this type of research. The author previously received a grant under the Young Indonesian Researchers Program. It is very pleasing that research carried out under that program has produced results that are worthy of publication.

## Laos

### 25 Classic Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Publication of *San Luppasun*

*Nou Xayasithivong*

In this project, which began in 1998, Nou Xayasithivong has transliterated, translated, and annotated the *Phun Wiang* (The Chronicle of Vientiane), *San Luppasun* (A Coded Message), and *Kap Muang Phuan* (Poem of the Phuan Country). Recorded on palm-leaf manuscripts, these are the most famous works of literature from the late Lan Xang period (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), considered the golden age of Laotian literature. With the help of a Foundation grant in fiscal 2000 the *Kap Muang Phuan* was published. This year's grant will support the publication of the *San Luppasun*. This book, which will consist of the complete text of one extant version of the work alongside a modern Lao translation and explanatory notes, should fill a gap in the source material available to Laotian researchers focusing on the history and culture of their nation. It is hoped that the book will be used widely for educational as well as research purposes.

### 26 Publication of Hmong Folktales

*Somthone Lobliayao*

In this project, launched in 1998, Somthone Lobli-

ayao has visited many Hmong villages and recorded over 200 Hmong folktales. This year he will publish a collection of 10 of these tales, complete with an introduction and illustrations. Many of the folktales collected by Lobliayao express human relations in Hmong society or people's connections to animals and the natural world, thus painting a picture of the Hmong worldview. The recipient, himself a Hmong, enjoyed the assistance of Kiyoko Yasui, a Japanese expert, and other Laotian researchers during the collection and transcription of the stories, and a Hmong artist provided the illustrations for the tales. This will be the first book of Hmong folktales published in Laos.

### 27 Publication of a Book on Hmong Folk Music

*Neng Xayvang*

A Foundation grant in fiscal 1997 supported research on the traditional music of the Hmong people of Laos. After several years of work, the manuscript on this music is finally complete. This year's project will see the publication of a book on Hmong folk music. Illustrated with photographs, the book will include discussion of characteristics of the music, traditional Hmong instruments, and policies for preserving and popularizing the music. It will also include instructions for making 11 instruments, from major instruments like the *khen* to one made from tree leaves, and will introduce Hmong musical scales and an explanation of the occasions when music is performed. This book should play a key role as an introductory text on Hmong music and on Hmong culture in general.

### 28 Creative Writing Workshop for Young Writers

*Bounthanh Phongphichid*

Writers in Laos have very few opportunities to present their work to the public, and there is little chance for them to get their works published. As a result, literary works by Lao writers are extremely rare. In light of the paucity of Lao-language literature, readers in Laos have no choice but to rely on works from neighboring countries like Thailand.

This project is devoted to holding a workshop to encourage creative activities by young Lao writers and to help cultivate the literary arts. In the first phase of the workshop, participants will be presented with literary works and films from around the world, try to develop critical thinking, and attend lectures and discussions with literary figures from abroad. In the second phase, they will discuss the state of literature in Laos and create works of their own. Ultimately, the

project organizers hope to publish an anthology of works by young Lao writers.

## 29 Publication of Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: *Phun Wiang*

*Khamhung Senmany*

The aim of this project, which began in 1998, is to transliterate, translate, and annotate *Phun Wiang* (The Chronicle of Vientiane), *San Luppasun* (A Coded Message), and *Kap Muang Phuan* (Poem of the Phuan Country). These are major literary works of the late Lan Xang period of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which is regarded as the golden age of classic Laotian literature. *Kap Muang Phuan* has already been published with a Foundation grant received in 2000.

The goal for the current year is the publication of *Phun Wiang*. It relates the struggles of King Anu and his invasion of the Khorat Plateau in 1827 in an effort to restore Vientiane to the Lao people, who had been forcibly relocated to Thailand in the 1770s. Despite its importance to the study of Laotian history and literature, access to this text has remained difficult. Its publication is expected to generate increased research and interest in this field. The attached English translation will provide Southeast Asian researchers other than Laotians with an opportunity to experience this work.

## Malaysia

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

*Rita Lasimbang*

*Bobohizan* is the term for a priestess of the Kadazan ethnic group, 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 linguistic analysis of the ritual language used by the Kadazan priestesses. This year, the third year of the project, the ritual songs documented so far will be translated into Malaysian and English and further analyzed.

Rita Lasimbang, who heads the project, directs the Kadazandusun Language Foundation, which is active in the preservation and promotion of the use of the Kadazan language. Lasimbang brings to the project a wealth of valuable experience, including editing a Kadazan-Malay dictionary. In addition, her aunt was a *bobohizan*, and her study is expected to be a solid scholarly contribution.

## Myanmar (Burma)

## 31 Socioeconomic Conditions of Myanmar Rural Society in the Middle Konbaung Period (1782–1852) Through *Sayin* Documents

*Htun Yee*

This is a continuation of a project begun last year to find, organize, index, annotate, and partially translate *sayin*, or miscellaneous lists concerning town and rural life in the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries in upper Burma (Myanmar). *Sayin* are more or less “hidden” in other texts, and thus the researcher needs to go through thousands of manuscripts (both the palm-leaf *peisa* and the mulberry-bark paper folded accordion-style called *parabaik*) to search for them.

The applicant, who is a visiting fellow at Aichi University, has been going through the extensive microfilms of Burmese manuscripts from Kagoshima University (made in 1973–74) and microfilms made or collected by Professor Toshikatsu Ito of Aichi University, a project collaborator. The researcher is reading and editing the *sayin* texts, inputting them into a computer, making an English summary, classifying them according to topic, and indexing place and personal names and titles. The goal is to publish in inexpensive offset format three separate small books. This project follows the model of the previous project that produced guides to collections of *thet-kayit* (money-lending contracts) and *upade* (laws and regulations, 1853–85), published with Foundation funding in 1999.

## 32 Preservation and Conservation of Traditional Manuscripts

*Ni Ni Myint*

Part of Myanmar’s rich cultural heritage are the texts preserved in palm-leaf and hand-made paper (*parabaik*) manuscripts. The manuscript tradition is very ancient (said to date from the fifth century AD) and was continued through the late nineteenth century by monks and scribes, and manuscripts have been kept in Buddhist monasteries, royal libraries, and private collections.

Myanmar’s tropical climate and the pests and insects that thrive in it are constant threats to the survival of these precious manuscripts. The applicant, former head of the Universities Historical Research Centre and currently vice chairman of the National Commission for the Preservation of Traditional Manuscripts, with which the UHRC has been cooperating, has identified the urgent need to methodically list

manuscripts in the country and to initiate a program for their conservation and preservation.

With Toyota Foundation grants in 2000 and 2001, the UHRC and NCPTM have identified, described, cleaned and restored, and microfilmed manuscripts from public and private collections in several regional districts and the capital city of Yangon. In these years, they have focused on Magway Division, greater Yangon, and Kyaington (Kengtung) in the eastern Shan State. To date they have completed 50% of the work in Magway, 25% in Yangon, and only 10% in Kyaington.

This time the Foundation decided to support a two-year project to survey, inventory, and microfilm manuscripts, focusing especially on *parabaik* and selected palm-leaf documents of historical interest, and focusing geographically on Magway, Mandalay/Sagaing (the heartland of Burmese culture and religion), and Kyaington in the Shan State. The goals are to complete inventories and microfilms of materials within the three areas, to provide access to scholars in-country and abroad, to publish annotated descriptions of the items inventoried and filmed, and to edit and publish selected rare texts.

### 33 A Brief History of Shan State, from the Earliest Time to the 1960s

Sai Aung Tun

The Shan State, the largest of the states or divisions of Myanmar (Burma), has played and still plays a significant role in the making of the union. The Shan people, who migrated from Yunnan in China probably before the first century AD, came to settle over a large area of Upper Burma, particularly in the numerous river valleys, where they established political units called *mong*, feudal states governed under hereditary chiefs. When the British occupied Upper Burma in 1885, they found more than 35 Shan states, large and small. The Shan speak a Tai language, closely related to Thai and to that spoken by related ethnic groups in Thailand, Laos, southern China, and northern Vietnam.

The Shan dominated the political history of Upper Myanmar since their early settlement of it, and they maintained political and trade relations over a very long period with the neighboring Burmese and contributed immeasurably toward the founding and vitality of the Burmese kingdoms. Though the Shan and Burmese quarreled at times, they fought several wars side-by-side, too, usually uniting against foreign invaders, including the British.

The proposed history of the Shan people and of the Shan State is a challenging task not yet undertaken by any scholars. European scholar-administrators and missionaries wrote about the Tai peoples in various places, but these cover mainly the nineteenth

and early twentieth centuries. During the last 100 years, many new sources, primary as well as secondary, have come to light. The project will have social, political, and academic impact for the general public, as well. It will tell the history of a struggling people, and it has relevance even in contemporary times. The post-independence period has been a time of experiment and crisis. The parliamentary system is still on hold, after the trial implementation of a special Chamber of Nationalities to represent minority peoples failed to last beyond the revolutionary coup of 1962. The expectations of minorities in Myanmar, including the Shan, will be discussed in the light of the federal proposal offered at the Panglong Conference in 1947, which set up the basis of a multiethnic Myanmar state.

The research will thus cover: (1) the original homeland of the Shan outside present-day Myanmar; (2) the period of and factors behind their migration; (3) early Shan settlement in Myanmar and regional dispersal; (4) formation of Shan *mong*; (5) mutual relations among the various Shan states; (6) the contribution of the Shan toward the development of the Myanmar state before colonial rule; (7) the Shan State during the colonial period; (8) the expectations raised by the Panglong Agreement in 1947 among Shan and other minorities, and the disappointment that came with its failure; and (9) issues and events leading to the army coup and how it affected relations with the Shan.

### 34 Cataloging the Traditional Manuscripts (*Parabaik*) in the Collection of the Universities' Central Library

Tin Phone Nwe

Myanmar has a rich tradition of literary and historical text-writing on palm-leaf and hand-made paper (*parabaik*) manuscripts. The proposed project will undertake to catalog (index) the over 2,000 *parabaik* manuscripts in the collection of the Universities' Central Library, which is the library of the University of Yangon and is also open to other readers. The manuscripts mostly date from the nineteenth century; many are in poor condition and in need of preservation or reformatting. Before preservation or reformatting, there is a need to catalog them, to note the physical condition, and eventually to copy them—by hand, by microfilming, or by computer scanning. The topics covered in the manuscripts are multifarious and include astrology, customary law, traditional medicine, and others.

The cataloging will be done on cards and into a computer database. The entries will be done in Burmese language and script, and transliterated into the Roman alphabet according to the U.S. Library of Congress transliteration system.

### **35** Compiling, Printing, and Publishing a Catalog of Myanmar Manuscripts

*Thaw Kaung*

This project aims to compile and publish a catalog of Burmese manuscripts, in Romanized script, as the first in a multivolume series. It will be the first such catalog ever attempted for manuscripts in collections in Myanmar (Burma). The publication grows out of a project funded by the Japan Foundation and Toyota Foundation to survey, conserve, and microfilm manuscripts that has been ongoing for the last several years. The first volume will cover manuscripts that are held in public and private collections in the Inle Lake (Pindaya/Taunggyi) area of the southern part of the Shan State.

Since its formation in 1995, the Myanmar National Commission for the Preservation of Traditional Manuscripts has been sending out teams (consisting of about 10 researchers, librarians, and archivists) to monastic libraries in various parts of the country to take inventories of the extant manuscripts. These manuscripts are written in Burmese script and are in Burmese, Pali, and other languages of the country, including Shan and Mon. The manuscripts and texts date from the twelfth century to the fall of the last Burmese king in Mandalay in 1885; most are copies made during the Konbaung Dynasty (1752–1885). The vast majority have never been edited or published. It is therefore very important to publish a catalog that will list where manuscripts are found, give some idea of their contents, and make them better known to scholars, librarians, and general readers.

The NCPTM project, funded by the Toyota Foundation, has resulted only in individual inventory sheets in Burmese script, but there is no cross-referencing by author, title, or subject keyword, and the sheets themselves are handwritten and unique. The catalogs will be based on these sheets and a procedure of cross-checking of the texts on the microfilms. An important component of the project will be the creation of a computerized database that records in which library the manuscripts are located and all the bibliographical data for each item. The database will eventually be made available to scholars within the country and abroad, and may later be published in CD-ROM format, too. Special software has been recently developed through the collaboration between Burmese computer experts and the I-Group of South-east Asia, based in Bangkok.

The multivolume catalog will be compiled on an area basis, covering all the collections in one particular region, for instance. It will be compiled by using a computer database and using a recognized Romanized form of Burmese script. Burmese script will be provided for all the author and title fields, as well. Annotations and notes will be in English, as well as

indexes for author, title, and subject. There will be references to those manuscripts that have been microfilmed with reel and item number on the reel to make it easier for scholars to request copies. The various topics covered in the manuscript texts include history, literature, traditional medicine, customary law, astrology, and Buddhist literature.

#### Philippines

### **36** Creation of a Catalog for the University of Santo Tomas Collection of Rare Books: Volume 2, 1600 to 1900

*Estrella Sy Majuelo*

The University of Santo Tomas, established by the Archbishop of Manila in 1611, is the oldest university in Asia. The university's library contains numerous priceless works collected and produced by Dominican priests and missionaries, who were actively involved in education in the Philippines. A Foundation grant in fiscal 1999 supported the publication of the first volume of a catalog of these books, covering works from the sixteenth century, and its distribution to research institutions in the Philippines and around the world. This year's grant will cover production of the second volume of the catalog, which will include data on and bibliographical introductions to some 4,000 titles published from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries.

### **37** Publication of *Quiapo: Heritage and Transformation in a Manila District*

*Fernando N. Zialcita*

The book to be published this year represents the culmination of the past two years of interdisciplinary research on Quiapo, a downtown Manila district. The first part of the book, documentation of the cultural heritage of Quiapo, introduces various aspects of the district, which has long been one of Manila's cultural, religious, and political centers. The residents of Quiapo have diverse religious lives, encompassing the mosques, churches, and new religions that have arisen from the historical coexistence of the Christian and Islamic faiths. The blending and mutual influence of people from Europe, China, and Japan and their various cultures have produced a wide range of architecture, music, and cuisine in the district. This book represents the culmination of research in all these fields.

