

# Report for Fiscal 2003



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 2003 (April 1, 2003, to March 31, 2004) and approved at the 105th meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 16, 2004.

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 2003**

*April 1, 2003, to March 31, 2004*

**The Toyota Foundation**

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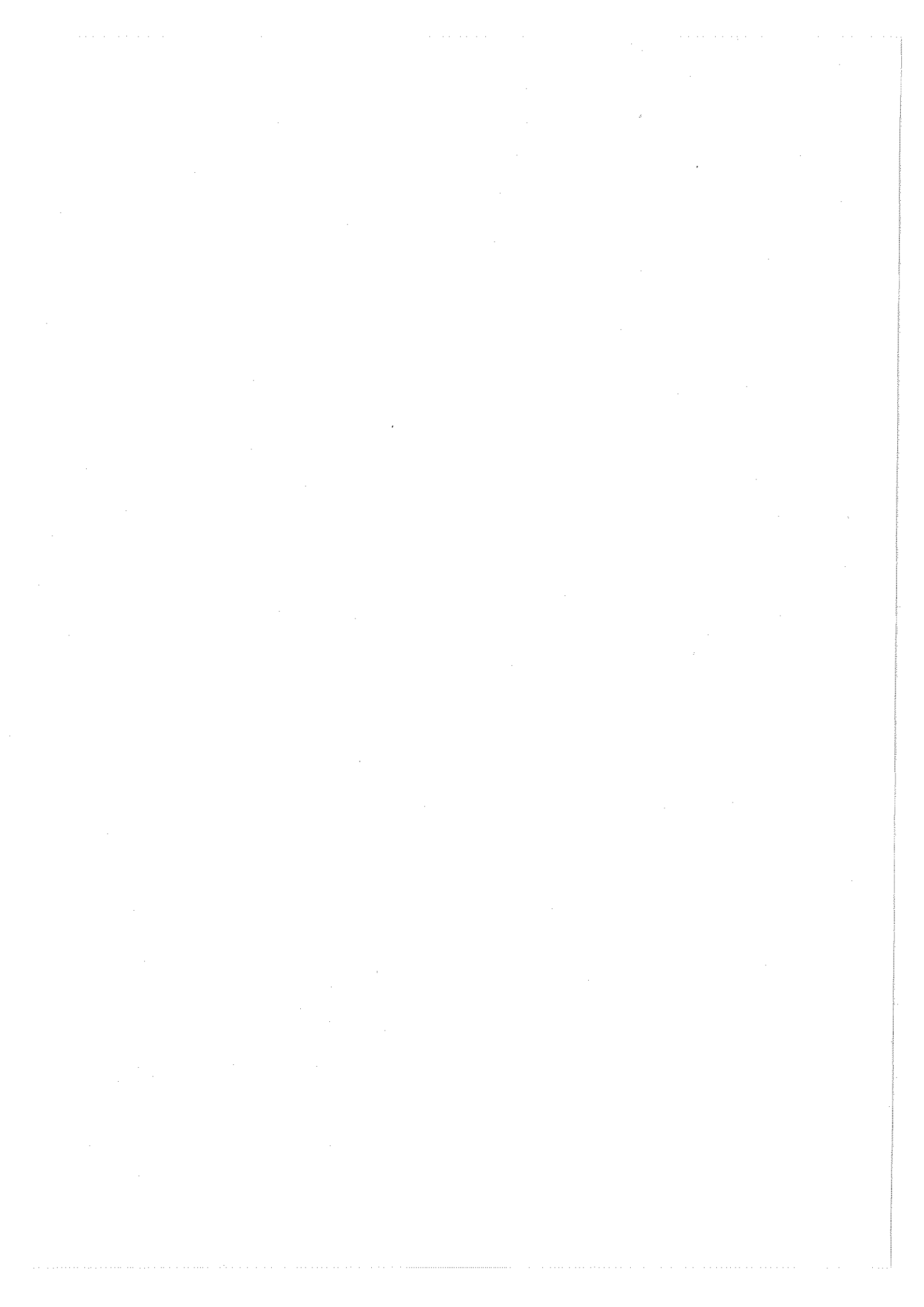
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# Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>President's Report</b>                                     | 6  |
| <b>Managing Director's Report</b>                             | 10 |
| <b>Current Developments</b>                                   | 14 |
| <b>Research Grant Program</b>                                 | 20 |
| Research Categories and Grant Conditions [table]              | 21 |
| Fiscal 2003 Applications and Grants [table]                   | 21 |
| Comments by Selection-Committee Chair (Category A)            | 22 |
| Research Grants (Category A) [list]                           | 25 |
| Comments by Selection-Committee Chairs (Category B)           | 28 |
| Research Grants (Category B) [list]                           | 34 |
| Research Grants (Special Subjects)                            | 37 |
| Research Grants (Special Subjects) [list]                     | 40 |
| <b>Research Report Grant Program</b>                          | 44 |
| Research Report Grants [list]                                 | 44 |
| <b>Grant Program for Civil Society</b>                        | 46 |
| Grants for Citizen Activities                                 | 47 |
| Grants for Citizen Activities [list]                          | 49 |
| Grants for Projects on Civil Society [list]                   | 51 |
| <b>Southeast Asia Programs</b>                                | 54 |
| Grants for Southeast Asia Programs, Fiscal 2003 [map]         | 56 |
| <b>Southeast Asian National Research Program</b>              | 57 |
| SEANRP [list]   | 63 |
| <b>Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program</b>      | 67 |
| SEASREP [list]  | 70 |
| <b>Research Skills Training Program</b>                       | 72 |
| Research Skills Training Program [list]                       | 72 |
| <b>"Know Our Neighbors" Programs</b>                          | 73 |
| "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs [lists] | 75 |
| <b>Foundation Initiative Grant Program</b>                    | 78 |
| Foundation Initiative Grants [list]                           | 79 |
| <b>Financial Report for Fiscal 2003</b>                       | 82 |
| Expenditures for Grants [table]                               | 82 |
| Income and Expenditures [table]                               | 83 |
| Balance Sheet [table]   | 84 |
| Endowment Status [table]                                      | 84 |
| Adjustments to Grant Budgets [table]                          | 85 |
| <b>Chronological Data</b>                                     | 87 |



# President's Report



President's Report

## The Importance of Cultural Uniqueness and Cultural Ties

I believe that in the years and decades ahead, a people's confidence, pride, and happiness will depend above all on the cultural strength of that nation, region, or people. Is there good food and drink? Are there pleasing shapes and colors? Are there attractive cities with elegant buildings and streets that beckon pedestrians? Are there arts, entertainments, and cultural properties of high quality? Are there beautiful neighborhoods and farming villages nourished by history and tradition and worthy of being designated as World Heritage sites? In short, how much wisdom and pleasure do people derive from living where they do?

Next, is there respect for that history and tradition—in other words, respect for one's forebears and their achievements? Is there respect for nature as well as history? And most important, is there respect and love for people of every ethnicity and nationality? The wisdom, joy, and luster of lives grounded in love and harmony—among people, between people and nature, and between people and history—this is how cultural strength is measured.

Countries, regions, and cities blessed with cultural strength draw visitors from around the world for the purposes of business, study, and tourism. Today, when great ideologies and schools of thought appear to be vanishing from the earth, more and more people travel the world in search of deeper wisdom and enjoyment in life.

Around the globe, almost 700 million people—a number equal to more than 10% of the world's population—travel abroad each year. We are entering an age of unprecedented travel. Today, people travel in search of *joie de vivre*, something that will make them feel that life is worthwhile.

Last year, I concluded my report for fiscal year 2002 with these words: "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." The answer to that challenge is to reclaim, polish, and strengthen Japanese culture. In so doing we can attract many visitors to Japan, especially from neighboring Asian countries, so that Japan, too—however belatedly—can enter the age of global interchange.

The Internet may be convenient, but the kind of communication that leads to friendship begins with direct contact between people. Yet today, Japan ranks only thirty-second as a world tourist destination, with just over 5 million visitors annually. On a per capita basis, this amounts to less than one-thirtieth the number of tourists that visit France, the world's leader.

Prime Minister Jun'ichiro Koizumi launched his Japan Tourism Advisory Council (chaired by myself

in January 2003, on the understanding that we can no longer delude ourselves by ascribing this difference to Japan's high cost of living. The fact is that many of France's hotels and restaurants today are twice as expensive as their counterparts in the center of Tokyo. The issue is not Japan's prices but Japan's appeal, and the amount of effort it is willing to put into tourism. On the basis of the council's recommendations, the prime minister established a tourism promotion strategy board in May 2004 with the goal of doubling the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan annually to 10 million by 2010. Henceforth, we must nurture tourism as the second "wheel" of Japan's industrial policy alongside the manufacturing industries that have made us strong so far. I have hoped and argued for this for over a decade. Only in this way can Japan recognize its own cultural strengths and weaknesses and learn which aspects to develop and which to change.

When tourists come to Japan, especially from neighboring Asian countries, they are invariably impressed by the fruit they find here. Japanese apples are practically works of art—large, beautiful, and delicious. The same is true of our white peaches, grapes, and melons. No other country in the world produces such a selection of beautiful and delicious fruit.

Viewed by other countries' standards, Japanese agriculture is more like gardening than farming. The care, the attention to detail, and the emphasis on visual beauty are the very characteristics that give Japanese culture its appeal—they are Japan's cultural strengths. Indeed, these qualities are also the strengths of Japanese manufacturing, which is known for the most reliable, stylish, and user-friendly products in the world. If Japanese agriculture were to disappear, the spirit that supports our manufacturing industries would probably disappear with it.

The distinguishing features of Japanese culture are apparent in the marriage of aesthetics and everyday utility, which differs from the "art for art's sake" approach often seen in the West. One might say that in life the Japanese value the fruit and the flower equally. Herein lies the superb artistry of the well-known plastic food samples displayed in restaurant windows. In these minor masterpieces the lacy texture of the fried tempura batter, for example, is not just true to life but better than life.

The aesthetic manifested in the simple geometrical lines and textures of such utilitarian objects as tatami mats, shoji lattice windows, medieval armor with its rectangular plates, and traditional Japanese umbrellas, with the straight lines of their frames and curves of their canopies, is both unique to Japan and appreciated throughout the world. It is an aesthetic



that often comes through better in black and white than in color photographs.

Another example of the marriage of aesthetic and utilitarian values characteristic of Japanese culture is something we might term the "culture of folding," seen not only in the Japanese art of origami but also in the use of foldable beds (*futon*) and low tables with collapsible legs (*chabudai*). Large solar panels on spacecraft take up little space prior to being opened thanks to an origami-style folding technique developed by Koryo Miura, known as Miura-ori. Some day Japanese auto manufacturers may even solve the world's parking problems by designing a collapsible automobile that can be folded up and stored in one's apartment.

Another characteristic of Japanese culture is the emphasis on mobility. The revolving stage mechanism developed in the Kado-za, an Osaka theater, in the eighteenth century has since been adopted the world over. Revolving sushi counters, with their healthy, delicious, and convenient fare, are also poised to take the world by storm.

A different kind of mobility is represented by the walk-through gardens designed for the great feudal lords, or daimyo, of the Edo period (1600–1867). Gardens like Korakuen and Kenrokuen offer the enjoyment of continuously changing scenery, not the sort of fixed view that can be captured in a single snapshot. In this sense they are quite different from such European gardens as Versailles, where one can stand and view the whole as a static image.

It seems odd that Japan has no agency charged with protecting Japanese culture in the broadest sense. Instead, it has the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology and its Agency for Cultural Affairs, which concern themselves only with very narrow facets of Japanese culture. This is testimony to Japan's indifference, ever since the Meiji era, to culture in the broad sense of the wisdom and flair with which people live their lives. Small wonder that foreigners are not inspired to visit this country.

If the state cannot or will not do it, then surely it is the duty of private foundations to fill the gap. For this reason, it is fitting that "life and lifestyles" be one of the categories for which the Toyota Foundation offers grants. Of the three pillars of the Foundation's grant-giving activities—the Research Grant Program, the Grant Program for Civil Society, and the Southeast Asia Programs—the second, the Grant Program for Civil Society, has long provided grants for projects in areas that could, in fact, be summed up as "life and lifestyles": social welfare, the community and community building, the environment, children and education, race, and the arts and culture.

The Grant Program for Civil Society should be working to rediscover, recreate, and put to use the traditional Japanese wisdom and flair for living. The program's relevance to our contemporary world would be much clearer if it were restructured under a name like "Life and Lifestyles."

In 2002, the Research Grant Program adopted a new theme for its Special Subject grants: "Roots of Japanese Modernity." This too represents an attempt to rediscover Japan's traditional wisdom and flair for living. Programs like this are essential if we are to strengthen Japanese culture and enhance this country's appeal to foreign visitors.

Given the rapid economic development taking place in China, India, and other Asian countries, the shift from an era of American dominance to one in which Eurasia leads the way may come as early as the 2020s. Anything can happen in our modern world. After all, who would have predicted the six-nation European Coal and Steel Community established by the Paris Treaty of April 1951 would grow into today's European Union, which included 25 countries as of May 1, 2004—an integrated continental market second only to that of the United States, with a population of 450 million and a gross domestic product of \$9 trillion.

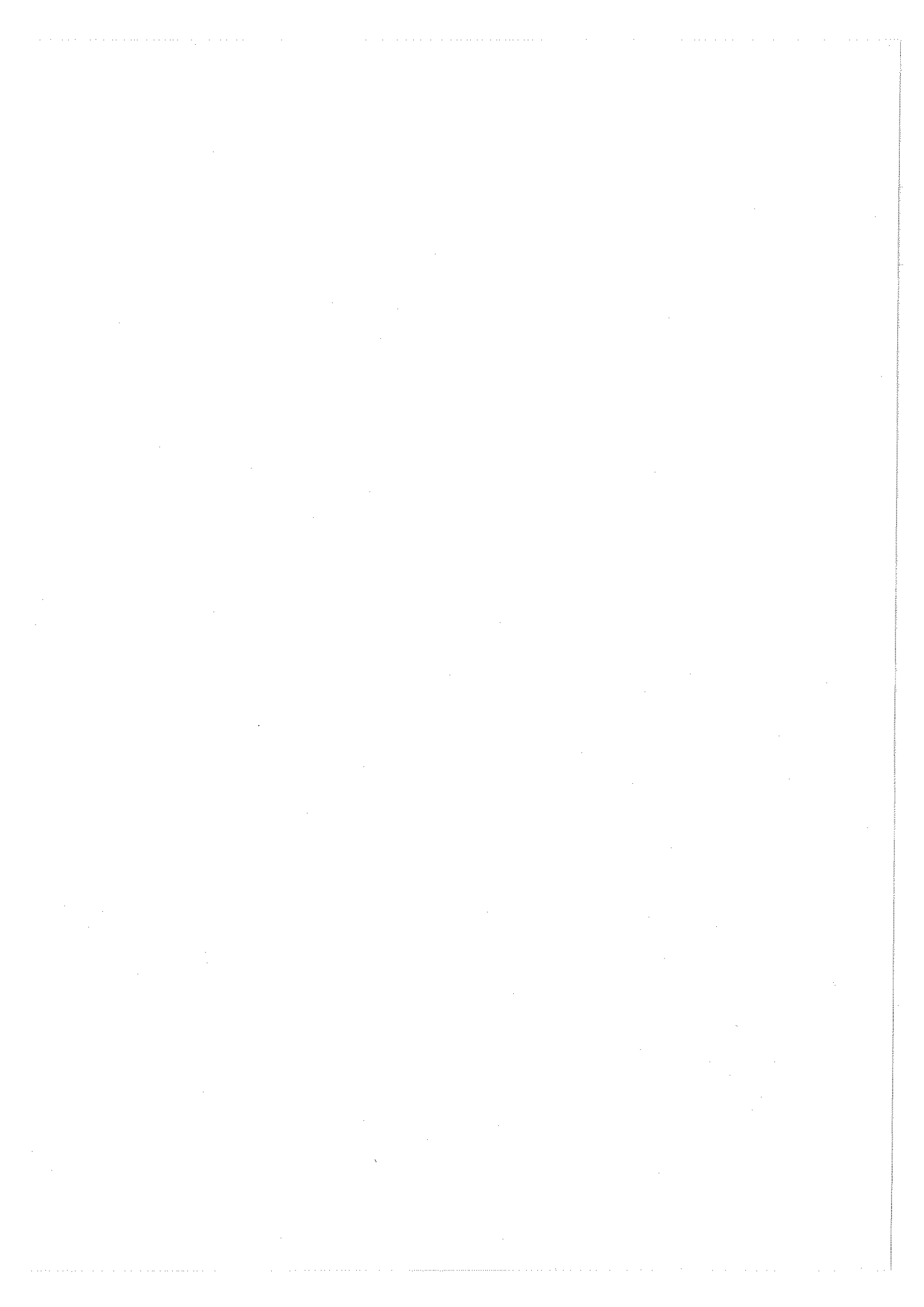
Surveying the dramatic changes that have taken place in Europe and Asia in recent times, we begin to glimpse a new era of Eurasian unity on the horizon. Japan needs to remind itself that there is much more to the West than the United States.

The American investment banking firm Goldman Sachs predicts that in 2050, the economies of China, the United States, and India (in that order) will all rank higher than that of Japan. Following Japan on the list are Brazil, Russia, Germany, Britain, and France. In other words, from Japan's perspective, the most important countries—as in ancient times—will once again be China and India.

In the context of these ongoing structural changes affecting Asia (or Eurasia, if you will), the time may be ripe for a rethinking and reorganization of the Toyota Foundation's Southeast Asia Programs, one of the three pillars of the Foundation's grant-making activities. It is no longer sufficient for the Foundation to try to respond to the needs of various countries and regions in Asia. Rather, in an effort comparable to the creation and extension of a vast free trade zone, those Asian countries and regions are now striving to rediscover and recreate what they have in common and strengthen the symbiotic relationships that bind them, even while asserting their distinct cultural identities. In the coming era, no single country, however large, will be able to build the future on its own.

The Toyota Foundation intends to do its part: on the one hand, reaffirming the form and content of Japan's cultural identity as it relates to contemporary living; on the other hand, with that identity in mind, promoting mutual enrichment through international exchange of the people and creative skills that represent the best of our diverse cultures and lifestyles.

**SHOSABURO KIMURA**  
PRESIDENT



The background of the page is a complex, abstract composition. It features a dense, light-colored halftone dot pattern overlaid with large, irregular, organic shapes in various shades of gray and white. These shapes resemble flowing liquid or smoke, creating a sense of movement and depth. The overall aesthetic is modern and artistic.

*Managing Director's  
Report*

Managing Director's Report

## Looking to Our Past and Future

### 1. Revisiting Our Origins

In April 2003, a year and three months after I joined the Toyota Foundation, I was about to begin my third fiscal year with the organization. Having come to the Foundation from Toyota Motor Corporation, I had experienced a major change of environment and undergone a turbulent period in both my public and private life. October 2004 would bring the thirtieth anniversary of the Foundation's establishment, and for some time my thoughts had been drawn to various issues related to the coming anniversary. Time and again I asked myself: What is a foundation? What is the purpose of its existence?

Let me quote from the Foundation's original prospectus. It is a somewhat lengthy passage, but as we look ahead to the future of our organization, I believe it essential to go back to its origins. I say this because over the 29 years that have elapsed since the Foundation's establishment, amid changes in personnel and the vicissitudes of history, the original objectives of the organization are likely to have been forgotten. In addressing future reforms, we will need to draw a distinction between desirable changes and undesirable changes. As the Foundation undergoes the coming reforms, the prospectus marks its origin, the starting point that must never be forgotten.

This is what the prospectus says:

Sakichi Toyoda, the founder in 1926 of Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, the original Toyota Company, contributed to the good of society through inventions concerning automatic looms. His son Kiichiro carried on his work by diversifying into automobile manufacturing, thus laying the groundwork for the growth of the Toyota Group.

Toyota's guiding philosophy is to make the automobile an integral and beneficial part of a prosperous society. It puts this philosophy into action both through its normal corporate activities and in other ways which directly benefit society, such as contributing in the construction of facilities for cultural activities, promoting education on transport safety, and working to improve the environment.

This philosophy guided Toyota in its decision to commemorate its fortieth year in the automobile industry by establishing The Toyota Foundation in 1974. The goal of the Foundation is to contribute toward the realization of a more people-oriented society and a resulting increase in human happiness.

The Foundation will view events from a global perspective as it works to support activities for the benefit of society. Its support will be aimed at identifying current problems in the following areas: 1) human and natural environments; 2) social welfare; 3) education and culture. Grants will be provided for research and projects consistent with these interests. Toyota Motor Company, Ltd., and

Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd., jointly provided the Foundation's original endowment.

The founders hope that as the Foundation works to achieve its objectives it will play an important role in meeting the demands of contemporary society.

September 19, 1974

Eiji Toyoda  
President, Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.  
Shotaro Kamiya  
President, Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.

The prospectus incorporates the beliefs, restrained yet heartfelt, that Toyota holds as a corporation regarding its contributions to society. I believe that all those who work for the Toyota Foundation must also fundamentally embody these same beliefs. The Foundation was launched with an initial endowment of ¥10 billion. In the aftermath of the subsequent collapse of the "bubble" economy, additional contributions raised its endowment to the enormous sum of ¥30 billion. We who have been entrusted with these precious assets must adequately respond to the needs of society, and we must be fully attentive to the way grants or other assistance from the Foundation are used.

### 2. Reforming the Secretariat: Ideas and Action

In April 2003, acting in my capacity as managing director, I enacted some changes to the Secretariat. Having observed the Foundation from the standpoint of an insider for the previous 15 months, I realized that there were many things that had become outdated or had been reduced to mere formalities over the course of the Foundation's long history. There was also the problem of diverging ideas about the Foundation and attitudes toward work arising from the age distribution of the staff and varying years of experience. Moreover, the memory of the Foundation as it was established was not being properly passed on to younger staff members and those who had joined the organization later on. In addition, there had been actions taken by program officers that could be considered excessive.

In order to improve and rejuvenate the Foundation, I asked two of our veteran staff members to relinquish their current roles as program officers and take up positions that will permit them to utilize their vast experience for the sake of grant-making foundations everywhere. In addition, we created leadership positions in each program, whose officers have all shared equal status in the past, and appointed three young, highly ambitious leaders, clearly articulating

their responsibilities. A nonhierarchical structure has its own merits, of course, but it can also give rise to inefficiencies due to uncertainty about specific responsibilities for each program. These changes will lead to a reform of the decision-making system employed by the Foundation Secretariat. From now on program meetings, which were formerly attended by all members, are to be attended by only the program leaders and the secretary general. This is intended to help clarify responsibilities and speed up and improve the decision-making process. Finally, we gave thought to the introduction of a system of personnel exchanges with other organizations and research groups, in order to improve the capacities of Foundation staff members, expand their sphere of service, and provide them with broader experience.

### *3. The Compilation Committee Gets Down to Work*

April 2003 also saw the establishment of a compilation committee charged with preparing a history of the Foundation's first 30 years. As managing director, I chair the 30-Year History Compilation Committee, which has seven other members: Yujiro Hayashi, a Foundation trustee and the organization's first executive director; Yoneo Ishii and Hideo Yamaguchi, both Foundation directors; Ryuho Hayama and Takeshi Ryusawa, two selection committee members; and staff members Masaaki Kusumi and Kazue Iwamoto. Thus, the committee's membership consists of a mixture of Foundation employees and outside experts. The committee's term is limited to three years, during which it will compile an appropriate overall history of the Foundation's activities. This 30-year history will serve as the fundamental document testifying to the Foundation's significance, as seen from within and from outside the organization, and as a Foundation publication of major importance to future generations.

In fiscal 2003, its inaugural fiscal year, the Compilation Committee convened a total of nine times, accumulating a variety of information about the Foundation while reviewing a large volume of relevant material. In the early days of the Foundation the organization enjoyed a period of great unity and purpose. Over the course of our existence we have seen various events that seemed to reflect the times. These included the adoption of a program-officer system rare in Japan and the determination of the duties of program officers; the process of trial and error leading to the establishment of the Research Grant Program, the Southeast Asia Programs, and the Grant Program for Civil Society; the quest for a distinctive identity for the Toyota Foundation; revisions to programs due to an ongoing decrease in the rate of return on working assets; large-scale assistance from the Toyota Motor Corporation in the wake of the collapse of Japan's bubble economy; the prospect of transforming the organization into a think tank following the

expansion of its assets; and the large-scale expansion of the staff.

Thanks to the unflinching efforts of our predecessors, to whom we are very grateful, the Toyota Foundation of today enjoys an excellent reputation in Japan as well as in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. Nevertheless, the fact is that the Foundation's precious institutional memory—its DNA, so to speak—has not been effectively passed on. Furthermore, there have been a variety of difficult problems related to the management of the Foundation's assets. These matters will also be included in the factual account of the Foundation's first 30 years that will be compiled over the next three years.

### *4. Reforms—Why Now?*

In July grants were selected for the Foundation's major programs, the Research Grant Program and the Southeast Asia Programs. As occurred last year, there were differences of opinion between the Foundation and the program officers concerning the budget for the Southeast Asia Programs. Questions arose over the fact that selections were made separately on a nation-specific basis, since no consultative selection committee meeting was held this year. A selection committee meeting by its very nature presupposes a consultative system, but three years ago we discontinued consultative meetings in favor of nation-specific review sessions where selections are made separately for each country. Rather than assembling all eight committee members responsible for the countries of the region, we opted to confirm the final selections for each country in written form only. This naturally leads to competition among program officers responsible for each country in their efforts to procure grant funding, which has been a major problem. Furthermore, we have heard virtually the same complaint from the heads of the SEANRP selection committees, who maintain that the present arrangement feels strange and advocate a return to consultative selection committee meetings.

For some time I have wondered whether it is advisable to have people play dual roles as program officers and selection committee members. There are not many foundations in Japan that employ a program-officer system, and those that do never permit a program officer to serve as a member of a selection committee. Program officers are involved in setting up programs and help formulate annual budgets. Drawing on their ample expertise, they play an important role, helping to manage their programs and monitoring the projects selected. Program officers who are not also members of selection committees can nevertheless attend selection committee meetings to express their views; this has been the case at the Toyota Foundation since its earliest days. There came a time, however, when officers from the Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Civil Society assumed additional roles as selection committee

members, and this situation has continued up to the present. I have serious reservations about this custom of combining different roles and its implications for fairness and transparency in the management of the Foundation. A certain outward modesty is an important qualification for a program officer, since he or she is in a position to provide assistance, and an officer must be content to remain in the background. I have at times felt that some of the program officers need to make more of an effort to show this needed modesty. The Foundation's articles of endowment state that the "members of Selection Committees shall be leading scholars or professionals." Program officers must possess considerable expertise, but the abilities required of them would seem to differ from the academic expertise possessed by scholars. I believe this is how former Executive Director Yujiro Hayashi, who was constantly concerned over the proper role of program officers, felt about the matter.

With these sorts of issues accumulating, and given the availability of wide-ranging knowledge and experience acquired through the deliberations of the Compilation Committee, when summer arrived I felt the need to investigate the proper role and vision of the Foundation, and I began considering the establishment of some sort of body for this purpose. I felt that, if such a body were made up of Foundation employees only, this would limit its ability to propose reforms. It would be extremely difficult for staff members to consider fundamental reforms while attending to their regular duties, since real reforms would necessarily lead to the discontinuation of some of those very duties. I decided to form a group—the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative—after my consultations with various people with valuable viewpoints on Foundation reform. The committee will provide recommendations in response to questions from the Foundation, and the Board of Directors and Secretariat will act on those recommendations. In selecting people to serve as committee members, especially the chairperson, I considered people who thoroughly understand the Foundation's point of view and are dedicated to achieving reforms. I proposed the formation of the committee at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors in October. Selected to chair this committee was Takeshi Ryusawa, who serves on both the Research Grant Program selection committee and the Compilation Committee. The rest of the committee is made up of Sang-Jung Kang, a scholar of political science; Ken'ichi Goto, a scholar of Southeast Asia

and former expert member of the committee handling our "Know Our Neighbors" programs; Narifumi Maeda Tachimoto, a scholar of Southeast Asia and former member of the International Grant Program selection committee; Koji Tanaka, a scholar of Southeast Asia and member of the Research Grant Program selection committee; Hisao Nakai, a scholar of medicine and former member of the Research Grant Program selection committee; Takeshi Hamashita, a scholar of Southeast Asia and former chair of the Research Grant Program selection committee; Kazue Iwamoto, a Foundation staff member who is also a member of the Compilation Committee; and Yumiko Himemoto, a senior program officer. The advisory committee's term is limited to two years.

### *5. The Advisory Committee Gets Down to Work*

Having been established in the latter half of the fiscal year, the advisory committee convenes once a month, holding vigorous sessions that last half a day or more. The committee issued its first interim report in February 2004, dealing with radical changes to the Southeast Asia Programs as well as reforms to the Grant Program for Civil Society and the selection system. The interim report was well received in its entirety. The Foundation drew on the contents of the report in creating its plan of activities for fiscal 2004, which was submitted to the Board of Directors' March meeting. We have now entered a transition period in advance of the coming reforms, and the scale of grant funding for each program will be somewhat restricted in fiscal 2004. The same is anticipated in fiscal 2005, but we hope to see a significant shift in the programs in fiscal 2006. With regard to these reforms, "no pain, no gain" is the adage to remember. A certain amount of pain is inescapable, and we will have to endure the birth pangs that accompany the emergence of new life. No progress can be made by clinging to old familiar ways. We must be bold enough to change, and now is the time.

May the efforts of the advisory committee bear fruit. I sincerely hope we will receive guidance and support from our directors, auditors, trustees, selection committee members, and everyone else concerned.

**NORIO KANIE**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR

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*Current Developments*

## Current Developments

### *Getting to Grips with Foundation Reform*

The Toyota Foundation celebrates its thirtieth anniversary in October 2004. In fiscal 2003, therefore, in addition to its regular programs the Foundation channeled considerable energy into the launch and implementation of special projects to commemorate this milestone.

