

The Toyota Foundation
Report for Fiscal 1984

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 from the standpoint of the nonprofit foundation's social duty to make this information public.

This annual report was compiled on the basis of the "Report of Activities for Fiscal 1984" (in Japanese), covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1984 (April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985) and approved at the thirty-eighth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 10, 1985.

The information on individual grants is current as of the date the grants were approved. Subsequent adjustments are not reflected; however, changes made in grant budgets are listed separately in this report.

The descriptions of grant projects are not reports of project results but summaries of the project proposals submitted to the Foundation by the grantees and edited by the Foundation staff. The Foundation is responsible for the content of the summaries; however, project results do not necessarily reflect the Foundation's opinions or thinking.

The Japanese edition of this annual report is available on request, as are our *Toyota Foundation Report*, which is published several times a year, and our English-language *Occasional Report* series.

Report for Fiscal 1984

April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1985

The Toyota Foundation
Tokyo, Japan

Board of Directors

(as of March 31, 1985)

Eiji Toyoda, Chairman
Chairman of the Board, Toyota Motor Corp.

Hidetaro Mori, Vice-Chairman

Yujiro Hayashi, Executive Director

Isao Amagi, Director
Special Adviser to the Minister of Education, Science, and Culture

Takashi Asada, Director
President, Research Center for Environmental Development and Design

Seishi Kato, Director
Senior Adviser to the Board, Toyota Motor Corp.

Masaaki Noguchi, Director
Director, Toyota Central Research & Development Laboratories, Inc.

Masamitsu Oshima, Director
Chairman, Board of Directors, The Medical Information System Development Center

Minoru Segawa, Director
Senior Adviser, Board of Directors, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

Seimi Tominaga, Director
Counsellor, All Nippon Airways Co., Ltd.

Shigenobu Yamamoto, Director
Vice-Chairman of the Board, Toyota Motor Corp.

Minoru Kikuchi, Auditor
Counsellor, Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Susumu Nakagawa, Auditor
Certified Public Accountant

Board of Trustees

(as of March 31, 1985)

Nobuji Araki, *President, Toyota Used Car Co., Ltd.*

Masaya Hanai, *Senior Adviser to the Board, Toyota Motor Corp.*

Tatsuo Hasegawa, *Adviser to the Board, Toyota Motor Corp.*

Kentaro Hayashi, *Member, House of Councillors; Professor Emeritus and Former President, University of Tokyo*

Yujiro Hayashi, *Executive Director, The Toyota Foundation*

Susumu Hibino, *Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University*

Osamu Hirao, *Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo*

Naotaka Ishizuka, *Professor Emeritus and Former President, Nagoya University*

Seishi Kato, *Senior Adviser to the Board, Toyota Motor Corp.; Director, The Toyota Foundation*

Mataji Komai, *President, Toyota Technological Institute*

Goro Koyama, *Director and Counsellor, Mitsui Bank, Ltd.*

Shigeharu Matsumoto, *Chairman, Board of Directors, International House of Japan, Inc.*

Hidetaro Mori, *Vice-Chairman, The Toyota Foundation*

Akio Morita, *Chairman, Board of Directors, Sony Corp.*

Hiroshi Motoaki, *Professor, Waseda University*

Michio Nagai, *Special Adviser, United Nations University*

Makoto Numata, *Professor Emeritus, Chiba University*

Michio Okamoto, *Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University*

Kiichi Saeki, *Senior Adviser, Nomura Research Institute*

Binsuke Sugiura, *Chairman of the Board, Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd.*

Eiji Toyoda, *Chairman of the Board, Toyota Motor Corp.; Chairman, The Toyota Foundation*

Shoichiro Toyoda, *President, Toyota Motor Corp.*

Takeshi Watanabe, *Japanese Chairman, The Trilateral Commission*

Contents

Part One: Report for Fiscal 1984

The Executive Director's Report	7
Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report	15
International Division Program Officer's Report	22
Research Grant Program	31
Category I Research	33
Category II Research	37
Category III Research	42
Special-Subject Research: Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society	46
Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"	49
International Grant Program	54
"Know Our Neighbors" Programs	60
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan	61
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia	63
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries	64
Other Grant-Making Activities	65
Fellowship Program	66
Forum Grant Program	66
Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program	67
Communications-Supplement Grant Program	67
Other Grants	69
Tenth-Anniversary Activities	70
Adjustments to Grant Budgets	75
Financial Report for Fiscal 1984	76
Chronological Data	78

Part Two: History of the Foundation

Background	81	
Introduction	81	
The Voice of Nature	81	
The Fruits of Invention	84	
Anticipation and Leadership	86	
Blazing New Trails	87	
Creation	90	
Looking Toward the Future	90	
A Foundation Is Born	91	
Growth	105	
In Search of a Role	105	
Evolution of the Research Grant Program	108	
Representative Research Grant Projects	110	
Commencement of International Activities	119	
Representative International Grant Projects	121	
Development of the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs	127	
Representative Projects in the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs	129	
Other Grant-Related Programs	131	
Fifth-Anniversary Programs	134	
Tenth-Anniversary Programs	141	
Fostering Program Officers	143	
Cooperation Among Foundations	145	
Looking Back and Looking Ahead	147	
The Foundation's Role	147	
Structure and Funding	150	
The Importance of Program Officers	151	
The Need for Public Relations	152	
The Future	154	

Report for Fiscal 1984

The Executive Director's Report

Evolution Rather than Progress

I

When the Toyota Foundation greeted its tenth birthday on October 15, 1984, one question in particular stuck in my mind: Might there not be flaws in the programs we have developed? Naturally I myself am of the opinion that our activities are not flawed, but I was troubled by the thought that an objective appraisal might come to a different conclusion. To resolve such doubts we have begun to support projects evaluating the Foundation's activities, but as yet only some of our programs have been scrutinized.¹

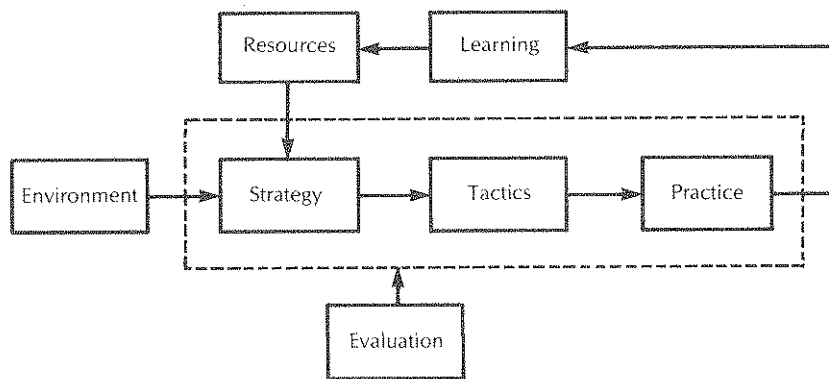
Whether for an individual or for an organization, information received on the continually changing environment can be fed forward. Provided that foresighted adaptation to the environment is not neglected, evolutionary progress can be achieved. Otherwise a process of aging commences, and eventually the individual or organization will fall by the wayside. Organizations in particular need to incorporate a mechanism for actively feeding information forward to permit anticipatory adaptation to the environment. An organization with such a capacity can be referred to as a "self-reforming organization," for it is capable of pursuing evolution under its own power.²

It goes without saying that service as a catalyst for the rejuvenation of

1. In fiscal 1982 and 1983 we commissioned Hosei University Professor Yuji Suzuki to conduct an assessment of our international grant-making activities, and a report on his conclusions is being prepared. Suzuki delivered an address on his findings at our Tenth-Anniversary International Symposium, which was held in Tokyo on October 18 and 19 on the theme "The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations." The English text of his address is contained in the proceedings of the symposium and is available from the Foundation on request.

2. See Ryoichi Tobe et al., *Shippai no Honshitsu—Nippon Gun no Soshikironteki Kenkyu* (The Essence of Failure: Research on the Organization of the Japanese Armed Forces), Tokyo, Daiyamon-do Sha, 1984, p. 242 ff. This work is an excellent treatment of the organizational reasons for the defeat of Japan's army and navy in the Pacific War. It also offers valuable suggestions for the analysis of the evolution of modern organizations in general.

society is the *raison d'être* of a private foundation. If the foundation is to serve in this way, it must excel as a self-reforming organization. This need can be considered using the following framework:³



Below I will comment on the elements of this framework. While it can be applied to any organization, I will discuss it mainly with the Toyota Foundation in mind. Of course all private Japanese foundations can be considered in a similar light.

II

To begin by asking what the foundation *environment* refers to, in broadest terms it can be grasped as a function of the international and domestic level of understanding and recognition of Japanese foundations together with the degree of expectation held for these foundations. For foundations to perceive their environment correctly, they must have a clear understanding of (1) the type of era emerging in global society, (2) the period of maturity commencing in Japan's industrial society, (3) the role that Japan is expected to play in the international community, and (4) the supporting role that the third sector should play. In addition, both the private foundations within Japan's third sector and the first and second sectors must be mutually aware of their respective roles.

When existing conditions are reviewed, however, we find considerable uncertainty as to the status of Japan and the duties and responsibilities it should assume. Even greater lack of clarity obscures the role that foundations should play as third-sector entities. Or perhaps I should say that self-awareness of the significance of the third sector is almost totally lacking in Japan. As a practical problem, accordingly, we are faced with the question of how to construct our environment. This means, for example, that we must determine how the third sector is to work with the first and second sectors.

Our environment can also be given a narrower definition, restricting it to our relations with responsible government offices and endowing organizations, the place of foundations in the third sector, and the ties

3. Adapted from Tobe et al., *Shippai no Honshitsu*, p. 243.

among foundations. From this perspective an environment can be seen as already existing. The Toyota Foundation is located in a quite favorable setting in this narrower sense. In fact, Japanese foundations in general are gradually benefiting from improved circumstances—as is evident, for instance, in the plan now being implemented to build a foundation library center. Admittedly Japanese foundations labor under certain disadvantages compared with their Western counterparts. The Japanese tax system, for example, is not as favorable as it might be, and rumor has it that even stiffer taxation may soon be imposed. But a great deal of the responsibility for this eventuality must, in the final analysis, be laid with inadequate communication on the part of Japanese foundations. Our own lack of self-awareness is at the root of this problem.

The people with the most direct bearing on the foundation environment are the many potential and actual recipients of grants. As I will discuss shortly, program staff members must assume the responsibility for scouting out these people and developing programs for the construction of a better society; at the same time, however, we should bear in mind that foundations themselves must remain open to society and should adopt a policy of soliciting grant applications publicly. If they instead leave the selection of grantees to others, depending on recommendations and introductions from established academic societies and associations, diplomatic establishments abroad, and other such organizations, the flow of direct informational input from the environment will be meager, placing foundations in a poor position for the reception of outside stimuli. The social role of foundations as third-sector entities is not in all respects identical to that of other organizations. In choosing to accept informational input from organizations that have roles different from their own, foundations must realize that on occasion they make incorrect choices. In any event, the Toyota Foundation's own posture is one of program development by the program staff and of open solicitation of grant applications. This posture will remain unchanged.

III

Next, what are *resources*? For a foundation, they are capable people, money, and know-how.

The essential personnel needs are well-qualified program staff members along with expert fund managers who can make the most of a limited endowment. A foundation's money and know-how only become useful when the necessary human resources have been secured. As for money, naturally the more the better, but a gigantic fund is not in all cases essential. With smaller funds the trick is to make the best use of them. This is where know-how in program development comes in. Such observations lead to the conclusion that people are ultimately the most crucial resource. Though the size of the program staff may not be large, the staff's quality must be superlative. In this connection the foundation must study how it can encourage staff members to perform to the best of their ability and how it can meet the ever-present need for strengthening the staff's capabilities.