The second part of the book deals with change in Quiapo, and includes a policy-oriented analysis of present conditions in the district, which has lost some

of its glamour of former years. The work also examines possible policies for preserving Quiapo's cultural heritage, thereby stressing the importance of this preservation. The book, which is going to be published this year, should be a valuable guide and reference work for those seeking to preserve townscapes in the Philippines.

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

*Lucila Valencia Hosillos*

Dr. Hosillos, a scholar of comparative literature and a creative writer in her own right, will study, translate, and republish *Juanita Cruz*, a work by Magdalena Gonzaga Jalandoni, a writer of Hiligaynon literature who was given 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, Dr. Hosillos will explore the origins of Philippine feminism, which differs from the feminism that originated in the West, and analyze the issue of nationalism in the context of its relationship with literature and politics.

Last year's grant saw good progress made in the translation and republication of this work. This year the project will focus on literary criticism of it. It is hoped that republishing this work and translating it into English will contribute to Philippine literature and to other developing countries striving to create national literatures of their own.

### **39** Research on Mangyan Cultural Texts

*Antoon Postma*

The grant recipient is an anthropologist who has lived among the Mangyan people, the indigenous people 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 the oral traditions of one of these subgroups, the Hanunoo-Mangyan. These materials, compiled according to the Mangyan life-cycle, will be published together with illustrations by a Mangyan artist.

This year the work of compiling oral traditions will continue so that a Mangyan-language text, accompanied by a Filipino translation, can be published next year. Making selections from the huge body of

texts that go back to the nineteenth century, categorizing them according to theme, and editing them is not an easy task. But 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 groups as well to better appreciate their own culture.

### **40** Publication of an Anthology of New Writing by Young Lumad of Mindanao

*Pamela del Rosario Castrillo*

This year's project is the publication of the results of workshops funded by a fiscal 2000 Foundation grant. The Lumad, a group of 18 indigenous peoples living on Mindanao, have been portrayed mainly by researchers and nongovernmental organizations approaching them from the outside. A series of workshops was held to give the Lumad their own voice by focusing on creative writing, visual arts, dramatic arts, and research. The workshops have resulted in the compilation of poems, essays, and paintings by young Lumad. This material will be translated into Filipino and published this year. This project should be a valuable means of empowering the indigenous communities on Mindanao by allowing young Lumad, who have been relegated to the societal periphery in the past, to express the world they themselves perceive. It is also hoped that this book will boost mutual understanding between the Lumad and others as it is used in schools, churches, and NGO activities.

### **41** Genealogies of Philippine History: A Pilot Workshop

*Resil B. Mojares*

This project is devoted to holding a workshop for Filipino researchers that will critically examine the development of Philippine historiography over the past 100 years. The three-day workshop will include a critical review of the achievements of two influential Philippine historians who made major contributions to the field, Teodoro Agoncillo and Horacio de la Costa, as well as discussions on two points of controversy in historical research, the "wave migration" theory and the nativist *Pantayong Pananaw* movement in Philippine historical studies.

The project will be an experimental effort to shift the gravitational center of Southeast Asian studies away from Europe and the United States to Southeast Asia itself. The participants will be historians and cultural researchers from the Philippines and elsewhere who are active on the front lines of their respective fields. This trial effort is expected to expand

and spread to other countries of Southeast Asia that share the experiences of colonialism and nation-state formation.

## **42 Cultural Resources in Negros Occidental: Evolving an Empowered Community**

*Brenda Villaneuva Fajardo*

Negros is a region where the feudal social and economic structures of the colonial era remain deeply embedded. The severe disparities between the big landowners and the farmers and seasonal workers have been politicized, and the society is divided according to economic class. This project is devoted to eliciting among the people of Negros Occidental pride in and a sense of the value of their society by focusing attention on their local culture, thereby instilling the community with a sense of power, and to proposing methodologies enabling the local government to formulate better cultural policies.

Specifically, the project participants will train members of the local community to study the local culture and will prepare an inventory of local cultural resources. Through this process, the focus will be narrowed to a number of specific genres, which will become the subjects of case studies. Based on the results of these studies, proposals will be made to the local government, and this is expected to lead to the formulation and enactment of cultural policies emphasizing community participation.

## **43 A Kankanaey Encyclopedic Dictionary: Generating Self-Awareness**

*Rolando C. Loreda*

Because the community of Atok, located in Benguet Province in the northern part of the island of Luzon, is only two hours away from the central city of Baguio, people there have made their living by growing cash crops, and traditional lifestyles have been gradually lost. The local inhabitants believe the decline of local community consciousness has given rise to social problems, including alcoholism and an influx of migrant workers.

This project is devoted to compiling an encyclopedic dictionary of Kankanaey, the indigenous language of this area, as part of an effort to revive the local culture. A Kankanaey-English dictionary was compiled in the past by Christian missionaries, but the words it contained and the method of compilation were both constrained by the goal of propagating religion. The dictionary on which this project is focused will concentrate primarily on vocabulary related to important areas of Kankanaey culture like agriculture, wood carving, folklore, astronomy, family rela-

tionships, and child rearing. Experts from the fields of linguistics, cultural anthropology, gender studies, and history will serve as consultants for this project.

## **44 Photographing a People's History**

*Jose M. Cruz*

Over 630,000 photographs spanning the period from 1947 to 1972, previously in the possession of media interests, are now stored in the Ateneo de Manila University Library. These photographs can easily be supplied with captions, having previously appeared in newspapers and other publications. They offer a visual record of the progress of modern Philippine history, covering the nation's establishment as an independent republic; preferential trade relations with the United States; the establishment of the American military bases, Clark and Subic Bay; violent agrarian conflicts and the rise of the Huk movement; the Magsaysay, Garcia, and Macapagal administrations; and the declaration of martial law under the Marcos regime. As a historical source, the photographs are invaluable. By preparing captions for these photographs and recording them on digital media, the project team expects to facilitate greater public access to a valuable resource for understanding the modern history of the Philippines.

## **45 Philippine Oral History Project: The First Quarter Storm Generation and the Nation in the Late-Twentieth-Century Philippines**

*Aileen San Pablo-Baviera*

The extremely turbulent period of antigovernment protests in the first four months of 1970 is known as the First Quarter Storm, and the people who took part in those activities are collectively referred to as the First Quarter Storm Generation. Members of that generation were protesting the corruption and graft rampant in the U.S.-backed Marcos administration and the undermining of the democratic system—protests that finally bore fruit in the revolution of February 1986. The First Quarter Storm Generation now plays a central role in business, government, the media, academia, and community organizations, and stands as the most influential generation in the Philippines today.

For this project, interviews will be conducted with members of the generation that played such an important role in the Philippines' struggle for democracy, in an attempt to explore the stories of the people who generated the sweeping historical current that encompassed the declaration of martial law in 1972, the People Power revolution in 1986, the subsequent

rise of civil society and economic growth, and the 2001 EDSA 2 revolt, which brought about the resignation of the Estrada administration. The resulting oral histories will reveal the experiences of the First Quarter Storm Generation and show how the triumphs, setbacks, aspirations, and discouragements of times past are related to the process by which contemporary Philippine society was formed.

## 46 State of the Art of Mindanao Studies

*Ricardo M. De Ungria*

In 1999 a network of over 10 universities and NGOs was formed to promote research on Mindanao, an island beset with myriad problems, including the aftermath of exploitive development and armed conflict. Now, in order to further expand research on Mindanao, it is necessary to organize the available information on fields where research on Mindanao has been conducted and the extent of the research carried out. For this purpose, this project is devoted to compiling an annotated bibliography of literature concerned with research on Mindanao. A directory of Mindanao researchers and a directory of resource centers in Mindanao, covering educational and research institutions, libraries and museums, and NGOs and government-related organizations, will also be prepared in an effort to reinforce research and NGO networks. Once this basic data is made available next year, domestic and international conferences are expected to be held to discuss measures needed to expand research on Mindanao.

## 47 Curating Documentation: A Study of Three Performing Art Forms of the Southern Tagalog

*Marian Pastor Roces*

Batangas, a city in southern Tagalog where a dialect of Tagalog is spoken that differs from that heard in Manila and Bulacan, is striving to maintain local cultural traditions. Among other events, Batangas hosts an annual contest involving a local art form called *subli* (a ceremony accompanied by singing and dancing). This project is devoted to studying such performing arts as *subli* as well as the art forms called *awit* (a type of vocal music) and *harana* (courtship songs), documenting performances of these art forms on digital media, and mounting an exhibition in the Batangas City Museum. This will make it possible to position the local art forms of Batangas within the contexts of the Tagalog region, the nation of the Philippines, the region of Southeast Asia, and the entire world, and will help the citizens of Batangas better appreciate their past, present, and future.

This project will entail a search for new ways of exhibiting Philippine culture, especially music and dance, in contrast to the object-based, elitist museum displays seen so far, and should bring proposals for policies related to development and culture in Batangas. The grantee has conducted many progressive curating activities both in the Philippines and abroad and is well-versed in issues relating to representation.

## 48 Expanding Spaces for Public Discourse: Community Theater in the Philippines

*Mozart Anthony T. Pastrano*

Community theater has played an important role by helping marginalized people to become aware of and articulate the issues that concern them, but to date there has been no comprehensive study of community theater in the Philippines. The recipient, who is himself involved in community theater, will conduct a study of three community theater groups, in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, exploring various dynamics pertaining to their activities. The study will examine a variety of questions: How does community theater as performed by vastly different groups—a group strongly influenced by folk traditions, a socially active group, and an urban group—reflect the concerns of the community, and how is the work created? How are local aesthetic sensibilities utilized in performances? What sorts of relationships are created with audiences? This project will illuminate the current state and challenges facing community theater, a subject rarely addressed in histories of the dramatic arts and in research on Philippine culture.

## 49 Publication of Filipino Women Writers in English: Their Story, 1905–2002

*Edna Z. Manlapaz*

The Ateneo Library of Women's Writings, which has been established in the Ateneo de Manila University Library, contains manuscripts, letters, diaries, and photographs by almost 100 Filipino women writers. These have already been cataloged using a grant provided in 1999. The grant recipient and her coresearcher, Soledad S. Reyes, who is studying popular culture, are using these resources to study Filipino women's literature from a feminist perspective. Filipino women writers have been active since the American colonial period, with some choosing to write in English and others the Filipino language, and their choice of language is often explained in relation to identity. English was commonly associated with the ruling class and Filipino with the masses. The subject of this study is a literary history of Filipino



women writers who produced works in English. It traces their lineage from the American colonial period to the present-day diaspora. It is expected to become a valuable reference resource for future research into Philippine literature and feminism.

**50** Publication of *Rosario de Guzman Lingat (1924–1997): The Burden of Self and History*

*Soledad S. Reyes*

The Ateneo Library of Women's Writings in the Ateneo de Manila University Library contains manuscripts, letters, diaries, and photographs by nearly 100 Filipino women writers. These have already been cataloged using a grant provided in 1999. In collaboration with Edna Z. Manlapaz, the grant recipient is using these resources to study Filipino women's literature from a feminist perspective. The study focuses on Rosario de Guzman Lingat, who wrote in the Filipino language. Lingat was most active in the 1960s and 1970s, when she produced works for publication in comics and magazines. A very popular writer who also produced television scripts, she spent her childhood under American colonial rule and the Japanese occupation. She used mass media to publish works that spoke "to Filipinos for Filipinos," always sensitively reflecting contemporary events, from the achievement of independence to the rise and fall of the Marcos regime. The publication of this history of Lingat positions her in Philippine literature history and opens up an important new horizon for Philippine social history and feminist criticism.

**Vietnam**

**51** A Study of the Cham Epics in Vietnam

*Phu Tram*

During the Champa Kingdom, the Cham people are believed to have enjoyed a high level of civilization and a diverse cultural environment. To this day, the Cham maintain their own form of writing and work to preserve documents created by their ancestors.

This project aims to collect documents existing in Cham communities in the southern Vietnamese provinces of Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan, and to translate them into Vietnamese. Many of these documents have been worn away over the long years, bringing about an understanding of the need for their restoration. The project to date has seen the collection of more than 70 of these documents; examining them has clarified the existence of over 1,500 folktales, regulations, literary works, and official memoran-

dums. In the first year of this project, the researcher analyzed two documents—the *Ariya Glang Anak*, a record of Cham society in the nineteenth century, and the *Ariya Sah Pakei*, a love story involving a Cham monarch—examining several variants of them and translating them into Vietnamese. This year two more works written in the nineteenth century will be analyzed: the *Ariya Po Parang* and the *Ariya Cham-Bini*.

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

*Phan Phuong Thao*

In 1839 a land redistribution law was instituted by Emperor Minh Mang to increase communal ownership of rice fields. The legislation is generally believed to have reduced the proportion of privately owned rice fields, which had previously accounted for the overwhelming majority of all such land until then. However, only a few papers dealing with this legislation have been published by historians, and no adequate examination of its impact has been possible because of a scarcity of relevant historical documents. This project will examine the cadastral registers from Binh Dinh Province produced before and after the implementation of the 1839 law to elucidate the redistribution policy of that time. It is hoped that this will lead to new theses on this topic to challenge the previously accepted beliefs in this field.

**53** Land Concessions in Cochin China from the Late Nineteenth to the Mid-Twentieth Century and Demands for Its Return

*Ta Thi Thuy*

This project is a study conducted by a young scholar of contemporary Vietnamese history on the ceding of land in southern Vietnam, or Cochin China as it was known in the French colonial period. The grantee wrote a doctoral dissertation on the land concessions 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 clarify aspects of France's colonial administration of Vietnam through these land concessions.

This project was originally expected to last two years, but last year's activities brought to light an unexpectedly large amount of materials, and an extra year of funding has been added. This year the recipient will continue to examine the resources in Vietnam; next year she will travel to France to view materials located there.