First, the Foundation decided to compile a book tracing its first three decades and pointing to future developments and to distribute this “30-year history” both in Japan and overseas. In April 2003 it launched a specialist body—the 30-Year History Compilation Committee, which is composed of experts and Foundation staff—to undertake this task. The Foundation’s Managing Director was appointed to chair the committee, and among the experts who agreed to serve on the committee were such respected figures as Yujiro Hayashi and Yoneo Ishii, who have been involved with the Foundation ever since it was founded. The committee’s term will run for three years, and in its first year it met nine times.

As the Compilation Committee has conducted its discussions, it has become clear that the Foundation has entered a period in which it must reflect seriously on the way it functions and the future of its programs, as well as on its medium- and long-term policies. To this end, in October 2003 it launched the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation’s Vision and Initiative, which is dedicated to considering how the Foundation’s programs and selection procedures should be adapted to the new era based on the Foundation’s first 30 years. This committee, which is also composed of experts and Foundation staff, produces reports in response to questions posed by the Foundation. The Foundation asked Takeshi Ryusawa, who also serves on the 30-Year History Compilation Committee, to chair the Advisory Committee, which also includes among its members scholars who specialize in Southeast Asian studies and have a profound understanding of the Foundation’s activities. The Advisory Committee’s term has been set at two years, and during the second half of fiscal 2003 (October 2003–March 2004) it met six times. In its first interim report, presented in February 2004, the committee outlined proposals including the fundamental reform of the Foundation’s Southeast Asia Programs. The Foundation decided to give full consideration to the committee’s findings in formulating its management plan for fiscal 2004.

These two committees have an important role to play at what is a time of change for the Foundation. I hope that they will function as twin engines driving the Foundation forward in its efforts to reform.

### *Special Thirtieth-Anniversary Projects*

The project to compile a 30-year history of the To-

yota Foundation got underway in April 2003. The compilation work has now begun and will last three years, the aim being to publish the book in March 2006. The 30-year history will serve as a significant record for posterity by providing an accurate summary of the history of the Foundation’s activities and serving as a crucial document conveying the Foundation’s *raison d’être* to readers both in Japan and overseas. To facilitate this project the Foundation established the 30-Year History Compilation Office to coordinate the compilation and set up a compilation committee to formulate an appropriate plan. The Managing Director of the Foundation was appointed to chair the committee, whose seven other members include the first executive director, directors, selection committee members, and staff of the Foundation. The committee met nine times in fiscal 2003 and, based on materials provided by the 30-Year History Compilation Office, has formulated a basic plan for compiling the history from an overall perspective. Based on its discussions, the committee considered how the 30-year history should be composed. It decided that the book would be divided into two volumes, a main body and an appendix of materials, with the first volume being a chronological account of the history of the Foundation and its grant programs. This “vertical” thread will be interwoven with “horizontal” threads in the form of interviews with and contributions from people who have been involved with the Foundation’s work so far. The work is scheduled to be distributed in digital form on CD-ROM, as well as in print, and preparatory discussions and negotiations have been undertaken with several printing firms, including on the subject of how to make use of the Foundation’s database.

#### Compilation Committee Meetings

1. Thursday, May 8, 2003
2. Tuesday, June 17, 2003
3. Thursday, July 10, 2003
4. Wednesday, August 20, 2003
5. Thursday, September 4, 2003
6. Thursday, September 18, 2003
7. Tuesday, October 21, 2003
8. Tuesday, November 18, 2003
9. Friday, February 20, 2004

#### Compilation Committee Members

##### **CHAIRMAN**

Norio Kanie *Managing Director, Toyota Foundation*

##### **MEMBERS**

Yujiro Hayashi *Trustee, Toyota Foundation*  
Yoneo Ishii *Director, Toyota Foundation;*



|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
|                 | <i>President, Kanda University of International Studies</i>  |
| Hideo Yamaguchi | <i>Director, Toyota Foundation</i>   |
| Takeshi Ryusawa | <i>Member, Research Grant Program Selection Committee, Toyota Foundation; Advisor, Heibonsha</i>       |
| Ryuhō Hayama    | <i>Member, Research Grant Program Selection Committee, Toyota Foundation; Director, NTT Publishing</i> |
| Kazue Iwamoto   | <i>Senior Advisor, Toyota Foundation</i>   |
| Masaaki Kusumi  | <i>Senior Fellow, Toyota Foundation</i>  |

(Positions as of the end of March 2004)

### ***Special Project on the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative***

The Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative was established in October 2003 to consider and propose short-, medium-, and long-term concepts and policies for the Foundation (in particular, its programs, its selection committees and systems, its articles of endowment and mission, and its public relations activities). The committee, which was established for a two-year period, was also asked to consider and propose commemorative initiatives to mark the Foundation's thirtieth anniversary. The Advisory Committee met for discussions six times in fiscal 2003. It compiled its first interim report in February 2004, in which it established the interim criteria outlined below. The criteria are (1) that programs should have clearly defined objectives, (2) that priority fields should be identified and budget allocations optimized under a strategy of selection and concentration, (3) that horizontal development across multiple fields is needed, (4) that selection processes should be fair and transparent, and (5) that programs and systems should be appropriate for a private foundation.

The report's key recommendations were the reform of the Foundation's programs, including the fundamental reform of the Southeast Asia Programs; improvements to the selection committee system; and switching from recommendation-based grant allocations to a system of publicly solicited applications.

The committee also proposed that initiatives to mark the thirtieth anniversary should focus on the project to compile a 30-year history of the Foundation as a means of reviewing the Foundation's activities over the past 30 years and on the reform of the Foundation's programs as a means of renewal.

#### Advisory Committee Meetings

1. Tuesday, October 28, 2003 (Tokyo)
2. Tuesday, November 11, 2003 (Kyoto)
3. Tuesday, December 16, 2003 (Kyoto)
4. Tuesday, January 20–Wednesday, January 21, 2004 (Nagoya)
5. Tuesday, February 17, 2004 (Tokyo)
6. Tuesday, March 12, 2004 (Tokyo)

#### Advisory Committee Members

##### **CHAIRMAN**

Takeshi Ryusawa *Member, 30-Year History Compilation Committee, Toyota Foundation; Advisor, Heibonsha*

##### **MEMBERS**

Sang-Jung Kang *Professor, Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies, Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies, University of Tokyo*

Ken'ichi Goto *Professor, Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University*

Narifumi Maeda Tachimoto *Dean, College of International Relations, Chubu University*

Koji Tanaka *Director, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University*

Hisao Nakai *Director, Hyogo Institute for Traumatic Stress*

Takeshi Hamashita *Professor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University*

Yumiko Himemoto *Senior Program Officer, Toyota Foundation*

Kazue Iwamoto *Senior Advisor, Toyota Foundation; Member, 30-Year History Compilation Committee*

(Positions as of the end of March 2004)

## First Interim Report of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative (February 23, 2004)

### Introduction

The Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative was established in October 2003 to consider and propose short-, medium-, and long-term concepts and policies for the Foundation. Key aspects examined by the committee include the Foundation's programs, its selection committees, its systems, its articles of endowment and mission, and its public relations activities. The Advisory Committee was also given the task of considering and proposing commemorative initiatives to mark the Foundation's thirtieth anniversary. The Advisory Committee will report on these matters in response to questions from the Managing Director of the Toyota Foundation.

The Advisory Committee has been established for a two-year period ending at the end of September 2005. It will prepare and submit several interim reports during this time, which has been designated as a period of transition from the Toyota Foundation's existing programs and management systems to new ones.

Various documents provided by the Toyota Foundation have been studied in detail by the Advisory Committee. The committee has established the interim criteria outlined below, discussed issues relating to existing programs and management systems, and formulated reform proposals. The interim criteria are (1) that programs should have clearly defined objectives, (2) that priority fields should be identified and budget allocations optimized under a strategy of selection and concentration, (3) that horizontal development across multiple fields is needed, (4) that selection processes should be fair and transparent, and (5) that programs and systems should be appropriate for a private foundation.

In the judgment of the Advisory Committee, the time has come to reconsider the overall structure of the existing programs and the allocation of budgets to those programs. It is the committee's view that the existing programs, which have been maintained for many years, have either fulfilled their role or need to be modified to reflect major changes in conditions in Japan and overseas. As a grant-making foundation, the Toyota Foundation must ensure the effective allocation of its limited resources. It must also ensure fairness and transparency in its application and screening processes. For these reasons, the committee also believes that urgent improvements are needed in the existing selection committee structures and management systems.

In its first interim report, the Advisory Committee makes the following recommendations. The main areas of reform in fiscal 2004, which is the first year of the transitional period, should be program reform, the improvement of selection committee structures, and a shift from the approach of program officers identifying and recom-

mending projects to selection committees to a public-application approach, which means soliciting applications through public announcement during a set period of time. This report also includes the committee's recommendations concerning initiatives to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary.

### Southeast Asia Programs

The Toyota Foundation's Southeast Asia Programs appear to have fulfilled their expected role, which was to energize Southeast Asian studies by Southeast Asians. The committee's view is that it is no longer necessary to treat Southeast Asia as a special case requiring its own separate program. The committee therefore recommends the termination of the Southeast Asia Programs as a separate area of endeavor.

The Foundation's programs have not been sufficiently systematic in terms of the attention paid to other regions, such as Northeast Asia. In the future, it will also be necessary to position Southeast Asia in terms of its linkages to East Asia or within the context of Asia as a whole.

The following measures have been prepared for implementation during the transitional period in relation to the existing Southeast Asia Programs.

- 1) The Southeast Asian National Research Program and the Research Skills Training Program should be restructured and merged in fiscal 2004. As far as SEANRP is concerned, grants for individuals' research in their own countries should be repositioned within the framework of regional research. Under the RSTP it is unclear who will "train" these researchers or how this will be done, and the top-down approach implied by this program is itself problematic. The RSTP should therefore be discontinued as a separate program, and just project-type grants focusing on training for young researchers should be integrated into SEANRP.
- 2) In fiscal 2004 there should be a public-application process for the restructured SEANRP in place of the system of identification and recommendation by program officers, whereby grants are made on the basis of recommendations by program officers for projects that they have identified. The aim of this change is to attract applications from a wider range of applicants. When the Southeast Asia Programs were first established in the 1970s, the application process relied heavily on the identification of projects by program officers, whose contribution to the program was extremely important. However, there is now sufficient awareness of the Toyota Foundation, while scholarship in Southeast Asia has both expanded and improved.
- 3) SEANRP should be discontinued in fiscal 2005 and integrated into the Research Grant Program.
- 4) The selection committees for SEANRP are not broadly consultative. They are simply deliberative

groups split up according to country, and applications are considered by one selection committee member and the program officer. This structure must be replaced with a consultative structure with multiple committee members. People capable of taking decisions based on broad perspectives should be chosen as selection committee members. Also, the budget for SEANRP grants is getting conspicuously higher. The Advisory Committee recommends that budget allocations should take into account the overall grant budget of the Toyota Foundation.

- 5) The Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program embodies the achievements of the Toyota Foundation's 30-year involvement in Southeast Asia. It has been a success in terms of the promotion of reciprocal exchange within the Southeast Asian region and the development of young researchers. In 2005 the Secretariat will be entirely relocated to Manila, and progress toward independence will accelerate. The Foundation will need to support progress in this direction for the time being. Grants should be provided to guarantee existing SEASREP programs, on condition that programs have clear themes and goals, and assistance should be provided to meet Secretariat expenses up to a limit of five years. Proper assessments should be carried out at the end of the five-year period. Starting in fiscal 2005, SEASREP should become a joint special grant program operated jointly by the Toyota Foundation and the SEASREP Council in Manila.

#### Grant Program for Civil Society

As a pioneering grant-making initiative introduced at a time when social recognition of citizen-led activities was not high, the Grant Program for Civil Society helped to enhance the reputation of the Toyota Foundation. However, citizen-led activities and the activities of NPOs and NGOs have spread throughout society in extremely diverse and complex forms. The initial aims of the Grant Program for Civil Society therefore appear to have been achieved. It is the mission of the Toyota Foundation, as the organization that pioneered this field, to analyze current issues in the field appropriately and to establish a new direction for future grant-making activities. The Advisory Committee will continue to deliberate on this matter. We recommend the implementation of the following reforms in fiscal 2004 as part of the transitional process.

- 1) The most important issue for the Grant Program for Civil Society is transparency. Project grants for citizen-led activities that are not based on public applications should be shifted to a public-application basis, and a selection committee should be established to consider applications.
- 2) Internal procedures for the recommendation and selection of candidates for selection committee membership should be clarified. The practice of appointing program officers as selection committee members,

which continued until recently, should be abolished.

- 3) Under the existing Grant Program for Civil Society, citizen-led activities in an extremely wide spectrum of fields have been eligible for grants. Applications are received for diverse projects covering an extremely wide range of themes. Unlike in the Research Grant Program, the mechanisms whereby projects are objectively judged, selected, and supported from among a broad and diverse range of applications are themselves vague. Specific themes and fields should be defined, and selection committees should be established accordingly.
- 4) Because grants are directly linked to practical activities, the Toyota Foundation needs to give proper consideration to risk management as a private grant-making foundation.

#### Research Grant Program

To achieve a clearer expression of the Toyota Foundation's characteristics as a private grant-making foundation, it will be necessary to undertake a comprehensive review of several aspects, including (1) the establishment of themes, (2) eligibility for grants, and (3) budget allocations.

The Advisory Committee regards this as a priority topic for its next and subsequent reports.

#### Foundation Initiative Grant Program

Foundation Initiative Grants are provided for projects that are regarded as valuable in relation to program development or the implementation of the Foundation's activities. Public applications are not sought. Grants are recommended by the Foundation Secretariat, and these are either accepted or declined by the Board of Directors. Foundation initiatives are highly regarded in this program, which should be given priority. It is necessary to maintain a clear distinction between this program and the preceding three programs. However, because the program is not based on public applications, there is a risk that it will be influenced by vested interests. For this reason, the Secretariat should seek the views of outside experts relevant to each project, in addition to screening by means of program conferences within the Secretariat.

#### The Selection Committee System

A feature of the Toyota Foundation has been its ability to appoint excellent selection committees and to ensure that applications are screened fairly by those committees. However, there are circumstances that require urgent remedial action, as listed below. The Advisory Committee recommends that reforms to the programs concerned should be implemented from fiscal 2004.

- 1) Consultative selection committees with multiple committee members should be established.
- 2) The practice of appointing program officers as selection committee members should be discontinued.

- 3) Internal procedures for the recommendation and selection of candidates for selection committee membership should be clarified.
- 4) Consideration should be given to opportunities and methods whereby selection committee members and selection committees can receive reports on the results of projects for which grants have been provided, as well as post-completion assessments.

#### Thirtieth Anniversary Initiatives

The Advisory Committee believes that commemorative initiatives should be approached not only as a review of the Toyota Foundation's activities over the past 30 years but also as part of the Foundation's renewal process and as an indication of the future.

Work has already started on the compilation of a 30-year history of the Foundation. If the approach defined above is adopted, the reform of the Foundation's programs should be positioned as a form of commemorative activities.

#### Topics for Future Consideration

- 1) The Toyota Foundation's philosophy and characteristics as a private grant-making foundation
- 2) An active role for program officers
- 3) The future of the Research Grant Program
- 4) The future of the Grant Program for Civil Society
- 5) The overall structure of the Toyota Foundation's programs
- 6) Other matters

The background features a complex pattern of overlapping, organic, light-colored shapes on a darker, textured grey background. A thin, dark grid is visible on the right side of the page. The text is centered horizontally and slightly above the vertical center.

*Research Grant Program*

## Research Grant Program

### Overview

Under the main theme of "Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values," the Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 2003 research grants between April 1 and May 20, 2003. The Foundation received 1,185 applications for the program this year, the most ever. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and a total of 62 grants (¥181.2 million) were decided on at the 103rd meeting of the Board of Directors.

This program comprises Category A grants (individual research projects) and Category B grants (joint research projects), and this year the new subprogram Asian Neighbors Network was added to the latter. As was the case last year, the four subthemes of the program are:

- (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

Projects for Category A grants, including all four subthemes, were selected by an eight-member committee headed by Keisen University Professor Aiko Utsumi. For Category B grants, including

the subprogram Asian Neighbors Network, a six-member committee headed by Asia University President Shin'ichi Koibuchi selected projects addressing the first subtheme, a committee of five members headed by Ryukoku University Professor Hisashi Nakamura selected projects addressing the second subtheme, and a five-member committee headed by Kazutaka Kogi, director of the Institute for Science of Labour, selected projects addressing the third and fourth subthemes.

As a result of the screening process, 35 projects in Category A were selected to receive ¥45 million in grants. In Category B, 5 projects dealing with subtheme 1 were awarded ¥25 million in grants, 5 projects addressing subtheme 2 were awarded ¥26 million in grants, and 7 projects concerned with subthemes 3 and 4 were selected to receive ¥25 million in grants. In the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram, three projects in subtheme 1 were selected to receive ¥20 million in grants, while 3 projects from subtheme 2 were awarded ¥20 million, and 4 projects dealing with subthemes 3 and 4 were selected to receive ¥20 million.

Given the number of applications, the level of competition was extremely high, and of the total, 5.2% of the applications were awarded grants. The figure for projects in Category A was 5.5%, while in Category B it was 3.4% (6.7%) in subtheme 1, 4.4% (7.9%) in subtheme 2, and 4.0% (11.8%) in subthemes 3 and 4. (Figures in parentheses refer to the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram.)

### Research Categories and Grant Conditions

|                    | Category A<br>Individual research                                     | Category B<br>Joint research                                    | Asian Neighbors<br>Network subprogram   |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Nature of research | Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually | Joint research, particularly carried out by international teams | Creation of research and practical networks in Asia   |
| Grant amount       | Maximum ¥2 million per project  |   | Maximum ¥20 million over 2 years  |
| Total budget       | Approximately ¥45 million   |   | Approximately ¥145 million (up to 50% of which can be allotted to the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram) |
| Project period     | 1 year, beginning November 1, 2003                                    |   | 1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 2003  |

### Fiscal 2003 Applications and Grants

|  | Category A |                         | Category B |                         |                |                         | Total |         |
|--|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|
|  | Subtheme 1 |                         | Subtheme 2 |                         | Subthemes 3, 4 |                         |       |         |
|  | Research   | Asian Neighbors Network | Research   | Asian Neighbors Network | Research       | Asian Neighbors Network |       |         |
| Number of applications                       | 631        | 149                     | 45         | 113                     | 38             | 175                     | 34    | 1,185   |
| Value of applications                        | 1,079.4    | 1,568.4                 | 655.7      | 1,368.5                 | 544.9          | 1,947.7                 | 510.2 | 7,674.7 |
| Number of grants                             | 35         | 5                       | 3          | 5                       | 3              | 7                       | 4     | 62      |
| Value of grants                              | 45         | 25                      | 20         | 26                      | 20             | 25                      | 20    | 181     |
| Average value of grants                      | 1.3        | 5.0                     | 6.8        | 5.2                     | 6.7            | 3.6                     | 5.0   | 2.9     |
| Percentage of proposals receiving grants (%) | 5.5        | 3.4                     | 6.7        | 4.4                     | 7.9            | 4.0                     | 11.8  | 5.2     |

Notes: All value and average value figures are in millions of yen. Figures may not add up to totals given because of rounding.

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

In fiscal 2003 the Toyota Foundation received 631 applications for individual research grants, an increase of 6 from the previous year. The percentage of female applicants is rising steadily, although a slight imbalance remains, with 44% of applications coming from women and 56% from men. Another trend apparent this year is the climbing age of our applicants—the average age this year was 34.4, about a year older than the 2002 average. An increase in the number of researchers in their fifties or older seems to be responsible for this. This development seems to reflect a new diversity in the research field, with the young researchers at the university and graduate school levels being joined by older people with more experience in society or NGO participation under their belts. This year's applicants also included more than a few who were seeking ways to carry out their research activities in the face of economic difficulties, such as people who had taken early retirement and gone back to graduate school, freelance journalists, nonaffiliated researchers, part-time college instructors, and postdoctorate researchers unable to find teaching positions.

The Toyota Foundation has always sought proposals from researchers with a wide range of backgrounds: workers with experience in the corporate world, people currently active in the field, and people who seek to tie their research strongly to real-world applications. This broad net we have cast is resulting today in a truly diverse body of applicants for our grants. The Foundation has not focused exclusively on the younger generation of researchers but has made its selections based on the desire of the researchers to make a mark in their field and the content of their projects. In fiscal 2002 the Foundation gave one grant to a researcher in her fifties, and this year we funded our first "young researcher" in his sixties. The applicants are, however, still overwhelmingly in their younger years—this year 77% of all applications came from people in their late twenties or thirties. Being able to support the work of those who will play central roles in their research fields for years to come gives us great hope for the future health of these fields.

Along with the increasing range of ages among applicants, we have also been seeing growing diversity in their nationalities. This year the Foundation received 426 applications from Japanese citizens and 205—32% of the total—from foreigners. Asia was home to by far the largest group of these, 167 in all, with 76 South Koreans, 26 Chinese, and 21 Indonesians, among others, applying for research grants in this category. This trend has been evident for several years now. The Research Grant Program has been attracting considerable interest among South Koreans and people of North and South Korean descent living in Japan. Chang-ho Lee, a research fellow at South Korea's Yonsei University, is carrying out psychi-

atric research with his project, "Psychosocial Adaptation Problems and Trauma Among North Korean Refugees." There has been plenty of research focusing on these refugees from the perspective of the social sciences and the humanities, but very little work has taken a medical approach to their mental health as they seek to adapt to life in South Korea after their time in the North, despite the urgency of this issue. Lee, a Korean resident of Japan, is now carrying out survey work in Korea, and the project is expected to be a very productive one.

Armed clashes and conflicts between different ethnic groups are today all too common around the world. Great numbers of people have been uprooted from their homes and forced across national borders by this violence. Japan—which has not made moves to take in more than a handful of these refugees—is nonetheless home to many people who fled from places like Myanmar (Burma), the province of Aceh in Indonesia, and Afghanistan. Some of these people live with the fear and doubt that accompany the possibility of being discovered and deported. They may also suffer from mental trauma as a result of living in a society where they do not fit in. In this broader context, Lee's research on the North Koreans should not just shed light on those refugees but lead to potential solutions for the emotional problems affecting refugees around the world.

South Korea has come through an era of struggle for democratic reforms, and today its researchers have freedom to study the topics of their choice. Areas of interest covered by the Korean applications this year showed great variety, including the Japanese colonial period, of course, but also modern Korean labor issues, environmental problems, and topics related to consumers. This breadth of subject matter points to a great upwelling of energy in the Korean research field.

This year also saw a number of applications from Japanese researchers focusing on Korean issues in their work. One proposal that the selection committee saw as particularly promising was Kyoko Fuchigami's "The Structure of East Asian Infertility Treatment and Korean Artificial Reproductive Technology: The Positioning of Ovum Donation and Surrogate Gestation in Confucian Reproductive Culture in Relation to Fertility Treatment Tours to Korea." Now affiliated with the Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea, Fuchigami has been working steadily on surveys in this area for some time.

This fiscal year's program also saw numerous applications from foreign nationals living in Japan. One of these came from a Brazilian who proposed research and surveys focusing on the living and working situations of Brazilians and other foreigners residing in the country. These long-term residents of Japan, often called "newcomers," face an array of problems, including the education and career opportunities of their children. The government today must come up with policies based on a solid understanding of these people's real situation—an understanding



gained through investigations of what kind of lives their families live, and not just the conditions they face in the workplace. Korean and Chinese residents of Japan have built a visible presence over many years, but it is harder to paint an accurate picture of the “newcomers” from Brazil, of foreigners married to Japanese nationals, and of people who are in the country illegally without proper visas. Language often forms a formidable barrier to this understanding.

In response to the needs of the day, Edson Ioshiqui Urano has come up with a unique project—“Brokers, Subcontractors, and Social Networks: An Empirical Study of Brazilian Migration to Japan”—that draws deeply on his own experiences. Emiko Yamamoto, meanwhile, examines Brazilian families in Japan in “The Social Mobility of Brazilian Migrants in Japan: Case Studies Involving Two Generations,” a project that aims to elucidate the increasing range of problems that affect Brazilians as they stay in the country for longer periods of time. We are excited to see this sort of research on Brazilians in Japan by those Brazilians themselves; it has the potential to bring to light the kind of issues that Japanese researchers would overlook.

Japan’s population of young people is set to plummet, and the nation as a whole grows grayer each year. To cope with this situation, companies and universities have begun looking at ways to bring in more people from overseas, but this course of action may lead to still more problems. Foreigners living in Japan are here for a number of different reasons—to work, for job training, to study at universities, to learn Japanese, or to be with their Japanese spouses. There are even a few refugees who have been forced to flee their home countries due to political upheaval. No matter what the status of these foreigners’ residence in Japan, though, there are many issues accompanying their existence here that need to be examined. This year’s applications for research grants, much like those received in fiscal 2002, naturally focused on legal assistance and emotional support for foreigners in the country, as well as on research aiming to

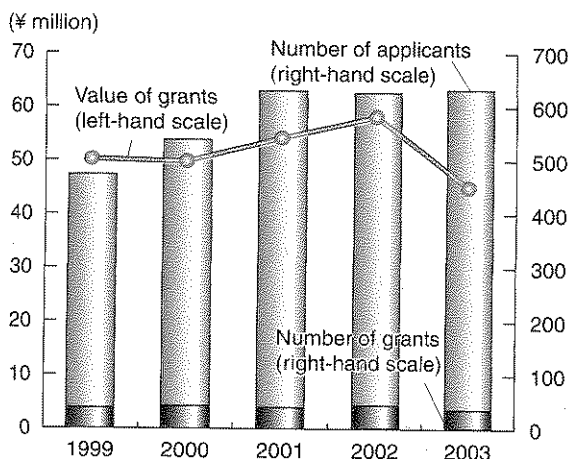
help Japan cope with the multicultural society in its future.

The selection committee examined the more than 600 applications received this year, choosing 145 from among them based on the criteria described under “what the Toyota Foundation looks for in research projects” in the Application Announcement released each year. This document stipulates the selection of “concrete research themes that arise from actual day-to-day living, occupational or productive activities, work with NPOs, NGOs, local government and residents, or fieldwork”; it also calls for “research that is broad in scope and has the potential to stimulate practical action and activism in society.” With these themes in mind, we carried out the selection process in line with the fundamental goals of the Foundation’s Research Grant Program. Each year we hope to see proposals from researchers involved in NPOs and NGOs and others with an intimate understanding of research themes as they apply to the real world. This year, however, we received more proposals than expected from university-affiliated applicants, which may reflect the pressures introduced to Japan’s education system by drastic university reforms in recent years.

Meanwhile, the number of applicants with an NGO background actually dropped from last year. One proposal with an NGO focus was Yasuyuki Kubo’s “Large-Scale Development and Local People: Local Opposition to Dam Construction in Indonesia and Related Support Activities,” a project examining citizen movements opposing the forced relocation of residents in connection with dam construction on Sumatra. Japan has a long history of citizen group opposition to the construction of new dams and a similarly long history of research on those groups’ activities. Today Sumatra—as well as other places in Asia—is the site of the same kind of struggle. Antidam forces focus on obvious things like the villages that are flooded, the people who are forced to move, and the question of compensation for their losses. But recently attention has been focused on the environmental impact of dams as well. Why is Asia today the site of such energetic dam construction while the United States is moving to dismantle many of its dams? This question will remain a vital one for some time, and we look forward to the research that will examine the issues from the perspective of the Indonesian people affected by dams.

This summer I traveled to Thailand. There I met with members of a group carrying out detailed and unique surveys of how people’s lives have been affected by four dams built on the Mekong River. Reduced water flows in this river have resulted in an influx of seawater into brackish regions along the coast, killing off vegetables and citrus trees there. Over the last 30 years people have succeeded in growing and harvesting coconut and sugar palms in place of those old crops; there are also efforts underway to plant mangrove forests. The local residents have worked closely with NGOs, carrying out de-

Research Grant Program  
Category A



tailed surveys over many years, to achieve this improvement in their lives.

One person who was reporting this to me during my time in Bangkok, a man in his mid-forties, broke down in the middle of his report and could not continue speaking. He told me that this was a very difficult time to be affiliated with an NGO in Thailand. There is fierce opposition to these groups, and people are told that NGOs are evil and at times even threatened with death if they aid these organizations. He tried to go on with his talk as though this had been just a joke, but his brief moment of tears and the serious expression on his face made it clear to those of us listening how difficult times were for people like him. He has managed to compile two reports on his research activities, but one of them has yet to be printed. NGO workers are facing great difficulties in Asia today—at times even danger to their lives—but they are moving ahead with their valuable work. Their research, surveys, and other activities are carried out in an atmosphere of great stress. As is detailed in our application materials, we prefer research to be carried out in ways “that allow the benefits to be returned to society or shared with the communities and people that were the subject of the research.” We fervently hope to see Toyota Foundation aid continue to reach these brave people on the front lines of research in Asia so that their work can benefit the people with whom they live.

The members of the selection committee did not confine their consideration to the research and practical application viewpoints. Each of them examined the applications in great detail, seeking to shine light

on unique research projects being carried out in their respective fields of specialization. Some highly original, if low-key, projects are Koichi Tsujigaki’s “Research on the Koan Mori Maps: Focusing on the Elucidation of Factuality and the Social Advancements Brought by These Facts”; Kei Hirano’s “The Horticultural Achievements of Nineteenth-Century *Honzo* Scholars: From the Writings of Kan-en Iwasaki”; Hye-Ryeon Kim’s “Research on and Analysis of Studio Art Activity in Institutions for the Mentally Disabled in the United States and Japan”; and “Research on the Habitat Range of Native Species and Impact of Introduced Species in the Yaeyama Archipelago: The Influence of the Marine Toad (*Bufo marinus*) on Native Species,” a project by Haruhiko Fujimoto, a teacher at Yaeyama Agricultural and Forestry High School.