The vocation of the program staff member has only recently com-

menced development in Japan. While staff members are intimately involved with scholars and researchers, they are neither scholars nor researchers themselves. In some ways their job is like that of desk chiefs in newspaper companies and publishing houses, television station directors, and promoters of shows and cultural events, and yet in other ways it is quite different. If a point in common is to be identified among these jobs, it is that the people occupying them are all creators. Or perhaps I should say they all *should be* creators, for in point of fact many people currently occupying these positions are deficient in creative talent. This is not as it should be, but let me simply emphasize that at the very least, the program staff members of foundations must apply themselves to creation in one way or another. Program staffs must exhibit talent in at least two areas. First, their personnel must be able to maintain a balanced perspective. Second, they must skillfully build human networks.⁴

Seen from the resource viewpoint, the newness of the program staff vocation in Japan means that available resources are not merely scarce but almost nonexistent. This being the case, program staffs must develop their own resources. The key to the self-reforming capacity of the foundation is thus the provision of conditions enabling continual self-improvement on the part of the staff. This, anyway, is a conclusion we have come to accept after ten years of experience. And in reflecting on our progress thus far, we recognize we still have a long way to go.

IV

What, then, are *strategy* and *tactics*? Like organizations in general, private foundations are best advised to set ideals high and to approach them by gradual stages, proceeding with caution. In a word, strategy should be designed in grand and bold strokes; tactics should be mapped out as prudently as possible. As guidelines for the Toyota Foundation's activities we have chosen the key concepts of *foresight*, *citizen participation*, and *international orientation*.⁵ We will be following these guidelines in the future as well.

One of the ingredients of foresight is creativity, a concept that in recent years has tended to be treated facilely. Creation involves the destruction of something existing and its replacement with something new; thus *sozo*, the Japanese word for *creation*, begins with a character composed of elements meaning "to cut with a sword." The comment is often made that people who are exceptionally creative are often loner types, individuals who have difficulty fitting into organizations. Creativity, in other words, is perceived as tending to be incompatible with cooperativeness and adaptability. But is this really true?

4. In "Three Guidelines for Foundation Activities," my essay in the fiscal 1982 annual report, I elaborated on the attributes needed for the program staff in footnote 4. Here let me repeat the main points: "Staff members ideally should have three attributes. First, they need a clear understanding of the goals the foundation has set. Second, they should also have a spirit of inquiry and unbridled curiosity. Third, they should not be too excitable, for calm reasoning is needed at all times."

5. For a more detailed explanation of foresight, citizen participation, and international orientation, see my essay in the fiscal 1982 annual report.

Within the latest theories of bioscience, a concept of *bioholonics* has emerged.⁶ Although each member of a group naturally has an individual character and holds independent opinions, all members are equal recipients of the group's overall information, which can be seen as part of the atmosphere created by the group and which acts autonomously to orient the group in some given direction. The situation in which group members, or *holons*, are all recipients of the group's overall, or *holonic*, information is referred to as a *holonic state*. If the most creative individuals are apt to lack cooperativeness and adaptability, it follows that these people are not apt to take part in the creation of a holonic state. In short, holonics and creativity have an antinomic relationship.

Perhaps, however, the definition of the group in which a holonic state occurs should be broadened beyond groups that exist at present. If a group is also defined as a chain of cause-and-effect relations occurring from the present into the future, then the category of the holonic state covers any situation brought about by the receipt by this group's members of holonic information. Might creativity not arise from the holonic state as thus defined? If so, holonics and creativity are compatible. It is also often remarked that creative people tend to have trenchant intuitive powers. Intuition refers to direct knowledge that is assumed not to have been gained through logical thought, but by extending the holonic state to encompass the "call of the future," we can treat intuition as a product of one sort of logical thought.

In "Toward a Japanese Style of Philanthropy," my essay in the fiscal 1983 annual report, I discussed the ongoing search for foundation activities suited to the social climate of Japan and the consciousness of the Japanese. In the design of these activities, the concept of interrelations (*kakawariai*) holds a pivotal role.⁷ The motivation for Japanese philanthropy, I argued, seems to be not the Western ideal of rendering service to society but the Japanese desire to repay debts to society. The interrelations involved are

6. At the second Bioholonics Symposium, held in February 1985 by the Research Development Corporation of Japan, Professor Hiroshi Shimizu of the University of Tokyo spoke as follows: "In order for each variety of cell group to possess independently a fixed structure and given functions, by some means each cell must be able to acquire information telling it what kind of cell it should develop into and what cellular form it should take depending on its position in the group. Behaving in accordance with information of this sort, each cell must be able to control the process of morphogenesis autonomously. . . . A unit (element) possessing this overall information is a *holon*. What is referred to as 'a state with holonic information' or 'a holonic state' occurs when the overall information is ubiquitously present in each unit. A holon is an active element that works in cooperation with other holons to create a holonic state and that behaves in accordance with holonic information.

"A holonic state can also be observed in conferences. A special atmosphere permeates the conference hall and plays an important part in the conference proceedings. If each participant delivers remarks while monitoring the atmosphere to ascertain the overall situation, the conference is able to proceed toward points of agreement. A holonic state is that which exists when this atmosphere is present, and the information extracted from the atmosphere corresponds to holonic information. By the same token, each person in the conference hall who cooperates in the proceedings is a holon. The atmosphere is created cooperatively by all the participants, and it influences the behavior of each individual. Holonic information is created by holons, but since it inherently has a ubiquitous nature, we are unable to distinguish clearly which parts of the information are the products of which holons. Thus holonic information can also be seen as information that cannot be divided into parts."

7. One indication of the importance placed on interrelations even in the contemporary Japanese mentality is the frequent use of the expression *okagesama de* ("I am greatly indebted to you for my success").

not just interpersonal relations but also relations linking people to nature and all other things in an unbroken chain extending from the distant past far into the future. This being the case, the way to respond to the call of the future is to institute a search of the immediate environment at the present time for the various signs indicative of things to come.⁸ In today's society in particular, the devotion of efforts to this search is essential. These efforts should not be exerted only by people of genius, for the search can be pursued by all people who note the need for it and diligently apply themselves to it. Ordinary people may, in fact, be in a better position than the specialist—who has a tendency to be unduly swayed by fixed notions—both to hear the call of the future and to detect signs of things to come. This is why we see foresight—and creativity—not only as compatible with cooperativeness and adaptability but also as consistent with citizen participation.⁹

This brings me to the concept of international orientation. Although loud calls for internationalization can be heard today, a considerable gap exists between how the Foundation and others perceive the needs. Japan's internationalization has been of the "catch-up" type. In this scheme, first a review of the world is conducted to identify the countries more advanced than Japan; then a ranking of degrees of advancement is established. Whether for countries, companies, or other entities, most people begin with a ranking in mind and consider internationalization in relation to it. This approach can be termed *vertical internationalization*. The need today, however, is for an international orientation of a *horizontal* type.

Industrial society during its growth stage is a competitive society, so perhaps internationalization inevitably comes to be perceived in vertical terms. Now, however, Japan is moving beyond the growth stage to in-

8. I might mention in passing one sign of the future that I myself have become conscious of. Instantaneous communication, one of the goals of the development of communications technologies, has more or less been attained. We can now pick up a telephone and talk with people anywhere in the world. As anybody who has made an international call knows, however, responses come back with a short time lag. The pause is admittedly brief, but it is long enough to be bothersome. Part of the cause is simply the fact that the electromagnetic waves that are used today to carry telephone calls over wires and via communications satellites cannot move faster than light. As long as this absolute barrier remains, no technological breakthrough can hope to eliminate the time lag altogether.

Technological progress is now quite rapid across a broad range of fields, and the exploration of space is advancing. Designs of space colonies have been made, and eventually human beings will visit other planets. But for people who find a time lag measured in fractions of a second annoying, how will communication between the earth and space voyagers proceed when the lag lengthens to five seconds, ten seconds, and then a matter of minutes? Obviously conversation will become impossible, and no conceivable electromagnetic technology will be able to alter this. If a solution exists, it can only be found by developing a communications system that does not depend on electromagnetic waves. In addition, the new system will have to employ a medium that moves faster than the speed of light.

Might telepathy present such a medium? Within our consciousness, at least, we can let our thoughts roam freely from the past to the future and to any point in space. Could this not be seen as evidence that the human mind can transcend time and space? Would it not be possible to develop a science that employs the mind as a means of telepathic communication? Whatever the answer, I think that new developments in communications technologies, no matter how spectacular, should not be viewed as symbolic of postindustrial society as long as they remain within the sphere of electromagnetism. Such communications, as I see it, are part of industrial society.

9. This expectation of ours lies behind our Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," although we cannot yet declare that our hopes have been satisfactorily realized. We look expectantly to the future.

dustrial society's period of maturity.¹⁰ A mature industrial society should be characterized by coexistence and harmony rather than by competition, and the international orientation befitting this society should not be vertically structured. Thinking in terms of rankings may indeed be effective for a competitive society, but rankings of all sorts may exert harmful effects in a coexistence-oriented and harmonious society. In such a society all rankings must be erased from the mind, for a constant habit of appreciating things as they are is indispensable.¹¹

Foresight, citizen participation, and international orientation as discussed thus far are the guidelines that have been employed by the Foundation in designing its strategy. Program development must proceed in the direction thereby indicated, and the program staff's self-reform efforts must be oriented in the same direction.

If, as I have suggested, prudent tactics are needed for a bold strategy, the formulation of tactics requires a dispassionate search for the bottlenecks blocking progress. Our point of departure should be the clearing of these bottlenecks. While moving forward, we must strictly avoid wishful thinking.

In the case of private Japanese foundations—and the Toyota Foundation is no exception—the fostering of a program staff is perhaps the single most serious bottleneck. From the outset the Foundation has acknowledged the crucial importance of this staff, and our endowing company has concurred. Program development has been energetically pursued by a team of assistant program officers and program assistants working under two program officers, one heading the Research Grant Division and the other the International Division. The tremendous efforts put in by these staff members can even be cited as a distinguishing feature of our Foundation, but admittedly we still have ample room for improvement. It can be stated without exaggeration that our future hangs on the choices we make in further strengthening the program staff within the constraints of existing conditions. And as I see it, all other Japanese foundations are in the same position.

V

In the *practice* of grant-making activities, as the foregoing clarifies, a foundation must devote special attention to the improvement and reinforcement of the functioning of its program staff. Scrupulous care must be taken in drawing up the salary plan and determining all other conditions of employment, and schemes must be devised to subject all program staff

10. Additional comments on this subject can be found in my essay in the fiscal 1983 annual report.

11. We see the Foundation's "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, which form an integral part of our international activities, as one attempt to put horizontal internationalization into practice. I might stress that the objective is to *know* our neighbors, not to give them aid. Campaigns to save starving African peoples are now in full swing, and many people assert that just such efforts are the essence of philanthropic practice. Of course no complaint against such assistance can be lodged, but an even more important need is for efforts to gain knowledge. Complacent notions to the effect that such efforts are superfluous, that mere supplies of funds and materials will suffice, must not be allowed to persist. Although a tendency to put assistance ahead of everything else may prevail in vertical internationalization, efforts to acquire knowledge are the first need for horizontal internationalization.

members to an unceasing bombardment of new stimuli. Each staff member must of course adopt an attitude of persistent pursuit of self-improvement. By nature, however, human beings tend to the path of least resistance, so in practice mere insistence on a proper attitude is insufficient, and supportive arrangements must be prepared. Major foundations in the United States have secured excellent program staffs of their own. But for the staffs of foundations here, a Japanese style of systems and arrangements is needed.

VI

The *evaluation* and *learning* elements of the framework form a pair. While we must never neglect efforts to look back over our practice with a critical eye, in this way engaging in self-evaluation, we also need objective evaluations by people outside foundations. This sort of third-party assessment should be supplemented by a constant flow of feedback on foundation programs from grant recipients and others, including those involved in projects that are ultimately not funded. In the pursuit of learning, nothing is more important than this accumulation of appraisals from a multitude of perspectives.

Effective suggestions for organizational self-reform are bound to appear if learning proceeds as it should. The further self-reform progresses, moreover, the greater will be the potential of the program staff as a resource that generates vitality in foundation activities.

Yujiro Hayashi
Executive Director

Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report

Ten-Year Record of the Research Grant Program
with a View Toward the Future

Evolution of the Program

The evolution of the Toyota Foundation's Research Grant Division can best be summarized by reviewing the innovations and changes that have shaped our programs over the past decade. As the chronology on page 16 indicates, during the nine years from fiscal 1975 through fiscal 1983 the Research Grant Program was administered within the framework of three research fields. Beginning this year, however, with the three fields integrated under the key theme "In Search of a New Society," the program abandons that longstanding framework. In this respect, the activities of the Research Grant Division can be divided broadly into two eras.