## **54** Research on Oc Eo Settlement Sites in the Oc Eo, Ba The 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 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 is the ruins of Oc Eo settlements in An Giang Province, along the Cambodian border. By excavating the successive layers of the settlement sites, the researchers hope to shed light on the people of Oc Eo and on aspects of their society.

The excavations should be finished by July 2003, at which point the research team will begin organizing the finds. By bringing together the materials gathered in this excavation and the findings of previous excavations carried out by the center, they also expect to be able to produce a chronological table of Oc Eo earthenware.

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

*Vo Cong Nguyen*

For hundreds of years the Kinh (Viet), Khmer, and Hoa (ethnic Chinese) 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. Studies on ethnic minorities by Vietnamese ethnologists have been general in scope. The fact that there has been little research conducted on social and economic relationships within a multiethnic community makes this study's approach noteworthy.

The first year of this project focused mainly on familial relationships in the community, clarifying kinship relations among the three ethnic groups. This year the research will examine the mutual ties among the groups in terms of economic and religious activities, looking at changes that these peoples have seen in their traditional social structures over time.

## **56** 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 (Viet) people, they are labeled as Kinh under the government's ethnic classification system. Nevertheless, unlike the Kinh the Nguon reside in the mountains, and they 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 studying the Nguon language. This sort of joint research involving both the researcher carrying out fieldwork and the local inhabitants, who have previously merely been "objects" of research, is thought-provoking. The study will also have scholarly impact by providing linguistic support for a theory advanced by archaeologist Ha Van Tan concerning the movements of a group that spoke a language known as Proto-Viet Muong. The first year of this project went very well, and the Nguon people were recognized as a distinct ethnic group at the local government level. Research will continue this year, and its results will be presented to the central Vietnamese government.

## **57** Marriage Between Vietnamese Women and Taiwanese Men: Conditions, Challenges, and Suggestions

*Tran Hong Van*

In recent years, increasing numbers of Vietnamese women have married Taiwanese men, moved with them to Taiwan, and then, for various reasons, have returned to Vietnam. This project will examine these marriages, focusing primarily on the women's reasons for entering into them, their motivations for choosing to live abroad, and their current living situations. This study will also address such issues as women's perspectives on marriage in urban and rural areas, comparisons of different concepts of family and happiness, comparisons of male-female relationships in northern Vietnam and southern Vietnam, the status of women in different societies, and even the issue of slavery.

## **58** Collection and Publishing of Literary Works by Phan Khoi (1887–1959)

*Lai Nguyen An*

This project is devoted to collecting and editing works by the major twentieth-century Vietnamese writer and journalist Phan Khoi that were published from 1920 to 1940. Together with the nationalists Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chu Trinh, Phan Khoi has exerted a major influence on intellectuals and the intellectual world in Vietnam. As a member of the New Poetry movement, he edited such journals as *Women's News* and *Women's Contemporary Discussion*. Because of his participation in the Nhan Van Giai Pham, a humanist literary movement of the 1950s, and his criticism of the cultural and arts-related policies of the Vietnam Workers' Party (now the Communist Party of Vietnam), his work has subsequently been dismissed and has gone virtually unstudied. Now, 15 years after the introduction of Vietnam's *doi moi* policy, it is once again possible to study the works of Phan Khoi. This project will entail collecting and editing works that appeared in various journals and newspapers, in order to provide scholars with resources for study. Such an effort will be an important contribution to research on Vietnam.

## **59** Floating Settlements of Fishermen: Comparative Study of Communities in Three Coastal Provinces

*Pham Thi Vinh*

This is a comparative study of three floating communities located in Vietnam's coastal waters, with the principal objective of producing an ethnography of the three communities. The project will involve participatory observation focusing especially on the origins of these communities, their social organizations, kinships, and trade relationships. Surveys will be conducted by means of interviews.

Considerable research has been conducted on minority ethnic groups who live in Vietnam's mountainous areas, but relatively little research has been carried out on its floating communities, so this study is expected to provide valuable material.

## **60** Cultural Identity and Ethnic Identification: The Koho and the Chil in Lam Dong Province

*Phan Ngoc Chien*

This project is devoted to a study of the ethnicity of a

group living in the province of Lam Dong in southern Vietnam whose members consider themselves the Chil people. Under the government's official ethnic classification scheme, these people have been designated as belonging to the Koho group. The grantee conducted fieldwork among the Chil in the mid-1990s, however, and he discovered that the facts were not commensurate with the official classification scheme. He found that these people call themselves the Chil and consider themselves distinct from the Koho.

In recent years this region has been subjected to waves of "ethnic tourism," and the Koho minority ethnic group has become a tourist attraction. This study will examine changes in the ethnic identity of the Chil arising from this situation. The recipient conducted research on ethnicity while earning a master's degree in anthropology at the University of Washington. This will be the first study by a Vietnamese researcher to utilize theories of ethnicity developed in Vietnam, and it is expected to be a pioneering effort in ethnicity studies in the country.

## **61** Credit Resource Usage Among Khmer Women in Tra Vinh Province

*Vu Dinh Muoi*

This project is devoted to a study of the use of credit by Khmer women in Tra Vinh Province. Specifically, it will address the questions of how the women obtain credit, how they use it, and how the credit system influences their overall lifestyles. The grantee, a young researcher at the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities, considers this work as part of his long-term career plan and intends to study the Khmer language before and during the field research.

## **62** The Making of Vietnamese Anthropology

*Van Chinh Nguyen*

Ethnological studies in Vietnam have been trying to shift toward anthropology in recent years. In light of this situation, this project is devoted to a study of the formation and development of the field of ethnology in Vietnam, in an effort to point out issues that Vietnam's newly emerging anthropology can expect to encounter in the near future.

This study will take the novel step of addressing one academic discipline from the perspective of government policy. Examined in terms of the aims of research, research perspectives, and research methods, this project can be said to be the most polished among this fiscal year's research projects.

## Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

### Overview

Since 1995 the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program has been jointly implemented by the Toyota Foundation and the Japan Foundation Asia Center in Japan and the SEASREP Council, the program's administrative organ, in Southeast Asia. The purpose of the program is to promote broad understanding of Southeast Asia as an area through cross-border research by people in Southeast Asia studying the languages and cultures of their neighboring countries. SEASREP consists of three subprograms: Regional Collaboration Grants, Language Training Grants, and the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for M.A. and Ph.D. Research in Southeast Asian Studies. Through these subprograms, SEASREP promotes the research of Southeast Asians in the fields of the humanities and social sciences and supports the establishment of networks among researchers. In addition, the program provides grants for projects initiated by the SEASREP Council and to cover the operating expenses of the Council secretariat in Manila.

### Regional Collaboration Grants

Regional Collaboration Grants consist of regional collaboration projects, conferences, and Visiting Lecturer Grants and Project Plans. The formula for each of the elements is as follows:

**Regional collaboration projects:** Grants are provided for cooperative international research conducted by people from Southeast Asia that deals with the region as a whole, as well as to individual and cooperative research that examines Southeast Asia from a comparative standpoint in the fields of the humanities and social sciences. In addition, grants are provided for preliminary studies necessary in the preparatory stages of a full-fledged project.

**Conferences:** Grants are provided for innovative and forward-looking conferences that deal with Southeast Asia and involve researchers from the re-

gion. Grants are also given to projects that seek to share the results of research on Southeast Asia among area researchers.

**Short-term Visiting Lecturer Grants and Project Plans:** Grants are provided for projects that involve inviting researchers specializing in themes thought to be important for Southeast Asia to visit countries in the region other than their own. These types of projects include (1) intensive lectures for university students, graduate students, and instructors; and (2) the joint formation of research plans for collaborative research.

### Selection Process

On January 6 and 7, 2003, the selection committee for fiscal 2002 comprising five Southeast Asian researchers and two consultants met in Hanoi. Its task was to consider applications for Regional Collaboration Grants, Language Training Grants, and the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for M.A. and Ph.D. Research in Southeast Asian Studies. There were 33 applications for Regional Collaboration Grants, which are subject to review by the Toyota Foundation Board of Directors; 19 were selected as candidates for grants.

Official application documents were sent to the prospective applicants only after confirming that the proposals were in accordance with the aims of the program and clarifying unclear or ambiguous aspects of the projects. There were more than 50 inquiries concerning Regional Collaboration Grants, but only 33 applications were received 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 committee members for reference purposes.

### Selection Results

Thirty-three applications were submitted, an increase from 28 the year before. It is expected that the number of applications in the future will be around this same level. Of the 19 proposals that qualified as can-

Grant type	Grant provider	Administrative responsibilities	Selecting organization
Regional Collaboration Grants (Regional collaboration projects, conferences, Visiting Lecturer Grants and Project Plans)	Toyota Foundation, Japan Foundation Asia Center	Tokyo Joint Secretariat in the Toyota Foundation	SEASREP Selection Committee
Language Training Grants, Luisa Mallari Fellowships for M.A. and Ph.D. Research	Toyota Foundation, Japan Foundation Asia Center	SEASREP Council	SEASREP Selection Committee

didates for grants, 6 were continuing projects and 13 were new projects. Two of the continuing projects involve the publication of the results of work that has received grants in the past. The salient features of the grant recipients for fiscal 2002 are as follows:

First, some projects focused on ethnic groups whose people live on the fringes of nation-states and whose members are spread across multiple countries. These projects searched for what meaning borders or the nation-state in which they live hold for these people. These projects spring from the awareness that while such people may ignore borders in their comings and goings, their social existence may be greatly regulated by the country in which they live. The continuing projects in this category were "Rebuilding a Pan-Dayak Identity in Kalimantan and Sarawak" and, though its focus was not on one ethnic group, "Life Histories from *Kampung Air*: Comparative Ethnographies of Marine Settlements in the Philippines, Brunei, and Northern Borneo." Of the new projects, "Oral History of Hmong People in Southeast Asia" also falls into this category. The project studying the Hmong is particularly noteworthy because the researcher is himself a Hmong. Rather than examine the group from the outside, in particular from the perspective of a central government, this project is an attempt to understand the Hmong from within.

Second, there were also projects that focused on the flows of people and goods across borders that go undocumented by governments or other official agencies. While shedding light on the situation, these projects researched the impact of these flows on regional economies and societies. The projects in this group include "Border Crossings: Trade and Traders in the Illicit Sector—A Study of the Undocumented Cross-Border Trade Between Sumatra, Southern Thailand, and Peninsular Malaysia" and "Border of Ethnicity: Cross-Border Linkages Between Northern Sarawak and East Kalimantan."

Third, based on the awareness that the regional interchange in Southeast Asia at present is greatly different from that which took place before any influence from the borders and capitals that resulted from the creation of nation-states, a number of projects seek to examine regional interchange before these changes from a historical perspective. These projects are "A Conference on Shared Histories, Communities, and Cultural Heritage in Southeast Asia's Western Littoral Region," "A Morphological Study of Excavated Bangles in Burials in the Philippines and Thailand," and "Workshop on Historical and Cultural Foundations of Bimp-Eaga."

Fourth, another group of projects sought to study how nation-states in the process of forming or that have completed formation have accepted civilization and technology from the outside, and how their societies have been affected by this transformation. Projects in this category are "Novels in Indonesia and the Philippines" and "The Evolution of Farming Culture in Vietnam and Cambodia: A Comparative Perspective." And while it does not involve

study of the acceptance of foreign elements, another project can be thought to belong to this category because it explores the impact that people's shared experiences have on their sense of unity within a nation-state. This project is "The Social Psychology of Control in Personal, Interpersonal, and Sociopolitical Relationships: A Comparative Study Between the Philippines and Malaysia."

Fifth, this fiscal year applications from Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand were selected to receive grants in comparatively balanced numbers, and the object of study for many of these projects spanned multiple countries. It is regretful, however, that most of these projects focused on subregions of Southeast Asia, such as mainland or island areas; very few projects treated the mainland and the island areas in a cross-sectional manner. "Multicultural Education in Southeast Asian Nations: Sharing Experiences" is a forward-looking effort that seeks to share the experiences of the countries of the region in dealing with multicultural education. It is hoped that there will be more projects with specific themes that address Southeast Asia as a whole in the future.

### *SEASREP Council*

The SEASREP Council is the program's administrative organ in Southeast Asia, and it furthers regional research taking place in Southeast Asia. It seeks out projects whose implementation is important in these regards and recommends them for examination at Toyota Foundation program meetings. The Council also receives funding from the Foundation to cover the operating expenses of the Council secretariat.

### *SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants*

These grants cover 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

This year the Council put forward an application for "Travel Expenses for Southeast Asian University Students to Take Part in the Asian Emporiums Course." At a meeting of the Foundation secretariat on February 12, 2003, this application was reviewed, and was then approved by the Board of Directors.

### *Selection Process and Results of the First Meeting of the Selection Committee on the Language Training Grants and Luisa Mallari Fellowships*

The targets of the Language Training Grants and Luisa Mallari Fellowships are graduate students and young researchers in university departments of hu-

manities and social sciences and research institutes in Southeast Asia. Application forms for these grants are distributed to them, as well as to other relevant researchers at the schools; the Council secretariat in Manila handles tasks related to the grant-making of these two programs.

### *Language Training Grants*

Dispatching young researchers to countries other than their own for language training will lead to their developing the linguistic ability necessary to survey the literature in other languages in Southeast Asia and to conduct interviews in the process of doing fieldwork in other countries.

#### Selection Results

There were 31 applications, and 8 were selected for grants totaling \$54,826.

### *Luisa Mallari Fellowships for M.A. and Ph.D. Research in Southeast Asian Studies*

This program provides opportunities for graduate students to conduct research abroad for the purpose of promoting research covering Southeast Asia and comparative research between their own and neighboring countries in the region.

#### Selection Results

Of the 22 applications, 10 were awarded grants. Two of the grants were for Ph.D. research, while eight were for M.A. research.