Many of the applications we received proposed projects that would examine very interesting research themes from unique perspectives. Unfortunately, many of these showed little consideration for the question of how the goals and methodology of that research could be presented in an understandable way to nonspecialists. Applications for research grants are examined by a team of committee members who come from a variety of backgrounds. Applicants should keep this in mind as they craft their documents, seeking to make them persuasive and concrete but also lucid even to people who may not share the specialized knowledge they touch on.

**AIKO UTSUMI**

## Research Grants (Category A)

| Grant #<br>(Nationality)   | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(¥) |
|--|--|---------------|
| Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local |  |               |
| 1<br>(Japan)   | 03-A-030<br>Changes in Japanese-Canadian Society Since the Early Postwar Period<br><i>Hisao Okamoto, PhD Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>  | 1,000,000     |
| 2<br>(China)   | 03-A-105<br>Relationships Between Urban Structures and Employers and Workers in the Water and Sewage Industry in Beijing<br><i>Yuanbao Xiong, Visiting Researcher, University of Tokyo</i>   | 1,600,000     |
| 3<br>(Japan)   | 03-A-174<br>Restoration of Historical Scenery in Matsushima and a Study of Medieval Regional Communities in Northeastern Japan: The Preservation and Utilization of Familiar Cultural Heritage and Tourism Resources and Their Transmission to Future Generations<br><i>Masato Nanami, Lecturer, Tohoku Fukushi University</i> | 1,100,000     |
| 4<br>(Cambodia)  | 03-A-222<br>Cambodia in the Middle Ages, from the Fifteenth Through Eighteenth Centuries: A Social History Approach<br><i>Nhim Sotheavin, PhD Candidate, Sophia University</i>   | 1,470,000     |
| 5<br>(South Korea)   | 03-A-254<br>Setbacks for the Decolonization Process in Postwar East Asia: The February 28 Incident in Taiwan and the April 3 Incident in Cheju<br><i>Choi Deok-Hyo, PhD Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>   | 1,500,000     |
| 6<br>(Japan)   | 03-A-269<br>Research on the Progress of Development Policies and Socioeconomic Change in Colonial Korea<br><i>Isao Nada, PhD Candidate, Osaka City University</i>  | 1,200,000     |
| 7<br>(Brazil)  | 03-A-282<br>Brokers, Subcontractors, and Social Networks: An Empirical Study of Brazilian Migration to Japan<br><i>Edson Ioshiaqui Urano, Staff Member, Aichi International Association</i>  | 1,400,000     |
| 8<br>(China)   | 03-A-349<br>Shamanic Healing in Semiagricultural and Semipastoral Areas of Mongolia: A Medical-Anthropological Study of Mongolian Society in Eastern Inner Mongolia<br><i>Saijirahu, PhD Candidate, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>  | 1,500,000     |
| 9<br>(South Korea)   | 03-A-399<br>A Cultural Anthropological Study of Nationalism in Japan and Korea as Manifested in the 2002 World Cup: Comparative Microanalyses of National-Identity Formation Processes Relating to the Localization of Soccer in Japan and Korea<br><i>Myung-Mi Kim, PhD Candidate, Kyushu University</i>                      | 1,300,000     |
| 10<br>(South Korea)  | 03-A-427<br>Changes in Views of the Residence of Koreans in Japan in the Postwar Popular Cultures of Japan and Korea: Case Studies Based on Films, Television Programs, and <i>Manga</i><br><i>In-Sil Yang, PhD Candidate, Ritsumeikan University</i>  | 1,210,000     |
| 11<br>(Japan)  | 03-A-438<br>Anthropological Study of Interaction Between Earthquake Victims and Supporters During Recovery in the Kutch District in the State of Gujarat, India<br><i>Miwa Kanetani, Research Fellow, Kyoto University</i>   | 1,600,000     |
| 12<br>(South Korea)  | 03-A-457<br>Between Homecoming and Immigration: Historical and Sociological Perspectives on Chinese-Koreans in Taiwan<br><i>Jin Jung-Won, Independent Researcher</i>   | 1,230,000     |

| Grant #<br>(Nationality)  | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(¥) |
|---|--|---------------|
| 13 03-A-511<br>(Japan)  | The Naturalization of Kando Koreans in China and the Korean Independence Movement in the 1910s<br><i>Seiki Terasaka, PhD Candidate, Kobe University</i>  | 1,120,000     |
| 14 03-A-533<br>(South Korea)  | Psychosocial Adaptation Problems and Trauma Among North Korean Refugees<br><i>Chang-Ho Lee, Research Fellow, Yonsei University</i>   | 1,500,000     |
| 15 03-A-591<br>(Japan)  | National and Ethnic Identity of Korean-Japanese Players in the Japanese Professional Soccer League<br><i>Naoki Chiba, Visiting Researcher, University of Otago</i>   | 1,010,000     |
| Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society |  |               |
| 16 03-A-100<br>(Japan)  | The Social Construction of Death in an Industrial Society: The Funeral Industry in Contemporary Japan<br><i>Daisuke Tanaka, PhD Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>   | 1,000,000     |
| 17 03-A-148<br>(South Korea)  | Human Resource Management and Labor Relations in the Korean Banking Sector After the Korean Economic Crisis<br><i>Chang-Myeong Park, Researcher, Kwānsei Gakuin University</i>   | 1,300,000     |
| 18 03-A-157<br>(Japan)  | Research on the Koan Mori Maps: Focusing on the Elucidation of Factuality and the Social Advancements Brought by These Facts<br><i>Koichi Tsujigaki, Researcher, International Research Center for Japanese Studies</i>  | 1,200,000     |
| 19 03-A-215<br>(Japan)  | The Potential for Citizen-Based Town Planning in Japan Through the Application of the Urban-Village Method: A Case Study of Urban Revitalization Through the Integration of Residential and Work Areas in Kyoto<br><i>Kozo Hiratake, PhD Candidate, Ryukoku University</i>                   | 1,400,000     |
| 20 03-A-217<br>(Japan)  | The Social Reintegration of Female Thai Victims of Human Trafficking: A Case Study of an Empowerment Program for Thai Women and Their Children After Repatriation from Japan<br><i>Yuriko Saito, PhD Candidate, Nihon Fukushi University</i>   | 1,600,000     |
| 21 03-A-233<br>(South Korea)  | Resolving Textbook Issues Between Japan and South Korea Through Civil-Society Exchange Activities and Mutual Understanding<br><i>Keun-Ju Jeong, PhD Candidate, Waseda University</i>   | 1,300,000     |
| 22 03-A-244<br>(Brazil)   | The Social Mobility of Brazilian Migrants in Japan: Case Studies Involving Two Generations<br><i>Emiko Yamamoto, Translator, Takahama City Board of Education</i>  | 1,500,000     |
| 23 03-A-368<br>(South Korea)  | Intellectual Searching and Transition in Colonial Korea in the 1930s<br><i>Jong-Wook Hong, PhD Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>  | 900,000       |
| 24 03-A-420<br>(Japan)  | Change in Conflict Management Strategies for Newlyweds and the Effectiveness of Approaches Based on Compromise ( <i>Oriai</i> ): A Longitudinal Study of Marital Conflict Management Using a Free-Response E-Mail Survey<br><i>Reika Shoji, PhD Candidate, Tokyo Metropolitan University</i> | 1,000,000     |
| 25 03-A-452<br>(Japan)  | Daughter Preference in Japan and Son Preference in South Korea: A Sociological Analysis<br><i>Kumiko Yamaji, PhD Candidate, Kobe University</i>  | 1,170,000     |

| Grant #<br>(Nationality)  | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization  | Amount<br>(¥) |
|---|---|---------------|
| 26 03-A-510<br>(South Korea)  | Research on and Analysis of Studio Art Activity in Institutions for the Mentally Disabled in the United States and Japan<br><i>Hye-Ryeon Kim, PhD Candidate, Kyoto University of Art and Design</i>   | 1,000,000     |
| 27 03-A-516<br>(Japan)  | A Study of Transgender Quality of Life: An Analysis and Assessment Based on a Social Survey<br><i>Hitoshi Ishida, Lecturer, Chuo University</i>   | 1,500,000     |
| 28 03-A-563<br>(Japan)  | Large-Scale Development and Local People: Local Opposition to Dam Construction in Indonesia and Related Support Activities<br><i>Yasuyuki Kubo, Lecturer, Ferris University</i>   | 1,500,000     |
| Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival |   |               |
| 29 03-A-089<br>(Japan)  | The Formative Mechanisms of Nomadic Yak Farming Among Forest Ethnic Groups in Tibet<br><i>Takayoshi Yamaguchi, PhD Candidate, Kyoto University</i>  | 1,100,000     |
| 30 03-A-498<br>(Japan)  | A Study of Land Use and Resource Management in a Terraced Paddy Agricultural System in the Ailao Mountains, Yunnan, China<br><i>Shinpei Adachi, PhD Candidate, Kyoto University</i>   | 1,190,000     |
| 31 03-A-556<br>(Japan)  | Research on the Habitat Range of Native Species and Impact of Introduced Species in the Yaeyama Archipelago: The Influence of the Marine Toad ( <i>Bufo marinus</i> ) on Native Species<br><i>Haruhiko Fujimoto, Teacher, Yaeyama Agricultural and Forestry High School</i>   | 1,300,000     |
| 32 03-A-562<br>(China)  | The Relationship Between Pastoral Herding and Grassland Productivity: A Case Study in Mongolia and Chinese Inner Mongolia<br><i>Nachinshonhor G. U., Visiting Researcher, Tohoku University</i>   | 1,400,000     |
| Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society          |   |               |
| 33 03-A-093<br>(Japan)  | The Structure of East Asian Infertility Treatment and Korean Artificial Reproductive Technology: The Positioning of Ovum Donation and Surrogate Gestation in Confucian Reproductive Culture in Relation to Fertility Treatment Tours to Korea<br><i>Kyoko Fuchigami, Special Member, Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea</i> | 1,300,000     |
| 34 03-A-241<br>(Japan)  | Drug Policy and the Development of the Pharmaceutical Industry in India<br><i>Atsuko Kamiike, Lecturer, Ryukoku University</i>  | 1,000,000     |
| 35 03-A-268<br>(Japan)  | The Horticultural Achievements of Nineteenth-Century <i>Honzo</i> Scholars: From the Writings of Kan'en Iwasaki<br><i>Kei Hirano, Investigator of Cultural Assets, Bunkyo Furusato Rekishi Museum</i>   | 1,600,000     |

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

### *Category B Grants Committee I*

As in past years, this committee examined applications for grants to fund joint research projects under subtheme 1, "Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local." Beginning this year, however, the six committee members also handled applications for the new subprogram within the Research Grant Program, the Asian Neighbors Network. There were a total of 194 applications received this year: 149 for grants for joint research projects and 45 for ANN grants. Each committee member went through all of these applications and selected four from each category to recommend for grants. At our meeting on July 28 we discussed these recommendations thoroughly and decided to select five joint research projects (including one continuing project that received Foundation funding previously) and three subprogram projects to recommend for grants. One project in each of these categories was proposed by a foreign applicant; there were relatively few overseas applications this year.

The criteria for selecting joint research projects to receive grants were the same as in previous years. Some of these same criteria were used for the ANN grants as well: whether the proposed project approached the issues from a creative, new angle, and whether it established concrete approaches to the issues being examined that have the potential for further development, for instance. We also, however, looked at the proposals from the viewpoint of their potential for contributing to the formation of networks involving people from neighboring Asian nations. We also examined them to see whether they sought to create frameworks involving people in different sectors of society, whether they made full use of the advantages of human networking, whether they were practical and useful, and whether they had significance for Asian regional societies as a whole. Committee members also judged the proposed projects in terms of their sustainability and potential for future expansion.

As a whole the applications for joint research grants, the older part of the program, were quite solid. Proposals showed a firm sense of direction and did a good job of clearly phrasing the topics to be tackled and laying out the approaches to be taken. Many of these proposals showed great awareness of the need to be of benefit to society and expanded on the basic themes to create proposals of deep interest. At the same time, however, there was no shortage of applications that departed somewhat from the stated goals of the Toyota Foundation's programs or that lacked the potential for further development, being research mainly for the sake of research itself.

Perhaps because it was our first time to field applications for the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram, there were relatively few applications for these

grants, and they varied widely in terms of their quality and their content. There were applications that showed little room for further development beyond the formation of the networks they proposed, and even some applications that saw network creation as the end goal in and of itself. But there were a number of proposals that lined up nicely with the ANN goals, and many whose approach to the issues showed the potential for influencing Asian regional societies in a positive way. We have great hopes for the future of this subprogram thanks to these applications.

The individual committee members report that overall this year's proposals tended to tackle the themes on a rather small scale. Moreover, few of the projects could be called truly unique in terms of their theme or methodology. The members also had criticism for the geographical scope of the proposed research projects, which are focusing more on Southeast Asian nations and paying less attention to surrounding regions, and for the applications giving little consideration to the need to keep budgets under tighter control.

Below are descriptions of the joint research projects that received Toyota Foundation grants this year.

Yoshio Watanabe's project, "Interdisciplinary Research on Harmony Between the Urban Development Plan for the Beijing Olympics and Residents' Lifestyles: Joint Research Between Japan and China Toward a Proposal for Communities that Make Use of Chinese Thought," is an interdisciplinary study of Chinese thought, policy, culture, and society. Urban development is now moving quickly ahead in Beijing in preparation for the Olympic Games to take place there in 2008, and the applicants hope to find ways to mesh this urban development with traditional Chinese ways of thinking like the concept of yin and yang. This is a timely, creative theme, and the project is scheduled to make concrete proposals to the city government in Beijing and other administrative bodies. We evaluated this highly as an ambitious project that aimed actively to benefit society. At the same time, though, there are worries that the project's proposals will not be given much weight by the government bodies receiving them.

The project headed by Norikatsu Sasagawa, "Studies of Colonial Government and Judicature in Korea: A Collection of Decisions and Interdisciplinary Analysis," is a continuing project that also received a Toyota Foundation grant in fiscal 2000. This project involves steady, slow research that can at times be quite difficult, but the results of the work funded in 2000 were of very high quality. The first phase of this project focused mainly on collecting and analyzing court decisions related to public security. In the current phase the scope of this research has broadened to encompass decisions from criminal and civil cases, and even to an examination of the role of colonial rule in the process of modernization in East Asia. This research should continue to show increasing depth as it goes forward.

In "A Disaster Recovery Plan Focusing on Cultural Heritage: A Proposal for Areas Affected by the Gujarat Earthquake in Bhadreshwar City, Kutch, India," Naoko Fukami is heading a project that aims to formulate and implement plans for rebuilding the area affected by the January 2001 earthquake, particularly its historic structures. It is no easy matter to coordinate international efforts in the area of restoring cultural heritage sites, but Fukami has assembled a solid team including local researchers and experts from various fields with plentiful restoration experience. This project also gained high marks for its emphasis on ties and cooperation with local NGOs and residents.

Researcher Hong-Zen Wang analyzes the significance of national borders to people living in an increasingly borderless age in "Negotiating 'Borders': Case Studies of Immigrant Groups in Taiwan and the Reconstruction of the Idea of Borders." This project aims to clarify the issue of these people's transnational identities and the problems that arise as they seek ways to coexist with others. The committee evaluated this proposal highly for the importance of its thesis, its concrete plans for approaching the issues, and the bold perspective held by the young researchers who form the core of the team.

Finally, in "Multilingualization in Japan: Community Languages and Language Policies," Hiroshi Shoji carries out linguistic surveys of immigrant communities in Japan. This project involves explorations of the ways these people interact with the host society and the role played by linguistic policy, as well as comparative research looking at the situation in other nations. This will culminate in the recommendation of policy to governments. Japan is seeing a rapid rise in the number of foreign nationals living within its borders, and there is a real need for work in this area; but there have been few comprehensive projects tackling this field as a whole to date. This project is expected to have beneficial results.

Following are descriptions of the projects receiving grants under the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram.

"Knowledge Networking for Nurturing Local Leadership in Modern Asia," led by Takeshi Hamashita, is a project that aims to build a network spanning from Japan across East Asia, with its hub in Singapore and composed mainly of people in ethnic Chinese communities. This network will not be limited to academic participants but will aim to be a forum for the exchange of information in a range of fields, including business, education, and immigration policy. China and the "overseas Chinese" networks are certain to play an even more vital role throughout the region in years to come, and the committee saw this project as an important, creative effort whose participating members have the potential to play a constructive role in network formation into the future.

Kiyoshi Kojima has come up with a plan to create a network of editors and publishers across Asia. This will lead to the creation of nonprofit organiza-

tions intended to foster a new culture of publishing in the region. The project, titled "Network Building for the Creation of Publishing NPOs to Support the Autonomous Formation and Accumulation of Transnational and Transdisciplinary Asian Knowledge," was highly graded as a fresh approach to commercial publishing, an industry that has lost its clear sense of direction in recent years. Some committee members noted, however, that the concept of a publishing NPO and the operations to be handled by this kind of organization remained somewhat unclear. But they also expressed hope that these organizations would be able to develop and publish works of value to the Asian region that are not likely to be picked up by conventional publishing companies.

The Russian Far East and the nations surrounding it are the scene of dramatic political and economic change. Many Chinese, North Koreans, and South Koreans have come to Russia's Maritime Territory to work and live. Tae-Ki Kim's project, "Multiethnic, Multicultural, and Coexistence Structures in Maritime Siberia: A Study of Interethnic Interactions and the Achievement of Coexistence Through the Creation of an Interethnic Legal Assistance Network," seeks to create an international legal assistance network including Russians, Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans to help resolve the various legal problems that are arising in this region. This proposal presented the issues very clearly and dealt with them in a practical manner, which earned it high marks from committee members. Its central goals are also very important ones to pursue when viewed from the perspective of the peaceful coexistence of multiple ethnic groups, a key theme of global affairs today.

**SHIN'ICHI KOIBUCHI**

### *Category B Grants Committee 2*

This committee examined applications under sub-theme 2, "Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society." We selected five research projects to receive grants worth a total of ¥25.82 million. In addition to these we also chose three projects for the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram; these received a total of ¥19.98 million.

First, here are descriptions of the five projects receiving the traditional research grants.

"Longitudinal Study of an Early Childhood Development Support Program for Preschool Children in a Slum Area in Cebu City, the Philippines" is a project led by Kikuyo Aoki, a specialist in human development and clinical psychology. It focuses on impoverished neighborhoods in Cebu City and involves an international research team including specialists in international health issues, developmental gender studies, and education. Support for children during the early stages of their development is a con-

cept that is increasingly being placed at the center of the activities of international organs like the World Bank.

Yoshikazu Takaya is leading a project intended to boost the community spirit and atmosphere of enjoyment in a Shiga Prefecture city. "Reconstructing the Agro-Aquacultural Way of Life from Excavations at the Yayoi Site in Moriyama City, with the Aim of Fostering Pride in Local Communities and Community Development" aims to restore this area's traditional "southern-style" fusion of fishing and farming, which shows cultural and lifestyle similarities to societies throughout East and Southeast Asia. This "southern-style" way of life is rooted in fishing and relatively simple farming; people develop little interest in amassing great quantities of wealth or wielding power, and time seems to slip by slowly. The project leader believes that the worldviews evident in this lifestyle could be valuable examples to draw on as the world moves into an age of intermingling of civilizations. A number of private researchers from the area being studied are also taking part in this project.

In "A Study on the Role of Civil Organizations in Solving Problems Relating to Minorities and Development in South Asia: A Case Study of Tamil Society in Sri Lanka," Santhi Ramaie de Silva Jayatilaka looks at the situation of the Tamil people. This project will shine light on ways that organizations in civil society can contribute to clearing away some of the tension that tends to be present in majority-minority dynamics. The research will examine what these organizations are doing to boost the benefits that accrue to minorities and to promote the process of integration. It will also clarify the contributions minorities are making through these organizations to economic and societal development and make policy proposals accordingly. Japanese and Sri Lankan researchers, among others, are playing valuable roles on this project team.

"Compiling an Encyclopedia of the Constitution for Citizens" is one project that receives continued funding this year. Takayoshi Igarashi also received a grant in fiscal 2002 for this research, which is rooted in recognition of the dwindling appropriateness of the language related to the Japanese Constitution. This project aims to create a new understanding of the document from the perspective of the sovereignty of citizens. Compilation of the encyclopedia was to be completed during the first year, but a wide range of opinions about the feasibility of this project were expressed last year, and it was decided to limit that year's work to preliminary research. Based on the groundwork achieved in that phase, we expected the team to make much more progress in the current fiscal year, and we decided to award this project continued funding for that reason.

Another project receiving continued funding this year is Hong-Koo Han's "A Study of Democratization and Demilitarization Strategy in Korean Society." This is an effort to find ways to put South Korea—a nation whose society is largely defined by

its massive military spending and the universal conscription system and societal burdens it entails—on the road to demilitarization. In fiscal 2002 this project explored the extent to which militarism has infused the everyday lives of people in Korean society. This year project activities will be broadened to introduce foreign perspectives on past situations in Japan and South American nations. The conscientious objector movement underway in Korea will also receive attention.

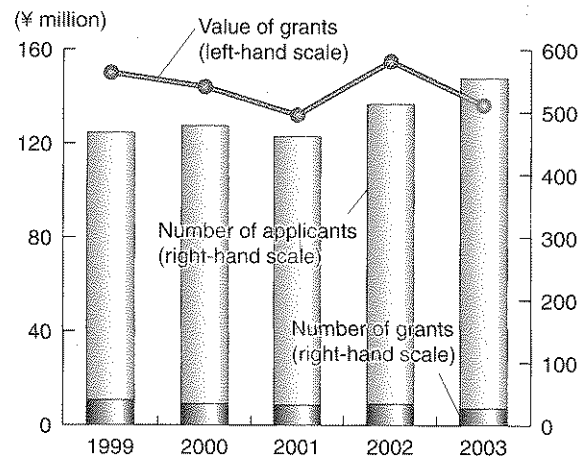
Three proposals received grants under the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram.

First, "An Asian Civil Rights Network: National Security, Media, and the Promotion of Rights in the Twenty-First Century" is a project led by Tessa Morris-Suzuki examining the border-control and other measures implemented to counter terrorist threats and increase national security and the complex impact these measures have on the civil rights of certain minority groups. The media tend at times to paint these minority groups as threats to security, which creates an atmosphere in which they find it harder to enjoy their rights. This project's exploration of these issues will include the creation of an Asia-wide network of specialists in the fields of human rights, security, and media affairs; this network's purpose will be to extend civil rights protection during the ongoing war on terror.

Second, Yoko Fukawa's project, "Networking with Advocacy NGOs in the Asia-Pacific Region and the Provision of Related Information from Japan," examines the various problems that arise as globalization progresses—the widening gap between rich and poor and environmental destruction, for instance—as issues to be tackled not by individual nations but on a regional level through searches for alternative solutions. The project aims to form a network of NGOs and researchers doing survey work throughout Asia so they can freely exchange views on these topics.

Third is "The Role and Relationships of International NGOs and Local NGOs in the Global Commu-

Research Grant Program  
Category B





nity: *The Example of South Asia*," led by Masaaki Ohashi. This project examines the question of what sort of relationships Japanese nongovernmental groups, which have carried out relief activities with their own resources, should form with their NGO counterparts in other lands, where such activities are just now taking off. Toward this aim the project will involve formation of a network of local NGOs and researchers in the nations of South Asia.

I would like to end my comments with quotes from the committee members. On the subject of the joint research projects, one member noted: "Most of the public assistance directed to academic efforts in Japan tends to be retroactive in nature—it often seems to be offered only to projects that focus on areas with established reputations as research topics. But the Toyota Foundation's research grants are on the cutting edge, so to speak, working hard together with the researchers in the field to try and create something new of value." With respect to the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram, meanwhile, another member observed: "What the Foundation should do for the time being is maintain steady back-and-forth communication with the applicants for this program. Over time this will lead to a shared recognition of the kind of projects that need support in the ANN scheme."

**HISASHI NAKAMURA**

### *Category B Grants Committee 3*

The members of this committee selected applications for grants under subtheme 3, "The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival," and subtheme 4, "Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society." This year we had the added duty of making selections for projects in the new Asian Neighbors Network subprogram. After making preliminary selections on their own, the five members came together to discuss their choices and consider the amounts to be provided to grant recipients. When looking at applications for joint research grants, we specifically sought projects that bring about new understanding of the issues through cooperation between researchers with different backgrounds working in a range of fields and projects that have real impact, helping to solve problems in the real world. For the ANN subprogram, meanwhile, we looked for proposals that would contribute to concrete solutions for the problems affecting Asian countries, that would spark new exchanges and mutual cooperation among researchers and working people, and that would bring about increased communication among them and throughout the region.

Following these deliberations, we recommended seven grants totaling ¥25 million for projects under subthemes 3 and 4 and four grants totaling ¥20

million for ANN projects. The total of ¥45 million was in line with the amount indicated by the Foundation as an ideal budget for this program. There were a considerable number of proposals of rather high quality, and particularly in the joint research category, where we were not able to approve as many applications as in previous years, it was quite difficult to make our selections. The process of selecting grants in the new ANN category, meanwhile, was a new experience for the committee members. They had to focus on selecting projects that would lead to networks with the potential for considerable future growth; this was a different process than the selection in past years of proposals involving network formation in the traditional grant categories.

The total number of applications received this year was on a par with the figures in previous years. There were of course qualitative differences between the proposals in terms of the specificity of their research themes and their ability to produce solid results, but overall there seemed to be a higher number of proposals this year crafted by people who understood the nature of the Toyota Foundation as a private-sector grant-making organization and who had sufficiently deliberated the goals, methods, and likely results of their projects. The subtheme 3 applications included numerous joint research projects aiming to bring about improvement in environmental conditions and increase chances for human survival. Applications for grants under subtheme 4, meanwhile, showed a very high level of interest in issues relating to science and technology in the age of civil society. Many of these proposed projects seemed to deal with material that could be classified in both subthemes 3 and 4. The committee's deliberations this year included discussion to pare down the selections in both categories at once, and we felt that the time may have come to rethink the classifications that define these two subthemes and to clarify the relationship between them. At the same time, the large number of applications received for all categories—subthemes 3 and 4 and the ANN—were heartening to see, as they showed a broad recognition of the value of the Toyota Foundation's Research Grant Program.

Looking at some of the themes in the applications received this year, we awarded grants to two proposals dealing with the effects of construction on river environments and basic research on dam removal. There were also many projects seeking to carry out academic research or solve problems related to the environment and local people's lives in developing countries. This latter group promoted joint research reflecting the current state of international exchange in the research field thanks to their involvement of people from those developing Asian nations. Some of these projects that attracted our attention focus in particular on the relationships between environmental issues and productive activities or the lives of human communities. They look at topics like developing alternative crops for minority ethnic groups, bringing about changes to agricultural practices like

slash-and-burn cultivation, and creating plans that enable the sustainable use of resources. All of these research topics are closely tied to the everyday lives of people living in these Asian communities, a sign of the concern that people have for these issues today. The projects focusing on dam construction issues in Japan, too, share a research focus with their overseas counterparts, seeking to create a cooperative framework aimed at achieving an environmentally sustainable society.

A number of projects deal with the themes of environmental conservation and regional development in countries throughout Asia. Some of them examine the connection between the environment and local business activities. These include the establishment of demonstration farms to replace drug production in an ethnic minority village (Yoshitaka Tanaka, Myanmar); a study on forest preservation and changes in slash-and-burn cultivation methods in Sarawak (Sota Tanaka, Malaysia); and a project examining plans for sustainable water resource usage (Atsushi Kojima, Afghanistan).

Two projects, meanwhile, focus on evaluation activities and the formation of networks to fight environmental problems: the creation of a pollution surveillance system to keep tabs on contamination by persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals (Annamalai Subramanian, India) and research on environmental cooperation between North Korea and Japan (Hye-Sook Park, South Korea). Both of these projects deal with regions where cooperative research is not always easy to carry out, and there are high hopes for these efforts as a means of promoting further international cooperation in these regions. Joint research projects to be carried out in Japan include two focusing on dams: one an environmental assessment of the impact of dam construction on downstream and marine environments (Tetsuo Murakami) and the other involving basic research into dam removal as a new phase in the move away from damming rivers (Jun Ui). Both of these projects build on the results of surveys of the environmental impact of dams and dam removal; they are both designed with a view to creating a base for future cooperation between researchers and citizens. Murakami's project, which focuses on the Kuma River system in Kumamoto Prefecture, is a continuing effort from last year that aims to create concrete proposals for the environmental conservation of the Kuma River and Yatsushiro Sea. Ui's project, meanwhile, is intended to boost exchange between citizens and researchers in Japan and the nations of the West, as well as to actively promote the creation of frameworks for carrying out dam-related action. These are most significant projects that build on an academic approach to the topic and make full use of local communities and citizens' environmental movements in their joint research efforts.

The committee also approved grants for the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram. Three projects were selected under subtheme 3, "The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival":

one project to build networks for the improvement of alkaline soil in China's arid regions (Shin Hidaka, China); one aimed at creating networks to research and formulate policies to cope with arsenic contamination in rural areas along the Ganges River (Noboru Ueno, Nepal and Bangladesh); and one intended to form a network for cooperative research between China and Japan to prevent transnational environmental pollution (Reijiro Takahashi, China). All of these projects have a wealth of experience behind them that they build on; they aim to foster mutual cooperation to solve problems on the ground, and they are admirable examples of the kind of "neighbors' networks" we seek to support. These projects will produce results toward the end of the grant period, and we felt that these results, their potential for remaining useful into the future, and the interaction between participants in these efforts were well planned from the networking perspective. This kind of cooperation, which builds steadily on previous steps, may well produce results that contribute to the solution of various problems. The committee members feel that these projects contain many valuable hints for other efforts to create and manage networks.