The First Era: 1975-83

The first era of research-grant activities can be further divided into three periods: The first three years could be termed the period of trial; the next four years, following the division of grants into the two categories of preliminary and comprehensive research, the period of development; and the final two years, following the establishment of the three grant categories, the period of consolidation.

The period of trial saw the emergence of a basic conceptual framework for the activities of the Research Grant Program as it exists today. This includes the system of accepting applications directly, rather than on the recommendation of such institutions as academic associations as is the usual practice in Japan, and the policy of placing no restrictions, including that of nationality, on the type of person who may apply.¹

Executive Director Yujiro Hayashi has offered as a standard for the

1. These policies are explained in detail in my essay "Five Years of National Division Grant-Making Activities" in the fiscal 1979 annual report.

grant-making activities of private foundations the three guiding principles of foresight, citizen participation, and international orientation.² During the trial period, our primary concern was with the first principle, that of foresight, while our commitment to the principles of citizen participation and international orientation was as yet undeveloped.

It was during the next four years, the period of development, that we began actively to address the problem of citizen participation. One reason for establishing the category of preliminary research was to encourage greater involvement in the program by researchers other than professionals

Chronology of the Research Grant Division (by Fiscal Year)

- 1975 The Research Grant Program is instituted and officially launches activities. In April it begins accepting grant applications for research relating to the broad theme of urbanization and falling into one of three fields: human and natural environments, social welfare, or education and culture. Grants are awarded exclusively on the basis of direct application without the recommendation of other institutions, and no restrictions are set up apropos the qualifications of the applicant. (Since 1975 applications for the program have been accepted during April and May each year, with selection of grant recipients taking place the following October.)
 - 1976 The program continues along lines established the previous year.
 - 1977 Communications supplements are introduced to help make public the results of Foundation-assisted research. In December the first symposium on grant-supported research is held. (Since 1977 two or three such symposiums have been held annually.)
 - 1978 The general theme of urbanization is discarded as a topical framework for grant applications. Grants for preliminary research are introduced for exploratory studies with the potential for development into comprehensive research.
 - 1979 To the three loosely defined research fields is added a more specific "special-subject research" field, designated as "Changes in Local Communities." Applications are accepted beginning in October for a research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment," held to commemorate the Foundation's fifth anniversary. (Since 1979 research contests have been held every other year.) From February 1980, also in commemoration of its fifth anniversary, the Foundation cosponsors a traveling symposium organized around the theme "Cities and Architecture: Western-Style Architecture in Japan During the Meiji, Taisho, and Early Showa Eras (1868-1941)." The symposium tours eleven cities before closing the following November.
 - 1980 A meeting is held for the presentation of interim reports by special-subject research grant recipients.
 - 1981 Meetings are held for the presentation of interim reports by grant recipients in the three established research fields, in addition to the symposium for reports by special-subject research grant recipients. (Since 1981 such symposiums have been held annually.)
 - 1982 Research projects are divided into three categories for the administration of grants. Category I is newly established for individual-incentive research. Experimental and preliminary research is placed in Category II, and development of Category II research is designated as Category III. The grant program for research on the special subject "Changes in Local Communities" enters its final year. The Forum Grant Program is instituted. The focus of communications-supplement grants is broadened from the results of research supported under the Research Grant Program to that of all grant-supported activities.
 - 1983 Application materials for the Research Grant Program begin to be distributed to Japanese-studies institutions abroad.
 - 1984 The three research fields are integrated under one key theme, "In Search of a New Society." A new special-subject research field is established and designated as "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society."
-

2. See Hayashi's essay "Three Guidelines for Foundation Activities" in the fiscal 1982 annual report.

working in university or laboratory environments. Behind the selection of the theme "Changes in Local Communities" for special-subject research was a desire to place more emphasis on field research conceived and carried out by local residents on the basis of their own perceptions of local living conditions and problems. The results of this special-subject research, which reexamines the significance of Japan's high-growth era from the perspective of local communities, are gradually taking shape in research reports. In recent years there have been numerous attempts to reevaluate the significance of the high-growth era, and it is hoped that the results of this special-subject research will contribute hard data to the discussion.

A turning point in the commitment to citizen participation came with the special programs carried out in fiscal 1979 and 1980 to commemorate the Foundation's fifth anniversary. The International Division sponsored the International Workshop on Living Children's Theater in Asia, and the Research Grant Division sponsored a research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment" and a traveling symposium on the theme "Cities and Architecture: Western-Style Architecture in Japan During the Meiji, Taisho, and Early Showa Eras (1868-1941)." Although each of these programs was based on earlier Foundation-supported activities, each was also strongly oriented toward cooperation with local citizen groups. As a result, the implementation of these programs put the Foundation staff in contact with a wide range of individuals in previously untapped sectors of society. The research contest was afterward established as a regular biennial event, and all three anniversary programs had a profound impact on the subsequent development of the Foundation's policies and activities.³

The period of consolidation (1982-83) saw the crystallization of a distinct international orientation in the administration of the Research Grant Program. This was manifested first of all in the establishment of a new framework for grant making in which the two existing categories of preliminary research (Category II) and comprehensive research (Category III) were supplemented by a new category, that of individual-incentive research (Category I), directed toward younger researchers.⁴ One result of this new policy was a striking increase in the number of applications by young Japanese researchers working abroad and by young non-Japanese researchers working in Japan. Researchers in this category have a tremendous contribution to make toward the building of a global society, but there are very few financial resources available to them apart from scholarships. Our idea was to encourage such researchers through this new category of research grant.

In fiscal 1983, as another step toward a more international orientation, the Research Grant Program began distributing grant application materials to Japanese-studies institutions abroad and clarified its policy of accepting applications from all countries, provided the information is writ-

3. For further discussion of citizen participation in the Research Grant Program and the research contests, see my essay "Citizen Participation in Research Activities and the Role of Private Foundations" in the fiscal 1981 annual report.

4. Our reasons for establishing the three categories are explained in my essay "The Goal of Grants for Individual-Incentive Research" in the fiscal 1982 annual report.

ten in Japanese. As a result of these measures, the number of applications from abroad increased markedly in all three grant categories.⁵

The New Era: 1984-

As the foregoing account indicates, the division of grant applications into the three fields of human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture was a prominent feature of the Research Grant Program through the period of consolidation. Nevertheless, following close examination of the system from a number of viewpoints, it was decided this year to integrate these three fields and establish a single key theme in their place.

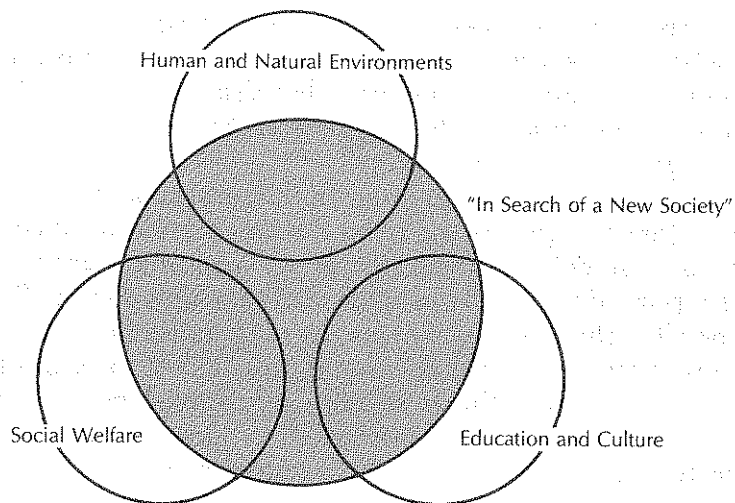
The rationale for this move was as follows. The research fields that served us for the first nine years correspond to the three areas targeted for grants in the official statement of the Foundation's objectives, contained in Article 3 of the Articles of Endowment. At the time that statement was drawn up, each of the fields mentioned clearly comprehended a number of urgent social problems. Needless to say, these problems remain, but in the interim there has been considerable progress both in the volume of relevant research conducted and in the administrative response of national and local governments. Looking to the future, however, we find that the problems demanding our closest attention are the very issues that defy encapsulation in one particular field: They are not problems of the environment per se so much as those concerning, for example, the relationship between the environment and social welfare; they are not simply social-welfare issues but, shall we say, cultural aspects of social-welfare issues.

Having integrated the three fields, however, we were faced with the difficult task of defining the basic thrust of the program in such a way that it would be generally understood. After numerous consultations and deliberations we decided to offer the theme "In Search of a New Society" as a loose conceptual framework. In addition, we included in the application materials an explanation of the purpose and significance of the new key theme (see page 31), as well as the diagram reproduced on the next page, clarifying the relationship between the theme and the old research fields. Doubts linger, however, as to whether we have adequately communicated our objectives.

In addition to integrating the three research fields, we have made a few specific changes in the administration of the program. While the three research grant categories established in fiscal 1982 remain intact, grants in Category III, comprehensive research, were restricted this year to applications for the continuation of projects awarded grants last year or in earlier years, and grants for new research were restricted to Category I (individual-incentive research) and Category II (preliminary research).

Furthermore, Category II grants were limited to projects involving interdisciplinary, cross-occupational, or joint international research. With applications exceeding available grants by a ratio of ten to one each year, we had long felt the necessity of establishing restrictions of some sort, and

5. For a more detailed discussion of this policy and its results, see my essay "Internationalism in the Research Grant Program" in the fiscal 1983 annual report.



The Integration of the Three Research Fields Under a Single Theme

we decided that this was an appropriate time to take action through a clearly defined policy change. For research in narrowly defined areas conducted by established teams, there are a number of avenues open for the procurement of funds, including Ministry of Education science research subsidies and grants from other private foundations; but there are few resources available for projects conducted jointly by researchers from different disciplines, professions, or countries. Realistically speaking, in the absence of set guidelines governing such joint research the results are anything but guaranteed. Nevertheless, the Foundation is convinced of the importance of promoting this category of research in the hope of finding solutions to the problems of tomorrow's society. One might add that this kind of joint research is also consistent with Executive Director Hayashi's three guidelines: Interdisciplinary research can be viewed as related to the ideal of foresight, cross-occupational research as an extension of the emphasis on citizen participation, and joint international research as a manifestation of the principle of international orientation.

Grants for Citizen Activities

As another major innovation, this year a new theme was established for special-subject research grants with the aim of opening up an entirely new area of grant-supported research. Indeed, it is open to debate whether the type of activity encompassed by the designated theme, "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society," can be considered research at all.

Since fiscal 1979 the Foundation has promoted research by citizen groups through its sponsorship of research contests held every other year. But research is not the only activity that can contribute to the creation of better social conditions. Citizens organize to find answers to issues arising from their daily living conditions or to pursue dreams of their own. Ac-

tivity of this sort has great potential for contributing to the creation of a new society. For several years now those involved with the administration of Foundation programs have been discussing ways in which private foundations can contribute to the organized activities of private citizens—what I call the grass-roots third sector.

This discussion will continue. In the meantime, however, conscious of the importance of producing solid documentation on pioneering activities to serve as a model for future efforts, we instituted a grant for the compilation of reports designed to provide such documentation. Provisionally, we have installed the grant as part of the existing Research Grant Program. In the future, however, as the focus and direction of the grant become clearer, we will be examining the possibility of establishing it as an independent program. Our hope is that as the grant program develops it will expand in content to embrace a much wider range of activities.

A Foundation for Tomorrow

In the past few years newspapers and magazines have begun to carry more accounts of the activities of private grant-making foundations, and more and more frequently, one hears of the establishment of new foundations. At the same time, the search for private funds untied to profit-making activity and allowing a large degree of freedom has expanded, both domestically and internationally. In Japan public understanding of the role of foundations remains deficient, and the scale of foundation activities is still pitifully small relative to the scale of commercial activities. Nonetheless, the role of private grant-making foundations is steadily growing in importance. It is essential that we base our own activities on a recognition of this trend.