**YUMIKO HIMEMOTO**  
PROGRAM OFFICER  
SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAMS

## SEASREP

### Regional Collaboration Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
1 02-EC-01 (Indonesia)	Rebuilding a Pan-Dayak Identity in Kalimantan and Sarawak <i>Ju-Lan Thung, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>	10,450
2 02-EC-02 (Indonesia)	Border of Ethnicity: Cross-Border Linkages Between Northern Sarawak and East Kalimantan <i>I. Ketut Ardhana, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>	11,150
3 02-EC-03 (Indonesia)	Novels in Indonesia and the Philippines <i>Faruk Tripoli, Director, Center for Cultural Studies, Gadjah Mada University</i>	9,500
4 02-EC-04 (Indonesia)	The Evolution of Farming Culture in Vietnam and Cambodia: A Comparative Perspective <i>M. A. Yunita Triwardani Winarto, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>	5,000
5 02-EC-05 (Indonesia)	Multicultural Education in Southeast Asian Nations: Sharing Experiences <i>Semiarto Aji Purwanto, General Manager, Jurnal Antropologi Indonesia</i>	11,100
6 02-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, Science University of Malaysia</i>	6,950
7 02-EC-07 (Malaysia)	Publication of Research on Malay Traditional Dance and Its <i>Kulingtang</i> Music in Northern Borneo and the Southern Philippines <i>Jacqueline Pugh-Kitingan, Lecturer, University of Malaysia, Sabah</i>	11,200
8 02-EC-08 (Malaysia)	Vietnam-Champa Relations and the Malay Islamic Regional Network in Southeast Asia from the Late Seventeenth to the Early Nineteenth Century <i>Danny Wong Tze-Ken, Lecturer, University of Malaya</i>	6,913
9 02-EC-09 (Malaysia)	Border Crossings: Trade and Traders in the Illicit Sector—A Study of the Undocumented Cross-Border Trade Between Sumatra, Southern Thailand, and Peninsular Malaysia <i>Diana Wong Ing Boh, Associate Professor, National University of Malaysia</i>	19,750
10 02-EC-10 (Malaysia)	A Conference on Shared Histories, Communities, and Cultural Heritage in Southeast Asia's Western Littoral Region <i>Khoo Salma Nasution, Honorary Secretary, Penang Heritage Trust</i>	13,442
11 02-EC-11 (Myanmar)	Intensive Lectures on Economic and Cultural Changes in Southeast Asia (Malaysia and Indonesia) at the University of Dagon by Professor Sjafri Sairin of Gadjah Mada University <i>U Kyaw Han, Professor, University of Dagon</i>	4,740
12 02-EC-12 (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>	17,600
13 02-EC-13 (Philippines)	A Morphological Study of Excavated Bangles in Burials in the Philippines and Thailand <i>Mary Grace Lualhati D. Barretto, Research Associate, University of the Philippines</i>	5,000

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
14 02-EC-14 (Philippines)	The Social Psychology of Control in Personal, Interpersonal, and Sociopolitical Relationships: A Comparative Study Between the Philippines and Malaysia <i>Cristina Jayme Montiel, Professor, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	5,700
15 02-EC-15 (Philippines)	Workshop on Historical and Cultural Foundations of Bimp-Eaga <i>Grace Estela C. Mateo, Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines</i>	4,892
16 02-EC-16 (Singapore)	Publication of a DVD-ROM on Roots, Reinvention, and Continuity in Changing Times: Tracing the Continuum Between Traditional and Modern Southeast Asian Performing Arts <i>Ong Keng Sen, Artistic Director, Theatre Works (Singapore) Limited</i>	12,000
17 02-EC-17 (Thailand)	Oral History of Hmong People in Southeast Asia <i>Prasit Leepreecha, Researcher, Chiang Mai University</i>	15,200
18 02-EC-18 (Thailand)	Buddhist Arts in Louangphrabang <i>Jirasak Dechvongya, Researcher, Chiang Mai University</i>	11,700
19 02-EC-19 (Thailand)	Identity and Dynamics in the Transition of Politeness Expressions in the Vietnamese Language Spoken in Ho Chi Minh City <i>Sophana Srichampa, Associate Professor, Mahidol University</i>	11,800

## SEASREP

### Council-Initiated Project Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
1 02-ER-01 (Philippines)	The SEASREP Council (Secretariat Operating Costs) <i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>	24,273
2 02-ER-02 (Philippines)	Travel Expenses for Southeast Asian University Students to Take Part in the Asian Emporiums Course <i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>	30,000

## SEASREP

### Regional Collaboration Grants

#### **I** Rebuilding a Pan-Dayak Identity in Kalimantan and Sarawak

*Ju-Lan Thung*

The island of Borneo is divided into 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 the Dayak community organizations, although documentary research will also be undertaken. This is the second year of this two-year 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 Border of Ethnicity: Cross-Border Linkages Between Northern Sarawak and East Kalimantan

I. Ketut Ardhana

The Kerayan basin in Indonesia's East Kalimantan and the Meligan highlands of Malaysia's Sarawak are located on opposite sides of the border between those two countries and are thus separated by a political barrier. The people living in this area, though, have much in common, including ethnicity and kinship. High mountains isolate the Kerayan district from the rest of Indonesia, and much of the *adan* rice that is the chief product of the area is sold in Sarawak rather than Indonesia. Sarawak, meanwhile, depends on Indonesian workers to make up the shortfall in labor during the harvest season.

Through shedding light on the cross-border trade in this region, this research will examine the economic and social ties between the people. It will also study what effect this relationship is having on East Kalimantan, as the decentralization of authority continues on the Indonesian side of the border. This two-year project, which is a collaborative effort involving researchers from Indonesia and Malaysia, will conduct fieldwork at 10 different farming villages throughout the region and collect the findings into a report.

## 3 Novels in Indonesia and the Philippines

Farak Tripoli

The novel is originally a Western literary genre, and it was introduced to Southeast Asia in the process of Western colonization. It came to be used by the peoples of Southeast Asia as an important means of cultural, political, social, and even psychological expression. The types of novels that have become well-established in the different countries have been influenced by the unique political and cultural backgrounds there, and the genre is not uniform throughout Southeast Asia.

This project will examine the novel in Indonesia and the Philippines during the period preceding each country's independence and conduct comparative research on the following: (1) how the novel developed; (2) what reactions people had to the novel; (3) what sort of presence the new literary genre had; (4) what purposes the novel was used for; (5) what characteristics the novel came to have; and (6) how people came in contact with the novel. This is a collaborative two-year project involving comparative research conducted by researchers from the Philippines and Indonesia.

## 4 The Evolution of Farming Culture in Vietnam and Cambodia: A Comparative Perspective

M. A. Yunita Triwardani Winarto

This project examines how farming culture has changed in Vietnam and Cambodia through the introduction of the Integrated Pest Management Program, which was implemented jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the agricultural authorities of the two countries.

The researcher is already studying the large-scale changes that have taken place in Indonesia, where the IPMP was introduced in the 1990s. While taking into account local political and social circumstances, this project will compare the situations in Vietnam and Cambodia, countries where the IPMP has been implemented just recently and on a broader scale than in Indonesia. The focus of the research will be on what sort of changes have taken place with regard to the knowledge, practices, empowerment, and group formations of farmers.

This work is a preliminary survey that will serve as the basis of a larger study. Plans call for conducting a literature survey, an ethnological study of farming villages, and interviews of the authorities in charge of agriculture.

## 5 Multicultural Education in Southeast Asian Nations: Sharing Experiences

Semiarto Aji Purwanto

Researchers and educators from around Southeast Asia will be participating in this project, the purpose of which is to hold a three-day conference in Indonesia on multicultural education.

Southeast Asian nations contain a variety of ethnic and religious groups, and the question of how to form a single country while respecting the cultures of the different ethnic groups is an important issue. In addressing this, it is crucial to train educators, develop curricula, and create, maintain, and strengthen a system that respects a multitude of values. This conference will provide a forum for revealing and sharing the experiences of Southeast Asian countries in dealing with this issue. Mutual exchanges will create an opportunity for exploration of the future shape of multicultural education.



## 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 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 is 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 in 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 influence from overseas, notably from China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

This is the second year of this two-year project, which is being conducted jointly by Malaysian and Indonesian researchers. Activities will include documentary research, interviews, and observation of performing arts.

## 7 Publication of Research on Malay Traditional Dance and Its *Kulingtang* Music in Northern Borneo and the Southern Philippines

Jacqueline Pugh-Kitingan

In most cases, the Malay traditional dance accompanied by *kulingtang* music found in northern Borneo and the southern Philippines is performed in conjunction with rites and rituals. The *kulingtang* is an instrument made up of metal pot-like gongs mounted horizontally in a wood or bamboo frame. During the

previous years of this project, under the leadership of Dr. Mohamad Anis Md. Noor of the University of Malaya the following research was conducted in Brunei, Kalimantan, Sabah, Sarawak, and the Sulu Islands: (1) recording and analysis of these regions' traditional dance and music repertoires; (2) an examination of the diversity of dance and musical-accompaniment styles; and (3) an investigation of interregional cultural exchange through comparative study of traditional dance and music. Through this research, the source and the process of transmission of *kulingtang* music in the area has been made clear.

This year the recordings made over two years, particularly performances of *kulingtang* music and dance in Sabah, will be compiled into a video compact disc, and an explanatory book will also be created. The fruits of this multiyear effort will be distributed to researchers interested in this field, as well as to the local people who have created and sustained this art form.

## 8 Vietnam-Champa Relations and the Malay Islamic Regional Network in Southeast Asia from the Late Seventeenth 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 that state 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 perspective 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 in this period remain unclear, and it is hoped that these will be clarified through the examination of both Cham and Vietnamese sources. This is the second year of the project, and the results of the research will be collected into a report.

**9 Border Crossings: Trade and Traders in the Illicit Sector—A Study of the Undocumented Cross-Border Trade Between Sumatra, Southern Thailand, and Peninsular Malaysia**

*Diana Wong Ing Boh*

The goal of this project is to examine the illicit cross-border trade that has taken place in recent years between Malaysia and Sumatra, Indonesia, and between Malaysia and southern Thailand. The focus of this empirical research is the flow of goods involved in this trade and the people who move those goods. With regard to the movement of goods, a complete picture will be created revealing the items, volumes, and trade sites, and attention will be paid to cross-border mechanisms. The focus on the people doing the moving involves study of the modus operandi of the transnational communities concerned, with particular attention paid to the social organization of trade.

In addition to analyzing the nature of cross-border trade, the project will also examine the markets where these goods are sold and the unofficial currency markets that support the flow of goods. The work will consider the hypothesis that this flow of cheap goods plays an important role in reducing the cost of living for lower-income people in the Klang Valley, the heartland of Malaysia's economy. This research will attempt to clarify the process of nation- and region-building as generated or subverted by the dynamics of cross-border trade and migrant society and what sort of process this follows.

**10 A Conference on Shared Histories, Communities, and Cultural Heritage in Southeast Asia's Western Littoral Region**

*Khoo Salma Nasution*

Penang, Malaysia, was once the center of trade within the western littoral region of Southeast Asia that connects Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia. With the creation of borders between nation-states, this area lost its significance. Through this example, it can be understood that the networks that historically linked this area prior to the emergence of national borders have greatly changed. The different parts of this area, however, still share some commonalities: (1) They were heavily influenced by India until the early twentieth century; (2) they form the westernmost part of the trading and commercial networks of overseas Chinese; (3) they are home to formerly mobile indigenous groups; and (4) they contain historical minority groups, such as Eurasians, Baba Nyonya, Indian Marican, and Hadhrami Arabs.

The focus of this project is the hosting of a con-

ference in Penang, Malaysia, dealing with the common history, communities, and historical artifacts of the area. Researchers from the littoral region will play a leading role in discussions, and it is hoped that the conference will lead to the forging of new networks among researchers.

**11 Intensive Lectures on Economic and Cultural Changes in Southeast Asia (Malaysia and Indonesia) at the University of Dagon by Professor Sjafrri Sairin of Gadjah Mada University**

*U Kyaw Han*

The purpose of this project is to invite Professor Sjafrri Sairin of the Faculty of Cultural Studies of Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia to visit the University of Dagon in Myanmar and lecture on economic and cultural changes in Southeast Asia, particularly in Malaysia and Indonesia, for a period of three weeks. It is believed that the experiences of other Southeast Asian countries point the way to the future for Myanmar. It is also hoped that this project will provide an opportunity for researchers in Myanmar to network with their counterparts in other countries.

**12 Life Histories from *Kampung Air*: Comparative Ethnographies of Marine Settlements in the Philippines, Brunei, and Northern Borneo**

*Cynthia N. Zayas*

The Sulu Sea is enclosed by the Mindanao in the Philippines and Borneo. It is generally regarded as a zone that has had a powerful 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 but important role of the Sulu Sea as a venue for human migration.

Based on this latter perspective, this project will focus on *kampung 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. This is the second year of this two-year collaborative project being conducted by researchers from the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei.

### **13 A Morphological Study of Excavated Bangles in Burials in the Philippines and Thailand**

*Mary Grace Lualhati D. Barretto*

This project involves comparative research on bronze bracelets excavated from archaeological sites in Porac in the Philippines and Ban Chiang in Thailand. Bronze bracelets are common in burial sites, and it is believed that they were interred with the body to indicate the status of the deceased. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, but in the Philippines at present, copper is very difficult to obtain, and historical documents indicate that tin had to be imported. Having neither one of the elements to produce it, bronze was imported to the Philippines.

The bronze bracelets found in Porac and Ban Chiang will be classified according to composition and shape, and comparative research will be conducted. It is hoped that this project will shed light on trade relations in the area before the arrival of the Spanish in the 1500s.

In the event that the age and sex of the people who have been buried can be determined, any relationship between that information and any special characteristics of the bracelets will be investigated, and the existence or lack of social stratification will be considered.

### **14 The Social Psychology of Control in Personal, Interpersonal, and Sociopolitical Relationships: A Comparative Study Between the Philippines and Malaysia**

*Cristina Jayme Montiel*

In this project two psychologists, one from the Philippines and one from Malaysia, will conduct comparative research examining how psychological control functions in personal, interpersonal, and sociopolitical phenomena in the two countries. Barometers in this comparison will include religion, gender, and the countries' histories of democratization.