Under subtheme 4, "Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society," we selected a unique project headed by Yoko Sakaoka to receive a grant. Based on comprehensive research on the 1963 Miike Mine explosion, this project will seek to build networks in Asia to spread the lessons learned from this disaster. The interchange between researchers and technical specialists, people involved in mine operations, and victims of the blast should form a solid foundation for more flows of information between Japan and other Asian countries regarding mine accidents and disaster prevention schemes. The potential of this project to have increasing effect as time goes by was a very interesting point in our view.

An overview of all the applications received shows that much of the research seeks to solve problems with consideration both for the lives of people in communities—including development in industries and occupations—and for environmental preservation issues. Due to budgetary limitations the Toyota Foundation can only fund a small number of projects each year, but we can still perceive a happy trend in the international joint research field toward work that seeks to solve problems in areas directly linked to people's daily lives. In our examination of the applications we of course focused mainly on the forms of collaboration taking place within the joint research teams and networks and on whether concrete results could be achieved. We also found many applications that proposed the creation of specific results that would contribute to solutions in the future as well. While reviewing the applications, we did come across many that fell short in terms of the clarity of their purpose, planning, direction, and project description. On the whole, however, both the joint research and Asian Neighbors Network categories saw applications that stood out for their enthusiasm.

After making preliminary selections, the committee members gathered in July to make their final choices. When judging the applications, we looked at their originality and feasibility and the results that could be expected from the projects. We also discussed whether it would be appropriate for a private-sector organization to award a grant for them. There were quite a few applications that received high marks from all of the committee members, and to narrow down the field we focused on the significance of the projects being carried out as team-based joint research and on the contribution they were likely to make to the solution of problems afflicting regional society. We also examined areas where joint research could be fostered more effectively by Toyota Foundation grants than by other kinds of funding, such as governmental Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research. As in the past, this year saw a heartening trend in the increase in joint-research proposals showing an understanding of these characteristics of the Research Grant Program. We greet this continued trend as a positive development, and we feel that it points to the timeliness of the new Asian Neighbors Network sub-

program. Most of the ANN proposals aimed to build cooperative relationships between researchers and other actors in order to tackle specific issues. We believe that this subprogram can play a valuable role in building a support base for the international and interdisciplinary networks now expanding throughout Asia and the research they carry out.

Today there is heightened interest in research focusing on the interaction between human life and the global environment and in fresh approaches to science and technology issues from the perspective of citizens. This interest was evident in many of the applications received for research grants. The Asian Neighbors Network subprogram, too, stands to become a further source of backing in these areas. The significance of private-sector aid as a means of supporting these trends will only grow in the future, and I believe that the Toyota Foundation will need to look for ways to increase the scope of its aid in response to this.

**KAZUTAKA KOGI**

## Research Grants (Category B)

| Grant #<br>(Nationality)  | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(¥) |
|---|--|---------------|
| Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local      |  |               |
| 36<br>(Japan)   | 03-B1-012 Interdisciplinary Research on Harmony Between the Urban Development Plan for the Beijing Olympics and Residents' Lifestyles: Joint Research Between Japan and China Toward a Proposal for Communities that Make Use of Chinese Thought<br><i>Yoshio Watanabe, Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University</i> | 5,000,000     |
| 37<br>(Japan)   | 03-B1-047 Studies of Colonial Government and Judicature in Korea: A Collection of Decisions and Interdisciplinary Analysis<br><i>Norikatsu Sasagawa, Professor, International Christian University</i>   | 4,000,000     |
| 38<br>(Japan)   | 03-B1-077 A Disaster Recovery Plan Focusing on Cultural Heritage: A Proposal for Areas Affected by the Gujarat Earthquake in Bhadreswar City, Kutch, India<br><i>Naoko Fukami, Lecturer, University of Tokyo</i>   | 7,000,000     |
| 39<br>(Taiwan)  | 03-B1-108 Negotiating "Borders": Case Studies of Immigrant Groups in Taiwan and the Reconstruction of the Idea of Borders<br><i>Hong-Zen Wang, Co-Director, Taiwan Studies Center, National Chung Hsing University</i>   | 5,000,000     |
| 40<br>(Japan)   | 03-B1-116 Multilingualization in Japan: Community Languages and Language Policies<br><i>Hiroshi Shoji, Professor, National Museum of Ethnology</i>   | 4,000,000     |
| 41<br>(Japan)   | 03-B1S-007 Knowledge Networking for Nurturing Local Leadership in Modern Asia<br><i>Takeshi Hamashita, Professor, Kyoto University</i>   | 6,800,000     |
| 42<br>(Japan)   | 03-B1S-020 Network Building for the Creation of Publishing NPOs to Support the Autonomous Formation and Accumulation of Transnational and Transdisciplinary Asian Knowledge<br><i>Kiyoshi Kojima, Iwanami Shoten</i>   | 6,800,000     |
| 43<br>(South Korea)   | 03-B1S-038 Multiethnic, Multicultural, and Coexistence Structures in Maritime Siberia: A Study of Interethnic Interactions and the Achievement of Coexistence Through the Creation of an Interethnic Legal Assistance Network<br><i>Tae-Ki Kim, Honam University</i>   | 6,800,000     |
| Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society |  |               |
| 44<br>(Japan)   | 03-B2-037 Longitudinal Study of an Early Childhood Development Support Program for Preschool Children in a Slum Area in Cebu City, the Philippines<br><i>Kikuyo Aoki, Associate Professor, Ochanomizu University</i>   | 7,000,000     |
| 45<br>(Japan)   | 03-B2-039 Reconstructing the Agro-Aquacultural Way of Life from Excavations at the Yayoi Site in Moriyama City, with the Aim of Fostering Pride in Local Communities and Community Development<br><i>Yoshikazu Takaya, Professor, University of Shiga Prefecture</i>   | 3,000,000     |
| 46<br>(Sri Lanka)   | 03-B2-045 A Study on the Role of Civil Organizations in Solving Problems Relating to Minorities and Development in South Asia: A Case Study of Tamil Society in Sri Lanka<br><i>Santhi Ramaie de Silva Jayatilaka, Associate Professor, University of Colombo</i>  | 3,000,000     |
| 47<br>(Japan)   | 03-B2-086 Compiling an Encyclopedia of the Constitution for Citizens<br><i>Takayoshi Igarashi, Professor, Hosei University</i>   | 8,000,000     |

| Grant #<br>(Nationality)  | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(¥) |
|---|--|---------------|
| 48 03-B2-094<br>(South Korea)   | A Study of Democratization and Demilitarization Strategy in Korean Society<br><i>Hong-Koo Han, Professor, Sungkonghoe University</i>   | 4,820,000     |
| 49 03-B2S-002<br>(Australia)  | An Asian Civil Rights Network: National Security, Media, and the Promotion of Rights in the Twenty-First Century<br><i>Tessa Morris-Suzuki, Professor, Australian National University</i>  | 9,000,000     |
| 50 03-B2S-015<br>(Japan)  | Networking with Advocacy NGOs in the Asia-Pacific Region and the Provision of Related Information from Japan<br><i>Yoko Fukawa, Deputy Secretary General, Pacific Asia Resource Center</i>   | 5,980,000     |
| 51 03-B2S-021<br>(Japan)  | The Role and Relationships of International NGOs and Local NGOs in the Global Community: The Example of South Asia<br><i>Masaaki Ohashi, Chairperson, Shapla Neer Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support</i>  | 5,000,000     |
| Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival |  |               |
| 52 03-B3-004<br>(Japan)   | Establishing Demonstration Farms with Fruit Trees and Cash Crops to Replace Poppy Growing and Stimulant Drug Production in an Ethnic Minority Village in Kayah State, Myanmar (Burma)<br><i>Yoshitaka Tanaka, Executive Director, Foundation of Agricultural Development and Education</i>   | 1,700,000     |
| 53 03-B3-037<br>(Japan)   | Interdisciplinary Study on Changes in the Cultivation Methods of the Iban in Sarawak<br><i>Sota Tanaka, Research Associate, Kochi University</i>   | 3,500,000     |
| 54 03-B3-040<br>(Japan)   | Basic Research into Dam Removal as a New Phase in the Shift to a Dam-Free Environment: Establishing a Framework and Collecting Basic Information for Practical Measures Through Exchange and Sharing Among Researchers and Citizens in Japan, the United States, and Europe<br><i>Jun Ui, Honorary Professor, Okinawa University</i> | 5,140,000     |
| 55 03-B3-062<br>(India)   | Contamination by Persistent Organic Pollutants and Heavy Metals<br><i>Annamalai Subramanian, Visiting Professor, Ehime University</i>  | 3,800,000     |
| 56 03-B3-094<br>(South Korea)   | Protecting the Environment and Alleviating Tension in Northeast Asia: A Study of International Environmental Cooperation Between North Korea and Japan<br><i>Hye-Sook Park, Professor, Mie University</i>  | 4,000,000     |
| 57 03-B3-141<br>(Japan)   | A Study Concerning Plans for Sustainable Water Resource Usage in Sar-e Pol, Afghanistan<br><i>Atsushi Kojima, Project Officer, Peace Winds Japan</i>   | 3,860,000     |
| 58 03-B3-165<br>(Japan)   | The Effects of Dam Construction on Downstream and Marine Environments: A Case Study of the Kuma River, Kumamoto<br><i>Tetsuo Murakami, Professor, Nagoya Women's University</i>  | 3,000,000     |
| 59 03-B3S-002<br>(Japan)  | Building Networks for the Improvement of Alkaline Soil in Semi-Arid Areas in China<br><i>Shin Hidaka, Chief, Saitama Prefecture Agriculture and Forestry Research Center</i>   | 4,400,000     |
| 60 03-B3S-012<br>(Japan)  | Building Comprehensive Networks Based on Action-Oriented Scientific Research on Arsenic Contamination in Rural Areas Along the Ganges River<br><i>Noboru Ueno, Representative, Asia Arsenic Network</i>  | 5,600,000     |

| Grant #<br>(Nationality)                                       | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization  | Amount<br>(¥)    |
|--|---|------------------|
| <b>61</b><br>(Japan)   | <b>03-B3S-022</b> Network Building for Sino-Japanese Research Cooperation for the Prevention of Transnational Environmental Pollution<br><i>Reijiro Takahashi, Professor, Tohoku University</i> | <b>5,500,000</b> |
| Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society |   |                  |
| <b>62</b><br>(Japan)   | <b>03-B3S-028</b> A Comprehensive Study of the Miike Mine Disaster: Building Networks to Disseminate the Lessons of Miike in Asia<br><i>Yoko Sakaoka, Professor, Kurume University</i>          | <b>4,500,000</b> |

## Research Grants (Special Subjects)

### Overview

In fiscal 2002 the Toyota Foundation began to make grants for a program of Special Subject Research Grants with the theme "Roots of Japanese Modernity." Grants were made to eight groups, which had been nominated by selection committee members and others.

In the current year the Foundation advertised the program publicly for the first time, and applications were received from 44 groups. This total includes six groups that had received grants in the previous year and were applying for continuing support.

At its meeting in October, the Board of Directors approved 19 grants of ¥500,000 each, a total of ¥9,500,000, based on the deliberations of the selection committee as outlined below. The following is an overview of the selection process and the grants.

### Selection Process

The selection committee met on June 26, 2003, at the National Science Museum, which was the venue for a major exhibition of manufacturing technology in the Edo period (1600–1867). The applications varied widely. Some were for highly scientific projects involving surveys of documents, artifacts, and other materials, while others were designed to disseminate information to the general public. There were also applications for projects by community groups seeking to preserve the cultural heritage of their regions. Because of this variation, it was not possible to judge all of the projects within a single assessment matrix. Committee members debated over each application at length, and at times the debate extended even to the aims of the program itself. Ultimately the committee was guided by the program's emphasis on citizen-led research. This led to the selection of 19 extremely varied projects as candidates for grants.

Selection-committee members expressed a variety of views concerning their expectations toward applicant teams. As stated in the application guidelines, the aim of this program is to focus on the history of modernization in Japan, which is increasingly being forgotten, as a very real part of our recent past, and to use the insights gained in this way to think about the present and future of life in regional communities. Many of the applications were for projects that reflected a proper awareness of this perspective, as well as a determination to rediscover the attractions of regional life through research activities. However, one area in which some improvement is needed is the composition of research groups. Communities are home to a wide range of people, including women, men, children, and the elderly. Unfortunately, this diversity was not always represented in the composition of applicant teams. It would be meaningless simply to increase the number of members. However, the inclusion of younger people is extremely impor-

tant as a way of ensuring that knowledge is passed on to future generations. A female perspective is also essential for studies focusing on aspects of everyday life, such as clothing and food. By building wider links within their regional communities, researchers can extend the breadth of the projects. It is hoped that this approach will be taken by the groups selected for grants in the current year and by those applying for grants in future years.

### Comments by Selection-Committee Members

This is the second year that the Toyota Foundation has offered grants under its "Roots of Japanese Modernity" program, and many highly motivated groups submitted research plans. It is apparent from the applications that people are beginning to understand the importance of this program as an initiative by a nongovernmental grant-making foundation. Specifically, this program seeks to provide grants for research projects for which it would be difficult to obtain funding through a Ministry of Education Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research. However, there were many applications from groups led by university researchers. These were rejected as incompatible with the aims of this program. I hope that research results from the selected projects will be published as soon as possible to foster a better understanding of the overall aims of the program.

As in the previous year, many of the projects for which applications were received had features typical of citizen-led research. However, it seemed to me that it would be necessary to form an advisory group to ensure the successful implementation of these projects. I believe that the Toyota Foundation could further enhance the significance of research results from this program by providing a budget to support the activities of an advisory group, in addition to funding for grants. (Masanori Aoyagi, Professor, University of Tokyo)

\* \* \*

Last year we received applications from nominated applicants only. This year the program was advertised publicly for the first time, and a large number of applications were received. The applications also seemed to have greater diversity in terms of content and regional focus. This trend is likely to accelerate in future years.

Because the applications covered a wider variety of themes, there was also a divergence of views among selection committee members. The debate became quite lively, and I thought it would be really interesting if eventually we could see the debate escalate into shouting matches and energetic table thumping. We can expect to receive even more original and surprising applications next year, so the committee should be ready for an overnight session.

There were also signs that problems have al-

ready started to emerge. First of all, some applications were obviously eligible for grants-in-aid through the Ministry of Education, and we wondered why the groups concerned had also applied to the Toyota Foundation. In some cases, it appeared that graduate students had applied in the hope of securing funds for their own research.

In recent years some people have started to submit applications for all kinds of grant programs without reference to the aims of the programs concerned. This suggests to me that selection processes need to be clearly focused to avoid manipulation by applicants of this type. I have realized that those responsible for the selection process must have proper criteria and that those criteria must be published. This has been an important lesson for me.

A second problem relates to the actual concept of rediscovering our history as a personal experience. As readers will be aware, folklore research and Japanese folklore studies have been regarded as an introspective field of learning since the time of Kunio Yanagita, a leading Japanese folklorist who lived from 1875 to 1962. However, introspection does not always signify self-affirmation.

A common characteristic of this year's applications that I found somewhat disappointing was the tendency to lean on stereotypical concepts, such as love for one's region, stimulating regional activity, and ancestral wisdom. In some cases, the applicants appeared to be working on behalf of local government. This tendency to become linked with bureaucracies, or the danger of becoming an adjunct to bureaucracies, seems to reflect a somewhat inadequate understanding of the meaning of introspection.

There may be criticism about the appropriateness of these comments from a person who has had some involvement with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, so I will leave my remarks at this. (Koji Asaoka, President, Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts)

\* \* \*

Last year applicants were nominated, and this was the first time that applications have been sought publicly. Nineteen research projects were selected from among the applications received from all over Japan. Most of the successful projects were selected without any objection by committee members. The applications can be divided into four broad categories. First, there were studies of regional phenomena by citizen-led groups with no previous experience of this type of research. Second, we saw regional research in fields in which there is already accumulated knowledge by citizen-led groups that have a certain amount of research experience. Third were research projects by graduate students. The fourth category was highly specialized projects by university researchers and museum curators.

As might be expected given the aims of this grant program, most of the projects selected came from the second category. As far as the third category

is concerned, while the research may be essential for the future careers of graduate students, this grant program is targeted toward citizens living in the regions studied. Graduate students wishing to receive grants will therefore need to consider their perspectives and approaches. I hope that university researchers will look elsewhere for research funding and grants for projects in the fourth category.

I was hoping that the citizen-led groups in the first category and curators of regional museums in the fourth would submit research projects involving local residents. However, few citizen-led research projects fell into the first category. This is disappointing, since the selection committee would have had the opportunity for deeper debate about grants for citizen-led research if there had been more applications of this type. The Ministry of Education is currently implementing a special research program on manufacturing technology in the Edo period. One of the themes of this program, which is being carried out mainly by the National Science Museum, is the discovery of regional resources and collaboration with residents. Through these activities, I have been able to encourage a number of citizen-led groups to apply for grants under this program. Unfortunately, few have chosen to do so, apparently because of their lack of experience, or because of the heavy responsibilities involved. However, knowledge of the significance and pleasure of thinking about research, carrying out surveys, and publishing results is vital in an era of regional self-determination. Excessive advice from us would reduce these groups' autonomy and enjoyment. It is the responsibility of the selection committee to determine whether a research project is important to a region and its citizens, however amateurish it may appear to a professional researcher. It is this debate that should be the focus of deliberations by the committee.

Many of the applications submitted by museum curators showed considerable sophistication in terms of both the themes selected and the methods proposed. Unfortunately, there was less collaboration with local citizens than we had expected. One of the aims of museum curators should be to revitalize regional culture through various activities, such as exhibitions, lectures, and study groups. I hope that we will see more research involving regional communities and citizens, in addition to collaboration among museum curators and university researchers.

In this sense, the 19 research projects selected this year will be more significant than the projects nominated for grants last year in terms of their linkage to future research. However, this is not intended to put pressure on those involved in this year's projects. Committee members and special-subject researchers are available to provide support to make up for any lack of experience or knowledge. Participants should feel free to contact the Toyota Foundation Secretariat if there are any doubts or questions. Committee members and researchers look forward to this type of cooperation and collaboration. While it is too



early to predict how deliberations by the selection committee will shape the evolution of this grant program, I am very excited about the future development and scope of the program. (Kazuyoshi Suzuki, Senior Curator, National Science Museum)

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The teams that submitted applications this year adopted themes and approaches that were mostly specific and clearly defined. This characteristic appears to reflect the need to facilitate the task of collating research results in a single year.

The theme of this program was reflected in the large number of research projects focusing on industrial or technological history. The next largest category was studies concerning the preservation of historic buildings, streets, and other heritage. These two categories together accounted for more than half of the total number of applications. Another area that saw a significant number of applications was the analysis of river basins and regions to identify changes in local scenery. There were also proposals for studies concerning changes in traditional festivals, surveys about folk implements and textiles and the ways in which they were used, and projects focused on women's issues. The range of research themes was diverse, and the teams proposed to develop their projects on multiple levels.

Though the project titles in the applications were simple, the activities proposed were diverse and complex, reflecting the emphasis on team activities. This contrast will have significant consequences

when activities are carried out, and I believe that there is an important issue to consider here. Soon after commencing their activities, some of last year's grant teams encountered huge quantities of research materials that were previously unknown or had never been analyzed. Progress was halted while the teams hastily reviewed their perspectives and refocused their activities.

The projects selected this year are highly diverse in terms of theme, content, and team composition. There is excellent potential for new discoveries, and the teams are all excited and highly motivated toward their activities. The selection committee was also impressed by the development potential of the themes. This year we selected 19 grant teams, which is double the previous year's number. This means that we can also expect more research reports about discoveries in local history.

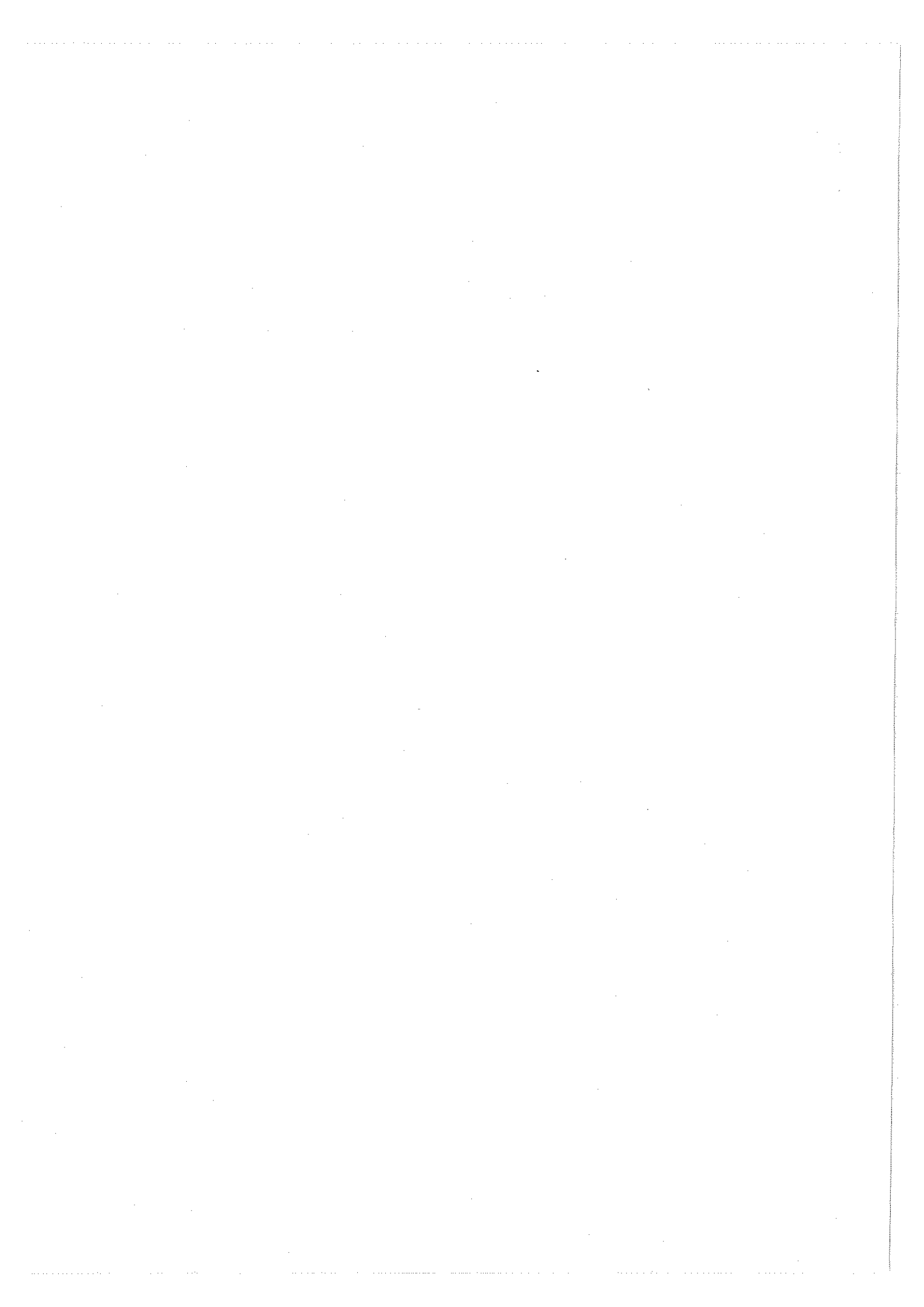
I hope that if this year's grant teams encounter previously unknown materials in their region, they will do their best to incorporate them into their activities, rather than ignoring them for the sake of specialization. There have been few studies of regional life and culture, which are complex phenomena that exist on multiple levels and are made up of diverse elements.

When the groups present their interim and final reports, I hope to see them identify the many problems and perspectives that they have discovered for the experts who are participating in the program. I hope that their cooperation with the experts will allow us to write a new type of cultural history. (Shun'ichi Majima, President, TEM Research)

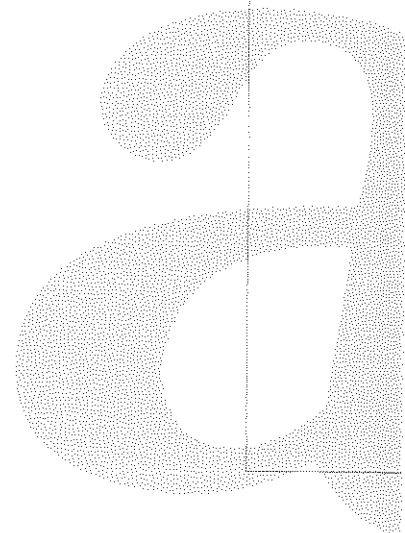
## Research Grants (Special Subjects)

| Grant #   | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization  | Amount<br>(¥) |
|---|---|---------------|
| Modernization and the Rediscovery of Ways of Life |   |               |
| 1 03-H-003  | Preserving Izawa Gion Festival Music and Passing It on to a New Generation<br><i>Masayuki Nakamura, Chair, Society for the Preservation of Izawa Gion Festival Music</i>  | 500,000       |
| 2 03-H-007  | Research on Suetaka Kamo and Other Representatives of Kamo Culture from the Edo Era and on Kamo Regional Culture<br><i>Jun Umetsuji, Chair, Society for Research on Kamo Culture</i>  | 500,000       |
| 3 03-H-009  | Project to Gather Data on Village Heads in Local Communities at the End of the Edo Period: Information on the Kaku Household of Ajimu, Buzen<br><i>Akiko Yasuda, Senior Researcher, Oita Prefecture Ancient Sages Historical Archives</i>   | 500,000       |
| 4 03-H-010  | The Origins of Shinshu Mountain Village Culture: Restoring and Preserving Ventilated Stone Chambers Used to House Silkworms<br><i>Kazuo Kurashina, Representative, Nagano Prefecture Society for the Study of Plant Life</i>  | 500,000       |
| 5 03-H-013  | Everybody's Shuseikan: "Nariakira Shimazu and the Shuseikan Project," a Local History of Our Finding and Telling<br><i>Miho Terao, Curator, Shoko Shuseikan</i>   | 500,000       |
| 6 03-H-015  | 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<br><i>Naoyasu Furuya, Director, Kindaishi Bunko</i>   | 500,000       |
| 7 03-H-017  | A Study of the Science of Ikkansai Kunitomo<br><i>Kazumi Hirose, Chair, Research Group on the Scientific Technologies of Ikkansai Kunitomo</i>  | 500,000       |
| 8 03-H-021  | Methods of Making <i>Oroku-gushi</i> and Other Wooden Combs: Changes in Tools and Processes<br><i>Satoshi Kitagawa, Secretary General, Society to Preserve Oroku-gushi in the Village of Kiso</i>   | 500,000       |
| 9 03-H-023  | Contemporary Silkworm-Raising Farming Households in Japan and the Culture to Be Passed on to Succeeding Generations: The Future of Distinctive Large-Scale Silkworm-Raising Households in the Village of Showa, Gunma Prefecture<br><i>Takeshi Nakamura, Deputy Director, Restauro dell' Architettura e Cultura</i> | 500,000       |
| 10 03-H-024                                       | Reconstructing the Image of Tohoku: Uncovering the Region's History Through Documentary Evidence<br><i>Daisuke Sato, Secretary General, Society for the Study of Historical Resources Concerning Ou</i>   | 500,000       |
| 11 03-H-026                                       | Gottfried Wagener, Father of Modern Industry: His Role in Ushering in the Era of Modern Ceramics<br><i>Noritoshi Takagi, Expert Member, Gifu Prefectural Ceramic Museum</i>   | 500,000       |
| 12 03-H-028                                       | Research on Preserving and Utilizing the History and Technology of the Region's Remaining Water Wheel: Record of Restoration and Production of the Shinguruma Water Wheel at Osawa, Mitaka, with Recommendations<br><i>Katsunobu Kosaka, Teacher, Hachioji No. 8 Municipal Elementary School</i>                    | 500,000       |

| Grant #     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization  | Amount<br>(¥) |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| 13 03-H-029 | Mining Technology, Life in the Mining Town of Aikawa, and Modern Transformation: Aspects of Dietary Habits in Aikawa Accompanying the Development of Mining<br><i>Akizo Kanbayashi, Secretary General, Preparatory Committee for the Survey and Investigation of the Old Mining Sites at Sado</i> | 500,000       |
| 14 03-H-031 | Approaches to the Aims of Harunaka Natori, Astronomer: Uncovering Regional Science and Cultural History Through Documents Left by Harunaka and His Followers<br><i>Sakari Takahashi, Independent Researcher</i>   | 500,000       |
| 15 03-H-032 | Fire Lookout Towers: Histories, Regions, and Locations<br><i>Kan Shiomi, Chief, Shizuoka Prefecture Planning Office of Public Buildings Construction</i>  | 500,000       |
| 16 03-H-035 | The Iwami Silver Mine's Development and Omori Town in the Modern Period: An Object-Oriented Approach to Reconstructing Scenery<br><i>Masanori Kawamura, Chair, Society for Making Iwami Ginza a World Heritage Site</i>   | 500,000       |
| 17 03-H-037 | Conflict and Harmony Between Modernization and the Origins of Lifestyles That Persist in Suburban Areas: Uncovering History and Everyday Culture Through Landscape and Artifacts of Life in Nose, Osaka<br><i>Hidekazu Shiota, Advisor, Committee to Study the History of the Nose Area</i>       | 500,000       |
| 18 03-H-040 | Survey and Research on Kamaishi's Historical Brick Structures<br><i>Yuya Hirata, Director, Kamaishi Local Museum</i>  | 500,000       |
| 19 03-H-043 | Treasures of the Restoration for All to Seek: The Accomplishments of Jihei Nakashima<br><i>Meiki Kinoshita, Chair, Research Group on the Scientific Technologies of Choshu at the End of the Edo Period</i>   | 500,000       |



*Research Report Grant  
Program*



## Research Report Grant Program

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

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

results or to enable research results to be further developed

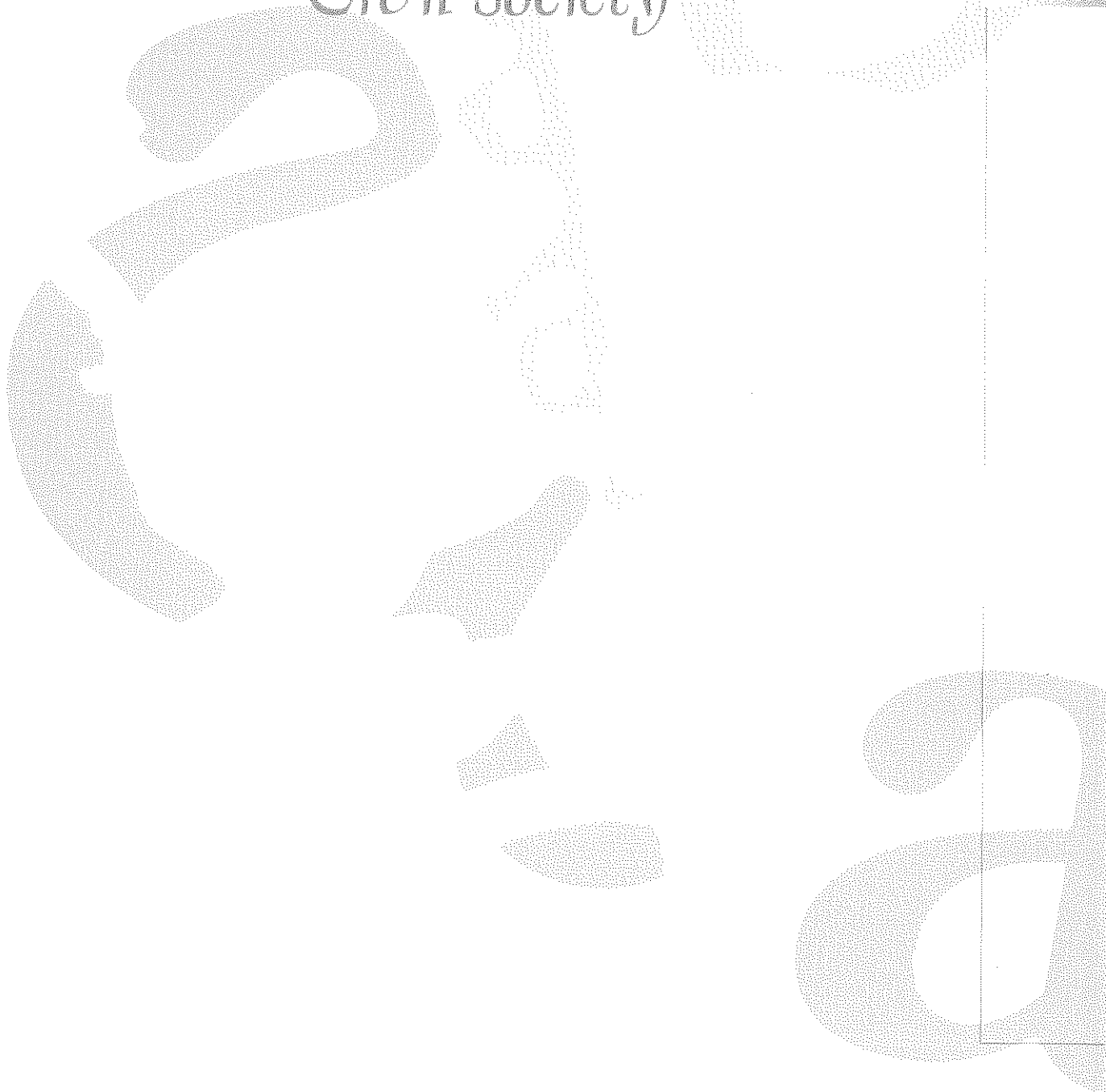
- Conducting supplementary research, summarizing research, or editing and compiling research reports in conjunction with any of the activities listed above

Applications for research report grants are not publicly solicited; they are only accepted from past recipients of Foundation grants. Applications are accepted year-round; they are screened and grants approved at planning meetings. The results of this process are reported at the Board of Directors' meeting.