A foundation is above all a social organization, and society is a living organism. Accordingly, the foundation must also be a living organism, changing with the times. A grant program that was a pioneer ten years ago will not necessarily be a pioneer today. At the same time, however, it is generally acknowledged that it takes ten to twenty years for basic research to bear fruit and have an impact on society. Thus, while a grant program demands continual refinement based on a clear grasp of the direction of social change, it also requires steadfastness and patience. These are points that we must keep in mind as we consider future directions for the Research Grant Program.

There are several other points that demand consideration. One is our policy regarding the sort of research eligible for grants. Until this year a wide range was permitted in all categories. Our current thinking, however, is that hereafter we should allow a broad range within Category I but narrow the focus for Categories II and III. To be sure, there are researchers who have voiced the opposite opinion—that the range should be further expanded and that the Foundation should refrain as much as possible from specifying a direction for research. But the high ratio of applications to available grants impels us to reexamine the degree of latitude that we can allow if we are to use our limited funds in the most meaningful and effective way possible.

In conjunction with this issue, we have also been deliberating the possibility of introducing a new type of grant in addition to those conceived independently and selected on the basis of direct application. One possibility would be "foundation-initiative grants," grants for projects conceived by the Foundation. The forum grant, instituted in fiscal 1982, is an experimental foundation-initiative grant established in the hope that the studies carried out with our support might yield ideas for new areas of planned research. We believe, however, that we must proceed with caution in implementing programs of this sort.

A third issue that we must grapple with is the question of how to coordinate our activities with those of citizen groups—the grass-roots third sector. This question embraces such considerations as future directions for research contests and the possibility of enlarging the framework of research to include grants for citizen activities per se. Because foundation activities in Japan have not generally been open to the ordinary individual, there are virtually no existing guidelines for cooperation between foundations and citizen groups. It is time to set about formulating a program that will support the activities of these groups without violating their autonomy or independence.

We will continue our efforts in these and other areas with our eyes focused not on yesterday's foundation or on today's foundation but on the foundation of tomorrow.

Yoshinori Yamaoka

Program Officer, Research Grant Division

International Division Program Officer's Report

Ten Years of International Division Activities

Characteristics of the Past Ten Years

Looking back over the Toyota Foundation's international grant-making activities during the past ten years, I feel that we can describe this period as a decade dedicated to awareness. Our activities on five separate fronts were all devoted in one way or another to enhancing awareness.

The first front is the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan, which strives to increase the Japanese people's awareness of the ways of thinking, feelings about life, and values of Southeast Asian peoples. The second is the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia, which seeks to foster Southeast Asians' awareness of the Japanese people's ways of thinking, feelings about life, and values—and also of how the Japanese view Southeast Asia. The third is the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries, which hopes to promote mutual awareness of such attitudes, feelings, and values among Southeast Asian peoples. The fourth is the International Grant Program, whose top priority is the funding of projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures. This program, in a word, strives to increase awareness among Southeast Asians of their own histories and cultural traditions. The final front is that of our own activities as Foundation staff members. In conducting our programs we have worked hard to enhance our own awareness in several respects: to become more aware of ourselves, of the peoples of Southeast Asia, and of the significance, difficulty, and gratification of the Foundation's activities.

This period has also been a decade of creation. We started our programs with no store of knowledge about international grant-making activities and thus have had to "create" this knowledge for ourselves in order to arrive at our present position. We have also had to mobilize the creative energies of three broadly defined groups for the purpose of for-

mulating and implementing programs. The first group includes Southeast Asian intellectuals, artists, and members of nongovernmental organizations; the second centers on Japanese scholars of Southeast Asia; and the third consists of the Board of Directors, the selection committee members, and the staff of the Foundation.

The history of the birth and development of the International Division over these ten years can be divided into three periods. First came a two-year period of preparation for international grant-making activities (fiscal 1975 and 1976); next was a four-year period of search and experimentation to consolidate a grant-making system (fiscal 1977 through 1980); last is the current period of established international grant-making programs (beginning in fiscal 1981).^{*} Let us look at each of these periods in turn.

The First Period: Fiscal 1975-76

During the first period four types of preparations for international grants were undertaken. First, we had to determine what kinds of grants to make, which entailed assessment of program needs. Second, we had to decide how grant-making activities should be carried out, which involved consideration of an administrative system. Third, communication was needed with people overseas and within Japan, so a network of friends and connections had to be developed. Fourth, the commencement of actual grant-making activities depended on various clerical preparations, so administrative procedures had to be formulated.

In accordance with the Toyota Foundation's Articles of Endowment, developing countries are to be given priority in international grants. Preparations in the first area of assessment of program needs hence began with a four-point survey conducted in fiscal 1975 on the activities considered necessary for future exchange between Japan and other countries. The four subjects explored in this survey were the activities of foundations in other countries with respect to the developing nations, the state of exchange between Japan and the developing nations, the state of cooperation and exchange between Japan and the advanced nations, and the state of foreign research on Japan. At this stage we limited our studies on developing countries to a general exploration of their problems, for the specific program needs of developing countries would depend on what regions we selected as recipients for grants.

In relation to the second question of an administrative system for international grant-making activities, we conducted a second survey in fiscal 1976 on the methods to employ and the points to watch when extending grants overseas. This survey consisted mainly of a review of relevant literature and interviews with foundation representatives in the United States and Europe.

At that time we faced two limitations in addition to the fact that our base of activities was located in Japan. The first was that the funds of the

^{*}In its grant-making activities, the Toyota Foundation uses the term *program* in a special sense. The individual studies and undertakings that are supported with grants are referred to as *projects*. A *program*, by contrast, is a concept of a higher order. With a broader spatial reach and a much longer time span, it is a plan designed to contribute to the building of the future over one or even several decades. Thus we say that we support projects in accordance with programs.

Toyota Foundation were very small compared with those available to other organizations. The second was that organizations in Japan had little experience in overseas grant-making activities, and they had even less experience in such activities in developing countries. The first condition meant that we would only be able to award small grants and could not afford a large staff. In other words, we confronted severe constraints in choosing what kinds of grants to award and how to award them. The second condition meant that no organization in Japan could serve as a model for us. Moreover, while organizations in the United States and Europe provided useful frames of reference, they also were inappropriate as models because of the great differences between Japan and the West in such areas as political and diplomatic systems, social structure, values, social mobility, law, and history. In short, we had no choice but to create a new model by trial and error. The second condition also meant that we did not have a large pool of domestic talent to draw on in pursuing cooperation with developing countries.

Given these limitations and on the basis of the results of our surveys and the administrative system we had established by trial and error, several choices were tentatively made at the end of the first period. First, for the time being, grant recipients would be limited to people in the developing countries geographically closest to Japan, especially the countries of Southeast Asia. Second, the Foundation staff would visit the recipient countries and participate directly in soliciting projects. Among the rejected choices were the setting up of offices in Southeast Asia and the entrusting of the screening function to outside parties, such as Japanese specialists or organizations in the recipient countries and Japan. Third, grants would be made only in nonpolitical, nonbusiness fields (thus excluding, for example, the automobile industry and transport systems). Fourth, as a general rule grants would not be extended for certain purposes, among which we included contributions to endowments and subsidies for construction and equipment procurement.

The Second Period: Fiscal 1977-80

The second period was a time of exploring and trying out the international grant-making system and of setting priorities. During this period we visited Southeast Asian countries for the first time, inquired into the program needs in each country, and contemplated new programs. Trial grants were made to acquire a more accurate understanding of program needs and the best ways to meet them given the limitations we had, particularly those imposed by the limited size of grant funds.

We initiated a new program, the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan. Designed as a sort of exchange program, it focuses on literary works and historical and social descriptions written by Southeast Asians. Grants are extended to assist their translation into Japanese and their publication. The program is premised on the participation of Southeast Asians. Acting as advisers, they are involved from the planning stage on, beginning with the selection of works that they want Japanese people to read. The advisers also procure books, give advice in translation copyright negotiations, and voluntarily advertise the program in their

countries. Translation is done mainly by Japanese who are specialists on Southeast Asia or enthusiasts of Southeast Asian literature; publication is handled by independent Japanese publishers. Since several publishers in Japan were beginning similar endeavors when we embarked on this program, it also met the publishers' needs. The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan was conceived because until then Southeast Asians and the Japanese had known far too little about each other. Far too few means were available for obtaining accurate knowledge of Southeast Asia.

In keeping with the Foundation's Articles of Endowment, we decided to use our International Grant Program to support research projects in the fields of the environment, education and culture, and social welfare. As stated previously, we did not know from the outset what program needs the Foundation should meet. We decided to investigate this question while making grants, thus thinking on the run, so to speak. To be sure, many program needs could be identified. But many of them were being fulfilled by projects of the governments concerned, the assistance of foreign governments and international organizations, and grants from various foreign foundations. We accordingly determined to seek fields in which needs clearly existed and the indigenous people were gradually endeavoring to meet the needs, but for which funds were difficult to obtain.

This was also the period in which we tested and consolidated our international grant-making system. Under this system, staff members visit the countries of Southeast Asia, listen to the local people, encourage project applications, investigate projects for which applications have been accepted, follow up projects currently receiving grants, encourage the formation of support networks, and cooperate with grantees in further developing ongoing projects. Also during this period various administrative procedures were tried for accepting applications and handling grants, thus leading to the procedures employed at present.

During the first half of the fiscal 1977-80 period, grant-making activities moved more or less into full swing. During the second half of the period, gradually we clarified our priority fields, that is, the program needs that were appropriate for us to meet. These years were also marked by decisions on a number of choices that gave shape to the Foundation's international grant-making policy.

One question we addressed was the kinds of relationships to form in view of the historical ties between Southeast Asia and Japan. We decided that we wanted to build up relationships and partnerships between equals. In order to do so, we felt that each party must have a correct understanding of the other. Another question was which quarters within the recipients' societies we should cooperate with. We decided to focus on cooperation with intellectuals who put themselves on the level of ordinary people and are thinking seriously and constructively about the future.

We also devoted attention to the internationality of the projects being considered for grants. (By *internationality*, I refer here to the extent of international cooperation in projects and not to the concept of *international orientation* that we employ as part of the standard for Foundation activities.) Insofar as possible, we decided to select projects with latent potential to develop into multinational endeavors even though they might not have international cooperation at the time of selection. As to whether to

focus on grants to organizations or on grants to individuals and teams, we decided that because our grants were small and necessarily selective, grant making would center on cooperation with individuals and teams.

Southeast Asia was selected as the primary recipient region for grants, but a budget allotment was not fixed for each country. There will be occasions, accordingly, when many promising projects take place in one country while another country has none. The development and follow-up of these projects is carried out with the cooperation of both local experts and Japanese specialists.

The Third Period: Fiscal 1981-

In the third period, the International Grant Program reached maturity, multilevel exchange programs were initiated, an outside specialist conducted an evaluation of the international grant programs, and the competence of the staff increased.

The priorities for international grants are well established for the time being. Our two priority fields are (1) projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures and (2) projects aimed at fostering healthy, self-reliant young people. The former has become a particularly large program and, as explained earlier, can be viewed as an endeavor to heighten awareness, along with the exchange programs described below. The preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures emerged as a major priority because in the process of their modernization and development, countries were rapidly losing sight of their unique attributes and their latent strengths for future development. Work was needed to ascertain how the people of each country perceived themselves and, based on this perception, how they should build a future. This type of activity is by no means an attempt to preserve former feudalistic systems and traditions; nor is it part of a campaign to promote political separatism. It is instead a movement aimed at harmony—at integration that allows for diversity and that conforms to reality and new changes. Noting that the buds of this movement were beginning to appear little by little in scholarship, we selected the movement as one of our priorities. While the projects involved tend to be very basic, and while many of them are being carried out at local universities, they have great potential to develop into international cooperation.

The International Grant Program gives priority to projects with the following four characteristics: (1) projects initiated and carried out by indigenous researchers; (2) university and private (nonprofit) projects rather than projects initiated by governments or international organizations, particularly independent projects carried out at local universities; (3) projects that do not represent research for research's sake but offer the prospect of practical results with a major social impact; and (4) projects that go beyond the academic sphere and have as much relevance as possible for the general public. The standard for project screening also has four criteria: (1) the social significance of the project's objectives, (2) appropriateness and feasibility, (3) timeliness, and (4) suitability for support by a private foundation. The members of the selection committee are scholars, journalists, and other intellectuals specializing in Southeast Asian affairs. At

the present stage of the third period, there are grant recipients in Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Our "Know Our Neighbors" Programs began in fiscal 1978 with the program in Japan. They have blossomed during the third period into a multilevel exchange undertaking with the addition of the Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia (begun in fiscal 1982), the Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries (fiscal 1983), and the Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program (fiscal 1981) for bilingual dictionaries (Southeast Asian languages into Japanese).