While the majority of the Philippine population is Christian, Islam is the national religion of Malaysia. And though "people power" played a major role in the process of democratization in the Philippines, Malaysia has not had a similar experience. This project will undertake comparative research of the psychological control of the people of

both countries, taking into account differences between men and women.

While she was in Malaysia on a fellowship program, the Filipino researcher worked with her Malaysian counterpart to formulate ideas on comparative research, so a common framework for the research has already been created. A survey will be given to 400 people in each country. The results will be subjected to comparative analysis and then collected in a paper.

### **15 Workshop on Historical and Cultural Foundations of Bimp-Eaga**

*Grace Estela C. Mateo*

The College of Social Sciences and Philosophy of the Diliman campus of the University of the Philippines is holding a number of conferences and research projects under the banner of "Reconstructing the past: Searching for the roots of Filipino identity in Southeast Asia."

As a part of that effort, this project involves the hosting of a conference on "The Historical and Cultural Foundations of Bimp-Eaga" at the Mindanao campus of the university. The workshop will bring together researchers from the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. The conference will address cultural and historical relations in the region and cover such topics as the Sulu Zone; regional movements of people; symbiotic relations between the lowland, upland, and sea peoples; reinventing insular Southeast Asia; the legacy of oral traditions; and the Austronesian legacy.

### **16 Publication of a DVD-ROM on Roots, Reinvention, and Continuity in Changing Times: Tracing the Continuum Between Traditional and Modern Southeast Asian Performing Arts**

*Ong Keng Sen*

Traditional and modern Southeast Asian performing arts are often considered to be totally incompatible. The project leader, however, believes that arts undergo internal and external change and adaptation as they are transmitted over time and that there is continuous interaction between traditional and modern arts. The aim of this project is to document this view by producing a DVD-ROM of major traditional and modern performing arts in various Southeast Asian countries. The DVD-ROM will cover the training and teaching strategies of the artists selected, the rehearsal process, performances, the sociocultural context of traditional performing arts (performance venues, the myths and histories of the art forms, the

performers' world views, and so on), comparative study of the development of particular art forms and their source cultures, and the ways in which the artists communicate from their own cultural and artistic frames. In-depth interviews of performers and those associated with them and definition of the scope of the material to be recorded will be followed by actual filming and editing. The project this year will involve the production of a DVD-ROM focusing on marionette theater in Myanmar, which was one of the main focuses of the previous three years of research.

## **17 Oral History of Hmong People in Southeast Asia**

*Prasit Leepreecha*

The Hmong are a minority people, roughly 10 million of whom presently live in China's Yunnan Province, northern Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar (Burma). Because the Hmong had no written language, the history and wisdom of this people has been passed on to successive generations by means of oral history. But from the viewpoint of the central governments of the countries in which they live, which are trying to guide the construction of nation-states, the Hmong have often been labeled as people who cultivate opium or destroy the forests.

The aim of this project is to conduct field research by conducting oral surveys on the history of the Hmong and analyzing it. This project will clarify such points as the history of the Hmong and the routes they took as they migrated from southern China to Southeast Asia; the history of pro- and anti-communist movements; the truth about opium cultivation and replacement crops; education; religious conversion; and trade. The leader of the project is himself a Hmong, so it is hoped that this project can produce analysis from an intrinsic viewpoint.

## **18 Buddhist Arts in Louangphrabang**

*Jirasak Dechvongya*

In the old city of Louangphrabang in Laos, there are 29 monasteries that were built around the thirteenth century, and even today they still contain Buddhist art dating back to that time. This project will focus on Buddhist art and will record and analyze form, dating, artistic evolution, origin, and the faith behind its creation. The project will be carried out in Louangphrabang and three nearby cities, and the work to be examined includes architecture, sculpture, Buddhist ceremonial halls, libraries, gates, and statues. This project is conducted by a Thai expert on Buddhist art with the assistance of a Laotian researcher.

## **19 Identity and Dynamics in the Transition of Politeness Expressions in the Vietnamese Language Spoken in Ho Chi Minh City**

*Sophana Srichampa*

Vietnamese is spoken by the approximately 80 million people living in Vietnam. While it has been standardized as a written language, regional dialects and minority languages are used comparatively freely in the spoken language. The form of Vietnamese known as the Saigon dialect is unique and differs from the Vietnamese spoken in the northern part of the country, both in term of phonetics and vocabulary. Since the *doi moi* policy of economic reform was introduced in Vietnam in the 1990s, foreign capital has flowed into Ho Chi Minh City, and a number of migrants from other parts of the country have followed.

This project focuses on polite expressions, an important norm for social behavior in Vietnam. By analyzing words related to politeness in the Vietnamese spoken in everyday life in Ho Chi Minh City, the goal of the project is to shed light on how the people living there think about courtesy and put it into practice. This project will be carried out by a Thai researcher who is an expert on the Vietnamese language with help from a Vietnamese researcher.

### **Council-Initiated Project Grants**

## **1 The SEASREP Council (Secretariat Operating Costs)**

*Maria Serena I. Diokno*

SEASREP is operated in accordance with an agreement among the SEASREP Council, the Toyota Foundation, and the Japan Foundation Asia Center. Program operations are divided between the SEASREP Council secretariat located in Southeast Asia and the Tokyo Joint Secretariat for SEASREP within the Toyota Foundation. The costs of the following operations of the SEASREP Council secretariat in Manila in fiscal 2002 were covered by both the Toyota Foundation and the Japan Foundation Asia Center. The grant amount listed above is the portion provided by the Foundation. The SEASREP Council secretariat administers the Language Training Grants and Luisa Mallari Fellowships subprograms, as well as handling the monitoring of projects being funded and publishing a semiannual bulletin of Southeast Asian studies. The secretariat will also convene a SEASREP Council meeting in Vietnam in January that will entail expenses for two advisors and two observers.

## **2 Travel Expenses for Southeast Asian University Students to Take Part in the Asian Emporiums Course**

*Maria Serena I. Diokno*

Universities in Southeast Asia are taking turns implementing an intensive course on the history, culture, and societies of Southeast Asia, the Asian Emporiums Course, with an interdisciplinary approach to the region. The purpose of this project is to provide opportunities for undergraduates in countries other than those where the classes are being held to take part. This course is recognized by all the participating universities, so the students taking part can receive credit toward degrees at their own schools.

This is the first year of the course, which will be offered for one month in May at the University of the Philippines. Not limited to Filipinos, the course will be open to 15 students from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. In addition to deepening their interest in and knowledge of the region, the course will also facilitate mutual exchange among the students of Southeast Asian countries.

## “Know Our Neighbors” Programs

The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan and the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries have been highly evaluated both domestically and internationally as two of the showpiece programs of the Toyota Foundation. Because they had been continuing in the same form for more than 20 years, however, since fiscal 2001 we have been undertaking a review of them. The results of this evaluation were summarized at the end of fiscal 2002 and a sweeping revision of the programs is scheduled to be carried out by 2004. Although discussions are still underway, at the present time, as a basic direction of the revision, we are thinking in terms of managing the programs in such a way as to establish a more organic relationship with the other two programs relating to Southeast Asia—the Southeast Asian National Research Program (SEANRP) and the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP). For this purpose, we are leaning toward gradually lowering the degree of preference to grants for South Asia by fiscal 2003 and encouraging translation and publication in the Southeast Asia region in the form of support for Southeast Asian studies. The current fiscal year is therefore a kind of transitional phase in this process.

In 2001 we established a setup for the more scrupulous checking of translations by revising the application form and requesting the attachment of a sample translation. Therefore, this year a large number of proposed projects were not approved because even though the value of the original work and the significance of translation and publication were recognized, the translation itself was not necessarily accurate. Regarding translations involving proper nouns in particular, the problems of checking against the original and using terms current in today’s academic fields were cited. It was also pointed out that if several people are involved in a translation, the unification of style and terminology is essential. Furthermore, it was suggested that fees for translating from a language like English, which has many speakers, and from Asian languages should be different. These factors were taken into consideration in screening.

### “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

There were 11 applications this fiscal year, and the selection committee conducted its screening by taking into consideration the significance of the translation and publication of the proposed work, the quality of the translation, the track records of the translators and publishing companies, and the state of progress of the translation work. In the end, eight projects were selected. Grants were awarded to works in the humanities from India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam. The following is an outline of the approved projects.

*Ronoc Phot Hauy* is a work of contemporary Cambodian literature, which is almost completely unknown in Japan. The author, who survived the Pol Pot regime, writes in a powerful and moving style and recreates the energy of that period. The translator is one of the few specialists who can translate from Cambodian into Japanese, and this is an extremely valuable project.

From India, *Galpa Samagra* (River Crossing) is a collection of short stories by Samaresh Basu, a representative author of Bengali literature who describes the lives of people in the lower ranks of society. The style stems from the author’s own experience of living in slums, and the work depicts people’s gritty way of life in a vivid and raw manner.

*The Shadow Lines*, which has attracted much attention in recent years, is a novel written as a reconsideration of the modern history of South Asia from the perspectives of memories and stories. This highly regarded work has been quoted not only in literature but also in the field of social science research. It is of the same pedigree as Urvashi Butalia’s *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India*, which has already been published after receiving a grant last fiscal year. These are stimulating works that enable us to look at history through a new lens.

The Indonesian work *Max Havelaar* is an autobiographical novel that provides an inside view of colonial rule based on the experience of an unnamed Dutch colonial officer during his posting in the mid-nineteenth century. When this work was published in 1860, it immediately caused a lot of controversy and eventually became required reading for colonial officers. It also attracted much attention in other countries and was translated into English, German, French, Russian, Chinese, and Korean, among others. No doubt it will be seen as an important work for understanding colonial rule not only in Indonesia but also in other parts of Southeast Asia.

Seno Gumira Ajidarma, meanwhile, is one of the most active writers in Indonesia, and the short stories in the *Saksi Mata, Edisi Kedua* collection have been selected to reflect changes in the author’s style. The author has lectured in Japan, where there is strong interest in his works, and this will be a valuable volume for understanding contemporary Indonesian literature.

From Thailand, it was decided to translate *Thailand: Economy and Politics*, which provides an excellent overview of the nation’s economic and political history, from English into Japanese. Though this book was written for researchers, its clear style also makes it accessible to general readers.

The Vietnamese novel *Chim En Bay* (Flying Swallows), by Nguyen Tri Huan, tells the story of Quy, a female member of the Swallows, a terrorist group formed in a Danang fishing village in the late 1960s. The work, which received an award from the Vietnam Writers’ Association in 1989, goes beyond the simple two-dimensional structure of friend and foe, good and bad, and instead provides a critical re-

assessment of war and depicts the tragedies that occur because of war.

The author of *The Making of Doi Moi: The New Economic Policy of Vietnam*, Nguyen Xuan Oanh, is an economist who coined the expression *doi moi* (innovation) to describe Vietnam's economic reform policy and has played a major role in the policy transition of Vietnam from a socialist planned economy to a market economy. This book systematically analyzes the background of the *doi moi* policy, the processes that led to its formation, its implementation, the current situation, and problems. It is a valuable resource for understanding the development of the *doi moi* policy.

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

This fiscal year there were 23 applications from India, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam, and 14 projects were approved: 1 each from India, Laos, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam; 2 each from Myanmar and Pakistan; and 3 each from Indonesia and Thailand. The works receiving grants are in such fields as social science and literature.

#### Southeast Asia

This fiscal year grants were given to three projects from Indonesia. *Novel Without a Name*, by the Vietnamese author Duong Thu Huong, is the story of a young guerrilla leader called Quan in the Vietnam War and depicts the conflict that spiritually tore the author's generation apart. It is hoped that the translation and publication of this work in Indonesia will be meaningful not only in the sense of introducing Vietnamese literature to an Indonesian audience but also in providing fresh perspective on the chaotic situation in Indonesian society.

*Aparajito: The Unvanquished* is the work of Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay, one of the leading Bengali literary figures of the twentieth century. It describes the growth process of Apu, an impoverished Indian youth. *Laos: Culture and Society* is an overview of Laos edited by Grant Evans, a well-known anthropologist. It is hoped that the translation and publication of this work will stimulate interest in Laos in Indonesia, where very few books on Laos have been published.

Laos only joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 1997, and there is little literature in the Laotian language for understanding the histories and societies of neighboring countries. Therefore, the translation into Laotian of *In Search of Southeast Asia*, a textbook of regional history written by leading scholars in the field of Southeast Asian studies, and its use for research and educational purposes will be very meaningful indeed.

Only one grant had been awarded in Myanmar

so far, for the translation from Burmese into English of *Zimme Yazawin, the Myanmar Chronicle of Chiang Mai* by Daw Ni Ni Myint. Moreover, this was an exceptional case, because the work was not translated into another Southeast Asian language. This year we called on two publishing companies in Myanmar, the Myanmar Book Centre and the Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association, to submit applications for projects in line with the purpose of the program. The applications submitted by these two publishing companies pointed out that English ability was declining in Myanmar and many Burmese would probably become unable to read Western works, and that Myanmar-language publications relating to the humanities and social science and to the Southeast Asian region were inadequate in terms of both quantity and quality. As a result of screening, one project each was approved from among those proposed by the MBC and the MWJA. The former is a translation of a collection of short stories from Southeast Asia; the latter is a translation of letters written by R. A. Kartini in the nineteenth century. This collection of letters is an extremely important resource for considering the history of Indonesia and the women's movement of Southeast Asia. In consideration of such factors as the political situation in Myanmar and censorship in the field of publishing, grants in the first fiscal year are limited to translation and editing expenses. The grant recipients will apply again for publication grants in the following year if permission for publication is obtained without any problems.

The project to translate *Prawatsart Lanna* (Lanna History), a history of northern Thailand written by Sarasawadee Ongsakul, a historian at Chiang Mai University, into English is now in its third and final year. The book is highly regarded as one of the finest achievements of contemporary historical research on northern Thailand, and the aim of the translation project is to introduce it as widely as possible to researchers outside the country. The translation is expected to be published on schedule in 2003.