### Research Report Grants

| Grant #<br>(Nationality)  | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount     |
|---------------------------|--|------------|
| 1 03-S-001<br>(Japan)     | Research on Woodblock Printing and Preservation Systems for Tibetan Buddhist Scriptures at the Dege Printing House in Sichuan Province, China<br><i>Jun'ichi Nakanishi, Explorer and Filmmaker</i> | ¥1,880,000 |
| 2 03-S-002<br>(Japan)     | Problems in Japanese Orchestra Management and Solutions: An International Comparative Analysis<br><i>Yuko Oki, Lecturer, Showa University of Music</i>   | ¥1,560,000 |
| 3 03-S-003<br>(Japan)     | A Social Anthropological Study of the Concept of Merit and Religious Practice in Myanmar Buddhism<br><i>Naoko Kumada, Fellow, Center for Buddhist Studies, Stanford University</i>                 | \$12,965   |
| 4 03-S-004<br>(Australia) | Building Cambodia: New Khmer Architecture: 1953-1970<br><i>Darryl Collins, Researcher, ARK Research</i>  | \$22,472   |
| 5 03-S-005<br>(Japan)     | Projects to Reinvigorate Groundwater Flow Systems Using the Seventeenth-Century Legacy of the Higo Feudal Clan<br><i>Tatsuo Shibasaki, Representative, Geoscience Research Center</i>              | ¥1,700,000 |

*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 once a year, and Grants for Projects on Civil Society, which are planned by the Toyota Foundation and awarded on a non-application basis.

The basic theme for both programs is "Citizens and NPOs: Toward the Creation of a New Public Sphere," with the goal being to support forward-looking and original efforts to tackle various social issues undertaken voluntarily and led by citizens. By providing assistance, the Toyota Foundation hopes to raise the level of citizen activities and provide opportunities for the realization of a diverse and democratic society.

### *Grants for Citizen Activities*

Grants for Citizen Activities provide support for forward-looking, ambitious projects undertaken by citizens' groups with the aim of achieving solutions for various problems in their communities. Care is taken to ensure that attention is given not only to projects that aim to deal with problems but also to projects that seek to unearth them. While no special consideration is given to a particular type of project or field, projects that are highly evaluated are those whose process or results are deemed to have a high likelihood of bringing about knock-on effects in the region or tying in with new movements in the future.

A total of 507 applications for fiscal 2003 grants were received from October 1 through November 20, 2003. They were screened in January and February 2004, and at the 104th Board of Directors' meeting in mid-March, 30 projects were approved for one-year grants totaling ¥40.2 million beginning in April 2004. Screening was conducted by an eight-member selection committee chaired by Kazuyoshi Fujita.

Under the current basic theme, applications for a great many types of projects are possible. Some of

the comments from the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative suggest that the objective criteria used in the selection process are ambiguous. For this reason, deliberations have begun on a new theme and the configuration of priority areas for the next fiscal year. Consideration of the matter is underway with the goal of maintaining the essence of this program, which is that its funds can be used with a great deal of leeway, while keeping in mind how the program compares to grant programs operated by other organizations.

### *Grants for Projects on Civil Society*

This program provides grants for the purpose of supporting socially experimental efforts that are based on the results of surveys and research conducted under partnerships involving citizens' groups, NPOs, and specialists. The Foundation and the citizen groups selected for grants draw up action plans together. This year the Board of Directors approved one project for a grant worth ¥5 million. The government is pursuing reform of the system of public-interest corporations, and the project chosen is a new one that seeks to offer proposals from the side of NPOs. The recipient organization was deemed to have the capability needed to come up with policy proposals, which are considered very important in this program.

Grants were not provided to continuing projects from last year due to such factors as delays in their work or their status reports not reaching the level expected of a project in its final year. While there were a number of inquiries concerning new projects, none of them was selected to receive grants because of such problems as a lack of specificity in their plans. The Foundation is thus aware of the limits of the current non-application model of seeking out worthy projects, and given the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative that the program be shifted to a public-application basis beginning next fiscal year, a complete reevaluation of the program has begun.



## Grants for Citizen Activities

### Overview

Applications for this year's Grants for Citizen Activities were accepted from October 1 to November 20, 2003. A total of 507 applications were received, roughly 30 fewer than the 539 last year. This may have been due to a condition implemented two years ago stipulating that organizations applying for grants must have been active for at least two years. In addition, the success rate for applications for Toyota Foundation grants is comparatively low, so a growing awareness of the stiff competition may be responsible for some groups holding back from applying. Even so, there were a large number of applications as always, indicating that there are still not enough funds that citizen groups and nonprofit organizations can spend freely in order to demonstrate their innate potential.

Looking at the types of groups, NPOs that have acquired incorporated status (including those that are in the process of applying for such status) accounted for 267 applications, compared with 305 last year. There were also 220 from voluntary organizations (217 last year), 10 from foundations, and 7 from incorporated associations.

Turning to the areas in which these groups are active, three areas stand out: social welfare (62 applications), children and education (59 applications), and ecology and the environment (49 applications). At the same time, organizations accounting for 34%, or 174, of the applications are involved in cross-disciplinary fields. As the social issues they address are becoming increasingly complex and difficult these days, and the activities they pursue are needed in a broader range of society, interdisciplinary work is the only option.

Regarding the length of time the organizations have been operating, the majority of applicant groups have been active for between 3 and 10 years. In terms of geography, while the overall number of applications has been declining, applications from the Kanto (215) and Chubu (28) regions have been increasing. However, applications from other regions have been declining, and the trend of receiving applications from all areas of the country continues as before. As the effects of the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities filter through society, it appears that citizen activities throughout the country are continuing to gather momentum.

The subject areas most frequently addressed in the individual applications were social welfare (104), children and education (77), and ecology and the environment (89); this has been the trend over the past several years. Examining the applications in greater detail, such themes as elder care, support for the disabled, child rearing, environmental education, regional development, and medical and health care were prominent.

### Screening and Selection

From the end of 2003 through the end of January

2004, each member of the selection committee took up the task of conducting individual evaluations. Because there were as always a 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 submitted 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 applying organizations. Decisions on awarding grants were made mainly according to three considerations given to the content of each application: (1) Is it needed today by society, and does it assist in bringing about self-government for citizens in the long term? (2) Can results be reasonably expected given the planning and implementation of the projects? (3) Is funding from a private-sector foundation necessary since the project would have difficulty in receiving funding from governmental or corporate sources? The applications the committee actually received, however, were very diverse in terms of theme and content, and it was necessary for committee members to utilize a wide range of expertise and information in what was a truly arduous task. At the meeting of the selection committee, all the proposals that had been recommended by one or more members were fairly and carefully considered and discussed at length. When similar proposals came up during the process, careful comparisons and other deliberations were conducted.

This year the total amount of money available for all grants was set at roughly ¥40 million, and discussions were held on the amount of funds requested in applications with the idea of raising the rate of successful applications over the prior year. Also debated were the activities undertaken by the applicant organizations; their efforts toward being able to stand on their own and their ability to implement their plans were considered as well. Some harsh comments and demands were made, though, during the selection process, including major reductions from the amount of funds requested. In the end, 30 applications were selected this year to receive grants totaling ¥40.2 million.

### Projects

There were several noticeable trends among the projects that were selected to receive grants.

First, there are 10 projects this year that seek to tackle issues that society has not adequately addressed: the human rights of incarcerated people, support to help victims of domestic violence become independent, sign-language-interpreting volunteers, recovery programs for convicted drug offenders, help for seriously ill patients, support for stateless children, a volunteer guarantor system for foreign students studying in Japan, proposals for policies to protect refugees, and support for the training of disaster-rescue dogs and their handlers. In all of these areas, support has been slow to come from the government,

so these are areas in which we keenly felt the need for support from a private-sector source like the Toyota Foundation. It is hoped that these concrete activities aimed at reaching solutions to these problems will lead to the emergence of persuasive proposals.

There are seven projects that deal with education and healthy development for children and youths, including such areas as art, nature study, and cultural activities. Examples of these are the digitization of literature on the Hiroshima atomic bombing; support for youth development efforts; communities created by children; art projects in hospitals; support for children who provide care; and the study of creatures living in rice paddies. Some of the projects focusing on these areas go along with the integrated study program introduced in schools by the New Courses of Study, but overall the projects tend to be based on the idea of realizing a society that accepts diverse values. There are also a number of warm and caring projects with regard to youths and children. These efforts may offer the prospects of a slightly brighter future if they are implemented across the country.

There are four projects that seek to clarify the underlying causes and structural aspects of certain problems. They focus on reducing household emissions of carbon dioxide; tackling the problem of antibiotic-resistant bacteria; creating a legal framework to deal with biohazardous materials; and combating the "sick schools" problem. Efforts to combat global warming and fight new infectious diseases, such as SARS and avian influenza, are timely projects for the entire international community. The question of how humanity should deal with new drug-resistant bacteria and chemical substances is also an issue that is unavoidable. There are great expectations that these projects involving proactive efforts and specific actions from the side of citizens will lead to proposals for society.

There are three projects relating to the creation of communities that make use of local characteristics: creating a map of bicycle routes in Kyoto; urban development based on traditional streets in Nara; and creating a map of public toilets in Saitama. These are all projects that are in tune with local conditions and that make use of the different regions' unique resources and experience, and they were selected in the

expectation that they will have a significant social impact.

In addition, there are two projects that aim to have citizens propose alternative policies based on research and practical application: a citizens' conference on tax policy and moves to create new social economies in Hokkaido. It is hoped that these efforts will take place across a larger area in the future.

Finally, there are three projects that plan to publish this year, as well as one that involves recording video images. These types of projects are significant in that they will be of use not just to the applying organization and related persons but also more widely to society as a whole. The projects deal with such themes as high school students sending wheelchairs to other Asian countries, birds connecting the wetlands of Japan and South Korea, and the children of Chernobyl. It is hoped that by publishing work or releasing a video on these topics, the organizations and their activities will become more widely known, leading to opportunities for new social movements.

The above is an evaluation of the projects that were selected to receive grants. More than a few of the projects that were not selected, however, were highly evaluated in terms of citizenship, social ramifications, and viability of their plans; we keenly felt the budgetary restrictions that limited the number of projects we could choose. We were quite pleased to note that the number of excellent plans that were submitted indicates that citizen activities are generally gathering strength in all parts of the country. At the same time, some of the applications not awarded grants were short on new ideas and novel approaches. Others that were lauded for their forward-looking themes lacked specificity and detail in their plans. Some appeared to have been submitted solely for the purpose of preserving the group or the organization. There were also questions about 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

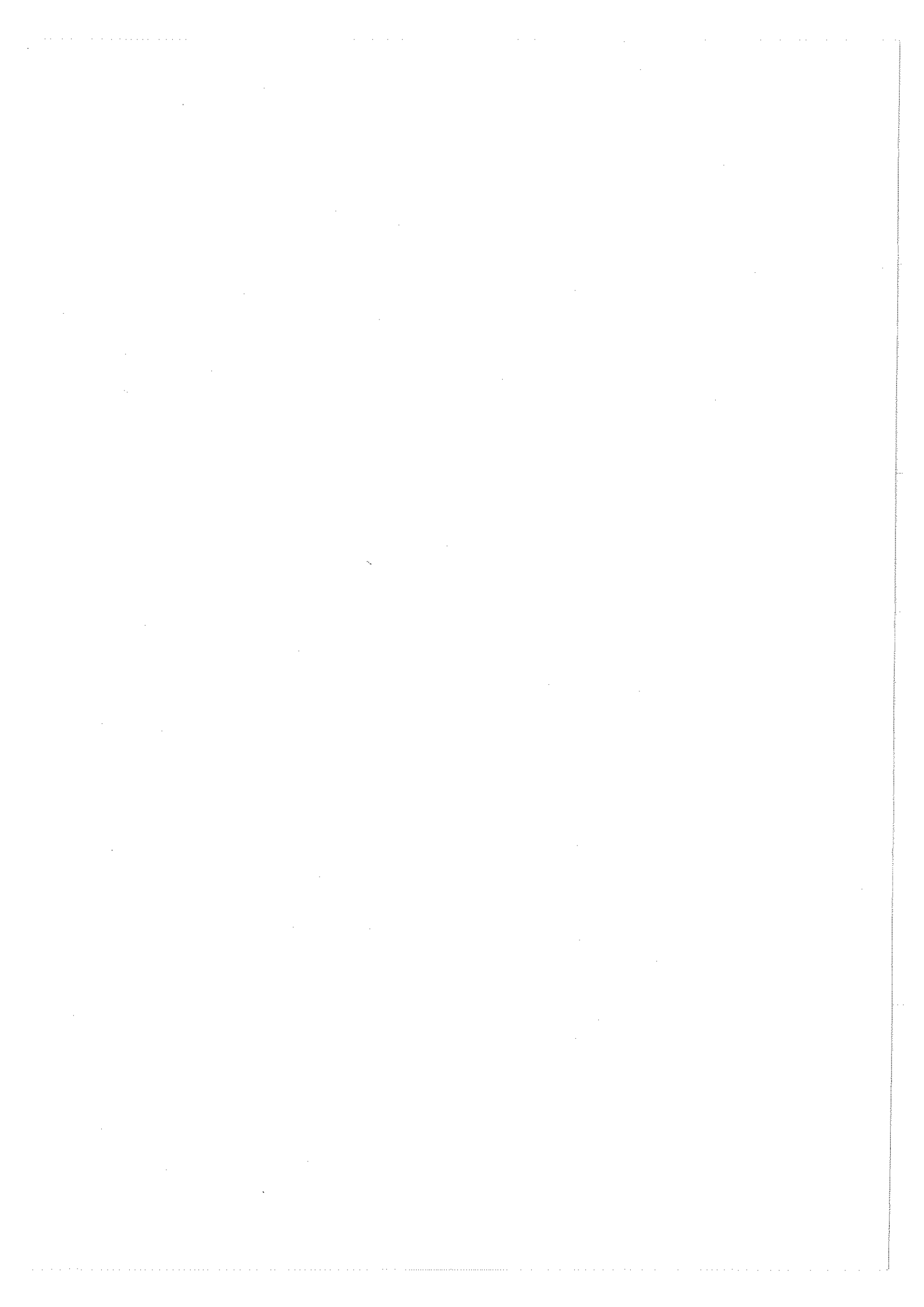
| Grant #     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(¥) |
|-------------|--|---------------|
| 1 03-K-046  | Human Rights Advice for Convicts and Other People Incarcerated Under the Criminal Justice System<br><i>Toshikuni Murai, Representative Director, Center for Prisoners' Rights</i>  | 2,200,000     |
| 2 03-K-049  | Concerning an International Wheelchair Project by High School Students: Publication of <i>Boken Suru Kogyo Kokosei: Ajia ni Todoke! Sora Tobu Kurumaisu</i> (Adventurous Technical High School Students: Send the Flying Wheelchairs to Asia!)<br><i>Akimoto Saito, Representative Director, Sora Tobu Kurumaisu Support Association</i> | 700,000       |
| 3 03-K-114  | An Artist-in-Residence Project in Japan<br><i>Yuko Ozawa, Director, Arts Initiative Tokyo</i>  | 1,500,000     |
| 4 03-K-116  | Development of a System for the Issuance and Trading of Credits for the Reduction of Household CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions<br><i>Tokuo Matsuki, Representative Director, Earth Life Network</i>  | 1,800,000     |
| 5 03-K-118  | Recommending Independent Living Support Measures for Inclusion in the Amended Law for the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims<br><i>Keiko Kondo, Co-Representative, Japan Women's Shelter Network</i>   | 2,500,000     |
| 6 03-K-121  | Building a Mutual Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims<br><i>Fumiko Kasuya, Representative Director, Women's Rights Center</i>  | 1,000,000     |
| 7 03-K-129  | Research in Preparation for a Study and Model Development Concerning the Changing Social Role of Sign Language Interpreters<br><i>Masatsugu Hosokawa, Representative Director, Communication Support Center</i>  | 1,000,000     |
| 8 03-K-135  | Development of a Recovery Program for Convicted Drug Abusers and Educational Activities<br><i>Hiroyuki Ito, Director, Kitakyushu DARC Daycare Center</i>   | 1,000,000     |
| 9 03-K-142  | Producing Manuals for Insulin-Dependent Diabetics and Their Families<br><i>Tatsuo Inoue, Chairman, Japan IDDM Network</i>  | 1,000,000     |
| 10 03-K-168 | A Survey of Rice Paddy Life with the Aim of Promoting Farming Methods That Help Restore the Environment<br><i>Yoko Nakamura, Chairperson, Medaka no Gakko</i>  | 1,500,000     |
| 11 03-K-190 | Reducing Fatalities Caused by Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria<br><i>Jun'ichi Kowaka, Representative Director, Japan Offspring Fund</i>   | 2,000,000     |
| 12 03-K-202 | Research Concerning Stateless Children and Activities to Help Stateless Children Acquire Nationality<br><i>Mizue Tsukida, Project Coordinator, Children's Nationality Forum</i>  | 1,000,000     |
| 13 03-K-235 | Project for Expanding the Voluntary Guarantor Systems for Foreign Students<br><i>Fumio Takano, Director, Tokyo Alien Eyes</i>  | 1,000,000     |
| 14 03-K-254 | Developing Recommendations for the Establishment of a Social System of Biohazard Countermeasures, Including a Legal Framework<br><i>Shigeo Honjo, Representative Director, Citizens' Center for the Prevention of Biohazards (CCPB)</i>  | 1,500,000     |

| Grant #     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization  | Amount<br>(¥) |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| 15 03-K-261 | Digital Archiving and Translation of A-Bomb Literary Resources in Preparation for the Establishment of the Hiroshima Literature Museum<br><i>Kaoru Narisada, Director, Citizens' Association for the Hiroshima Literature Museum</i>      | 500,000       |
| 16 03-K-265 | Reinforcing NGO Network Capabilities and Providing Recommendations Concerning Japan's Refugee Protection Policy<br><i>Yoshiyuki Nakamura, Representative Director, Japan Association for Refugees</i>                                     | 2,000,000     |
| 17 03-K-267 | Popularizing Bicycles: A Cycling Map of Kyoto<br><i>Yoshikazu Fujimoto, Director, Citizens' Environmental Foundation</i>  | 1,000,000     |
| 18 03-K-272 | The Genealogy of and Outlook for Community Development Initiatives Based on Historical Streets in Nara-machi, Nara City<br><i>Masahiro Muro, Chairperson, Nara Machizukuri Center</i>   | 1,500,000     |
| 19 03-K-295 | Grass-Roots International Cooperation Through Wheelchair Reuse<br><i>Tomofumi Shimomura, Representative Director, Go Fly Wheelchairs</i>  | 1,500,000     |
| 20 03-K-316 | Translation and Publication of <i>Soko ni Ikeba Tori ga Iru: Kankoku no Shitchi to Tori</i> (If You Go There You Will Find Birds: Wetlands and Birds of South Korea)<br><i>Atsuo Tsuji, Representative, Japan Wetlands Action Network</i> | 1,000,000     |
| 21 03-K-336 | Preventing Recurrences of the Sick School Syndrome<br><i>Jun Yoshizawa, Representative Director, Atopicco Chikyu-no-ko Network</i>  | 1,500,000     |
| 22 03-K-361 | Training Disaster-Rescue Dogs and Handlers<br><i>Thomas Berezowski, President, Aichi K-9 Disaster Search and Rescue Association</i>   | 1,500,000     |
| 23 03-K-392 | Promoting Participation: An Analysis of the Current Situation and Issues<br><i>Yuji Suzuki, Japan Coordinator, Japan Initiative for Youth Development</i>   | 1,000,000     |
| 24 03-K-416 | Raising Public Awareness About Taxation and Fiscal Policy: The People's Conference on Taxation and Fiscal Policy<br><i>Kazutaka Takiya, Representative, API Japan</i>   | 1,500,000     |
| 25 03-K-433 | Publication of <i>Ai to Hoshano no Tenbin: Kodomotachi ni Totte Ichiban Taisetsu na Mono</i> (The Balance of Love and Radiation: The Most Important Thing for Children)<br><i>Mika Noro, Director, Kakehashi to Chernobyl</i>             | 1,000,000     |
| 26 03-K-436 | Research and Recommendations Concerning the Creation of a New Social Economy in Hokkaido<br><i>Kohei Hanasaki, Chairperson, Sapporo Freedom School "Yu"</i>   | 1,500,000     |
| 27 03-K-444 | Community Revitalization Through the Participation of Children: Mini-Sakura, a Community Created by Children<br><i>Momoko Nakamura, Representative, NPO Kodomo no Machi</i>   | 1,000,000     |
| 28 03-K-451 | Hospital Art<br><i>Masako Takahashi, Representative/Art Producer, Wonder Art Production</i>   | 2,000,000     |
| 29 03-K-472 | Survey of Children Providing Care, and the Creation of a Support Network<br><i>Yasuo Harima, Chairperson, Tanpopo no Ie</i>   | 1,000,000     |

| Grant #     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(¥) |
|-------------|--|---------------|
| 30 03-K-481 | Research Concerning the Social Significance of Citizen-Based Surveys in the Creation of Public Toilet Maps<br><i>Kazunori Akaishi, Representative Director, Saitama NPO Center</i> | 1,000,000     |

### Grants for Projects on Civil Society

| Grant #     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization  | Amount<br>(¥) |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| 1 03-KC-001 | Proposals for Reform of the Public-Interest Corporation System from the Perspective of NPOs<br><i>Akira Matsubara, Executive Director, Coalition for Legislation to Support Citizens' Organizations</i> | 5,000,000     |



*Southeast Asia Programs*



## Southeast Asia Programs

### *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 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 find clues as to solutions for serious and complex social issues.

*Why Southeast Asia?* Southeast Asia is a region of great diversity and is relatively less well 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, has a variety of aspects, as it is very old and mostly peaceful, with some obvious troubled periods, too. Given the limited resources of the Foundation, we feel that our activities will be more effective in Southeast Asia, which has a smaller population than either East or South Asia.

*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 help those less advantaged in their access to resources. This means encouraging projects that focus on marginalized social groups who have received relatively less attention from governments, donors, or researchers. We also 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 began in fiscal 1976, and with the exception of a short period toward the beginning, 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, archaeology, documentation of traditional culture, preservation and documentation of traditional art and architecture, language research and compilation of dictionaries, 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 are accepted year-round, and the Foundation reviews applications received by May 20 at the meeting of the selection committee each July. In most cases, the Foundation's program staff will visit the applicant(s) to gather necessary information before and during the review period. In addition, in order to return the benefits of research to society, applications for publications or conferences concerning the results of research are considered by the Foundation provided they are received by December 20.

This year 48 projects totaling \$556,500 in grants were approved.

### *Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program*

SEASREP was inaugurated in fiscal 1995 and is funded jointly with the Japan Foundation Asia Center. The program aims to establish networks of mutual understanding among researchers in Southeast Asia working in the fields of the humanities and social sciences, as well as promoting research that deals with the region as a whole.

The program has three pillars: Regional Collaboration Grants, SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants, and human resources development.



Regional Collaboration Grants are aimed at Southeast Asian researchers throughout the region, regardless of their affiliation.

Under SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants, assistance is provided for projects planned by the SEASREP Council, which is composed of Southeast Asian researchers and which co-administers SEASREP, for the purpose of further developing the program.

The SEASREP Council secretariat operates the human resources development section of the program. The focus of this effort is departments of humanities and social sciences in Southeast Asian universities and research institutes in which there are graduate students and young researchers. The two subprograms in this area are Language Training Grants and the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for MA and PhD Research in Southeast Asian Studies.

### *Research Skills Training Program*

This program developed from what was originally the Young Indonesian Researchers Program. The program was changed to address areas where improved skills are needed among young researchers.

Regarding the grants for young Indonesian researchers, a number of problems were pointed out in the evaluation process, including the researchers' lack of a critical perspective, insufficient theoretical knowledge, weak methodology, and unrefined thesis-writing skills. This program supports efforts to solve these problems, providing assistance for conducting workshops that focus on specific survey methods or steps in the research process in coordination with a wide range of groups, including universities, independent research institutions, and research-oriented nongovernmental organizations.

It is hoped that the young researchers receiving training can be developed into a group of researchers who in the future will apply for grants from some of the Foundation's other programs.

This program is conducted by means of talks between the Foundation and applicants. The Foundation does not publicly solicit applications, and grants are awarded based on discussions within the Foundation. This year seven projects totaling \$265,009 in grants were approved. This program began in fiscal

2001 with a project targeting Indonesia, and 12 grants were issued in the three years to fiscal 2003. However, as the first interim report of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative recommended that the program be transferred to SEANRP, fiscal 2003 is the final year in which the program will be conducted on a separate basis.

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

The "Know Our Neighbors" programs began in 1978 with the publication of seven books on Southeast Asian history and literature translated into Japanese. 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 2001, 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, South Asia, 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.

In fiscal 2003, the program's final year, applications closed on May 20, 2003, and at the selection committee meeting in July 5 grants totaling ¥9 million were approved for the program in Japan, and 14 grants totaling \$86,600 were approved for the program in other Asian countries.

**Grants for Southeast Asia Programs, Fiscal 2003**  
(US\$1,000)



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

## Southeast Asian National Research Program

### Overview

The Southeast Asian National Research Program supports research on the theme of "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society" or research-related projects by Southeast Asian researchers studying their own countries.