The program in Southeast Asia promotes the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of literary works and historical and social descriptions by Japanese writers and also of research on Southeast Asia by Japanese scholars. The program among Southeast Asian countries promotes the translation and publication of Southeast Asian literary and other works into the languages of other Southeast Asian countries. Just as Southeast Asians and the Japanese have known too little about each other, so the peoples of Southeast Asia have had too few means of learning about each other—hence the inspiration for this program.

"Know Our Neighbors" projects are currently in progress in Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, and Thailand as well as in Japan—where translation and publication are in progress for works from Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Compilation of Thai-Japanese and Vietnamese-Japanese dictionaries is also under way.

In this way the International Grant Program and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs took shape. Because we wanted to know how the road we had taken was viewed by others, we commissioned an outside specialist to undertake a study. This can also be seen as an "awareness" project, for its purpose was to make us more aware of ourselves by adding an outside viewpoint to our own evaluation.

The third period also saw our staff mature. In view of the extremely limited number of in-house staffs handling international grants for private foundations in Japan, no training program has been established. All training must be done on the job. Thanks to the dedicated efforts of our young staff members and the warm support of scholars and specialists from Southeast Asia and Japan, the competence of our staff has much improved.

Looking Toward the Future

Private foundations that conduct international grant-making activities are few in number not only in Japan but throughout the world. As a result, social perception of our activities is less than adequate, and sometimes we are misunderstood and subjected to slander. On numerous occasions we and our grant recipients have come face to face with this problem. One misconception is the opinion held in some quarters that our activities are designed to benefit only Japan. This view presumes that we hope to help Japan exploit Southeast Asia's resources and cultural heritage. Another misconception is the presumption that our programs are part of the sales strategy of the company that endowed us. Both are totally groundless notions.

The international grant-making activities of the Foundation are not being conducted for the benefit of Japan or of any company; they are being carried out for the benefit of the world and all of its peoples. Any of the following categories of activities, as long as they are conducted without being ethnocentric or biased in favor of one's own organization, can be seen as being dedicated to the world's benefit: (1) activities related to preserving human life or the life of animals and plants, or to protecting the natural environment and the earth; (2) activities related to enabling human beings to live meaningful lives; and (3) activities that develop and apply technology (software and hardware) for creating material objects and arrangements that facilitate activities in the first two categories.

The Foundation has for some time stressed the importance of foresight, citizen participation, and international orientation as a standard for grant-making activities. The foresight to plan a step or two ahead of the times is necessary in drafting any program, the programs of the International Division included. Citizen participation in international grants can be perceived as cooperation with individuals who identify themselves with ordinary people. A natural result of this emphasis is that many of our projects take place in provincial areas. In stressing international orientation, we do not mean that projects receiving grants should ideally be for joint international research or that the venue of as many projects as possible should be other countries. We attach importance instead to the internationality latent in a project in the sense of the project's eventual usefulness to people of other countries and its promise of future development with the cooperation of people of other countries. Though a project at its inception may be limited to a particular locality in a particular country, we see it as possessing inherent internationality if it lends itself in the course of implementation to the formation of ties with other local communities, to information exchange and cooperation at the national level, and eventually to communication and cooperation within the Southeast Asian sector of the international community. Such projects follow what can be called the bottom-up approach. They differ from major projects that are first planned on the international level and then broken down into national segments following the top-down approach.

Information usually flows from the top down. In this top-down scheme, a project plan flows from some international center to each country, where it either stops at central organizations within the country or proceeds beyond to provincial areas. The Foundation's international grant-making activities, by contrast, proceed from the bottom up. By adopting this approach we have augmented the formerly meager flow of information from provincial areas to national centers. In both the International Grant Program and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, this bottom-up approach has wide-ranging potential. This is the potential for every sort of communication and for cooperation, seminars, and joint research on the Southeast Asian regional level. Eventually it should become possible for specialists from Japan, Australia, the United States, and Europe to participate and cooperate in these activities. Realization of this potential can be anticipated in the years to come.

During the past ten years we have come to know a great many people from Southeast Asia through introductions from other Southeast Asians,

Japanese, and Westerners. Through such personal contacts, we have developed a network of friends and connections covering most of Southeast Asia. These people have participated in our International Grant Program and "Know Our Neighbors" Programs by such means as offering opinions and assisting in making decisions, resulting in a great number of fruitful projects.

In the course of cooperation, we gradually became aware that inter-communication was lacking among these friends of ours throughout Southeast Asia. Starting about a year ago, we initiated efforts to pass on our connections to our Southeast Asian associates. In one such effort advisers from Thailand who have long worked with the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs made trips to other Southeast Asian countries, in the process meeting with our friends there and exchanging information. As a result of this journey, firm relationships were established and may lead to highly interesting exchange activities and cooperation. Moreover, outstanding articles are being prepared to introduce Thai readers to the peoples and cultures of other Southeast Asian countries. These will reach the general public through magazines and will promote awareness of neighboring peoples and how they live. Another technique we have begun to employ to pass on our connections to the peoples of Southeast Asia is the introduction of grant recipients in one country to the people involved in similar Foundation-assisted projects in other countries. When similar projects are being conducted in different countries, the opportunity arises for exchange in which hints, advice, training, and wisdom can be extended from older to newer projects. Through such endeavors we anticipate that direct contact and cooperation among Southeast Asians will expand in the future.

Probably at least ten years of effort will be needed before we can discern an impact from the projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures that were initiated in or after fiscal 1981, in the third period of the International Grant Program. For the time being, accordingly, we must be patient. Already, however, notable achievements have been made. A list of the areas of progress would include surveys of ancient manuscripts and inscriptions and preservation of the important items among them; historical, legal, ethnological, and literary research using old manuscripts and inscriptions; studies of architectural history based on field surveys; architectural surveys of common people's housing; preservation of temple murals and studies of their place in art history; compilation of dictionaries of classical languages and dialects; compilation of cultural encyclopedias; research to identify ancient settlements using aerial photography and to prepare settlement directories; and research on megalithic remains. We anticipate that by employing the bottom-up approach the activities in these fields in individual countries will evolve into joint cooperative projects involving people from different Southeast Asian nations, thus assisting broadly based program development.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan has, we feel, emerged from the stage in which the first goal was to have works published and bring them before the public even though the translations may have been less than perfect. The next step will be the difficult one of promoting the publication of high-quality translations. We also hope that books that will

be read by many people can be found for translation. I regret to report that a small readership has held the printings of most Japanese translations in this program to only about fifteen hundred copies. We cannot raise our sights too high, but is it too much to ask for at least one book a year that comes out in an edition of five thousand copies?

When a program loses its timeliness (ability to respond to the needs of the times), a new program must be conceived. For this reason we must prepare new programs while carrying out existing programs. A program is a living thing in the sense that reform is inevitably forced upon it by changing circumstances. Education of staff members to handle this living entity is available at present only as on-the-job training, a situation that bespeaks the difficulty of this type of work; but we look forward to the day when progress can be made in opportunities for staff education.

The reform of our programs to meet changing circumstances will require, of course, earnest efforts by our staff. But I would also like to request the cooperation and assistance of all concerned people, especially of our friends in Southeast Asia and of Japanese specialists well versed in Southeast Asian affairs.

Kazue Iwamoto

Program Officer, International Division

Research Grant Program

In fiscal 1984 the Toyota Foundation integrated its three regular fields—human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture—into a single field and awarded research grants under a key theme: "In Search of a New Society." The key theme is explained as follows in the grant application materials:

"The material dimension of our lives has swiftly become more affluent in recent years. At the same time, natural settings are being subjected to development, urbanization is progressing, resource consumption is on the increase, the population is aging, and rapid changes are occurring in our life styles and values. Various problems have also been encountered, ranging from the transfiguration of the natural environment on a global scale to the expansion of economic differentials among countries, the intensification of discord between cultures, the spread of social unrest, and the aggravation of phenomena of maladjustment among individuals. While the causes of such problems can be traced largely to the development of science and technology, it seems that even now we have not been able to construct a society and culture that are well adapted to the civilization of modern science and technology.

"The goal of our key theme, 'In Search of a New Society,' is to assist a reexamination of contemporary civilization from the perspective of each individual and to pave the way to discoveries enabling the creation of a society and culture suited to a human way of life. The objectives of the search proposed are the detection of the various problems confronting society, the elucidation of these problems and their causative mechanisms, the identification of possible solutions, and through this process the construction of the human society of the future."

The three research categories established in fiscal 1982 were employed again in fiscal 1984 after slight modification of their contents. Below is a summary of the three categories as defined for the year.

Category I (individual-incentive research): With its focus on the young researchers who will lead the coming generation, this category is used to support seminal research that has a bearing on the key theme and that is conducted by individuals. The grants, which range from ¥500,000 to ¥2 million per project, cover a one-year period beginning

November 1, 1984, and are limited to new applications that do not entail renewed funding in subsequent years.

Category II (preliminary research): With its focus on team projects, this category is used to support joint research that has a bearing on the key theme and that is of an interdisciplinary, international, and cross-occupational nature. The grants, which range from ¥1 million to ¥3 million, cover the same period as in the case of Category I research and are similarly limited to new applications. This year we set up a subcategory devoted to the special theme "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society." Amounts of between ¥1 million and ¥2 million are awarded per project. In this annual report the special-subject research grant projects are listed separately from the Category II research.

Category III (comprehensive research): Support is extended to Category II projects that are judged to have been adequately investigated at the preliminary stage and to have significant potential for further development as comprehensive research projects, as well as to existing Category III projects that are judged to be worthy of renewed funding. The grants, which fall between ¥2 million and ¥20 million, cover a one- or two-year period beginning November 1 and are limited to applications for renewed support.

Applications were publicly solicited during April and May, as usual, and a total of 744 applications were received. The volume of applications thus continues to exceed the 700 mark, although a decline occurred from the 864 applications received in the last fiscal year. Screening by the selection committee, which was chaired by Ichiro Kato, former president of the University of Tokyo, took place from July through September. At the thirty-sixth Board of Directors' meeting, held in October, it was decided to award seventy-eight grants (twenty-five in Category I, twenty-six in Category II, sixteen in Category III, and eleven for special-subject research).

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

1. In terms of our research fields, grants for education and culture—particularly culture—were expanded substantially compared with the grants for the environment and social welfare. Many of these grants support projects dealing with problems relating to internationalization.

2. More grants were awarded to Japanese residing overseas and to non-Japanese residing overseas and in Japan, and projects involving joint international research also increased. In this way greater emphasis was placed on promoting international exchange through research activities.

3. The number of female researchers increased in all categories. The increase was particularly notable in Category I (individual-incentive research).

Three Research Grant Division Symposiums were held during the year for the presentation of research reports:

Eighteenth Symposium: Reevaluation of Indigenous Japanese Technology and Culture (September 7–8, 1984, Osaka)

Nineteenth Symposium: Environmental Science Topics and Prospects (January 25, 1985, Tokyo)

Twentieth Symposium: A Different View of Japanese Culture (March 1, 1985, Tokyo)

At the eighteenth symposium, reports were heard on the nationwide surveys of Japanese boats and straw culture, and the participating researchers joined in discussions. The symposium was sponsored together with the National Museum of Ethnology (where the meeting took place) and the Senri Foundation and was open only to in-

vited participants. Prior to the gathering, with the assistance of communications-supplement grants, a meeting on Japanese boats was held on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, and another meeting on straw culture was held in Kobuchizawa Town, Yamanashi Prefecture.

At the nineteenth symposium, reports were heard on six Foundation-assisted environmental studies, and discussions were held on the theme "Environmental Problems and the Future of Environmental Science." The gathering was sponsored jointly with the Environmental Science Research Forum.

At the twentieth symposium, reports were heard on six Foundation-assisted studies in the field of education and culture. In addition, the participants viewed the film *Life Enriched by Mountains: Okumiomote*, which was produced with a research grant.