Two translations will be published by the Kob-fai Publishing Project in Thailand. The first is a translation from English into Thai of *Revenge and Reconciliation: Understanding South Asian History* by Rajmohan Gandhi. This book is an attempt to identify the sources of conflict in India's long history by using not new historical research but the results of existing scholarship. Its concept is sweeping, from the battles described in the *Mahabharata* to the post-independence period. The second is a translation into Thai of a collection of 14 short stories by the Korean author Sun-won Hwang. Hwang has been active as a writer since the 1930s, and he is regarded as a representative of pure literature from the period immediately after the liberation of Korea. This collection of short stories is considered to be his most outstanding work so far.

The project from Vietnam involves translating *Annam Kiryaku Ko* by Morishige Kondo, written in the eighteenth century, from Japanese into Viet-



Vietnam's economic reform policy. He has played a pivotal role in the policy transition that is transforming Vietnam from a socialist planned economy into a market economy. Born in northern Vietnam as the son of a physician, Nguyen was educated in Japan at the Daisan Higher School and Kyoto University's Faculty of Economics. He completed his doctorate at Harvard University in 1954. He subsequently lectured at universities in the United States and also worked for the International Monetary Fund. At the urging of the South Vietnamese government, he returned to Vietnam to take up key posts, including governor of the central bank, deputy prime minister in charge of economy and finance, and acting prime minister. Many senior South Vietnamese officials fled overseas at the end of the Vietnam War, but Nguyen stayed in Saigon until the end in accordance with the wishes of his father, who told him that he should apply his abilities as an economist on behalf of his country when the recovery began at the end of the long war. He continues to work as an economic advisor to the government.

This book systematically analyzes the background of the *doi moi* policy, the processes that led to its formation, its implementation, the current situation, and problems with it. It also describes the personal experiences of one of the people involved in crafting the *doi moi* policy, including some interesting information that was not revealed to outsiders. It is a valuable resource for anyone wishing to understand the development of the *doi moi* policy.

### **3** Amitav Ghosh, *The Shadow Lines*, trans. Riho Isaka

*Jiritsu Shobo*

This work is highly regarded in India and overseas. It uses a finely wrought structure and rich imagery to re-create the social and political situation in South Asia after the partition of India and Pakistan. The author reexamines the significance of stories and memories, nations and borders through a narrative that consists mainly of the recollections of the central character, a young man. This work, which has also had an important influence on the social sciences, uses a literary format to explore arguments about the problems of history and memory in relation to partition and independence, which have been revisited in recent years in the fields of subaltern studies and postcolonial studies.

The author is a Calcutta-born social anthropologist who currently resides in New York. He continues to write prolifically while lecturing at university. Few works in English by Indian authors, of which this book is a representative example, have been made available to Japanese readers. Its translation will also be highly significant from the viewpoint of raising

awareness about issues in the modern history of South Asia through the medium of literature.

### **4** Pasuk Phongpaichit and Chris Baker, *Thailand: Economy and Politics*, trans. Atsushi Kitahara

*Tosui Shobo Publishers & Co.*

The aim of this project is to translate *Thailand: Economy and Politics*, which provides an excellent overview of Thailand's political and economic history, from English into Japanese. Though this book was written for scholars, its clear style also makes it accessible to general readers. Pasuk Phongpaichit, who is a professor of economics at Chulalongkorn University, has written numerous books about politics and economics in Thailand, including *Corruption and Democracy in Thailand*, *Guns, Girls, Gambling, Ganja: Thailand's Illegal Economy and Public Policy*, and *Challenging Social Exclusion: Rights and Livelihood in Thailand*. His 1982 work, *From Peasant Girls to Bangkok Masseuses*, was translated into Japanese by Noriko Tanaka and published by Dobunkan Shuppan Co. in 1990 under the title *Massaji Garu* (Massage Girls).

### **5** Pal Vannarirak, *Ronoc Phot Hauy*, trans. Tomoko Okada

*Dandansha Co.*

Pal Vannarirak is one of a small number of authors who began to write after miraculously surviving under the Pol Pot regime. Today she is one of Cambodia's most active women writers, producing not only lyrics and scripts, but also novels for an NGO involved in gender issues. The work to be translated won a prize in a 1988 competition in Phnom Penh. While socialist realism dominated Cambodian writing at that time, this author painted a vivid picture of life in Cambodia from the time of the Lon Nol regime down to that day. Writers in Cambodia have extremely limited opportunities for publication, and even fewer opportunities to have their works translated into foreign languages. The publication of this work will make a major contribution to understanding of modern Cambodian history, culture, society, and literature.

### **6** Samaresh Basu, *Galpa Samagra*, trans. Mariko Uchiyama

*Dandansha Co.*

Samaresh Basu has been one of the most notable writers in Bengal since partition and independence. Most



writers of Bengali literature are highly educated people from upper-class backgrounds. In contrast, Sam-resh Basu is a school dropout who worked in factories and lived in extreme poverty in slums. He has produced numerous short stories describing people who live on the lower margin of society. This work, the title of which means "river crossing," tells the story of an impoverished recently married couple, who are induced to leave their village by a promise of good jobs. They find neither jobs nor food, and after enduring extreme hunger they subcontract to take 29 pigs across the swollen Ganges River. The story develops from there.

**7** Multatuli, *Max Havelaar*, trans. Hiroyuki Sato

*Mekong Publishing Co.*

This autobiographical novel provides an inside view of colonial rule through the eyes of an unnamed Dutch colonial official in the mid-nineteenth century. Local people in the Dutch East Indies suffered enormous hardships as a result of exploitation under the despised policy of forced agriculture. Corruption was rife among colonial officials, who were able to accumulate huge profits. The writer's resolute opposition to this behavior resulted in confrontations that would eventually lead to his dismissal. Returning to Holland, he took his message to the world through the medium of the novel. This work was published in 1860 with additions and alterations by the author. It immediately became the focus of controversy, and while opinions were divided, it was said to be required reading for colonial officials.

This work also attracted interest overseas and was translated into languages including English, German, French, Russian, Chinese, and Korean. It is regarded as a leading classic of Dutch literature and is used as a textbook in middle and high schools. It has the potential to increase understanding about colonial rule not only in Indonesia but throughout Southeast Asia.

**8** Seno Gumira Ajidarma, *Saksi Mata, Edisi Kedua*, trans. Akio Kashimura

*Mekong Publishing Co.*

Seno Gumira Ajidarma remains one of Indonesia's most active writers. The translator plans to select short stories that reflect changes in the author's style over time. These will include not only radical social works, such as *Saksi Mata* (Eyewitness), which brought the author immediate fame with its depictions of violence and oppression in East Timor under the Suharto regime, but also lyrical stories that poeti-

cally express the alienation and aimlessness of adolescence and satirical depictions of contemporary society.

The author has lectured in Japan, where there is strong interest in his literary works. The translation and publication of these stories will have a major impact on awareness of Indonesian literature.

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

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
1 02-K-01 (India)	Translation and Publication of <i>Kaguyahime</i> in English and Tibetan <i>Tsewang Gyalpo, President, Paljor Publications</i>	1,500
2 02-K-02 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Novel Without a Name</i> by Duong Thu Huong in Indonesian <i>Dorothea Rosa Herliany, General Director, Indonesiaterra</i>	11,600
3 02-K-03 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Aparajito: The Unvanquished</i> by Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay in Indonesian <i>Ahmad Rivai, Director, Dunia Pustaka Jaya</i>	5,500
4 02-K-04 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Laos: Culture and Society</i> edited by Grant Evans in Indonesian <i>Maruto MD, Director, Pustaka LP3ES Indonesia</i>	7,600
5 02-K-05 (Laos)	Translation and Publication of <i>In Search of Southeast Asia</i> by David P. Chandler et al. in Lao <i>Dara Viravong Kanlaya, Permanent Advisor, National Library of Laos, Ministry of Information and Culture</i>	6,400
6 02-K-06 (Myanmar)	Translation and Publication of <i>Old Truths, New Revelations</i> edited by K. K. Seet in Burmese <i>Thant Thaw Kaung, Managing Director, Myanmar Book Centre</i>	2,800
7 02-K-07 (Myanmar)	Translation and Publication of <i>Letters of a Javanese Princess</i> by R. A. Kartini in Burmese <i>U Myo Thant, Executive Committee Member, Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association</i>	2,300
8 02-K-08 (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>Warp and Woof</i> by Selina Hossain in Urdu <i>Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan</i>	3,400
9 02-K-09 (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>A Saga of South Kamrup</i> by Indira Goswami in Urdu <i>Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan</i>	4,600
10 02-K-10 (Sri Lanka)	Translation and Publication of <i>Subarashiki Nichiyobi</i> by Akira Kurosawa in Sinhalese <i>Don Rajakaruna, Professor, University of Peradeniya</i>	6,000
11 02-K-11 (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Prawatsart Lanna (Lanna History)</i> by Sarasawadee Ongsakul in English <i>Chitraporn Tanratanakul, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University</i>	7,200
12 02-K-12 (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Revenge and Reconciliation: Understanding South Asian History</i> by Rajmohan Gandhi in Thai <i>Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Director, Kobfai Publishing Project</i>	7,700
13 02-K-13 (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>The Book of Masks</i> by Sun-won Hwang in Thai <i>Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Director, Kobfai Publishing Project</i>	3,100
14 02-K-14 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of <i>Annam Kiryaku Ko</i> by Morishige Kondo in Vietnamese <i>Nguyen Quang Ngoc, Director, Faculty of History, Vietnam National University</i>	6,500

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

### **1** Translation and Publication of *Kaguyahime* in English and Tibetan

Tsewang Gyalpo

About 110,000 Tibetans live in India, and there are 40 schools for Tibetan children. The purpose of this project is to translate *Kaguyahime*, a well-known Japanese folk tale, into Tibetan and English for use in Tibetan schools in India. The recipient has lived in Japan and is in contact with Japanese scholars. This is believed to be the first time that a Japanese folk tale has been translated into Tibetan. The translation of this story is expected to increase awareness of traditional culture, since Japanese folk tales are very similar to Tibetan folk tales.

### **2** Translation and Publication of *Novel Without a Name* by Duong Thu Huong in Indonesian

Dorothea Rosa Herliany

*Novel Without a Name* by Duong Thu Huong is the story of a young Vietnamese guerrilla leader named Quan. Using language that is both lyrical and stark, the writer powerfully conveys the conflict that spiritually destroyed her generation by making a journey through Quan's memories. The translation and publication of this work in Indonesia will not only help to introduce Vietnamese literature to an Indonesian audience, but also to bring harmony to a rapidly changing Indonesian society by exploring the realities of ideological conflict, the breakdown and collapse of moral values, and the resulting disillusionment, despair, and pain.

### **3** Translation and Publication of *Aparajito: The Unvanquished* by Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay in Indonesian

Ahmad Rivai

*Aparajito: The Unvanquished* describes the growth process of Apu, an impoverished Indian youth. The author, Bibhutibhushan Bandopadhyay (Banerji), is one of the leading Bengali writers of the twentieth century. The film version, directed by Satyajit Ray, was highly acclaimed in Japan, where it was released as *Taiga no Uta* (Song of the great river).

An earlier work by Bibhubhushan, *Pather Panchali*, has already been translated into Indonesian and

published by Dunia Pustaka Jaya. Indian films are very popular in Indonesia, so translation of these works is a useful way to introduce quality Indian literature to Indonesian readers.

### **4** Translation and Publication of *Laos: Culture and Society* edited by Grant Evans in Indonesian

Maruto MD

Edited by leading anthropologist Grant Evans, *Laos: Culture and Society* provides an overview of Laos. It contains descriptions of the history, geography, ethnology, religions, languages, and literature of Laos by Evans and nine other scholars. Few books on Laos have been published in Indonesia. In addition to its role as an excellent textbook for Indonesian students learning about other Southeast Asian countries, this work is also expected to stimulate interest in Laos in Indonesian society.

### **5** Translation and Publication of *In Search of Southeast Asia* by David P. Chandler et al. in Lao

Dara Viravong Kanlaya

This Southeast Asian history textbook eliminates colonial perspectives of history and instead portrays the region from the viewpoint of Southeast Asian people. The authors are all leading scholars in the field of Southeast Asian studies. The publication of this translation is timely, since information about the cultures and histories of neighboring Southeast Asian nations is extremely important for Laos, which joined ASEAN in 1997. The translation was carried out with a grant provided in fiscal 1998, and the first volume will be published in the current fiscal year. The completed publication will be used as a textbook for research and university education, as well as in government agencies.

### **6** Translation and Publication of *Old Truths, New Revelations* edited by K. K. Seet in Burmese

Thant Thaw Kaung

Dr. Thant Thaw Kaung started the Myanmar Book Centre several years ago, and in addition to selling books and handicrafts, he has begun publishing books. His father is the well-known bibliographer, librarian, and literary historian U Thaw Kaung. The latter will help in the editing and proofreading of the translation. Dr. May Moe New, the translator, has

considerable experience in translating and publishing other books in the Burmese language.

The book to be translated is an anthology of prize-winning short stories from ASEAN countries. It started out as an ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information project, and is copublished by Times Books in Singapore and ASEAN-COCI. The main editor is Dr. K. K. Seet of the Department of English Language and Literature at the National University of Singapore, and he has written a good and balanced introduction to the stories.

The recipient will use the grant funds this year for translating and editing the text, and intends to publish the book in the coming year, probably with an additional Foundation grant.

## **7 Translation and Publication of *Letters of a Javanese Princess* by R. A. Kartini in Burmese**

*U Myo Thant*

The translator, U Myo Thant, is a well-known and well-respected writer and a long-time member and leader of the Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association. To address the issue of low standards of English comprehension, and the limited amount of material available in any language about the cultures and societies of Myanmar's neighbors in Southeast Asia, the MWJA will translate a book by a famous Javanese woman of the nineteenth century. The book was originally written in Dutch and is an edited collection of letters from the daughter of a north-coast Javanese regent to her European friends in the Netherlands. Kartini was not, in fact, a "princess," though she had some royal connection as evidenced by her title, "Raden Adjeng."