The selection system differs from one that is completely open to the public in a number of ways. Inquiries regarding applications are accepted throughout the year, and when project ideas are judged to be appropriate, the Foundation encourages the person making the inquiry to fill out and submit an application form. During this process, Foundation program officers personally interview the applicants in either Japan or overseas if it is deemed necessary. Well over 200 inquiries were received in fiscal 2003, and applications that followed the procedures mentioned above and were received by the Foundation by May 20, 2003, were considered by the selection committee for grants this year. There were a total of 63 applications given to the review groups responsible for individual countries for consideration. As the name suggests, the review groups divided the applications by country and then met to examine them individually. In line with a new approach to this program that views each country individually when deciding grants made to researchers from that country, as well as the specified guidelines concerning how applications should be considered, the review groups undertook careful deliberations after considering applications and hearing the reports of the program officers who interviewed the applicants. The results produced by the individual review groups were compiled by the chair of the selection committee and then approved in writing by the full selection committee. As a result, the committee recommended to the Foundation Board of Directors 48 projects: 5 in Cambodia,

8 in Indonesia, 7 in Laos, 1 in Malaysia, 3 in Myanmar (Burma), 11 in the Philippines, 3 in Thailand, and 10 in Vietnam.

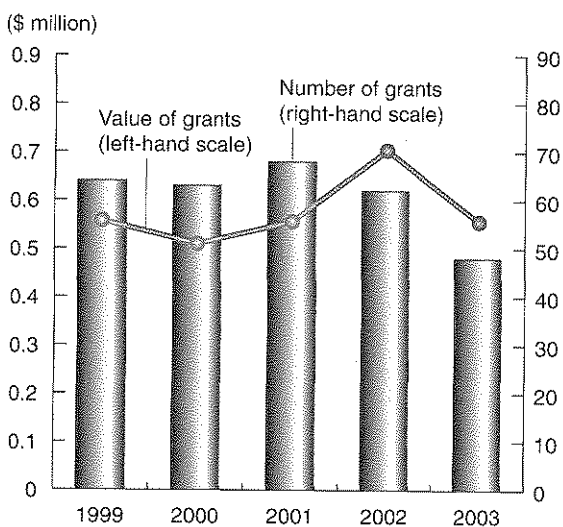
### Trends in Fiscal 2003

First, I would like to touch on the overall framework of SEANRP this year. Within the countries of Southeast Asia, it is believed that the nurturing of human resources is an especially important issue in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam. In order to fully develop the Research Skills Training Program (RSTP) in these countries, the SEANRP budget was reduced greatly from last year. There were 48 projects awarded a total of \$556,500 in grant aid this year in comparison with 62 and \$703,700 in 2002. The reason the amount of grants awarded was less than the budget this year was in order to leave room for the Board of Directors to select SEANRP projects for Research Report Grant Program funding at its March 2004 meeting. (I will touch on the thinking behind this new framework for selecting applications later.) In addition, given that evaluation of the applications was entrusted to the review groups overseeing the various countries and that no meeting was held to coordinate the overall results, the individual groups took care not to approve projects that would exceed the budgets allocated for each country.

Another development with regard to the selection process this year is that, after taking into consideration the reduced SEANRP budget, it was decided that we would not actively seek to provide grants to Malaysia or Thailand. The Foundation has determined that, in comparison with other countries in the region, these two nations possess the necessary base for researchers to conduct work on issues there. However, applications for certain types of projects were still accepted and considered for grants: projects that the program officers had already discussed with the researcher and projects that were deemed to be very important but would have difficulty receiving funding elsewhere. As a result, one project from Malaysia and three from Thailand were awarded grants, and the Foundation intends to continue with this approach toward these two countries in the future. As the chair of the selection committee I believe it is imperative to continue to consider the appropriate role of the Southeast Asia Programs, including the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) and the RSTP, though this committee is not directly involved with these other programs. It is also necessary to consider how these three programs dealing with Southeast Asia should be linked and made complementary.

In consideration of the above two trends, I am sure everyone is aware that we have arrived at a point in time at which it is necessary to reconsider the future direction of SEANRP. With the RSTP being fully applied to Indonesia beginning this year, how to recalibrate SEANRP to deal with the changed situation is something that will require ample time to con-

### SEANRP



sider. For this reason, the Foundation did not seek out any new projects from Indonesia and only considered applications for continuing projects. A look at the applications that were awarded grants—from the musical culture of the Batak to an archaeological survey in southern Sulawesi—reveals the depth of Indonesia's cultural heritage, which extends across a wide geographical area and a number of ethnic groups. The difficulty of handling such a country should be readily apparent.

I would next like to look at some of the issues that arose in the selection of projects this year. Beginning two years ago a system was implemented in which applications from individual countries are screened by the review groups for each country, and a meeting of the full selection committee is no longer held. Members of the selection committee gave their written approval of the results of the overall selection process, namely the combined results of the individual review groups. The reason for this change was that many members of the selection committee felt that when the full committee met to discuss applications in the past, the discussions that had taken place during the meetings on individual countries were repeated. With the implementation of the new system, however, members of the selection committee are now largely unaware of what has been discussed in the meetings of the review groups to which they do not belong, and in addition they are unable to take part in those discussions. When considering the future direction of SEANRP, I am of the opinion that the pluses of the new system are outweighed by its minuses. As the chair of the selection committee, I would appreciate feedback with regard to what kind of selection system is the most appropriate for SEANRP in the future.

As I mentioned at the beginning, this year SEANRP was forced to provide grants to fewer projects than before. At the same time, the projects that were chosen to receive grants were of a very high quality. I would now like to examine the characteristics of the projects this year. The first characteristic is that, though the criterion for selecting projects previously had been whether results could be expected from the research, the Foundation was able to award grants this year to a number of projects that place a priority on training young researchers through hands-on experience and that provide opportunities for education and development. Examples of this include "The Vernacular Architectural and Landscape Heritage of Cambodia: Overview of a Changing Tradition" and "A Survey of Regional Linguistic Variation in Khmer" from Cambodia; "Life Histories of Ethnic Minority Revolutionaries of Laos"; and "Ancient Communities in the Lamphun Basin: A Historical Study" from Thailand. As the Foundation looks for ways to train researchers and others through the RSTP, these projects offer the possibility of serving as model cases, and the implementation process will be closely watched.

Another trend this year is that a number of proj-

ects represent attempts by people on the margins of society, who have typically been the subject of study by outsiders, to research themselves and transmit their findings to the greater world. SEANRP places priority on research that respects the relationship between the people who study and who are studied, as well as research conducted by people who participate in the culture they are studying. Examples of projects that could be described this way include "Publication of *The Musical Culture of the Batak of North Sumatra*" from Indonesia and "Moro Women in Their Own Eyes: Writing and Photography Training for Moro Women in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, Philippines," "Indigenous Video-SERVICE (Shoot, Edit, and Replay Video for Indigenous Culture Education)," and "Harvesting Lumad People's Wisdom: An Intensive Documentation" from the Philippines.

A third trend this year is that countries that had previously focused on documenting and preserving traditional culture are putting forward projects that dynamically seek to analyze and research the process of change in traditional culture. Examples of such projects that were awarded grants include "Vientiane, the Ancient and Contemporary City" from Laos; "A Study of Traditional Medical Culture and Its Impact upon Health Care in Myanmar"; and "Cultural Preservation and Integration of the Kinh Immigrants in Wanwei (Three Islands, Guangxi, China) Through the Rites of Marriage" from Vietnam. This type of research is becoming possible for the first time because of the sharp, critical eye of researchers toward society and their precise grasp of the whereabouts of social problems. This is proof that such researchers are appearing in these different countries, and how to support and nurture them is a major issue for this program in the future.

#### Cambodia

The goals of SEANRP in Cambodia are unchanged from last year with regard to the following two points. First, the Foundation seeks to enrich publishing activities in Cambodia and is providing grants to projects that appear likely to produce books that are useful for education and training in the humanities and social sciences. 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.

There were a total of 10 applications this year, 5 of which were awarded grants, including 2 continuing projects. One of the projects is an integrated effort by the Sowers Association that involves the publication of a literary journal, the production of a radio program, and the hosting of a workshop for writers. The goal of the project is to give a boost to literary activities in Cambodia, and its theme is an extremely timely one, as it responds to the issue of writers existing in Cambodia but having no forums through which

to introduce their work, a problem that came to light in a collaborative project on publishing in Cambodia undertaken by the Center for Khmer Studies and the Reyum Institute of Arts and Culture and funded by the Foundation in 2002.

Of the two continuing projects, one, which has been funded intermittently since 1997, is an effort to compile a dictionary on ancient Khmer led by the distinguished linguist and expert on inscriptions Long Seam of the Royal University of Fine Arts. Information from inscriptions that have been discovered in recent years will be recorded in the dictionary. The other continuing project that has been awarded grants since 2001 involves researching the traditional architecture and landscapes of Cambodia. Sadly, the project leader, Lek Sareth, passed away suddenly, but the project is being continued under the direction of his friend and collaborator on this project Beng Hong Socheat Khemro of the Royal Academy of Cambodia. After the results of the survey are compiled, a book dedicated to Sareth will be published.

One new project, led by Hiep Chan Vichet of the Royal University of Phnom Penh, concerns regional variations of the Khmer language, with the final goal being the creation of the first linguistic map of regional dialects in Cambodia. The goal and the methodology of the project were highly praised by the selection committee, and it is hoped that the linguistic map will not only be of use to linguists but also serve as reference material for scholars conducting research in such areas as geography, ethnology, history, and inscriptions. As is the case with the project on traditional Cambodian architecture mentioned above, this project also involves the participation of a number of students, and they will undergo training in conducting field research on linguistics. It is hoped that some of the students who are taking part in this Foundation-supported project and receiving training will in the future become researchers and apply for Foundation grants of their own. Chan Vitharin, who is working as a researcher at the Reyum Institute of Arts and Culture, continues his research on the historical development of Cambodian temple ornaments known as *kbach*, which have captivated him for some time. While French researchers conducted pioneering research on Cambodian art, they did not do much systematic research on ornaments. It is hoped that this project will fill a blank spot in the history of Cambodian art. (Rie Nakamura)

#### Indonesia

This year the Foundation reevaluated the previous practice of providing grants in a wide variety of academic fields. To make the operation of the program more efficient, emphasis was placed on conducting investigations in order to provide grants with a narrower focus. Because of this, the Foundation did not move to develop any new projects and only accepted applications for continuing projects, just eight of

which were awarded grants. Four of the projects aim to publish the results of research that has been done previously. "Publication of *From Entikong to Nunukan, Dynamics of the Borderlands Between Indonesia and Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia*" is the presentation of research on the phenomena that have resulted from the movements of people and goods in the areas studied. The project approaches the subject from historical, anthropological, demographic, and ecological perspectives, and it is deeply meaningful in that it offers the possibility of changing the relationship between society's center and its periphery. "Publication of *The Musical Culture of the Batak of North Sumatra*" will compile the results of research on the music of the Batak people into a comprehensive text on the subject matter. Rithaony Hutajulu, the project leader, is a lecturer at the University of Northern Sumatra, one of the few universities in the country with an ethnomusicology program. It is hoped that it will now become easier for local researchers to access this information, which had previously been published in English. This book will include a CD featuring samples of different music.

The goal of both "Transliteration and Translation of Old Sundanese Manuscripts" and "Letters from the Sultans of Banten: A Codicological, Philological, and Historical Analysis" is to compile material on old manuscripts. The former is an effort to transliterate and translate documents relating to religion before the arrival of Islam in the Sundanese region of West Java. The latter, meanwhile, in addition to transliterating and translating letters discovered in Europe that had been sent there by the sultans of Banten, also involves reconciling them with the existing history of Banten. This project is intended to move from research on historical materials to research using them. "Gresik, East Java, from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century: A Multidisciplinary Study" and "The Origin and Development of *Wanua* Village Communities in the Kingdom of Wajo, South Sulawesi" are projects based on archaeological research. The former examines commercial networks around Gresik, East Java, which once prospered as a trading port, while the latter is an effort to reconstruct history by combining findings from excavations during the project last year with old documents and oral history.

Beginning next year, grants for Indonesia will be considered carefully given the debate that has taken place so far, while coupling the Research Skills Training Program with that evaluation. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

#### Laos

This year grants were awarded to seven new projects. A dictionary of Lao that was completed in the early 1990s through the assistance of the Toyota Foundation is already out of stock, so the young generation is finding it impossible to even get hold of dictionaries. Because of this situation, the greatest priority was

given to the compilation of dictionaries, and the Foundation has encouraged efforts along these lines in all corners of the country. The result was that the Foundation was able to provide grants for two new projects to compile dictionaries. One of these is an effort to create a Pali-Lao dictionary, as Pali occupies an important place in the linguistic origins of Lao. The other such project involves compiling a revised edition of Maha Sila Vilavong's Lao dictionary. It is hoped that providing grants for these projects will provide impetus for the compilation of other Lao dictionaries in the future.

There are also international conferences, which can be said to symbolize the types of SEANRP grants given to Laos to date. As a result of previous assistance from Japan and Germany for projects to preserve palm-leaf manuscripts, manuscripts that had been kept at different temples across the country have been cataloged and microfilmed. An international conference will be held in Laos bringing together researchers from both inside and outside the country to discuss what kind of research has become possible since these manuscripts have become readily available, as well as what sort of policy will be necessary to keep traditional Lao literature alive. It is rare for an international conference of this scale to be held in Laos, and it is believed that it will provide Laotian researchers and citizens with an unparalleled opportunity to come in contact with their own intellectual legacy.

Most of the previous Foundation grants to Laos focused on historical and literary research using palm-leaf manuscripts as research materials. This year, however, there were some outstanding applications from other fields, three of which were selected to receive grants, including from the fields of ethnomusicology and architecture, both of which have been the subject of joint study involving Laotian and foreign researchers. The project in the field of ethnomusicology is an effort to compile an encyclopedia of folk musical instruments in the country. There are a wide variety of musical instruments in the different regions of Laos, and many of them are made of bamboo and other easily broken materials, making the creation of this basic resource an urgent matter. In the field of architecture, a joint-research effort with a French researcher is continuing, recording maps, photographs, and drawings of the structures and changes of the city Vientiane. Using that information, plans call for creating and publishing a book of Lao vocabulary with commentary. Given the lack of architectural-related terms in Lao, the work on organizing and compiling terms is a critical long-term effort.

The final project is an ambitious effort to record the oral history of ethnic-minority revolutionaries, who played major roles in the revolutionary movement in Laos. This project will open the door to a new approach to research on Laos, as the grantee is himself an ethnic-minority revolutionary and an ethnologist, and the project is a joint effort that includes

young ethnologists from the National University of Laos, as well as Japanese researchers and Laotian researchers residing abroad. This project was highly evaluated in that it will provide valuable primary resources on aspects of modern Laotian history that have yet to be told, revealing a number of small stories of individuals within the sweeping arc of the revolution.

Because of budget limitations, there were a number of applications that could not be selected to receive grants, but we at the Foundation hope to continue providing grants to Laos from a long-term perspective of supporting intellectual and cultural activities there. (Reiko Ogawa)

#### Malaysia

Over the past several years, the Foundation has only provided grants to Malaysia for continuing projects in view of the fact that Malaysia has a comparative wealth of research funding. This year, however, a grant was provided for one new project. This project, titled "Histories of Malaysian Social Movements," focuses on the central role played by Hamid Tuah in the illegal land occupations by disenfranchised peasants in the 1950s and 1960s. Almost nothing has been written of the history of this farmer movement in Malaysian history, and it has not been given its appropriate due. Though this project holds the possibility of spurring a reformation of Malaysian history, it was extremely difficult for it to find funding within the country, so the Foundation decided that providing a grant would be meaningful. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

#### Myanmar (Burma)

This year the Foundation provided grants for one continuing project and two new projects. Taking into consideration the circumstances in Myanmar, the Foundation has primarily provided grant assistance for projects that will help build a base for future research, such as the microfilming and cataloging of ancient documents. The continuing project, "Compilation of a Microfilm Catalog of Rare Myanmar Manuscripts," is an example of this approach. One of the new projects, "Compilation of a Biographical Dictionary of Postwar Myanmar Writers (1945-2000)," is another such example, as it will create basic documents for future research on Myanmar literature.

The other new project awarded a grant involves full-blown research that includes analysis. This project examines the changes in the state of traditional medicine in Myanmar by conducting research comparing the current situation with the findings of a survey conducted 10 years ago, including the attitudes of the people of Myanmar to traditional medicine. The project leader, Thaw Zin, has compiled a significant record in this field, and the project was chosen to receive a grant because of its excellent research methodology and implementation techniques. This is very meaningful research in that traditional medicine

plays a major role in Myanmar. While Myanmar seems rather reluctant to receive funds from foreign countries to conduct research, we hope it will open the door to the possibility of grants for outstanding research such as this, not just work to provide a foundation for future study. (Yumiko Himemoto)

#### Philippines

Looking at the theme of SEANRP—"Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society"—in the context of the Philippines, the restrictive nature of the ideas and discourse that were formed over 400 years of colonial rule emerge as a major issue. Because of this, grants to the Philippines under SEANRP have placed heavy importance on reconstructing internal viewpoints with regard to Filipino culture and society. Assistance to projects dealing with indigenous peoples and Islam—both of which were placed outside the imagined community of "Filipinos"—is a major pillar of the program.

This year grants were awarded to four continuing projects and seven new projects. Looking first in the field of history, there is the project led by Jose M. Cruz that aims to digitize some 630,000 photographs taken between 1947 and 1972. These photographs are valuable historical resources, and it is hoped that they will all be made available to the public within a few years. A project by Filomeno V. Aguilar Jr., titled "Everyday Life in the Early Seventeenth Century: Collection and Translation of Primary Source Materials," aims to fill what is nearly a blank spot in history by translating documents from the early part of Spanish colonial rule in the seventeenth century with the goal of grasping the things that continued, ended, or changed during a complex period of history. Finally, in the area of contemporary history, there is a project led by Robert Francis B. Garcia that will explain the truth about the purges within the Communist Party of the Philippines in the 1980s and also aim to promote a process of healing.

Next, there are five projects dealing with indigenous peoples. Two such projects involve video images. One of these is a participatory video project by Kidlat Tahimik relating to a rural community of the Ifgao in northern Luzon, while the other, led by Arturo Aristotle C. Solito, himself an indigenous person, involves research and video documentation of the *tungkol*, shamans in south Palawan. Examples of academic research include Evelyn J. Caballero's cultural and anthropological analysis of the interpretation and implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act, along with Albert E. Alejo's project that aims to collect the wisdom of older indigenous people in Mindanao. Alejo has used previous grants to train younger indigenous people in conducting fieldwork, and the ones who have graduated his program are taking a central role in this project in recording the life stories and other statements of older indigenous people. Finally, there is a project led by Grace Nono Aves that is intended to establish a cultural center. Min-

danao is home to indigenous people and migrants, as well as Christians and Muslims, and the center would conduct activities that foster mutual respect among these different groups for each other's cultures.

Also this year there is a project relating to Islam that will conduct training for 40 Muslim women in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao in writing and photography in order to allow them to become transmitters of information. Most of the information about Mindanao is written by non-Muslims in Manila, so it is hoped that this project will serve as an opportunity for Muslim women to share their own stories.

In the Philippines, a postcolonial country, the questions of what sort of image people have of one another, and how those images are presented, are always being asked on a variety of levels. This is something that has a major impact on the relationships between researchers and the subjects of study, as well as research methodology. As a foundation, we are called upon to place importance not just on such matters as the field and theme of a project but also on a culturally sensitive approach. A topic for future consideration is the hosting of a seminar that brings together the results of these projects, as well as appropriate approaches that give consideration to ethnic and cultural differences. (Reiko Ogawa)

#### Thailand

The basic formula for providing grants to Thailand has changed since last year. As Thailand is considered a "resource country" in terms of SEANRP, projects awarded grants are mainly those that assist in holding workshops that bring together researchers from outlying areas in Thailand and from nearby countries and in strengthening the research infrastructure of neighboring countries, especially Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Myanmar. But as it is a difficult matter to determine what type of project fits the bill in concrete terms, the Foundation is still searching for a way to work this out.

In the midst of this reevaluation, the Foundation awarded three grants to Thailand this year. Led by Pattana Kitiarsa of the Suranaree University of Technology, one project will be the hosting of a conference on the impact on anthropology in Thailand of the theoretical approaches of postmodernity, which are widely used in the humanities and social sciences at present. Another project, led by Sarasawadee Ongsakul, a historian at Chiang Mai University, examines the development and changes in ancient communities in the Lamphun Basin between the eighth and nineteenth centuries. She has a clear and unique perspective on regional history—that it is constructed from the periphery in, not from the center out.

It is reasonable to expect that the surrounding countries will enjoy the results of these research projects selected to receive grants this year, which will lead to the development of new research areas and methods. How best to help researchers in neighboring

countries share in the contents and results of research being conducted in Thailand is an issue for the Foundation to consider in the future. (Rie Nakamura)

#### Vietnam

This year the Foundation decided to print up a pamphlet in Vietnamese on SEANRP, explaining the principles of the program as it is carried out in Vietnam and the application process; the pamphlet was then sent to universities and research institutions in Vietnam. Perhaps for this reason there were application inquiries from An Giang University and Can Tho University in the Mekong Delta region, as well as from the cultural affairs and information offices in the southern province of Tay Ninh and the northern province of Son La. For the first time in a number of years, there were applications from Da Lat University and Quang Nam Province. Regrettably, these projects from Vietnam's provincial areas did not compare favorably with those from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in terms of research themes or methodology, and in the end none of them was selected to receive a grant. Looking at the grantees in terms of geography, 8 grants went to Hanoi and 2 to Ho Chi Minh City, for a total of 10.

Though there was notable progress made by women researchers last year, 8 of the 10 project leaders this year are men. Three of the projects are continuing, including an effort to catalog and publish the imperial archives housed in the National Archives and a project by Bui Duy Tri of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities that studies ceramic wares discovered in ancient Muong tombs.

Although many of the projects dealing with ethnic minorities still focus on recording their disappearing cultures, two projects that deal with ethnicity—ethnic classifications and changes—were selected to receive grants. Phan Van Dop of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities in Ho Chi Minh City leads a project that studies the people of Chava Kur,

while Nguyen Thi Phuong Cham, a young researcher at the Institute of Folklore Studies of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities, examines the Kinh immigrants on the island of Wanwei in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of China.

As examples of projects that study changing social circumstances, there is the study of Internet cafes by Hoai Son Bui of the Vietnam Institute of Culture and Arts Studies and a project studying pilgrimages to Yen Tu Temple by Dao The Duc of the Association of Vietnamese Historians. At present in Vietnam there are moves to establish the field of anthropology, and this year a grant was awarded to the historical journal *Xua va Nay* for a project to collect and publish in book form a selection of papers written by foreign researchers who have examined religion from the standpoint of anthropology. It is hoped that this book will be widely used as an anthropology textbook or as supplementary material.

Finally, I would like to make a comment about gender studies, which we planned to make a priority area this year in terms of grants. The applications for projects relating to gender invariably touched on three categories: discrimination against women, eradication of poverty, and ethnic minorities. This is the state of gender studies in Vietnam, and it is believed to be because gender studies is included as one of the survey items for development projects in the United Nations Development Programme and is understood as scholarship that studies the issues of women in society. There was an interesting project put forward by the Center for Women's Studies of Vietnam National University, Hanoi, that sought to clarify gender discrimination and prejudice as seen in everyday activities, but as the subject of study was extremely broad and there were problems with the methodology, the Foundation was regrettably unable to provide a grant this year. In this sense, we hope in the future to see research that goes beyond the narrow concept of gender studies as research on women as a social issue. (Rie Nakamura)



## SEANRP

| Grant #     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| Cambodia    |  |                  |
| 1 03-I-001  | A Dictionary of the Angkorian Ancient Khmer Inscriptions from the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries<br><i>Long Seam, Professor, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>  | 10,000           |
| 2 03-I-002  | The Vernacular Architectural and Landscape Heritage of Cambodia: Overview of a Changing Tradition<br><i>Beng Hong Socheat Khemro, Researcher, Royal Academy of Cambodia</i>  | 12,000           |
| 3 03-I-003  | The <i>Nou Hach Literary Journal</i> and Radio Program<br><i>Kho Tararith, President, Sowers Association</i>   | 28,800           |
| 4 03-I-004  | <i>Kbach</i> : A Historical Survey of Khmer Ornamentation<br><i>Chan Vitharin, Researcher, Reyum Institute of Arts and Culture</i>   | 27,400           |
| 5 03-I-005  | A Survey of Regional Linguistic Variation in Khmer<br><i>Hiep Chan Vichet, Lecturer, Royal University of Phnom Penh</i>  | 21,700           |
| Indonesia   |  |                  |
| 6 03-I-006  | Letters from the Sultans of Banten: A Codicological, Philological, and Historical Analysis<br><i>Titik Pudjiastuti, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>  | 6,900            |
| 7 03-I-007  | Gresik, East Java, from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century: A Multidisciplinary Study<br><i>M. T. Naniek Harkantiningasih, Senior Researcher, National Research Center of Archaeology</i>                           | 11,100           |
| 8 03-I-008  | Transliteration and Translation of Old Sundanese Manuscripts<br><i>Edi S. Ekadjati, Professor, Padjadjaran University</i>  | 3,800            |
| 9 03-I-009  | The Origin and Development of <i>Wanua</i> Village Communities in the Kingdom of Wajo, South Sulawesi<br><i>Mohammad Ali Fadillah, Researcher, Ministry of Culture and Tourism</i>                                     | 7,800            |
| 10 03-I-010 | Publication of <i>From Entikong to Nunukan: Dynamics of the Borderlands Between Indonesia and Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia</i><br><i>Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, Senior Research Fellow, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i> | 4,700            |
| 11 03-I-011 | Publication of <i>The Musical Culture of the Batak of North Sumatra</i><br><i>Rithaony Hutajulu, Lecturer, University of North Sumatra</i>   | 31,400           |
| 12 03-I-044 | Publication of a Catalog of the Manuscripts of the Pura Pakualaman Library<br><i>Sri Ratna Saktimulya, Senior Researcher, Pura Pakualaman</i>  | 11,600           |
| 13 03-I-045 | Publication of <i>The Development of the Port of Pekalongan as a Fishing Port, 1900-90</i><br><i>Sutejo K. Widodo, Lecturer, Diponegoro University</i>   | 1,600            |
| Laos        |  |                  |
| 14 03-I-012 | Compilation and Publication of Pali-Lao Dictionary Development Project<br><i>Sisaveuy Souvanny, Former Director, Monk Education Board, Ministry of Education</i>   | 6,000            |

| Grant #         | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|-----------------|--|------------------|
| 15 03-I-013     | Compilation of an Encyclopedia on Folk Musical Instruments<br><i>Bountheng Souksavata, Head, Music and Performing Arts Research Division, Institute for Cultural Research, Ministry of Information and Culture</i>                         | 6,000            |
| 16 03-I-014     | Compilation of a Revised Edition of Maha Sila Viravong's Lao Dictionary<br><i>Doumang Deuane Bounyavong, Researcher, Maha Sila Viravong Library</i>  | 2,000            |
| 17 03-I-015     | The Literary Heritage of Laos: Preservation, Dissemination, and Research Perspectives (International Conference)<br><i>Kongdeuane Nettavong, Director, National Library of Laos</i>  | 21,000           |
| 18 03-I-016     | Life Histories of Ethnic Minority Revolutionaries of Laos<br><i>Khambai Nyundarat, Researcher, Ministry of Information and Culture</i>   | 10,000           |
| 19 03-I-017     | Vientiane, the Ancient and Contemporary City: Research, Translation, and Publication<br><i>Sayarath Chayphet, Researcher, Parisian Institute for Research in Architecture, Urbanism, and Society</i>                                       | 18,000           |
| 20 03-I-046     | Publication of an Anthology of Short Stories by Young Laotian Writers<br><i>Bounthanh Phongphichid, Media Consultant, Participatory Development Training Center</i>  | 3,400            |
| Malaysia        |  |                  |
| 21 03-I-018     | Histories of Malaysian Social Movements<br><i>Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Director, Institute for Social Analysis</i>   | 9,900            |
| Myanmar (Burma) |  |                  |
| 22 03-I-019     | Compilation of a Microfilm Catalog of Rare Myanmar Manuscripts<br><i>Thaw Kaung, Member, Myanmar National Commission for the Preservation of Traditional Manuscripts</i>   | 9,600            |
| 23 03-I-020     | A Study of Traditional Medical Culture and Its Impact upon Health Care in Myanmar<br><i>Thaw Zin, Research Scientist, Department of Medical Research</i>   | 5,000            |
| 24 03-I-021     | Compilation of Biographical Dictionary of Postwar Myanmar Writers (1945–2000)<br><i>Myo Thant, Member, Central Executive Committee, Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association</i>  | 7,900            |
| Philippines     |  |                  |
| 25 03-I-022     | Photographing a People's History<br><i>Jose M. Cruz, Dean, School of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Manila University</i>  | 32,000           |
| 26 03-I-023     | Indigenous Video-SERVICE (Shoot, Edit, and Replay Video for Indigenous Culture Education)<br><i>Kidlat Tahimik, President, Sunflower Collective</i>  | 14,300           |
| 27 03-I-024     | Reevaluating Textbook Representations of Filipino Life and Legacy: An Analysis of Content<br><i>Arnold Molina Azurin, Research Fellow, University of the Philippines</i>   | 6,600            |
| 28 03-I-025     | Moro Women in Their Own Eyes: Writing and Photography Training for Moro Women in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, Philippines<br><i>Elin Anisha Capal Guro, Director, Press and Information Office, Mindanao State University</i> | 23,500           |

| Grant #     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| 29 03-I-026 | Everyday Life in the Early Seventeenth Century: Collection and Translation of Primary Source Materials<br><i>Filomeno V. Aguilar Jr., Director, Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University</i>                   | 22,100           |
| 30 03-I-027 | A Cultural Analysis of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act: An Investigation into the Interpretation and Application of the Law in the Philippines<br><i>Evelyn J. Caballero, Research Associate, Ateneo de Manila University</i>    | 14,000           |
| 31 03-I-028 | Establishing a Foundation for the Agusan del Sur Cultural Studies Center<br><i>Grace Nono Aves, Project Director, Tao Foundation for Culture and Arts</i>  | 8,200            |
| 32 03-I-029 | Peace Advocates for Truth and Healing: Research, Education, and Communication<br><i>Robert Francis B. Garcia, Convener, Peace Advocates for Truth and Healing</i>  | 11,000           |
| 33 03-I-030 | The Way of the <i>Tungkol</i> : Research on and Video Documentation of the <i>Tungkol</i> , Shaman-Chieftains of South Palawan<br><i>Arturo Aristotle C. Solito Jr., Artistic Director, Indigenous Pelikula</i>                    | 9,500            |
| 34 03-I-031 | Harvesting Lumad People's Wisdom: An Intensive Documentation<br><i>Albert E. Alejo, Executive Director, Mindanawon Initiatives for Cultural Dialogue, Ateneo de Davao University</i>   | 8,000            |
| 35 03-I-047 | Looking for the Filipino Among Filipinos: Theory, Practice, and Value of Philippine Personhood<br><i>Katrin De Guia, President, HAPI Foundation</i>  | 13,900           |
| Thailand    |  |                  |
| 36 03-I-032 | Tourism, Tradition, and Change: The Songkran Festival in Chiang Mai, Thailand<br><i>Ploysri Porananond, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University</i>   | 7,900            |
| 37 03-I-033 | Postmodernist Anthropology and Postdevelopment Thailand<br><i>Pattana Kitiarsa, Lecturer, Suranaree University of Technology</i>   | 15,100           |
| 38 03-I-034 | Ancient Communities in the Lamphun Basin: A Historical Study<br><i>Sarasawadee Ongsakul, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University</i>  | 16,800           |
| Vietnam     |  |                  |
| 39 03-I-035 | Catalog of the Imperial Archives of the Nguyen Dynasty Volume 1: The Gia Long Reign (1802-19) and the Early Minh Mang Reign (1820-25)<br><i>Duong Van Kham, Director General, State Records and Archives Department of Vietnam</i> | 5,000            |
| 40 03-I-036 | Ceramic Wares Discovered in Ancient Muong Tombs in Hoa Binh Province<br><i>Bui Duy Tri, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>  | 12,100           |
| 41 03-I-037 | The Effects of the Internet on Youth in Hanoi<br><i>Hoai Son Bui, Researcher, Vietnam Institute of Culture and Arts Studies</i>  | 3,800            |
| 42 03-I-038 | Pilgrimage and Religious Resurgency in Contemporary Vietnam<br><i>Dao The Duc, Researcher, Association of Vietnamese Historians</i>  | 10,000           |
| 43 03-I-039 | Translation into Vietnamese and Publication of Articles from the <i>Anthropology of Religion Reader</i><br><i>Duong Trung Quoc, Editor in Chief, Xua va Nay Magazine</i>   | 5,200            |

| Grant #     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| 44 03-I-040 | The Chava Kur: An Ethnic Minority in Vietnam<br><i>Phan Van Dop, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>   | <b>10,600</b>    |
| 45 03-I-041 | Catalog of Stone Age Vietnamese Archaeological Sites<br><i>Nguyen Giang Hai, Senior Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i>  | <b>4,200</b>     |
| 46 03-I-042 | Cultural Preservation and Integration of the Kinh Immigrants in Wanwei (Three Islands, Guangxi, China) Through the Rites of Marriage<br><i>Nguyen Thi Phuong Cham, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i> | <b>9,500</b>     |
| 47 03-I-043 | The Fine Arts in Twentieth Century Saigon<br><i>Lam Vinh, Director, Art Studies Center, Van Hien University</i>  | <b>11,600</b>    |
| 48 03-I-048 | Publication of the Results of Research on the 1839 Land Redistribution Policy Under the Rule of Emperor Minh Mang<br><i>Phan Phuong Thao, Lecturer, Vietnam National University, Hanoi</i>   | <b>4,000</b>     |