Four colloquiums for interim research reports were also organized. Three were held during April and May, one each for the three research fields, and the fourth took place in November for Category III projects.

Category I Research

Study Aimed at Promoting Local Reintegration Programs for Refugees in Developing Countries of Asia and Africa

Koichi Koizumi, Director
Research Division, Japan-Thailand Association
¥1.95 million

In the developing countries of Asia and Africa the movement of massive numbers of refugees across national borders places a burden on the countries where these displaced persons seek asylum. From the standpoint of nations struggling with the problems of economic development, it is of the utmost importance to explore means of integrating these people into the community and the work force as quickly as possible.

This study will cover each phase of the problem from the causes of refugee movements to the completion of resettlement efforts, examining at first hand programs in such countries as Pakistan, Tanzania, and Thailand. The objective will be to establish what type of program is best suited to the goal of making the refugees functioning members of society.

Tradition and Change in the Culture of the Kuvalan of Taiwan

Jun Shimizu, Ph.D. Candidate
Division of Sociology, University of Tokyo
¥1.75 million

The Kuvalan, an aboriginal people living on the east coast of Taiwan, have preserved their native language and traditions in certain locales despite the powerful influence of Chinese culture. Even these pockets, however, are now threatened with assimilation. In view of the dearth of ethnographic data on these people, there is an urgent need to record their life style and analyze

the restructuring and Sinicization of their traditional culture.

This study will involve approximately ten weeks of fieldwork in one of the villages where the indigenous language is still spoken. On the basis of data gathered in this manner, the culture will be examined from such diverse aspects as language, livelihood, rituals, oral tradition, kinship systems, and social structure.

The Politicization of Japan-U.S. Trade Friction in the United States

Masato Idegawa, Student
Matsushita School of Government and Management
¥2.0 million

Trade tension between Japan and the United States is expected to continue to be a problem of crucial importance to relations between the two countries. Originally arising as economic issues, the conflicts gradually tend to take on political overtones that render them all the more complex.

Taking the conflict over automobiles as a model for trade friction in general, the researcher will examine the politicization of this fundamentally economic issue by interviewing members of the U.S. Congress, which has begun to champion the cause of protectionist legislation. The study will then explore possible ways of avoiding trade friction in the future.

Davao Frontier History: Relations Between Japanese Abaca Growers and the Bagobo Tribe in Southeastern Mindanao, 1899-1941

Shinzo Hayase, Graduate Student
School of Social Inquiry, Murdoch University, Australia
¥2.0 million

The development of the Davao region in the Philippines is tied to the cultivation of abaca, or Manila hemp, introduced to the region during the period of U.S. control. In an earlier doctoral study, the researcher used pre-

viously unpublished primary written sources to trace the environmental destruction and social change affecting the tribal peoples of the Davao region as a result of economic development based on the cultivation of abaca.

The current study will supplement this earlier documentary research with the testimony of those who experienced these developments and with ethnographic fieldwork on the Bagobo tribe. On the basis of such research on tribal peoples, Japanese settlers, and American colonial administrators, the study will analyze from various angles the cross-cultural dynamics of frontier development in the Philippines.

Louisiana Necrogeography: The Cemetery as a Manifestation of Regional Character

Tadashi Nakagawa, Graduate Student

Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, United States

¥1.65 million

In Louisiana there is a clearly identifiable pattern to the distribution of various types of cemeteries. For example, above-ground burials predominate in the south, where much of the population is Catholic and of French descent, while subsurface, east-facing burial is the rule in the north, which was settled primarily by Anglo-Saxon Protestants.

This study will examine cemeteries across Louisiana, classifying them according to size, vegetation, spatial arrangement, interment patterns, vault forms, and gravestone symbols. It will then explore how these different forms reflect the history, religion, and ethnic characteristics of a given region.

The Role of Human Resources in French Technology Transfer, with Emphasis on the Training of Overseas Instructors

Sawako Takeuchi, Researcher

Institut de Sciences Mathématiques et Économiques Appliquées, France

¥1.5 million

The role of human resources in the transfer of technology goes beyond that of intermediary in the transmission of production techniques; it is vital to the establishment of a system for long-range cooperation founded on the recognition of cultural diversity. Japan needs to formulate comprehensive, culturally sensitive programs for technological cooperation geared to fostering human resources domestically and overseas.

The objective of this project is to offer suggestions on basic programs for the transfer of technology by Japan. Research will focus on the historical example of France, a pioneer nation in the area of technological cooperation.

Pure Land Buddhism and the Development of the Tragic Hero: The Jishu and the Development of the War Chronicle

Sybil Thornton, Graduate Student

Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge, Britain

¥1.25 million

During the Japanese middle ages, the Jishu (Ji sect),

founded by Ippen Shonin (1239–89), played an important role in the spread of Pure Land Buddhism. At that time the social and religious functions of the Jishu included the performance of memorial services for the war dead and of rites for the fallen warrior as the god of plague.

On the basis of five accounts of battles that took place between 1400 and 1600, including the *Daito Monogatari* and the *Yuki Senjo Monogatari*, this study will examine war chronicles depicting the death of warriors and their memorial services, viewing these services as a form of memorial for and a means of appeasing the angry spirit. In addition to analyzing the content and structure of the religious material of the war chronicles, it will discuss the tragic hero as the product of the tradition of entrusting the fallen warrior and his memorial services to the Jishu.

A Comparative Study of the Attitudes of Japanese and Japanese-Americans Toward Education

Satomi Sato, Graduate Student

School of Education, Stanford University, United States

¥1.5 million

The increasing amount of time Japanese children spend on homework and supplemental tutorial study each day can be seen as a reflection of the deep-rooted Japanese belief that effort is the key to success. This ethic may have played a key role in the remarkable success of Japanese immigrants within American society over the course of a single generation.

This project will entail a survey of the attitudes toward goal achievement of Japanese mothers and children in Japan and Japanese-American mothers and children in the United States by means of interviews. The results will provide the basis for an examination and comparison of the factors considered crucial to achievement within the two cultural groups.

The Battle of Ideologies at the Outset of Japan's Modernization Period

John Breen, Graduate Student

Faculty of Oriental Studies, University of Cambridge, Britain

¥1.9 million

Due to unforeseen circumstances the above grant proposal was withdrawn by the applicant subsequent to the approval of the grant.

A Comparative Study of Japanese and English Conversation Management

Senko Kumiya Maynard, Assistant Professor

Department of Chinese, Comparative Literature, and Slavic Languages and Literature, Rutgers University, United States

¥1.15 million

It is a truism that intercultural communication has never been more important than it is today. Although differences between Japanese and English conversational methods have been cited as one cause of misunderstanding and friction between Japan and the United States, few attempts have been made to define these differences linguistically.

Using videotapes of casual conversation between twenty pairs of subjects in both Japan and the United

States, the researcher will contrast discourse strategies and communicative functions, focusing on such structural features and management devices as greetings, turn taking, agreeable responses, repetition, coherence, and cohesion. The goal will be to pinpoint likely gaps and difficulties in intercultural communication with the hope of enhancing the understanding of language and its social function and contributing to better intercultural relations.

A Study of Sinhalese Fishing Communities in Sri Lanka
Fumiko Takakuwa, Graduate Student
Graduate School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University
¥1.8 million

It is generally acknowledged that the ethnographic study of fishing communities has lagged behind that of agricultural communities. There is a special need now to explore the nature of fishing societies, which are being relentlessly transformed by basic problems facing the modern fishing industry, by advances in fishing technology, and by changes in marketing methods.

This study will document the social structure and world view of the changing Sinhalese fishing communities of Sri Lanka, with special emphasis on the social role and status of women. In addition, the special characteristics that distinguish the coastal region from traditional inland Sinhalese society will be investigated.

The Involvement of Regional Museums in Community Educational Activities: Preparatory Research for Local Parent-Child Nature-Study Classes

Saburo Onogi, Curator
Gifu Prefectural Museum
¥0.95 million

Ideally, a museum is a facility established for the furtherance of lifelong education. Yet despite the rapid proliferation of museums in Japan, the educational function of museums has been sadly neglected on both the theoretical and the practical levels.

The purpose of this project is to extend the curatorial functions of the Gifu Prefectural Museum to the realm of community education. A survey of the village of Kamitakara in Gifu Prefecture will be carried out to assess the local inhabitants' understanding of and sensitivity to nature, and a botanical study of Mount Kasagatake will be conducted and applied to the development of educational materials. After a curriculum has been prepared, nature-study classes for parents and children will be offered to enhance the local inhabitants' understanding of their environment.

Theory and Practice of Agricultural Land Law in Mexico: The State of Agrarian Reform as Seen in the *Ejido* Program

Narumi Hasegawa, Research Associate
School of Law, Waseda University
¥1.8 million

Under the *ejido* program of agrarian reform, a product of the Mexican Revolution of 1910, land was legally placed outside the free market and under communal management to prevent its concentration in the hands

of the few, in keeping with the principle of the social function of property. In theory land rights cannot be leased or transferred except in special cases. In Mexico today, however, illegal leasing of *ejido* parcels prevails, calling into question the viability of such a property system within a capitalist economy.

The purpose of this study is to explore the problems of modernization in third-world societies from a legal perspective. The history of the concept of property in Mexico will be discussed, together with the gap between legal principles and practice.

Social Structure and the Role of Women in a Chinese Fishing Village on Taiwan

Yuko Kiuchi, Ph.D. Candidate
Division of Sociology, University of Tokyo
¥1.75 million

Anthropological studies of Chinese society have focused primarily on the patrilineal kinship systems of farming villages and of the gentry class in southeast China. However, in central China, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese communities, where ties of consanguinity are relatively weak, the study of social structure demands greater attention to other factors, such as affinity, proximity, and friendship.

This study will be based on fieldwork in a Chinese fishing village on Taiwan, where patrilineal forces are relatively weak and women play a significant part in manipulating social relationships via their pivotal role in the formation of extralinear ties. The study will explore the special nature of human relations within Chinese society while analyzing the position and role of women in that society.

The Living Environment of Japanese and Their Descendants in Brazil

Humberto Tetsuya Yamaki, Professor
Londrina Research Center, Brazil
¥1.65 million

In the society of the future the shifting and commingling of human populations is expected to occur on a massive scale. An ideal laboratory for studying the environmental and cultural changes accompanying such movement and interaction is Brazil, with its remarkable cultural mix.

The proposed study will focus on the dwellings of Japanese and their descendants living in Brazil, approaching living space as the minimum unit of the human environment. Residences will be divided into initial, transitional, and permanent dwellings, and a survey and analysis will be made of spatial layout, structure, construction methods, living arrangements, and concepts of the dwelling.

Media Education for the Advanced Information Society: Curriculum Development

Keiko Kiyohara Miyaji, Lecturer
Department of Human Science, Tokiwa University
¥1.7 million

The advanced information society is characterized by the expansion and proliferation of media. This development has created the need for "media education" to

develop individuals' ability to process information and to foster a creative and independent approach to information processing.

This project will make use of the results of past studies on media education together with those of original research on cable television users. The objective is to ascertain the essential elements of a media education program and to develop a tentative curriculum comprehending those elements.

A Study of Children's Playground Activity from the Standpoints of Ethology and Environmental Psychology

Akihito Ando, Lecturer
Mimasaka Junior College

¥1.95 million

In our rapidly changing society, progressive urbanization and the disintegration of the community have resulted in a steady worsening of children's play environment. Concomitantly, the increasingly restricted nature of children's interaction with the environment has spawned a number of pathological conditions, such as a lack of basic coordination.

The goal of this project is to evaluate the outdoor play activities of children today. Specifically, the study will assess the conditions and adaptive characteristics of children's play through direct ethological observation of the behavior of children in playgrounds.

A Study of Independent Living Arrangements Among the Severely Disabled in the Kyoto Area, Focusing on the Need for Support Facilities to Assist Such Arrangements

Akihiro Taniguchi, Researcher
Barriers-Free Research Institute

¥1.5 million

The issue of establishing independent living arrangements for disabled people has attracted much notice in recent years. The severely disabled are eager to take part in community life as ordinary citizens rather than spend their lives isolated in institutions.