The English translation of the book (originally published in Dutch as *Door Duisternis tot Licht* [From darkness to light]) is by Agnes Louise Symers. This edition has the additional benefits of a famous preface by Eleanor Roosevelt and a very interesting introduction by the anthropologist Hildred Geertz. Kartini's importance in Indonesian history, literature, and politics cannot be overemphasized, and she is influential still. But she is little known in Myanmar, it would seem.

U Myo Thant has published over 60 books, including translations of Hemingway, *Don't Sweat the Small Stuff* by Richard Carlson (2001), and others. The grant will help cover translation and editing costs. Publication in the following year will probably be covered by another Foundation grant.

## **8 Translation and Publication of *Warp and Woof* by Selina Hossain in Urdu**

*Fizza Tawfique*

Selina Hossain is one of the leading women authors working in contemporary Bengali literature. She has produced numerous novels and short stories and won the Bangla Academy Award in 1980. This work focuses on the life of a family affected by a cyclone. It describes the lives and rich inner worlds of ordinary Bangladeshis as they strive to secure their homes and pursue their dreams. This depiction of people living on the lower margin of a society disrupted by a natural disaster exemplifies the sophistication of Bengali literature. It is also expected to elicit a sympathetic response among readers in Pakistan, with which Bangladesh once formed a single country. The grant recipient places strong emphasis on the translation of literary works by women writers.

## **9 Translation and Publication of *A Saga of South Kamrup* by Indira Goswami in Urdu**

*Fizza Tawfique*

The translation will be based on an English translation produced by Sahitya Akademi (India's National Academy of Letters) from the original Assamese work. The story is set in the Assam region of north-east India. This ambitious work depicts the period from the nineteenth century to India's independence through reminiscences and other devices. The varied cast of characters includes the Ahom kings of the Shan tribe, members of the landowner class, religious leaders, American missionaries, and Assam women. The author is a leading Assamese writer who has won the Jnanpith Award, the Sahitya Akademi Award, the Asam Sahitya Sabha Award, and many other prestigious Indian prizes. She is currently a professor at the University of Delhi. It is hoped that this work, which describes the lives of ethnic minority women in India, will make some small contribution to the easing of the current tensions between India and Pakistan.

## **10 Translation and Publication of *Subarashiki Nichiyobi* by Akira Kurosawa in Sinhalese**

*Don Rajakaruna*

Don Rajakaruna is one of the few translators who can translate directly from Japanese into Sinhalese. Previous translations include screenplays by Akira Kurosawa, Yasujiro Ozu, and Kenji Mizoguchi.

Kurosawa's films are very popular in Sri Lanka. This screenplay tells the story of an impoverished young couple in the immediate postwar period. It is expected to strike a sympathetic note in Sri Lanka, where a cease-fire agreement was signed in December 2001. It should also boost interest in Japanese film and playwriting.

**11 Translation and Publication of *Prawatsart Lanna (Lanna History)* by Sarasawadee Ongsakul in English**

*Chitraporn Tanratanakul*

The purpose of this project is to produce an English translation of *Prawatsart Lanna*, which is the most comprehensive history of northern Thailand in the Thai language. Written by Sarasawadee Ongsakul, it is regarded as one of the finest products of contemporary scholarship in the field of northern Thai history. The aim of this translation project is to make this work widely accessible to scholars in other countries. This will be the final year of this three-year project. The translation has proceeded according to plan, and editing is being carried out at the same time. The translation should be published on schedule in 2003.

**12 Translation and Publication of *Revenge and Reconciliation: Understanding South Asian History* by Rajmohan Gandhi in Thai**

*Chaiwat Satha-Anand*

This project will result in the translation of *Revenge and Reconciliation: Understanding South Asian History* from English into Thai. The author, Rajmohan Gandhi, is a professor at the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi. His other works include *The Good Boatman: A Portrait of Gandhi* and *Understanding the Muslim Mind*. In this work Gandhi seeks to identify sources of conflict in India's long history, from the battles described in the *Mahabharata* to the post-independence period, drawing not on new historical research in India, but on the results of existing scholarship.

**13 Translation and Publication of *The Book of Masks* by Sun-won Hwang in Thai**

*Chaiwat Satha-Anand*

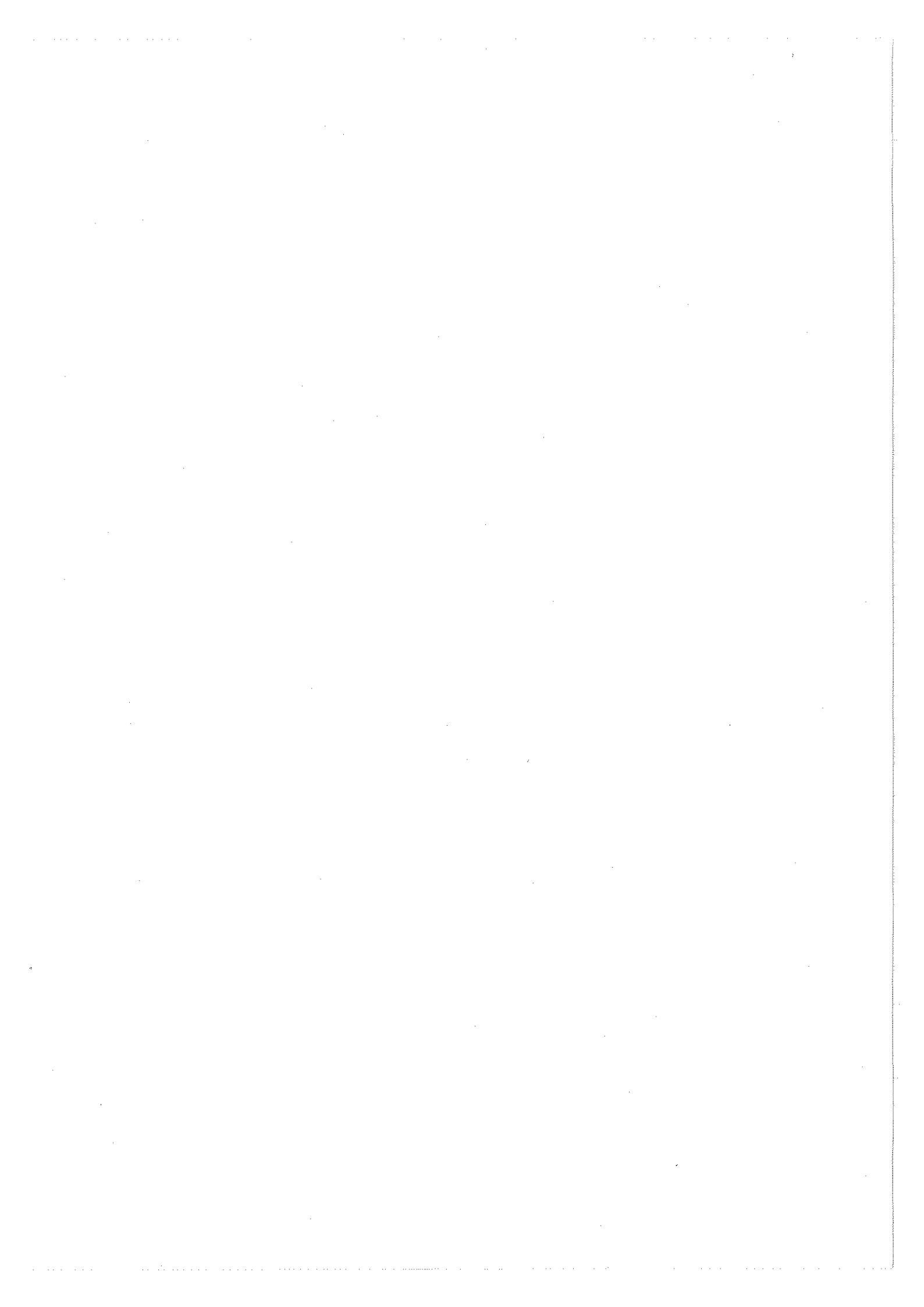
The purpose of this project is to produce a Thai translation of *The Book of Masks*, which is an English translation from the original Korean. The author,

Sun-won Hwang, graduated with a degree in English literature from Waseda University and has been active as a writer since the 1930s. He is regarded as a representative exponent of pure literature from the period immediately after the liberation of Korea. His works are renowned for their ability to eliminate particular conceptual hypotheses and examine the meaning of human existence through penetrating views of life from wide-ranging perspectives. The collection of 14 short stories that has been selected for translation is regarded as Hwang's best achievement.

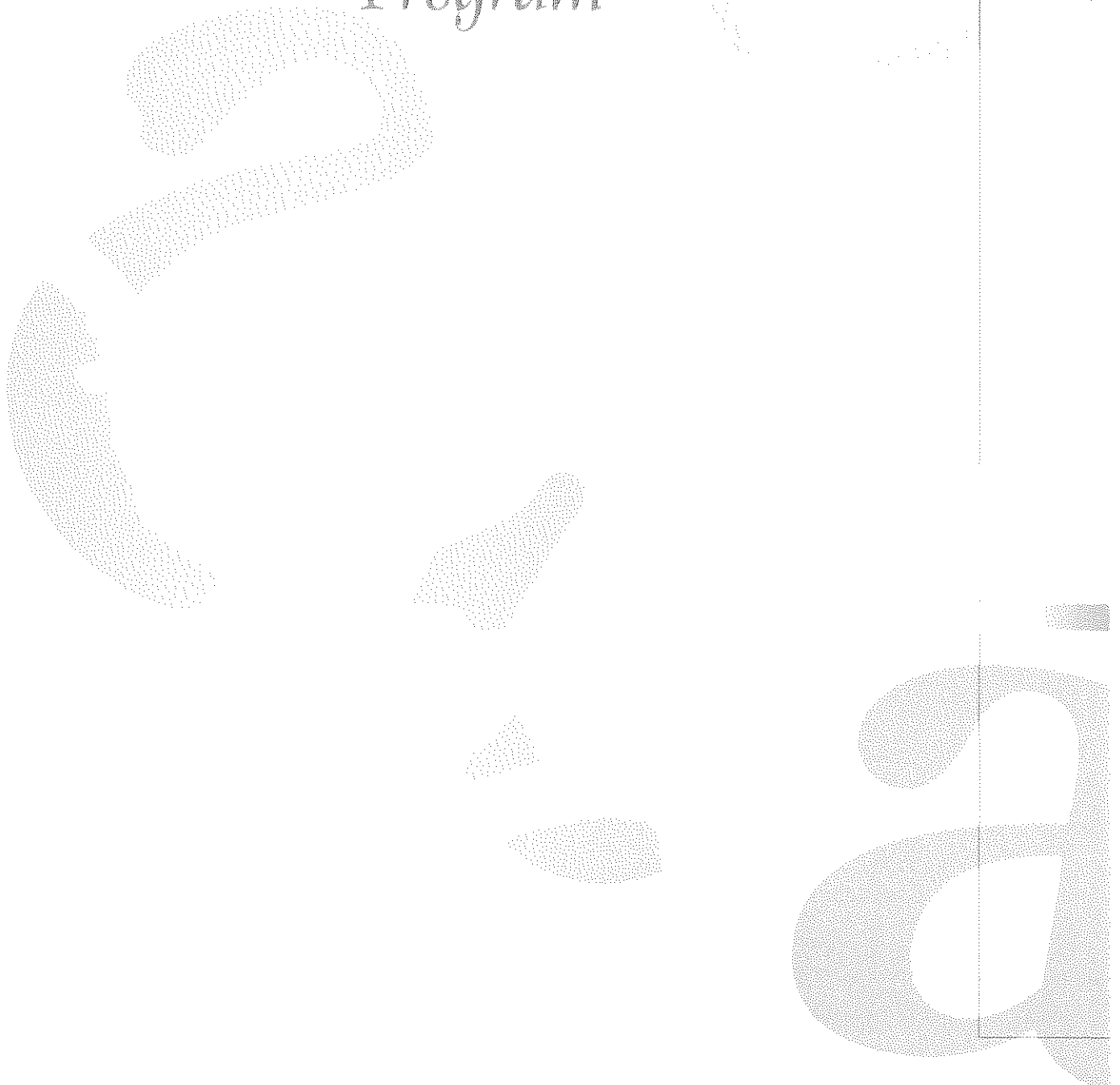
**14 Translation and Publication of *Annam Kiryaku Ko* by Morishige Kondo in Vietnamese**

*Nguyen Quang Ngoc*

This project will result in the translation of *Annam Kiryaku Ko* from Japanese into Vietnamese. The author, Morishige Kondo, was born in 1771 and became an official of the Edo government. He wrote *Annam Kiryaku Ko* while assigned to the Nagasaki Magistrate's Office at the age of 25. It describes the history and folk culture of central Vietnam, which was then known as Annam. The two-volume work contains information ranging from the derivation of the country's name to products, geography, economic conditions, foreign relations, scenic locations, and language. It will be translated by a team of scholars with expertise in Japanese and classical Chinese in the Faculty of History of the College of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam National University.