## 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 has three subprograms: Regional Collaboration Grants, Language Training Grants, and the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for MA and PhD 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 5 and 6, 2004, the selection committee for fiscal 2003 comprising five Southeast Asian researchers and two consultants met in Cebu, the Philippines, where it considered applications for Regional Collaboration Grants, Language Training Grants, and the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for MA and PhD Research in Southeast Asian Studies. There were 36 applications for Regional Collaboration Grants, 17 of which were approved for grants totaling \$189,724. There were 31 applications for Language Training Grants, 8 of which were approved for grants totaling \$49,587. And there were 31 applications for Luisa Mallari Fellowships, 8 of which were approved for grants totaling \$55,936. This program is jointly implemented by the Toyota Foundation and the Japan Foundation Asia Center in Japan, along with the SEASREP Council, which is composed of four researchers from Southeast Asia. The Toyota Foundation acts as the secretariat for the program and is in charge of handling Regional Collaboration Grants, whose selection process is as follows.

During the application process for Regional Collaboration Grants, after we received inquiries from prospective applicants, official application forms were sent to them only after we confirmed that the proposals were in accordance with the aims of the program and clarified any unclear or ambiguous aspects of the projects. The application forms that were completed and returned were considered. But

| 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 MA and PhD Research  | Toyota Foundation, Japan Foundation Asia Center | SEASREP Council                                  | SEASREP Selection Committee |

while there were more than 50 inquiries concerning Regional Collaboration Grants, only 36 formal applications were received and reviewed by the selection committee. Program officers obtained additional information about the applications through interviews with the applicants and other means either before or after the receipt of the applications. This information was then supplied to the selection committee for reference purposes. The 36 applications submitted represented an increase from 28 two years ago and 33 last year. Of the 17 proposals awarded grants (19 last year), 5 were continuing projects and 12 were new projects. The characteristics of the projects awarded grants in fiscal 2003 are as follows.

#### Selection Results

First, four projects aim to elucidate the movements of people and goods in border regions of Southeast Asia that span two or more countries via archaeological and historical methods. The region stretching from the southern Philippines to Malaysia's Sabah and Sarawak and Indonesia's Sulawesi is the focus of three such projects: "Austronesian in Sulawesi: Its Origins, Diaspora, and Living Traditions"; "The Illanun Diaspora, 1765-1851: An Ethnohistory of Marine Wandering"; and "Prehistoric Trade and Cultural Contact Between Bukit Tengkorak and Other Sites in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region." Examining the border region of Thailand and Malaysia is "Regional Interactions: A History of Some Penang and Phuket Commercial Links, 1786-1940." The history of interchange in this region has to date been left out of the framework of research on national history, so this type of research is very important in that it will deconstruct the framework of national history of the various countries and provide a larger context for historical studies on Southeast Asia.

Second, the continuing projects this year perpetuated the trend of projects that focus on ethnic groups whose people live on the fringes of nation-states. These projects attempt to search for what meaning borders or the nation-state in which these people live hold for them. Examples of such continuing projects include "Border of Ethnicity: Cross-Border Linkages Between Northern Sarawak and East Kalimantan"; "Documentation and Research to Safeguard Archaic Knowledge of the Akha"; and "The Oral History of Hmong People in Southeast Asia." New projects falling into this category include "Women, Nation, and the Ambivalence of Subversive Identities Among the Shan Women in Thailand and Myanmar (Burma)" and "Traditions and Development of the Cults of Forest Monks Among the Karen in Myanmar (Burma) and Thailand." Four of these five projects, excluding the first one, deal with minority peoples living in northern Thailand and the surrounding area, including Myanmar (Burma), Laos, and China's Yunnan Province. These are all efforts by researchers based in Chiang Mai, which appears to have become a locus for research on the relationship

between minority peoples and the state in the different countries of the region.

Third, there are projects that examine phenomena that emerge within one single nation-state and make comparisons with what has taken place in other Southeast Asian nation-states to determine whether such phenomena are universal or unique. An example of such a continuing project is "The Evolution of Farming Culture in Cambodia and Thailand: A Comparative Perspective," while new projects in this area include "The Relationship Between Religiosity, Youth Culture, and Premarital Sex Among Malaysian and Indonesian Adolescents"; "International Workshop: Challenges and Strategies for Rural Women Entrepreneurs in Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, and Indonesia in the Aftermath of the 1997 Financial Crisis"; and "Democratization and the Youth and Student Movement in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Historical and Contemporary Analysis."

Fourth, this grant program provides opportunities for exploratory research for researchers who want to conduct joint research but cannot find collaborators or who have not settled on comparative perspectives with other countries or a theoretical framework. Examples of projects in this category include the workshop on rural women entrepreneurs, the study of democratization and youth and student movements, and the research on the Illanun diaspora. Small grants have been provided in the hope that the researchers can use the money to seek out collaborators or discuss the methods of joint research with possible collaborators and use the results to put together a full-fledged application for joint or comparative research in the next fiscal year. The project on the history of commercial links between Penang and Phuket that was awarded a grant this year is the result of a number of attendees of a conference awarded a grant last year formulating their own plan for joint research during and after the conference and applying for a grant this year. At the selection committee meeting this year we discussed applications that did not sufficiently involve joint research and the difficulty of creating plans for joint research, as well as the difficulty of coming up with research plans involving fieldwork outside of one's home country. In order for the Foundation to be able to provide grants to high-quality research, the selection committee keenly felt the necessity of grants at the stage of preparatory research and the need to strengthen the information-providing functions of the secretariat.

#### *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 go beyond the three 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 applications for "Roundtable of University Publishers in Southeast Asia" and "Teacher Training Seminar on Islam in Southeast Asia." At a meeting of the Foundation Secretariat on February 20, 2004, these applications were reviewed, and they were then approved by the Board of Directors.

### ***Selection Process and Results of the Selection Committee for Language Training Grants and Luisa Mallari Fellowships***

The targets of the Language Training Grants and Luisa Mallari Fellowships are graduate students and young researchers learning in or affiliated with university departments of humanities and social sciences and research institutes in Southeast Asia. Application forms for these grants are distributed to these students and researchers, 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 \$49,587.

### ***Luisa Mallari Fellowships for MA and PhD 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 31 applications, 8 were selected for grants totaling \$55,936. Five of the grants were for PhD research, while three were for MA research.

**YUMIKO HIMEMOTO**  
SENIOR PROGRAM OFFICER  
SOUTHEAST ASIA PROGRAMS

**SEASREP**

## Regional Collaboration Grants

| Grant #<br>(Country)        | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization  | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 03-EC-01<br>(Indonesia)   | The Evolution of Farming Culture in Cambodia and Thailand: A Comparative Perspective<br><i>Maria Antonia Yunita Triwardani Winarto, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>   | 18,000           |
| 2 03-EC-02<br>(Indonesia)   | Border of Ethnicity: Cross-Border Linkages Between Northern Sarawak and East Kalimantan<br><i>I Ketut Ardhana, Head of Southeast Asian Studies, Research Center for Regional Resources, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>                              | 5,000            |
| 3 03-EC-03<br>(Indonesia)   | Austronesian in Sulawesi: Its Origins, Diaspora, and Living Traditions<br><i>Harry Truman Simanjuntak, Senior Researcher, Center for Archaeological Research</i>  | 15,000           |
| 4 03-EC-04<br>(Malaysia)    | Prehistoric Trade and Cultural Contact Between Bukit Tengkorak and Other Sites in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region<br><i>Stephen Chia Ming Soon, Lecturer, Science University of Malaysia</i>  | 13,990           |
| 5 03-EC-05<br>(Malaysia)    | The Relationship Between Religiosity, Youth Culture, and Premarital Sex Among Malaysian and Indonesian Adolescents<br><i>Jas Laile Suzana Jaafar, Lecturer, University of Malaya</i>  | 15,000           |
| 6 03-EC-06<br>(Malaysia)    | Regional Interactions: A History of Some Penang and Phuket Commercial Links, 1786–1940<br><i>Loh Wei Leng, Professor, University of Malaya</i>  | 15,000           |
| 7 03-EC-07<br>(Malaysia)    | International Workshop: Challenges and Strategies for Rural Women Entrepreneurs in Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, and Indonesia in the Aftermath of the 1997 Financial Crisis<br><i>Rashila Ramli, Associate Professor, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia</i> | 5,000            |
| 8 03-EC-08<br>(Philippines) | Democratization and the Youth and Student Movement in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Historical and Contemporary Analysis<br><i>Francis A. Geologo, Associate Professor, Ateneo de Manila University</i>   | 5,000            |
| 9 03-EC-09<br>(Philippines) | The Ilanun Diaspora, 1765–1851: An Ethnohistory of Marine Wandering<br><i>Rolando C. Esteban, Curriculum Development and Training Coordinator, People's Global Exchange</i>   | 4,909            |
| 10 03-EC-10<br>(Thailand)   | Documentation and Research to Safeguard Archaic Knowledge of the Akha<br><i>Noriko Higashide, Director, Southeast Asian Mountain People's Culture and Development Highland Research Institute</i>   | 19,000           |
| 11 03-EC-11<br>(Thailand)   | The Oral History of Hmong People in Southeast Asia<br><i>Prasit Leepreecha, Researcher, Chiang Mai University</i>   | 15,000           |
| 12 03-EC-12<br>(Thailand)   | Identity and Dynamics in the Transition of Politeness Strategies in the Vietnamese Language Spoken in Thua Thien Hue<br><i>Sophana Srichampa, Associate Professor, Mahidol University</i>   | 11,400           |
| 13 03-EC-13<br>(Thailand)   | Women, Nation, and the Ambivalence of Subversive Identities Among the Shan Women in Thailand and Myanmar (Burma)<br><i>Pinkaew Laungaramsri, Lecturer, Chiang Mai University</i>  | 12,135           |



| Grant #<br>(Country)          | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 14 03-EC-14<br><br>(Thailand) | Intensive Lectures by Dr. Suzaina Kadir on "Gender Relations in Singapore" and "Challenges of Islamic Fundamentalism to Muslim Women" at Chulalongkorn University<br><i>Sunait Chutintaranond, Director, Southeast Asian Studies Center, Chulalongkorn University</i>      | <b>2,290</b>     |
| 15 03-EC-15<br><br>(Thailand) | Traditions and Development of the Cults of Forest Monks Among the Karen in Myanmar (Burma) and Thailand<br><i>Kwanchewan Buadaeng, Researcher, Chiang Mai University</i>   | <b>15,000</b>    |
| 16 03-EC-16<br><br>(Vietnam)  | Intensive Lectures by Dr. Lukman bin Thaib at Vietnam National University, Hanoi, on "Politics and Government of Peninsular Southeast Asia"<br><i>Pham Quang Minh, Vice Dean, Department of International Studies, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi</i> | <b>3,000</b>     |
| 17 03-EC-17<br><br>(Vietnam)  | Language Contact in Mainland Southeast Asia<br><i>Pham Duc Duong, Professor, Vietnam National University, Hanoi</i>  | <b>15,000</b>    |

**SEASREP**

Council-Initiated Project Grants

| Grant #<br>(Country)        | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization  | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 03-ER-01<br>(Philippines) | The SEASREP Council (Secretariat Operating Costs)<br><i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>     | <b>27,940</b>    |
| 2 03-ER-02<br>(Philippines) | Roundtable of University Publishers in Southeast Asia<br><i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i> | <b>5,000</b>     |
| 3 03-ER-03<br>(Philippines) | Teacher Training Seminar on Islam in Southeast Asia<br><i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>   | <b>10,000</b>    |

## Research Skills Training Program

This program developed from what was originally the Young Indonesian Researchers Program. The program was changed to address areas where improved skills are needed among young researchers. The program is being implemented not only in Indonesia but also in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

Regarding the grants for young Indonesian researchers, a number of problems were pointed out in the evaluation process, including the researchers' lack of a critical perspective, insufficient theoretical knowledge, weak methodology, and unrefined thesis-writing skills. For this reason, the Foundation conducted negotiations with a wide range of groups, including universities, independent research institutions, and research-oriented nongovernmental organizations with the goal of seeking out the possibility of conducting workshops that focus on specific survey

methods or steps in the research process. Two years ago, one project was funded in Indonesia, and last year, with the expansion of the geographical scope of the program, there were one project in Cambodia, two in Indonesia, and one in Vietnam. This year, as of October 2003, there are a total of seven projects that have been awarded grants, and they are listed below. The Foundation would like to continue searching for effective methods for developing the abilities of young researchers through experimental efforts. At the same time, it is hoped that the young researchers receiving training can be developed into a group of researchers who in the future will apply for grants from some of the Foundation's other programs.

This program is conducted by means of talks between the Foundation and applicants. The Foundation does not publicly solicit applications, and grants are awarded based on discussions within the Foundation.

### Research Skills Training Program

| Grant #<br>(Country)      | Title of project<br>Project leader  | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1 03-RS-02<br>(Indonesia) | Research Skills Training Program: Improving Scientific Writing Skills<br><i>M. A. Yunita Triwardani Winarto, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>  | 30,000           |
| 2 03-RS-06<br>(Indonesia) | Training for Local Researchers<br><i>Ignas Kleden, Director, Center for East Indonesian Affairs</i>   | 52,000           |
| 3 03-RS-07<br>(Indonesia) | Manuscript Research Course<br><i>Achadiati Ikram, Director, Foundation for Nusantara Manuscripts (YANASSA)</i>  | 41,200           |
| 4 03-RS-05<br>(Laos)      | Capacity Building in Social Science Research Methodology<br><i>Souphab Khouangvichit, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Laos</i>   | 28,789           |
| 5 03-RS-01<br>(Vietnam)   | Program for Strengthening Learning and Research Skills by Networking Graduate Students and Young Faculty Members<br><i>Truong Huyen Chi, Lecturer, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Hanoi</i>      | 13,325           |
| 6 03-RS-03<br>(Vietnam)   | Workshops for Enhancement of Research Skills of Young Researchers from Central Vietnam<br><i>Nguyen Huu Thong, Director, Vietnam Institute of Culture and Arts Studies Central Vietnam Sub-Institute in Hue</i> | 82,645           |
| 7 03-RS-04<br>(Vietnam)   | Creating a Sustainable Upland Resource Management and Development Network<br><i>Pham Thi Tuong Vi, Researcher, Vietnam National University, Hanoi</i>   | 17,050           |

## "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The "Know Our Neighbors" programs began in 1978 with the goal of translating the works of eminent writers and researchers from Southeast Asia into Japanese. The program evolved from being directed toward Japan to being directed toward Southeast Asia in 1982, as books on Japan were translated into the various languages of the region. In 1983 support was provided for translation between Southeast Asian languages, and in 1992 these two categories were integrated as the program in other Asian countries. The program was expanded to include South Asia in 1991, and for the past quarter century it has been highly acclaimed as the flagship program of the Toyota Foundation. Through fiscal 2002 the program has funded a total of 239 projects in Japan worth a combined ¥497 million and a total of 261 projects in other Asian countries worth ¥498 million in all. Among the books published during this period, some have won awards in Japan and the other countries involved in the programs. The books produced have been loved by countless readers and have contributed to mutual understanding among Asian neighbors.

The program began in the 1970s, an era in which many in Southeast Asia turned a critical eye toward Japanese economic inroads into the region. Responding to calls from Asian intellectuals who wanted Japanese to better understand Southeast Asia, a translation program that would bring the works of these countries to Japan was initiated. The past 25 years have seen the emergence within Japan of translators and researchers capable of translating into Japanese directly from Asian languages. Translations that are equal in quality to those of Western languages and every bit as flowing have been published one after another. Additionally, the fact that translation has removed linguistic barriers and allowed people to read the great works of masters from other countries facilitated an expanding of the base for research in Southeast Asia. As a result of the initiation of a process in the 1990s by which translation would be conducted in South Asia with the works and the translators to be chosen by the selection committee, a considerable portion of the basic literature of South Asia has been translated.

The works that have been translated between Asian nations reflect the circumstances of the different times. There have been publications within the region of literary works from Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and there have been translations of Japanese economic papers in Vietnam, which has been pursuing the development of a market economy since the implementation of the *doi moi* reforms. There have also been translations into Thai of historical materials from Thailand's neighboring countries of Myanmar (Burma) and Vietnam. During this time, academic and commercial publishing have developed in Southeast Asia and South Asia, and there has been a rise in quality in both translated books and marketing.

In many senses, however, the times have

changed over the past 25 years. As it can be said that the intended purpose of the program has been fulfilled, fiscal 2003 will be its final year. Translation is not the act of simply replacing words; it is introducing diverse thoughts and interpretations of the world and serving as a bridge between people of different ethnicities and cultures. While "Know Our Neighbors" will come to an end as a separate program, its spirit will continue as it is appropriately integrated into the framework of such existing Southeast Asian programs as the Southeast Asian National Research Program and the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program.

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

There were nine 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, five projects were selected. Grants were awarded to works in the fields of literature and the humanities from Cambodia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The following is an outline of the approved projects.

There is a translation of Mac Phoeun's *Histoire du Cambodge: de la fin du XVIe siècle au début du XVIIIe siècle*, a work of research covering the period of Cambodia's history from the end of the sixteenth century to the eighteenth century. This work was written based on comparisons and examinations of various materials, and it has been pointed to as a book that contains new facts that have the potential to rewrite the history of the Middle Ages in Cambodia. Its introduction in Japan is eagerly awaited.

A translation of *Manusari* (A woman skilled in white magic), a fantasy/adventure novel by author Min Thein Kha that has garnered great popularity among the public in Myanmar, was selected to receive a grant. The literature of Myanmar that has been brought to Japan up to this point has primarily been novels dealing with the period of the independence movement or concerning socialist realism. This book, however, will introduce to Japanese readers a different example of the appeal of Myanmar literature.

Grants were awarded for translations of two books from the Philippines, the first of which is *Manila, My Manila* by author Nick Joaquin, a journalist, critic, and writer who once won the Ramon Magsaysay Award, which has been called the Asian version of the Nobel Prize for literature. In this book, Joaquin, a lifelong resident of Manila, presents a history of the city through the eyes of its people and stories of the city rooted in everyday life. The translation and publication of this work will present a different image of this metropolis, which tends to be seen by Japanese tourists as a hotbed of crime and poverty. The other project from the Philippines is an effort to

edit, translate, and publish a collection of eight essays by three prominent thinkers who represent a new school of thought in Filipino history in recent years. This work, collectively titled *Historical Research on the Philippines and Comments on Colonialism*, was selected to receive a grant because the essays contained have been well received internationally as an attempt to clarify imperial attitudes in the Philippines. It is hoped that this work will surpass the boundaries of research on the Philippines or on Southeast Asia and become required reading in the fields of postcolonial criticism and cultural studies.

Also selected was *Mat Biec*, a novel by Nguyen Nhat Anh, a writer who has achieved tremendous popularity in Vietnam. This will be the first time for his work to be introduced to a Japanese audience.

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

This year there were 24 applications from Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam, and 14 projects were approved: 4 from Indonesia, 2 from Laos, 3 from Nepal, 1 from Pakistan, 3 from Thailand, and 1 from Vietnam. The works receiving grants are in the humanities as well as literature.

This fiscal year four projects from Indonesia were selected to receive grants. The translation and publication of *Traditional Japanese Music and Musical Instruments* is a continuing project that first received funding in fiscal 1999. Because a revised edition of the original work was published in 2000, funding was provided for additional copyright fees and the costs of creating an accompanying CD. Also selected were translations of *Paradise of the Blind* and *Beyond Illusions*, both of which are works by the renowned Vietnamese author Duong Thu Huong that address such issues as the ideals and realities of the communist system, individuals and the state, and the nature of the family. It is hoped that these works will not only enable Indonesians to better know the neighboring country of Vietnam but also provide an opportunity for them to reflect on the nature of Indonesian society in an era of turmoil. Also selected to receive a grant is a translation, including explicatory material, by Bambang Wibawarta of four of Ryunosuke Akutagawa's novellas: *Kappa*, *Imogayu*, *Kumo no Ito*, and *Shiro*. Wibawarta, who received a doctorate in Japanese literature from Tohoku University, is

one of a very few people capable of translating directly from Japanese into Indonesian. The long-awaited emergence of such a person in Indonesia is deeply gratifying.

Each of the two projects from Laos involves the publication of a second volume of a work that has received a grant in the past. In Laos, which has a comparatively small educated class, steady efforts that will require time are underway, and it is hoped that this program will contribute to the accumulation of knowledge in that country.

From Nepal and Pakistan in South Asia, we are continuing to see the results of steady efforts. In the midst of instability in the international arena and also within countries, these efforts are contributing greatly to international understanding through translation. From Pakistan is a project to translate *In Times of Siege*, a work of Indian literature that deals with the issue of fundamentalism. This work will promote a calm response to the issue by Pakistan, which faces the same problem at present. All three of the projects from Nepal involve translations of Indian literary works, two of which were created by women writers. India is a leading country in terms of women writers, and it is hoped that this collection of the short stories of one such author and a work detailing the way women live written by another will appeal to young female readers in Nepal.

Three projects in Thailand were awarded grants, including the translation and publication of Pascal Khoo Thwe's *From the Land of Green Ghosts: A Burmese Odyssey* by the Kobfai Publishing Project; of anthropologist Grant Evans' *A Short History of Laos: The Land in Between* by Silkworm Books; and of Phillip Hitti's *History of the Arabs*—the most commonly referenced history text in the field of Islamic studies—by the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks. All of these projects will be translations from English into Thai.

From Vietnam there is a project to translate from English into Vietnamese *Prehistoric Japan: New Perspectives on Insular East Asia*, which is a collection of the notes Keiji Imamura wrote in preparation for lectures at the University College London's Institute of Archaeology.

**YONEO ISHII**  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

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

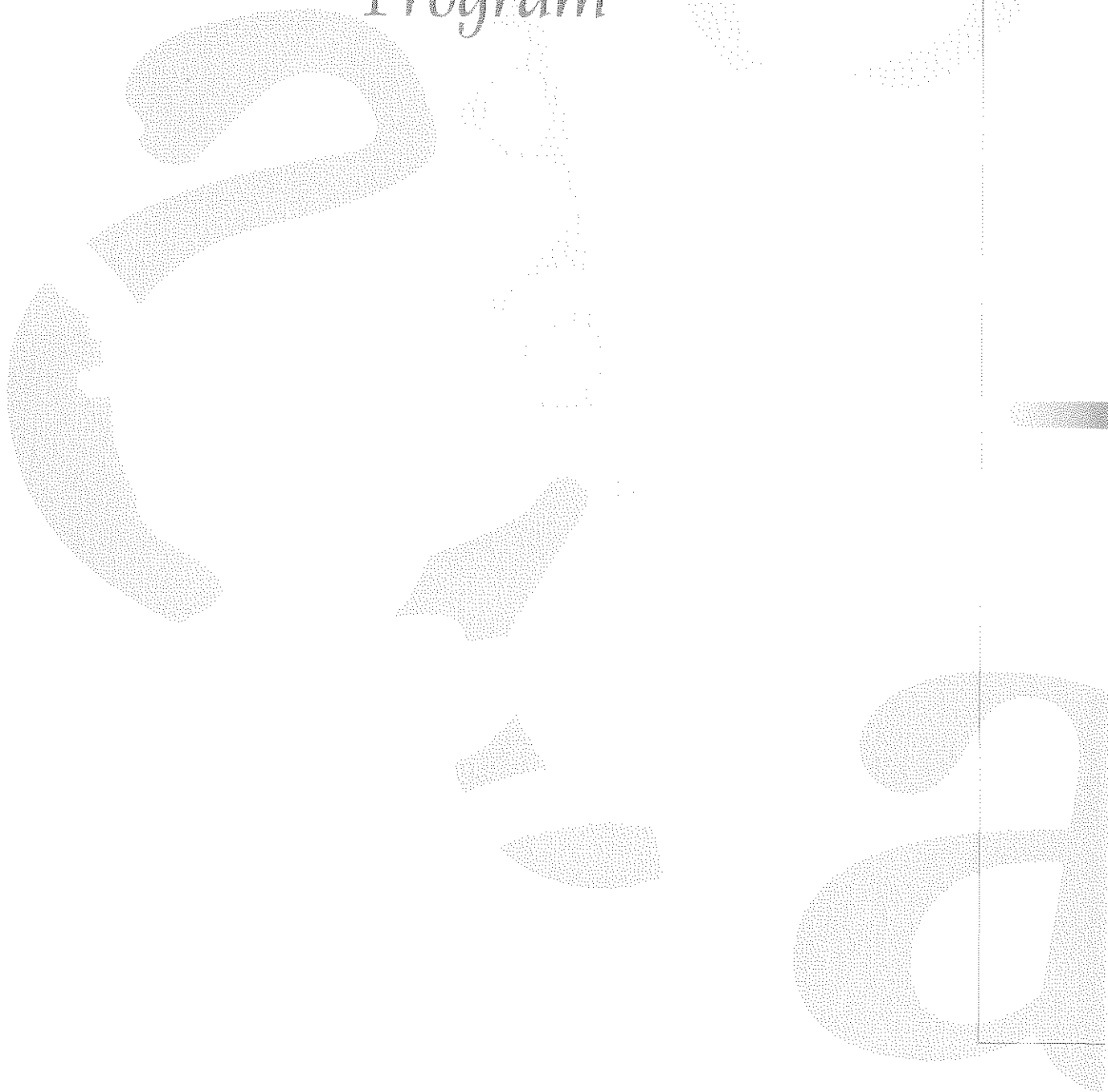
| Grant #   | Title of project<br>Publisher  | Amount<br>(¥) |
|-----------|--|---------------|
| 1 03-B-01 | Nick Joaquin, <i>Manila, My Manila</i> , trans. Seisuke Miyamoto<br><i>Akashi Shoten Co.</i>   | 2,250,000     |
| 2 03-B-02 | Reynaldo C. Ileto and others, <i>Knowing America's Colony, White Love, A Nation Aborted</i> , and other works, trans. Yoshiko Nagano<br><i>Mekong Publishing Co.</i> | 1,750,000     |
| 3 03-B-03 | Mak Phoeun, <i>Histoire du Cambodge: de la fin du XVIe siècle au début du XVIIIe siècle</i> , trans. Yoshiaki Ishizawa<br><i>Mekong Publishing Co.</i>               | 2,500,000     |
| 4 03-B-04 | Nguyen Nhat Anh, <i>Mat Biec</i> , trans. Sakae Kato<br><i>Terra Incognita</i>   | 1,250,000     |
| 5 03-B-05 | Min Thein Kha, <i>Manusari</i> , trans. Yuri Takahashi<br><i>Terra Incognita</i>   | 1,250,000     |