The objective of this project is to elucidate the significance of independent living arrangements for the severely disabled and the necessity and social role of Japanese-style assistance facilities to support such arrangements. By means of questionnaires completed through personal interviews, the study will gauge statistically the social discontent and unmet needs of the severely disabled in the Kyoto area and so shed light on the type of services that support facilities should provide.

The Role of Hometown Associations in the Lives of Migrants to Urban Centers: Koshikijima Villagers in the Hanshin Area and Their Adaptation to Urban Life as Revealed in Their Personal Histories

Tazuko Kobayashi, Graduate Student
Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University

¥1.5 million

The rapid urbanization of Japan following World War II was attended by a massive population shift from the countryside to the cities. In the major urban centers,

Tokyo and Osaka in particular, a large number of "hometown associations" (*dokyo dantai*) were formed by people from the same locality.

This study will survey the life styles and the hometown associations of people who moved to the Osaka-Kobe (Hanshin) area from Koshikijima, a group of small islands in Kagoshima Prefecture. Beginning with an overview of the special social, economic, and cultural features of Koshikijima and a historical survey of the changing factors prompting the islanders' migration, it will proceed to analyze the personal histories of individual subjects in order to assess their adaptation to urban life and the role played by the hometown associations. The subjects' attitudes toward their native home and toward the city will also be explored.

The Development of Attachment, Empathy, and Altruistic Behavior in Day-care Center Children and the Maternal Attitudes of Their Mothers

Ryoko Niikura, Graduate Student
Doctoral Program in Educational Psychology, International Christian University

¥1.25 million

The influx of women into the Japanese work force in recent years has been accompanied by an increase in the number of children placed in day-care centers, in some cases when they are only a few months old. With the mother and child thus separated and the child sharing the attention of day-care staff with other children, the potential impact on the child's personality formation has been called into question.

Examining a number of children being raised under such circumstances, the researcher will evaluate the subjects' attachment to their mothers and the closely related development of empathetic and altruistic behavior, which are considered key factors in social adjustment. She will also explore the relationship between these aspects of development and the mothers' maternal feelings, their concepts of child care and upbringing, and the quality and quantity of their interaction with their children.

Environmental Transformation Resulting from Changes in Cultivation Technology in a Rice-Farming Village in Western Malaysia

Akemi Itagaki, Graduate Student
Master's Program in Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba

¥1.3 million

The advances in science and technology that have shaped modern civilization have also resulted in pollution, depletion of resources, and destruction of the natural environment. In Malaysia, a new economic policy has spurred the introduction of a number of technological innovations, such as double-cropping, mechanization, and the use of farm chemicals, into the rice-farming villages of West Malaysia. These developments are said to have brought about striking changes in the living environment.

This study will attempt to assess the impact of such technological change on the cultural and biological ecosystem of a wet-rice village in Kedah State through

long-term residence and field study involving water-quality analysis, interviews, and participant observation. The aim will be to analyze the nature and causes of environmental problems and to search for possible solutions.

Development of Polymeric Biocides with High Antimicrobial Action and Low Toxicity

Tomiki Ikeda, Research Associate
Research Laboratory of Resources Utilization, Tokyo Institute of Technology

¥1.8 million

Polymers, or macromolecules, play a crucial role in physiological phenomena through specific intra- and intermolecular reactions. In particular, intermolecular reactions have been found to be greatly enhanced in polymeric systems.

The objective of this research is to apply the specific reactions associated with polymeric systems to develop new polymeric biocides with higher antimicrobial action and lower toxicity to mammalian cells than the monomeric or dimeric biocides now widely used as disinfectants. With the help of methodology and findings derived from the laboratory's long-term research program on molecular reactions, the reactions between these polymeric biocides and bacterial cells will be examined at the molecular level.

From "Roughnecks" to "Softies": Changing Conceptions of Manliness in Modern Japan

Donald T. Roden, Associate Professor
Department of History, Rutgers University, United States

¥2.0 million

Concepts of masculinity and femininity are structural elements of a culture's ideology and reflect the character of the period to which they belong. Together with such factors as age and class, they play an important role in maintaining the social order.

This study will trace conceptual changes in the ideal of manhood within middle-class culture from the Meiji Restoration of 1868 to the present, focusing on such vehicles of mass culture as movies and comic books as well as the products of high culture and philosophy. Although historians have always placed the political and economic accomplishments of men at the center of modern Japanese history, the researcher will examine the psychological and ideological aspects of manliness in the evolution of middle-class culture.

The Ethos and World Views of Advanced and Developing Nations: A Comparative Study of Religion in Bali and Okinawa

Bachtiar Alam, Graduate Student
Department of Sociology and Political Science, University of Indonesia

¥1.6 million

Japan and Indonesia are bound by economic ties of great importance to both nations. Despite this relationship, however, mutual understanding between the people of these two countries is still insufficient.

This study will use comparative anthropological

methods to examine the ethos and world views of Japanese and Indonesians, working from the conviction that problems arising from differences between the two nations' modern political, social, and economic systems cannot be fully understood without reference to the basic attitudes and ideals underlying those systems. The project will focus on a comparison of religious systems on the islands of Bali and Okinawa, in the hope that research into this specific area will provide a key to larger issues.

Occupation Policy and the Internationalization of Local Japanese Society: The Situation in the Tohoku Region

Victor Carpenter, Associate Professor
College of Liberal Arts, Hirosaki University

¥1.4 million

The Allied Occupation played a critical role in giving shape and direction to the internationalization of post-war Japan at both the national and the local levels. One of the expressed goals of the Occupation was to reshape Japanese society through institutional and social reforms and, by doing so, to integrate Japan into international society.

This study will examine how the personnel and scholars working under the Occupation viewed Japanese society—especially local society—and how these views shaped the reforms and other prescriptions for change offered at the time. It will then explore how the internationalization of local areas and organizations, specifically those in the Tohoku region of northern Honshu, progressed within the context of these demands and circumstances.

Category II Research

The Role of Technology Transfer from Japan to Malaysia in Promoting Mutual Understanding and Shared Benefits

Hidetake Kakihana, Professor (and eight associates)
Faculty of Science and Technology, Sophia University

¥3.0 million

Advancements in education and health and a longer life expectancy count among the benefits of modern civilization in the advanced countries, but this civilization also has such negative aspects as pollution, violations of human rights, and inequalities. In the developing countries the problems being grappled with are generally of an economic or a political nature, and in some countries many people are chronically undernourished.

This study's ultimate objective is to characterize broadly the role of technology transfer as an aid in solving the problems of both developing and developed countries. This preliminary phase of the study will examine the specific case of Japanese technology transfer

to the Islamic developing country of Malaysia, with special emphasis on how such transfers enhance understanding and contribute to both sides' mutual benefit.

Children of International Marriages: The Problem of Plural Nationality

Takeshi Ueki, Director (and two associates)
International Marriage Friendship Association
¥2.0 million

Under the new Japanese citizenship law, Japanese with plural citizenship must renounce all other citizenships before the age of twenty-two to remain Japanese. The pros and cons of this provision have been debated extensively by parents, legal experts, and politicians, but no consensus has been reached.

This study will investigate the feelings of the children themselves. Through questionnaires and interviews, children and young adults of mixed Japanese-Chinese and Japanese-American background will be contacted in Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the United States. The data will be assembled for recommendations from the point of view of social anthropology and will provide new information and views from the central—but unheard—party to this issue.

A Preliminary Study for a Japanese Sign-Language Dictionary

Takashi Tanogami, President (and ten associates)
Japan Dactylogical Society
¥2.0 million

The sign language traditionally used by Japanese with hearing impairments differs significantly from spoken Japanese in terms of both vocabulary and grammar, and these differences hinder its use in education and broadcasting. To facilitate and enrich communication among the deaf, it is first necessary to modify sign language itself.

With the ultimate objective of assisting the creation of a sign language with a close correspondence to the vocabulary and grammar of Japanese, this study will undertake preparations for a sign-language dictionary. The preliminary work will include elucidation of methods of sign-language expression, selection of a vocabulary of sign-language words, and translation into sign language of key words.

The Application of Japanese Management Systems in Thailand

Lili Kosiyanon, Associate Professor (and one associate)
Faculty of Economics, Thammasat University, Thailand
¥2.85 million

Industrialization guided by an import-substitution strategy began in Thailand in the 1960s. One-third of the foreign capital introduced into Thailand over the next twenty years was Japanese. One result was that active discussion of the merits and demerits of Japanese-style management commenced, but to date no full-fledged investigation of Japanese management methods has been carried out from the Thai point of view.

Building on her research experience in Japan, the chief researcher will work with a Japanese who is a Thai

specialist to elucidate the realities of Japanese management systems and their application in Thailand. Interviews will be conducted with the top executives, middle managers, and engineers working for six Japanese companies with operations in Thailand.

Three Generations of Japanese in Under- and Overpopulated Regions: Construction of an Integrated Social System

Fumie Kumagai, Associate Professor (and eleven associates)
Graduate School of International Relations, International University of Japan
¥3.0 million

Insofar as the family is the most basic institution of society, clarification of the relationships between family members of different generations is indispensable for an understanding of the optimum social system for an era when life expectancy is about eighty years.

This study will focus on three generations of Japanese families, employing a historical perspective based on the life-cycle approach and making use of autobiographical data. The problems of modern life will be explored in two regions, one underpopulated and the other overpopulated, through an interdisciplinary investigation encompassing the natural and social sciences. The results will be used to offer proposals for the structural integration of tomorrow's social systems.

A Catalog of Central European Ainu Collections

Josef Kreiner, Director (and one associate)
Japanologisches Seminar, Bonn University, West Germany
¥1.5 million

Many collections of Japanese art and artifacts dating from the eighteenth century to the World War I period are housed in German, Austrian, and Dutch art galleries and museums. Their contents and importance, however, are poorly understood. Both in Europe and in Japan there is a particularly strong interest in the collections on the Ainu people of Japan, but Ainu specialists are few in Europe, and no comprehensive catalog has been compiled.

The chief researcher, who has already collected photographs and compiled index cards on Ainu collections in several European countries, will invite Ainu experts from Japan to view the assembled materials and to assist in naming them and confirming their purposes. After this a comprehensive catalog will be prepared.

The History of Economic Relations Between Japan and Germany and the Implications for Today

Michael Rauck, Researcher (and eight associates)
Department of Social Economy and History of Technology,
University of Erlangen-Nürnberg, West Germany
¥2.7 million

In the face of growing international economic friction, historical analyses of economic relations between Japan and Europe are urgently needed.

This joint study focuses on the hitherto largely unexplored topic of the evolution of economic ties between Japan and Germany. The project leader will be assisted by experts in both countries, who will in-

investigate the available materials and explore the topic from their respective viewpoints. The results of this research will then be integrated in an attempt to throw light on the history of the bilateral economic relations.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Preliminary Research on a Nuclear Disaster Data Base and Model

Soichi Iijima, President (and nine associates)
Nagoya University

¥3.0 million

Some people in the antinuclear movement declare that nuclear war must be opposed unconditionally and that no objective evidence could ever justify any type of nuclear war. As scientists, the researchers feel it is their duty to produce a scientific assessment of nuclear war, in this way bolstering the argument against it.

The purpose of this study is to assemble a data base of materials on the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki currently scattered among a variety of organizations. Using this data base, the researchers will build a comprehensive model of the physical, medical, and social damage resulting from nuclear attacks on cities.

Development and Clinical Application of Devices for Electrical Stimulation of Patients with Spinal Paralysis

Jiro Kawamura, Director (and six associates)
Department of Rehabilitation, Osaka Rosai Hospital

¥3.0 million

Direct electrical stimulation of nerves and muscles in patients with spinal paralysis is a promising technique for the control of motor functions. The technique is expected to enable recovery of muscle functions and help people with spinal injuries achieve greater independence.

This joint international study to develop functional stimulators will draw on the skills of both physicians and engineers. The preparatory stage will investigate the nature of spinal paralysis, analyze motor patterns required for independence, pinpoint defects of the methods developed, and lead to basic design of effective devices.