*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

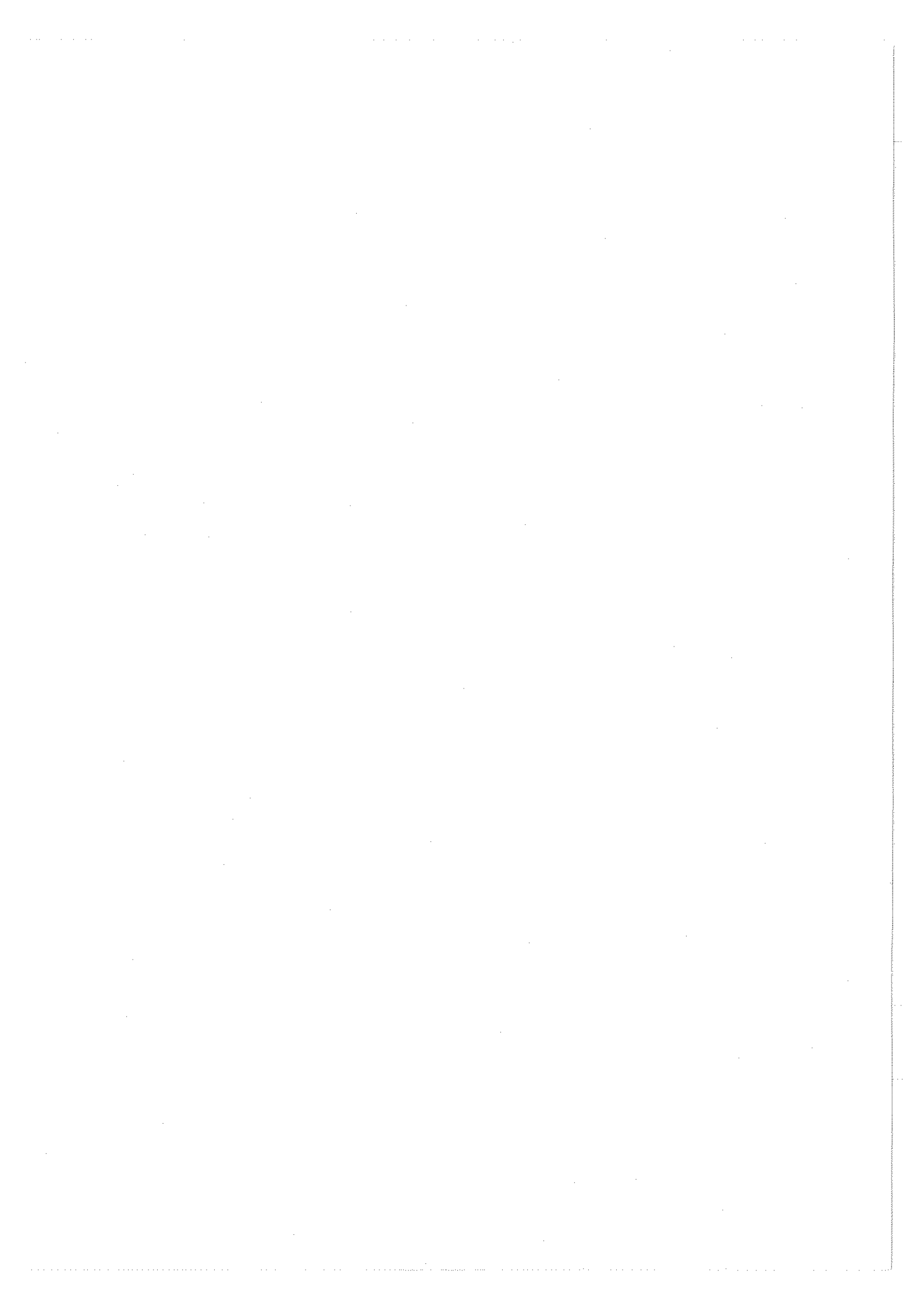
Applications for Foundation Initiative Grants are not publicly solicited. There are no restrictions on the nationality, place of residence, or institutional affiliation of grant recipients. Grant proposals are presented on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and individuals or groups and 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 02-P-001 (Cambodia)	Research Survey and Workshop on Publishing in Cambodia <i>John Weeks, Assistant Director, Center for Khmer Studies</i>	\$41,855
2 02-P-002 (Japan)	Japan Foundation Center Information Management Project <i>Yutaka Asamura, Executive Director, Japan Foundation Center</i>	¥3,000,000
3 02-P-003 (Japan)	Aichi International Women's Film Festival 2002 <i>Soichi Iijima, Representative, Aichi International Women's Film Festival Steering Committee</i>	¥2,000,000
4 02-P-004 (Japan)	Publication of a Catalog of the Abandoned Buddhist Statues of Banteay Kdei Temple <i>Yoshiaki Ishizawa, Professor, Sophia University</i>	¥5,000,000
5 02-P-005 (South Korea)	Publication of the <i>Chosun Geographic Encyclopedia</i> <i>Hongja Sohn, Director and Editor in Chief, Institute for Peace Affairs</i>	¥5,000,000
6 02-P-006 (Australia)	Surveying and Preserving Documents of the Tai Nationality of Yunnan, China <i>Christian Daniels, Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>	¥3,800,000
7 02-P-007 (Japan)	Historical Studies of the Japanese Military Occupation of Burma, 1942-45 <i>Kei Nemoto, Assistant Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>	¥6,800,000
8 02-P-008 (Austria)	Workshop: History and Current Condition of Japanese Collections in European Museums <i>Josef Kreiner, Director, Institute of Japanese Studies, Bonn University</i>	¥7,750,000
9 02-P-009 (Japan)	Documents, Literature, and Interviews on East Timor During the Period of Japanese Occupation <i>Ken'ichi Goto, Professor, Waseda University</i>	¥4,160,000
10 02-P-010 (Japan)	Postconflict Sri Lanka: Participatory Study on Peace Consciousness <i>Yoshiko Ashiwa, Professor, Hitotsubashi University</i>	¥2,700,000
11 02-P-011 (South Korea)	Basic Research on Assistance to North Korea from South Korean Assistance Organizations <i>Aeliah Lee, Research Fellow, National Museum of Ethnology</i>	¥4,500,000
12 02-P-012 (Japan)	Experiment in the Formation of a Scholarly Community in Southeast Asia Using the Multilingual, Multicultural e-Journal <i>Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia</i> <i>Takashi Shiraiishi, Professor, Kyoto University</i>	¥3,000,000
13 02-P-013 (Singapore)	Third International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS 3) in Singapore <i>Alan K. L. Chan, Chairman, ICAS 3 Organizing Committee</i>	\$15,000



*Financial Report for  
Fiscal 2002*



**Financial Report for Fiscal 2002**  
Expenditures for Grants

	1975-97	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Research Grant Program	5,140.4 1,518	200.0 73	200.0 78	193.6 76	186.0 72	216.9 85	6,136.9 1,902
Research Report Grant Program	554.8 372	19.1 13	17.4 10	16.5 9	8.7 5	5.7 4	612.2 413
Grant Program for Civil Society	398.7 237	36.3 19	45.5 33	46.8 32	49.2 28	56.2 28	632.6 377
Citizen Research Contest	372.6 198			(Through fiscal 1994)			372.6 198
SEANRP	1,954.4 1,060	55.7 63	58.0 64	57.0 63	64.7 68	81.6 62	2,271.4 1,380
SEASREP	84.9 84	41.3 39	40.8 44	51.0 26	26.5 15	29.9 21	274.5 229
Research Skills Training Program (Young Indonesian Researchers Program)	114.3 484	3.6 46	3.4 30	3.9 41	3.2 1	15.8 4	144.3 606
International Conferences in Japan	60.3 30			(Through fiscal 1980)			60.3 30
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Japan)	429.8 205	14.4 5	14.8 7	15.7 9	9.6 5	12.8 8	497.0 239
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Other)	440.3 171	12.7 19	12.3 21	12.0 19	11.9 17	8.8 14	498.1 261
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	539.1 188	55.0 19	30.8 14	51.2 12	46.5 16	54.7 13	777.2 262
Special Grants	68.3 7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	68.3 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,465.9 4,573</b>	<b>438.0 296</b>	<b>423.0 301</b>	<b>447.8 287</b>	<b>406.2 227</b>	<b>482.6 239</b>	<b>12,663.4 5,923</b>

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

Income and Expenditures				
	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥34,291,942	¥44,349,955	¥7,489,990	¥82,550,766
Donations	5,000,000,000	—	—	—
Endowment income	715,090,448	1,032,552,849	906,944,565	667,651,390
Funds for Global 500 environmental activities project	—	9,481,536	10,501,712	9,985,367
Funds for Southeast Asian artisans project	—	20,816,260	—	—
Funds for SEASREP	16,816,905	—	—	—
Transfer from Research Grant fund	—	390,000,000	1,600,000,000	150,000,000
Transfer from reserve for grants	—	190,000,000	—	—
Transfer from secondary endowment	—	11,400,000,000	—	—
Miscellaneous income	40,231,231	25,281,952	25,957,610	42,094,392
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>¥5,806,430,526</b>	<b>¥13,112,482,552</b>	<b>¥2,550,893,877</b>	<b>¥952,281,915</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grant and program expenses	¥583,844,799	¥627,058,010	¥612,184,732	¥692,385,422
Special event expenses	94,595	30,297,796	12,740,700	11,966,981
Administrative expenses	167,143,133	147,883,120	154,566,821	192,786,472
Purchase of fixed assets	—	—	—	—
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	10,998,044	11,353,636	7,875,620	9,212,120
Endowment	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>¥5,762,080,571</b>	<b>¥13,104,992,562</b>	<b>¥2,468,343,111</b>	<b>¥906,350,995</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>¥44,349,955</b>	<b>¥7,489,990</b>	<b>¥82,550,766</b>	<b>¥45,930,920</b>

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

Balance Sheet				
	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	¥10,090,079	¥21,507,195	¥2,174,899,462	¥1,017,744,939
Negotiable securities	31,931,498,888	31,496,254,224	27,822,722,271	28,840,874,870
Prepaid expenses	4,560,440	4,560,440	4,560,440	6,414,100
Advances (disbursements)	431,806	4,289,749	23,287	—
Temporary payments	863,158	332,090	877,475	2,852,058
Accounts receivable	240,769	2,674,235	2,500,000	3,711,864
Fixed assets	51,971,952	51,863,538	51,835,569	50,625,052
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>¥31,999,657,092</b>	<b>¥31,581,481,471</b>	<b>¥30,057,418,504</b>	<b>¥29,922,222,883</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	¥238,185,319	¥234,712,231	¥228,566,424	¥288,980,273
Deposits received	2,772,322	4,234,532	5,123,945	3,701,638
Reserve for retirement allowances	72,377,544	83,181,180	89,341,800	82,985,000
Reserve for grants	190,000,000	—	—	—
Net endowment	31,496,321,907	31,259,353,528	29,734,386,335	29,546,555,972
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>¥31,999,657,092</b>	<b>¥31,581,481,471</b>	<b>¥30,057,418,504</b>	<b>¥29,922,222,883</b>

Endowment Status				
	1999	2000	2001	2002
Principal endowment (1)	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000
Principal endowment (2)	11,496,321,907	11,259,353,528	9,734,386,335	9,546,555,972
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>¥31,496,321,907</b>	<b>¥31,259,353,528</b>	<b>¥29,734,386,335</b>	<b>¥29,546,555,972</b>

Adjustments to Grant Budgets  
(April 1, 2002–March 31, 2003)

Period (Fiscal Year)	Grantee Grant number	Type of grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
1998	Sachio Konishi 98-B2-008	Research Grant	Sep. 22, 1998	¥5,000,000 3,909,171 ¥1,090,829
1999	Carolyn S. Stevens 99-B2-118	Research Grant	Sep. 17, 1999	¥4,000,000 176,601 ¥3,823,399
2000	Dandansha 00-B-01	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 20, 2000	¥1,530,000 810,000 ¥720,000
2001	Maria Serena I. Diokno 01-ER-01	Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program	Mar. 14, 2001	¥2,492,537 43,973 ¥2,448,564

## Chronological Data

### 2002

- Apr. 1 Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2002 Research Grant Program
- Apr. 5 Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 98* (in Japanese)
- May 20 Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2002 Research Grant Program (1,138 applications received)
- June 19 Ninety-eighth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 2001 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 2002 grants decided: for Research Grant Program (Special Subjects), 8 recipients; for Grants for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; for RSTP, 2 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 1 recipient; approval of appointment of members of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of members of selection committees; twenty-seventh meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of fiscal 2002 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of directors and auditors
- July 1 Ninety-ninth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of chairman, president, and managing director
- July 15 Publication of *Occasional Report No. 33* (in English)
- Sep. 18 Hundredth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2002 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 77 recipients; for Grants for Projects on Civil Society, 2 recipients; for SEANRP, 58 recipients; for RSTP, 1 recipient; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 8 recipients for program in Japan, 14 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 4 recipients; approval of appointment of members of selection committees; fiscal 2002 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 1 recipient

Oct. 1 Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2002 Grants for Citizen Activities

Oct. 11 Fiscal 2002 grant award ceremony

Nov. 20 Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2002 Grants for Citizen Activities (539 applications received)

Dec. 2 Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 2001* (in English)

Dec. 20 Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 99* (in Japanese)

Dec. 25 Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 2001

### 2003

Feb. 8-9 Conference of Special Subject research groups: "Roots of Japanese Modernity" (Hagi, Japan)

Mar. 24 Hundred-first meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2002 grants decided: for Grants for Citizen Activities, 24 recipients; for Grants for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; approval of adjustments to fiscal 2002 budget; fiscal 2002 grants decided: for SEANRP, 4 recipients; for SEASREP, 20 recipients; for RSTP, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 6 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 2002 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 2003 activity program and budget; explanation of organization for compilation of the 30-year history; fiscal 2002 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 3 recipients; fiscal 2003 grants decided: for SEASREP, 1 recipient; for RSTP, 3 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 1 recipient

Mar. 28-30 Report session for Research Grant recipients (Taidong, Taiwan)

Mar. 29-30 Workshop on results of SEASREP research (Banggi, Malaysia)



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# Foundation Staff

(as of March 31, 2003)

**Managing Director** Norio Kanie

**Secretary General** Sueo Hoshino

## PROGRAM DIVISION

Masaaki Kusumi (Senior Program Officer)

Tomohiro Aoki (Program Officer)

Yumiko Himemoto (Program Officer)

Shiro Honda (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)

Keiko Ishii (Program Supporting Staff)

Mina Murai (Program Supporting Staff)

Yoko Niide (Program Supporting Staff)

Aya Tajima (Program Supporting Staff)

Kazue Iwamoto (Program Consultant)

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Sueo Hoshino (General Manager)

Masumi Narita (Supervisor)

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