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

| Grant #<br>(Country)         | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 6 03-K-01<br><br>(Indonesia) | Translation and Publication of <i>Traditional Japanese Music and Musical Instruments</i> by William P. Malm in Indonesian<br><i>F. X. Widaryanto, Executive, The Society for Indonesian Performing Arts</i>            | 4,500            |
| 7 03-K-02<br><br>(Indonesia) | Translation and Publication of <i>Paradise of the Blind</i> by Duong Thu Huong in Indonesian<br><i>Dorothea Rosa Herliany, General Director, Indonesiatera</i>   | 7,700            |
| 8 03-K-03<br><br>(Indonesia) | Translation and Publication of <i>Beyond Illusions</i> by Duong Thu Huong in Indonesian<br><i>Dorothea Rosa Herliany, General Director, Indonesiatera</i>  | 7,300            |
| 9 03-K-04<br><br>(Indonesia) | Translation and Publication of <i>Kappa, Imogayu, Kumo no Ito, and Shiro</i> by Ryunosuke Akutagawa in Indonesian<br><i>Bambang Wibawarta, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>                                       | 5,900            |
| 10 03-K-05<br><br>(Laos)     | Translation and Publication of <i>In Search of Southeast Asia</i> by David P. Chandler et al. in Lao<br><i>Dara Viravong Kanlaya, Permanent Advisor, National Library of Laos, Ministry of Information and Culture</i> | 7,600            |
| 11 03-K-06<br><br>(Laos)     | Translation and Publication of <i>L'Habitation Lao, Volume 2</i> by Sophie Clement-Charpentier and Pierre Clement in Lao<br><i>Souanatha Kanlaya, Architect</i>  | 7,800            |
| 12 03-K-07<br><br>(Nepal)    | Translation and Publication of <i>Our Favourite Indian Stories</i> , Edited by Khushwant Singh and Neelam Kumar, in Newari<br><i>Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chairman, The Foundation for Literature</i>                      | 3,800            |

| Grant #<br>(Country)     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount<br>(US\$) |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|
| 13 03-K-08<br>(Nepal)    | Translation and Publication of <i>The Inner Courtyard</i> , Edited by Lakshmi Holmstorm, in Nepali<br><i>Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chairman, The Foundation for Literature</i>  | 1,900            |
| 14 03-K-09<br>(Nepal)    | Translation and Publication of <i>French Lover</i> by Sreejata Guha in Nepali<br><i>Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chairman, The Foundation for Literature</i>   | 2,500            |
| 15 03-K-10<br>(Pakistan) | Translation and Publication of <i>In Times of Siege</i> by Githa Hariharan in Urdu<br><i>Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan</i>  | 4,600            |
| 16 03-K-11<br>(Thailand) | Translation and Publication of <i>From the Land of Green Ghosts: A Burmese Odyssey</i> by Pascal Khoo Thwe in Thai<br><i>Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Director, Kobfai Publishing Project, Foundation for Democracy and Development Studies</i>  | 5,000            |
| 17 03-K-12<br>(Thailand) | Translation and Publication of <i>A Short History of Laos: The Land in Between</i> by Grant Evans in Thai<br><i>Trasvin Jittidecharak, Publisher and Director, Silkworm Books</i>  | 3,000            |
| 18 03-K-13<br>(Thailand) | Translation and Publication of <i>History of the Arabs</i> by Phillip K. Hitti in Thai<br><i>Charnvit Kasetsiri, Secretary, The Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks</i>   | 15,000           |
| 19 03-K-14<br>(Vietnam)  | Translation and Publication of <i>Prehistoric Japan: New Perspectives on Insular East Asia</i> by Keiji Imamura in Vietnamese<br><i>Lai Van Toi, Head, Archaeology Review Section, Institute of Archaeology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i> | 10,000           |

*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

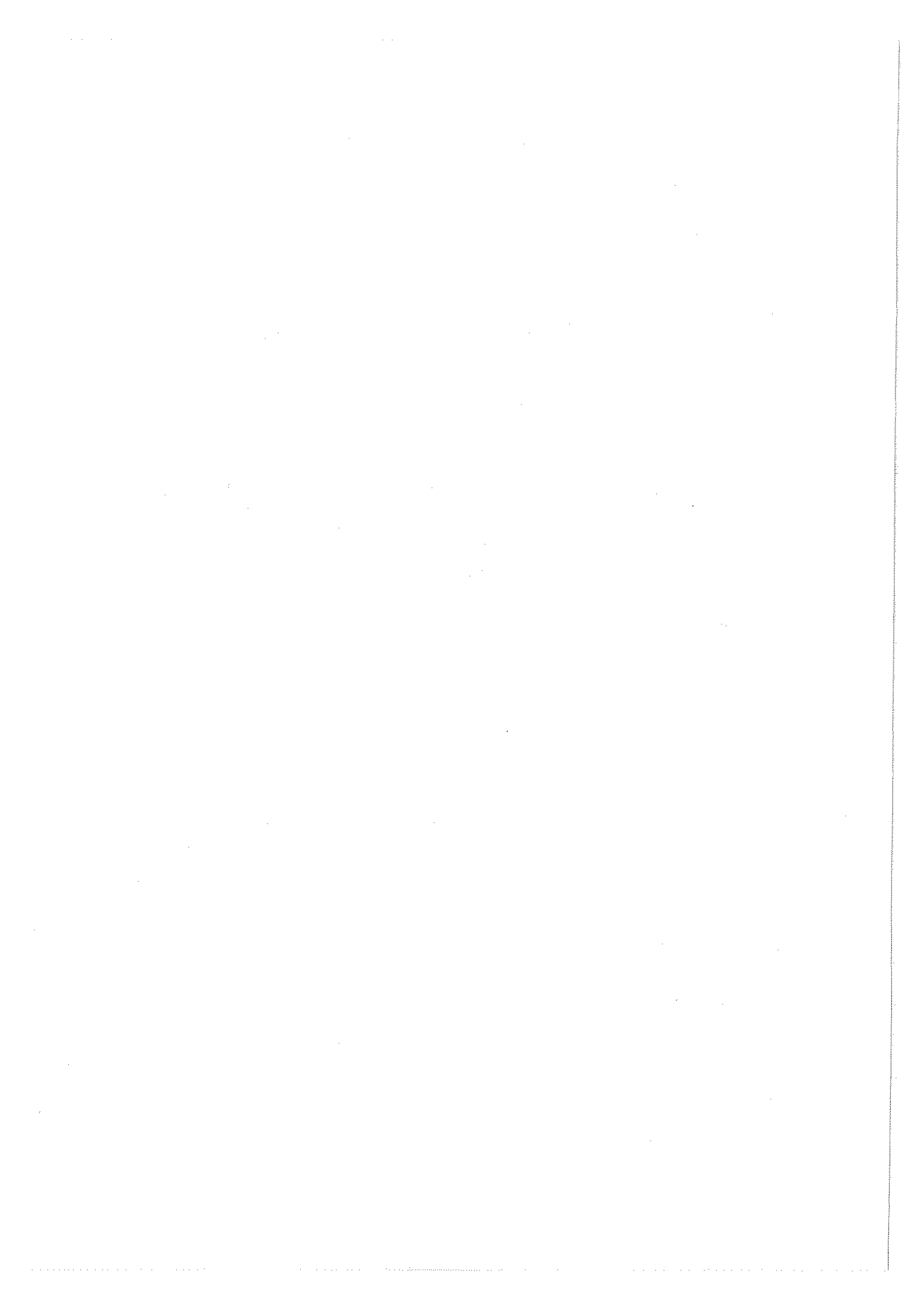
Applications for Foundation Initiative Grants are not publicly solicited. There are no restrictions on the nationality, place of residence, or institutional affiliation of grant recipients. Grant proposals are presented on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and individuals or groups and 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 #<br>(Nationality)     | Title of project<br>Project leader, position, organization   | Amount     |
|------------------------------|--|------------|
| 1 03-P-001<br>(Japan)        | Japan Foundation Center Information-Management Project<br><i>Seitaro Horiuchi, Executive Director, Japan Foundation Center</i>   | ¥3,000,000 |
| 2 03-P-002<br>(Japan)        | Research on Reform of the Charity System in Britain<br><i>Tatsuo Ota, Chairman, Japan Association of Charitable Organizations</i>  | ¥2,500,000 |
| 3 03-P-003<br>(Philippines)  | Local Scholarship and the Study of Southeast Asia: Bridging the Past and Present<br><i>Reynaldo C. Iletto, Professor, National University of Singapore</i>   | ¥6,240,000 |
| 4 03-P-004<br>(Netherlands)  | Publication of the Proceedings of Council Meetings of the Kong Koan of Batavia<br><i>J. L. Blusse van Oud-Alblas, Professor, Leiden University</i>   | \$30,000   |
| 5 03-P-005<br>(Vietnam)      | The Second International Conference on Vietnamese Studies: Vietnam on the Road to Development and Integration: Tradition and Modernity<br><i>Nam Do Hoai, President, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam</i> | \$20,000   |
| 6 03-P-006<br>(Cambodia)     | Establishment of a Federation for the Development of the Book Sector in Cambodia<br><i>Sokunthea Neth, Representative, Support for Private Initiatives to Aid in the Rebuilding of Southeast Asia (SIPAR)</i>                          | \$11,290   |
| 7 03-P-007<br>(Japan)        | Historical Studies of the Japanese Military Occupation of Burma, 1942-45<br><i>Kei Nemoto, Associate Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>  | ¥2,040,000 |
| 8 03-P-008<br>(Thailand)     | A Japanese Anthropologist's Studies of Rural Communities in Thailand: Seminar on Shigeharu Tanabe's Contributions to Thai Studies<br><i>Anan Ganjanapan, Researcher, Chiang Mai University</i>   | \$4,900    |
| 9 03-P-009<br>(Japan)        | International Symposium on the Ancient Mediterranean World<br><i>Ryoji Motomura, Professor, University of Tokyo</i>  | ¥2,270,000 |
| 10 03-P-010<br>(Australia)   | Surveying and Preserving Documents of the Tai People of Yunnan, China: The Lincang Region<br><i>Christian Daniels, Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>  | ¥3,400,000 |
| 11 03-P-011<br>(Japan)       | Publication Based on a Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941-45<br><i>Yoji Akashi, Professor, Aichi Shukutoku University</i>                                | \$5,000    |
| 12 03-P-012<br>(Japan)       | Japan Foundation Center Information-Management Project<br><i>Seitaro Horiuchi, Executive Director, Japan Foundation Center</i>   | ¥3,000,000 |
| 13 03-P-013<br>(Japan)       | Fifteenth Biennial Convention of the Asian Association of Agricultural Colleges and Universities<br><i>Shin'ichi Yamamoto, Dean, School of Bioagricultural Sciences, Nagoya University</i>   | ¥500,000   |
| 14 03-P-014<br>(South Korea) | Basic Research on Assistance to North Korea from South Korean Assistance Organizations<br><i>Aeliah Lee, Research Fellow, National Museum of Ethnology</i>   | ¥3,490,000 |



The background of the page is a complex, abstract composition. It features a dense, light-colored halftone dot pattern overlaid with large, dark, organic, and somewhat irregular shapes that resemble ink blots or stylized figures. These shapes are scattered across the page, creating a textured and layered visual effect. The overall color palette is monochromatic, consisting of various shades of gray and black.

*Financial Report for  
Fiscal 2003*

## Financial Report for Fiscal 2003

### Expenditures for Grants

|  | 1975-98                         | 1999                       | 2000                       | 2001                       | 2002                       | 2003                       | Total                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Research Grant Program                         | 5,340.4<br>1,591                | 200.0<br>78                | 193.6<br>76                | 186.0<br>72                | 216.9<br>85                | 190.7<br>81                | 6,327.6<br>1,983                      |
| Research Report Grant Program                  | 563.9<br>385                    | 17.4<br>10                 | 16.5<br>9                  | 8.7<br>5                   | 5.7<br>4                   | 8.9<br>5                   | 621.1<br>418                          |
| Citizen Activities                             | 403.7<br>249                    | 30.8<br>30                 | 33.3<br>29                 | 29.6<br>24                 | 35.8<br>24                 | 40.2<br>30                 | 573.4<br>386                          |
| Projects on Civil Society                      | 31.3<br>7                       | 14.7<br>3                  | 13.5<br>3                  | 19.6<br>4                  | 20.4<br>4                  | 5.0<br>1                   | 104.5<br>22                           |
| Citizen Research Contest                       | 372.6<br>198                    |                            |                            |                            |                            |                            | (Through fiscal 1994)<br>372.6<br>198 |
| SEANRP   | 2,010.1<br>1,123                | 58.0<br>64                 | 57.0<br>63                 | 64.7<br>68                 | 81.6<br>62                 | 60.3<br>48                 | 2,331.8<br>1,428                      |
| SEASREP  | 126.3<br>123                    | 40.8<br>44                 | 51.0<br>26                 | 26.5<br>15                 | 29.9<br>21                 | 24.9<br>20                 | 299.4<br>249                          |
| Research Skills Training Program               | —<br>—                          | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | 3.2<br>1                   | 15.8<br>4                  | 29.4<br>7                  | 48.4<br>12                            |
| Young Indonesian Researchers Program           | 117.9<br>530                    | 3.4<br>30                  | 3.9<br>41                  |                            |                            |                            | (Through fiscal 2000)<br>125.2<br>601 |
| “Know Our Neighbors” Program<br>(Japan)        | 444.1<br>210                    | 14.8<br>7                  | 15.7<br>9                  | 9.6<br>5                   | 12.8<br>8                  | 9.0<br>5                   | 506.0<br>244                          |
| “Know Our Neighbors” Program<br>(Other)        | 453.0<br>190                    | 12.3<br>21                 | 12.0<br>19                 | 11.9<br>17                 | 8.8<br>14                  | 9.4<br>14                  | 507.5<br>275                          |
| Dictionary Compilation-<br>Publication Program | 40.0<br>6                       | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | 40.0<br>6                             |
| Foundation Initiative Grant<br>Program         | 594.1<br>207                    | 30.8<br>14                 | 51.2<br>12                 | 46.5<br>16                 | 54.7<br>13                 | 33.4<br>14                 | 810.6<br>276                          |
| Special Grants                                 | 406.6<br>50                     | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | —<br>—                     | 406.6<br>50                           |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>10,903.8</b><br><b>4,869</b> | <b>423.0</b><br><b>301</b> | <b>447.8</b><br><b>287</b> | <b>406.2</b><br><b>227</b> | <b>482.6</b><br><b>239</b> | <b>411.2</b><br><b>225</b> | <b>13,074.5</b><br><b>6,148</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                                |                        |                       |                     |                     |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|  | 2000                   | 2001                  | 2002                | 2003                |
| <b>INCOME</b>  |                        |                       |                     |                     |
| Balance brought forward from the previous year         | ¥44,349,955            | ¥7,489,990            | ¥82,550,766         | ¥45,930,920         |
| Donations  | —                      | —                     | —                   | —                   |
| Endowment income                                       | 1,032,552,849          | 906,944,565           | 667,651,390         | 666,911,607         |
| 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                                      | —                      | —                     | —                   | —                   |
| Transfer from Research Grant fund                      | 390,000,000            | 1,600,000,000         | 150,000,000         | 100,000,000         |
| Transfer from reserve for grants                       | 190,000,000            | —                     | —                   | —                   |
| Transfer from secondary endowment                      | 11,400,000,000         | —                     | —                   | —                   |
| Miscellaneous income                                   | 25,281,952             | 25,957,610            | 42,094,392          | 26,933,721          |
| <b>TOTAL INCOME</b>                                    | <b>¥13,112,482,552</b> | <b>¥2,550,893,877</b> | <b>¥952,281,915</b> | <b>¥839,776,248</b> |
| <b>EXPENDITURES</b>                                    |                        |                       |                     |                     |
| Grant and program expenses                             | ¥627,058,010           | ¥612,184,732          | ¥692,385,422        | ¥590,950,136        |
| Special event expenses                                 | 30,297,796             | 12,740,700            | 11,966,981          | 53,025,638          |
| Administrative expenses                                | 147,883,120            | 154,566,821           | 192,786,472         | 152,924,291         |
| Purchase of fixed assets                               | —                      | —                     | —                   | —                   |
| Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances          | 11,353,636             | 7,875,620             | 9,212,120           | 8,829,220           |
| Endowment  | —                      | —                     | —                   | —                   |
| Secondary endowment                                    | —                      | —                     | —                   | —                   |
| 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>¥13,104,992,562</b> | <b>¥2,468,343,111</b> | <b>¥906,350,995</b> | <b>¥805,729,285</b> |
| <b>BALANCE</b>   | <b>¥7,489,990</b>      | <b>¥82,550,766</b>    | <b>¥45,930,920</b>  | <b>¥34,046,963</b>  |

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

| Balance Sheet                     |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                                   | 2000                   | 2001                   | 2002                   | 2003                   |
| <b>ASSETS</b>                     |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Cash and bank deposits            | ¥21,507,195            | ¥2,174,899,462         | ¥1,017,744,939         | ¥749,468,769           |
| Negotiable securities             | 31,496,254,224         | 27,822,722,271         | 28,840,874,870         | 28,975,333,795         |
| Prepaid expenses                  | 4,560,440              | 4,560,440              | 6,414,100              | 4,853,390              |
| Advances (disbursements)          | 4,289,749              | 23,287                 | —                      | —                      |
| Temporary payments                | 332,090                | 877,475                | 2,852,058              | 1,729,560              |
| Accounts receivable               | 2,674,235              | 2,500,000              | 3,711,864              | —                      |
| Fixed assets                      | 51,863,538             | 51,835,569             | 50,625,052             | 50,625,052             |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>               | <b>¥31,581,481,471</b> | <b>¥30,057,418,504</b> | <b>¥29,922,222,883</b> | <b>¥29,782,010,566</b> |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>                |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Accounts payable                  | ¥234,712,231           | ¥228,566,424           | ¥288,980,273           | ¥252,525,668           |
| Deposits received                 | 4,234,532              | 5,123,945              | 3,701,638              | 2,998,663              |
| Reserve for retirement allowances | 83,181,180             | 89,341,800             | 82,985,000             | 91,814,220             |
| Reserve for grants                | —                      | —                      | —                      | —                      |
| Net endowment                     | 31,259,353,528         | 29,734,386,335         | 29,546,555,972         | 29,434,672,015         |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>          | <b>¥31,581,481,471</b> | <b>¥30,057,418,504</b> | <b>¥29,922,222,883</b> | <b>¥29,782,010,566</b> |

| Endowment Status        |                        |                        |                        |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                         | 2000                   | 2001                   | 2002                   | 2003                   |
| Principal endowment (1) | ¥20,000,000,000        | ¥20,000,000,000        | ¥20,000,000,000        | ¥20,000,000,000        |
| Principal endowment (2) | 11,259,353,528         | 9,734,386,335          | 9,546,555,972          | 9,434,672,015          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>            | <b>¥31,259,353,528</b> | <b>¥29,734,386,335</b> | <b>¥29,546,555,972</b> | <b>¥29,434,672,015</b> |

Adjustments to Grant Budgets  
(April 1, 2003–March 31, 2004)

| Period<br>(Fiscal<br>Year) | Grantee<br>Grant number                   | Type of grant  | Date<br>grant<br>approved | Amt. approved<br>Amt. returned<br>Final amount |
|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1992                       | Azizah bt. Kassim<br>92-I-025             | International Grant  | Sep. 28, 1992             | ¥1,025,631<br>959,178<br>¥66,453               |
| 1992                       | Belai Chaudhuri<br>92-K-16                | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Sep. 28, 1992             | ¥1,710,585<br>961,600<br>¥748,985              |
| 1993                       | Heibonsha<br>93-B-09                      | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Japan                    | Sep. 21, 1993             | ¥1,810,000<br>1,810,000<br>¥0                  |
| 1993                       | Saba Ansari<br>93-K-11                    | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Sep. 21, 1993             | ¥4,949,525<br>2,680,460<br>¥2,269,065          |
| 1994                       | Heibonsha<br>94-B-03                      | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Japan                    | Sep. 22, 1994             | ¥3,770,000<br>3,770,000<br>¥0                  |
| 1994                       | Nyla T. Khan<br>94-K-09                   | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Sep. 22, 1994             | ¥1,955,267<br>300,500<br>¥1,654,767            |
| 1995                       | Biliquis Tahira<br>95-K-07                | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Sep. 26, 1995             | ¥2,604,335<br>180,300<br>¥2,424,035            |
| 1995                       | Fazle Rabbi<br>95-K-13                    | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Sep. 26, 1995             | ¥337,460<br>60,100<br>¥277,360                 |
| 1996                       | Mekong Publishing<br>Co., Ltd.<br>96-B-02 | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Japan                    | Oct. 7, 1996              | ¥1,680,000<br>280,000<br>¥1,400,000            |
| 1996                       | Fazle Rabbi<br>96-K-01                    | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Oct. 7, 1996              | ¥500,140<br>60,100<br>¥440,040                 |
| 1996                       | Fizza Tawfique<br>96-K-06                 | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Oct. 7, 1996              | ¥4,319,139<br>420,700<br>¥3,898,439            |
| 1997                       | NTT Shuppan<br>97-B-06                    | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Japan                    | Sep. 19, 1997             | ¥1,960,000<br>1,960,000<br>¥0                  |
| 1997                       | Zanzami<br>97-K-01                        | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Sep. 19, 1997             | ¥911,181<br>60,100<br>¥851,081                 |

| Period<br>(Fiscal<br>Year) | Grantee<br>Grant number     | Type of grant  | Date<br>grant<br>approved | Amt. approved<br>Amt. returned<br>Final amount |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| 1997                       | Fizza Tawfique<br>97-K-07   | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Sep. 19, 1997             | ¥984,950<br>60,100<br>¥924,850                 |
| 1999                       | Tuk Khun<br>99-P-013        | Foundation Initiative Grant  | Sep. 17, 1999             | ¥4,352,150<br>2,574,771<br>¥1,777,379          |
| 2000                       | Heung Wah Wong<br>00-B1-011 | Research Grant   | Sep. 20, 2000             | ¥4,500,000<br>61,298<br>¥4,438,702             |
| 2001                       | Al Azhar<br>01-I-028        | Southeast Asia National Research<br>Program  | Sep. 14, 2001             | ¥1,571,850<br>692,622<br>¥879,228              |
| 2001                       | Michael Vickery<br>01-K-01  | “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-<br>Publication Program in Other Asian<br>Countries | Sep. 14, 2001             | ¥1,452,025<br>1,396,404<br>¥55,621             |
| 2002                       | Simon Avenell<br>02-A-097   | Research Grant   | Sep. 18, 2002             | ¥1,500,000<br>58,606<br>¥1,441,394             |
| 2002                       | Tatsuya Hata<br>02-A-100    | Research Grant   | Sep. 18, 2002             | ¥1,500,000<br>35,134<br>¥1,464,866             |
| 2002                       | Fumiko Sawae<br>02-A-327    | Research Grant   | Sep. 18, 2002             | ¥1,000,000<br>359,586<br>¥640,414              |



## Chronological Data

## 2003

- Apr. 1 Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2003 Research Grant Program
- Apr. 10–12 Report session for Research Grant recipients (Seoul, South Korea)
- Apr. 25 Report session for Citizen Activities: “Citizens’ Forum on Groundwater in Kumamoto” (Kumamoto, Japan)
- May 20 Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2003 Research Grant Program (1,068 applications received)
- June 3 102nd meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 2002 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 2003 grants decided: for RSTP, 3 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 2003 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 1 recipient; twenty-eighth meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of fiscal 2003 activity program and budget
- Oct. 1 Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2003 Grants for Citizen Activities
- Oct. 7 103rd meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2003 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 81 recipients; for Grants for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; for SEANRP, 43 recipients; for “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Programs, 5 recipients for program in Japan, 14 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 1 recipient; explanation and approval of Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation’s Vision and Initiative; approval of adjustments to fiscal 2003 budget; approval of changes to memberships of selection committees; fiscal 2003 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 3 recipients; explanation of plan for the 30-year history

Nov. 4 Fiscal 2003 grant award ceremony

Nov. 15–16 Toyota Foundation Citizen Research Summit: “Japan’s Modernization and the Wisdom of the Japanese” (Nagahama, Japan)

Nov. 20 Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2003 Grants for Citizen Activities (507 applications received)

## 2004

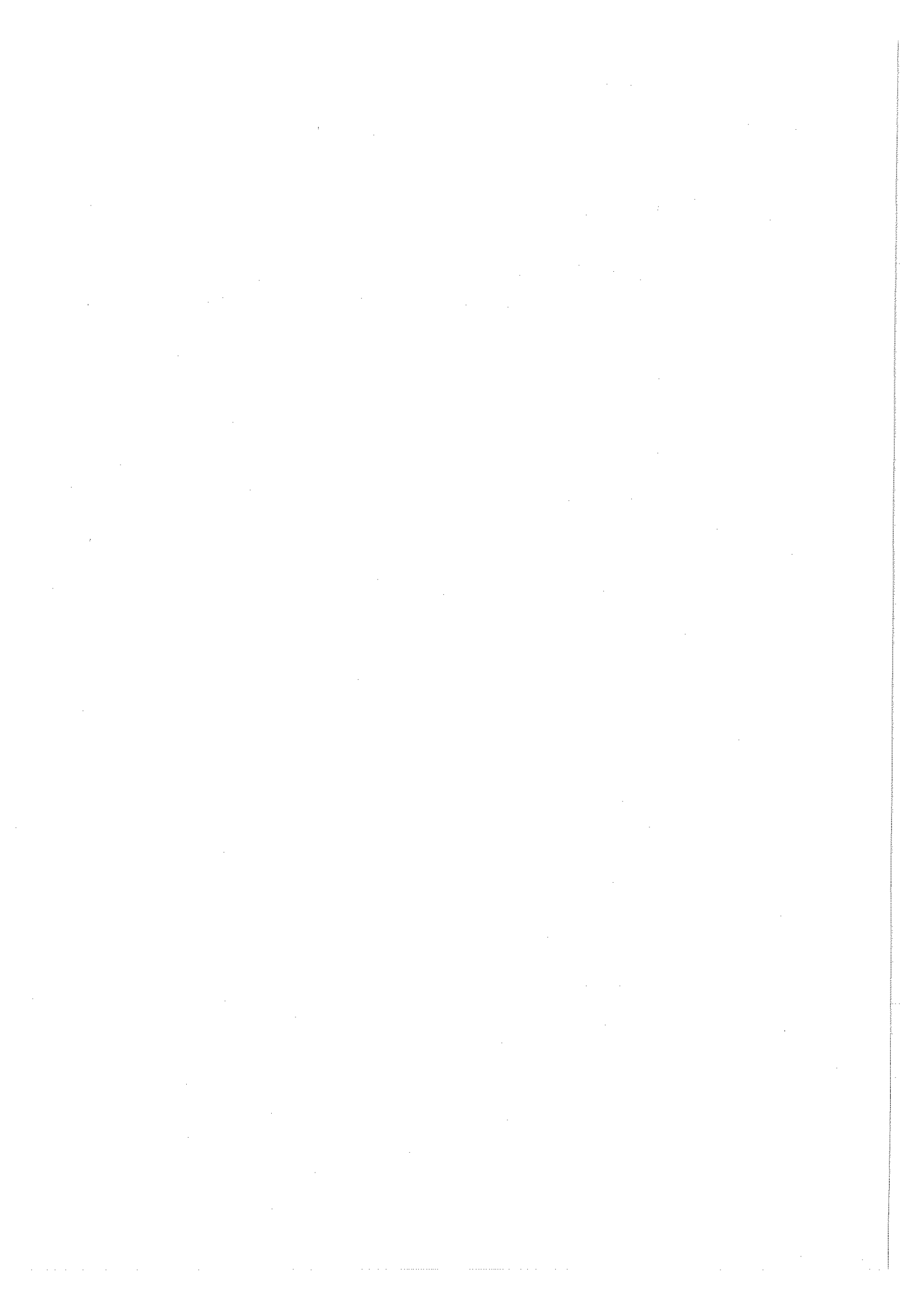
Feb. 27 Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 100* (in Japanese)

Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 2002

Mar. 16 104th meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2003 grants decided: for Grants for Citizen Activities, 30 recipients; for SEANRP, 5 recipients; for SEASREP, 19 recipients; for RSTP, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 11 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 2003 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 2004 activity program and budget; explanation and approval of First Interim Report of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation’s Vision and Initiative; fiscal 2003 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 2004 grants decided: for SEASREP, 1 recipient

Mar. 22 Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 2002* (in English)

Mar. 25–26 Second workshop on results of SEASREP research (Jakarta, Indonesia)



# Foundation Staff

(as of March 31, 2004)

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**Secretary General** Keisuke Sasaki

## **PROGRAM DIVISION**

Yumiko Himemoto (Senior Program Officer)

Shiro Honda (Senior Program Officer)

Kyoichi Tanaka (Program Officer)

Tomohiro Aoki (Program Officer)

Etsuko Kawasaki (Program Officer)

Rie Nakamura (Program Officer)

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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)

Masaaki Kusumi (Senior Fellow)

Gen Watanabe (Senior Fellow)

Kazue Iwamoto (Senior Advisor)

## **GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION**

Keisuke Sasaki (General Manager)

Masumi Narita (Supervisor)

Haruhiko Kawashima (Assistant Manager)

## **The Toyota Foundation**

Shinjuku Mitsui Building 37F, 2-1-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163-0437, Japan  
Tel: +81-3-3344-1701 Fax: +81-3-3342-6911

<http://www.toyotafound.or.jp/etop.htm>