Effects of Pine Moth Decline on Wasp Population: An Artificial Host Population Study

Masato Tamura, Professor (and two associates)
Tokyo University of Agriculture

¥2.15 million

The pine moth *Dendrolimus spectabilis* Butler once laid eggs twice a year in the Kashima district of Ibaraki Prefecture, but industrialization of the region and lower winter temperatures, presumably a consequence of local industry, have halved its laying frequency. Simultaneously, the rate of parasitism by *Telenomus dendrolimi* Matsumura, a wasp parasite of pine moth larvae, has decreased, suggesting total dependence of this wasp on the pine moth alone.

The study will simulate the twice-yearly laying and emergence of pine moth larvae by artificial implantation in a pine forest. Trends in the parasitic wasp population will be followed to determine the true reason for the drop in parasitism.

Mechanisms of Carcinogenesis, with Special Reference to Territorial Effects

Hiroto Naora, Professorial Fellow (and three associates)
Research School of Biological Sciences, Australian National University

¥2.35 million

Recent studies have shown that "activated" oncogenes, which are inhibited in normal cells, play a key role in the development of cancer. This is thought to mean that the carcinogenic activity of an oncogene is suppressed by neighboring genes within its territory (gene cluster).

The working hypothesis of this study is that an oncogene can be activated by the removal of neighboring genes from its territory. Recombinant DNA techniques will be applied to clarify the mechanisms of activation.

Economic Policy and Plan Formation in Postwar Japan

Takafusa Nakamura, Director (and five associates)
Institute of Statistical Research

¥2.0 million

By means of rapid economic growth, Japan has swiftly caught up with Western Europe and North America in the years since World War II. Having achieved its goals, Japan is now groping for new directions of development.

This study will examine the early stages of postwar economic recovery planning and policy implementation in the light of Japan's four decades of postwar economic development. Relevant documents will be located, collected, compiled, and stored. Analysis of these materials will not only assist a historical assessment but also point to new development goals for the Japanese economy at this crucial juncture in its evolution.

Economic Development and the Emergence of Anti-Japanese Sentiment in Southeast Asia

Shoichi Yamashita, Professor (and ten associates)
Faculty of Economics, Hiroshima University

¥3.0 million

Anti-Japanese sentiment is rising as Japan's role in the international community grows. Directions for the formation of a new international order of human relations are now being sought.

With its focus on the Philippines and Thailand, this study will bring an international and interdisciplinary perspective to bear on Japan's external relations. Economic aid, overseas investment, and technological assistance will be analyzed to ascertain how they may be exacerbating anti-Japanese feelings in the process of social change in recipient countries. The hope is that this study will contribute to better mutual understanding between Japan and Southeast Asian countries.

Cultural Friction and Conflict in Work Groups: Research on the Crews of Flag-of-Convenience Ships

Nobuo Ohashi, Senior Research Fellow (and seven associates)
Maritime Labour Research Institute

¥3.0 million

The internationalization of labor in recent years has considerably complicated the ethnic and cultural circumstances of work groups, creating friction and con-

flict. The situation on the growing number of ships operated under flags of convenience is instructive in this regard. Many of these ships have officers from advanced countries and low-wage crews from third-world countries.

This interdisciplinary, international joint study seeks to elucidate the circumstances of cultural friction and strife on flag-of-convenience ships, which have a relatively closed work environment that has thus far seldom been studied. Ways to ease and resolve conflicts will be sought.

ASEAN-Japan Exchange in Higher Education: Achievements and Problems

Yoneji Kuroyanagi, Research Fellow (and eight associates)
Japan Institute of International Affairs

¥3.0 million

Cooperation in the fostering of human resources is being increasingly sought by developing countries, which hope to consolidate a foundation for stable and self-reliant development.

In support of the endeavor to maintain and improve friendly relations between Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, this joint international project has a three-part agenda: to clarify the current situation of exchange in higher education, to identify the limitations and problems of this exchange, and to formulate more effective methods of educational cooperation. Field surveys will be conducted with the cooperation of researchers from the ASEAN region.

Development of a Medical System for Birth Defect Consultations, with the Assistance of Knowledge Engineering

Kohachiro Sugiyama, Assistant (and one associate)
Department of Pediatrics, Nagoya City University Medical School

¥2.9 million

With advances in clinical genetics, doctors treating congenital abnormalities need to have vast knowledge. Only a few specialists, however, have accumulated expertise covering all of the thousands of known inherited diseases. Ordinary physicians need to have access to the information acquired by such specialists.

The purpose of this study is to harness knowledge-engineering techniques to the task of system development for medical assistance in congenital abnormalities. A specific objective will be to provide access to photographs, X-ray photos, histological slides, and other visual data as aids in diagnosis and treatment.

Control of Hazards in Civil Aviation by Use of the Incident-Reporting System

Masako Miyagi, Executive Director (and nine associates)
Japan Research Institute of Air Law

¥1.7 million

Air safety measures in the past have focused on preventing repetition of past accidents. A better way to formulate measures would be to collect information on aviation "incidents," predict accidents before they occur, and in this way control the potential hazards.

The researchers have already studied incident-reporting systems in use abroad and have proposed the adoption of a similar system in Japan. In the present study they will collect additional data on incidents involving human factors and analyze the contexts of the incidents. After clarifying areas of latent danger, they will investigate the need for countermeasures.

Preliminary Research on the Effects of Solid Wastes on Marine Organisms

Makoto Shimizu, Associate Professor (and six associates)
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Tokyo

¥2.9 million

Many studies have investigated the effects on marine organisms of heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls, and other chemical substances dumped in the ocean, but almost no research has been done on the effects of cans, bottles, plastics, and other wastes resistant to decomposition.

This preliminary study will involve the cooperation of fishers and marine biologists in a study of the once productive waters of Tokyo Bay and the waters off Choshi, Chiba Prefecture. The participants will determine the degree of accumulation of solid wastes and investigate their effects on the distribution and abundance of marine life.

One's Mother Tongue as an Impediment to International Understanding: Arabic-Speaking Students in Japan and the United States

Yasumasa Kuroda, Professor (and two associates)
Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii

¥2.15 million

Why do Arabs find it difficult to distinguish *p* from *b*, and Japanese *r* from *l*? One's native language often greatly hinders one's understanding of other languages and cultures, making international understanding difficult.

This study will systematically elucidate the thought patterns separating the Arabic language from Japanese and English. Focusing on the constraints imposed by one's mother tongue, the researchers will use questionnaires to explore the difficulties Arabs have in learning Japanese and English. On this basis an attempt will be made to clarify the features of Arabic culture and thus to make a contribution to mutual understanding among Japan, the United States, and Arabic-speaking countries.

A Follow-up Study of an Unfinished Survey of the Asakusa Amusement Quarter in the 1920s

Sekiya Sonoda, Secretary-General (and nine associates)
Society for the Study of Japanese Leisure Life

¥1.95 million

In 1921 Yasunosuke Gonda, an authority on leisure activities in Japanese society, initiated a survey in cooperation with the Ohara Institute for Social Research on the Asakusa amusement quarter of Tokyo. In the end, however, this intriguing inquiry into an integral component of the urban society of the time was not completed.

Recently the questionnaire forms used in this

survey as well as community maps and other materials have been uncovered. These materials will be reviewed and evaluated in an attempt to complete the study and re-create an overall picture of Asakusa, where in the early decades of the century the common people of Tokyo were experiencing new urban life styles. It is hoped that this project will shed new light on one of the prototypes of modern urban life.

The Role of the Historical Building Conservation Movement in Japan

Tadaomi Ishikawa, Adviser (and fourteen associates)
Japanese Association for Machinami Conservation and Regeneration

¥2.75 million

Campaigns to preserve historical municipal buildings and picturesque town settings (*machinami*) began to spread throughout Japan in the late 1960s. In 1974 local groups from Tsumago, Imai, and Arimatsu formed a liaison committee to promote the nationwide movement, which led to today's Japanese Association for Machinami Conservation and Regeneration (JAMCORE).

This study proposes to review the ten years of JAMCORE's existence and to assess its place in the postwar campaigns to conserve valuable buildings and settings. By studying the history of local groups and their ties with JAMCORE, the researchers hope to offer suggestions on directions for future activity.

Differences in Spatial Perceptions as Revealed by Italian and Japanese Architectural Terms

Tadashi Yokoyama, Associate Professor (and three associates)
College of General Education, University of Tokyo

¥2.9 million

The specialized vocabulary of Western architecture relies heavily on borrowings from Italian because of Roman architecture's central place in architectural tradition. In the preparation of Italian-Japanese and Japanese-Italian dictionaries, however, classical Japanese architectural terms have simply been matched with the closest corresponding Italian terms. Efforts to convey the differences in spatial and structural perceptions have not been adequate.

In this joint study Japanese scholars of architectural history who have studied in Italy will work with an Italian researcher now studying in Japan. By comparing terms in the two languages in terms of the spatial shapes, categories, and conditions implied, they will throw light on the nuances of the terms and the differences in perception.

Prevention of Lowered Levels of Physical and Mental Activity in the Elderly

Saburo Kojima, Director (and two associates)
Akita Prefectural Institute of Public Health

¥2.0 million

High blood pressure, hardening of the arteries, and other circulatory conditions appear to contribute in many cases to a decline in physical and mental activity in the elderly.

Organized from the perspective of social medicine, this project will enlist the cooperation of specialists in cardiovascular diseases and mental health to carry out systematic screening for early identification of middle-aged and elderly people either already experiencing or likely to experience lowered levels of mental and physical activity. Relying on such techniques as circulatory function control, relaxation therapy to relieve stress, and family counseling, the researchers will develop a comprehensive community program to prevent or arrest a decline in the health of the elderly.

Impact of New Medical Schools on Health Services in Local Communities

Yutaka Onji, President (and six associates)
Kagawa Medical School and Hospital

¥2.9 million

For the opening of a medical school in a local community to lead to a comprehensive medical care system, the school must be accepted by the community and be able to function effectively. Cautious and foresighted research must be carried out prior to a final decision.

As an early attempt to verify the impact of the recently founded Kagawa Medical School, which opened its doors to students in 1980, on health care in the surrounding community, this study will assess the local market for medical services, determine the structure of medical costs, and survey the attitudes of local residents and health providers toward the school and its hospital. To obtain data for a dynamic analysis, the researchers will also collect information on Kawasaki Medical School, which was established ten years earlier, in 1970.

Comparative Psychological Research on Brazilians of Japanese Descent

Kako K. Inoue, Graduate Student (and four associates)
Department of Psychology, São Paulo University, Brazil

¥3.0 million

Japan and Brazil have close ties dating back eighty years, to the beginning of Japanese immigration to Brazil, and exchange is likely to grow in importance. Because of significant differences in culture and national character, however, friction is likely to arise in many areas. Differences in the psychological makeup of the two peoples will no doubt be a particularly important factor.

This study seeks to elucidate the differences in the psychology of Japanese and Brazilians by means of tests of Brazilians of Japanese descent using some of the psychological inventories that have long been developed and applied for assessing Japanese national character. In addition, both Japanese and Brazilian high school students will be studied to compare their personality formation processes.

Socialization of Children in Japan with Bicultural Backgrounds

Yasuko Minoura, Associate Professor (and three associates)
Faculty of Letters, Okayama University

¥2.0 million

With advancing internationalization, Japanese children living abroad and non-Japanese children living in Japan

are increasing in number. Attention is being directed to how children grow up in bicultural settings, especially those where the culture of the home and the outside world differ.

Building on earlier Foundation-assisted studies on Japanese children who have lived in the United States, the researchers will conduct a third series of follow-up interviews to clarify how the children's perceptions of the two cultures have been assimilated. This project will also focus on a Kobe school for non-Japanese children, employing interviews to assess the children's experiences in Japanese culture and their personality formation. In addition, interviews will be conducted in Okayama to clarify the problems faced by non-Japanese children and their families in a regional setting with few foreigners and resources to rely on.

Category III Research

The Dynamics of Motivation in the Aged: A Study of the Psychophysiological Factors Affecting the Aging Process

Masami Oda, Professor (and seven associates)
Department of Psychology, Waseda University
¥4.2 million

Scholars studying the elderly from the psychological viewpoint have tended to focus mainly on their intellectual processes. In their preliminary study last year, however, the researchers found that the motivation to engage in activity and the ability to handle human relations may have an even more important bearing on the aging process.

Starting from this hypothesis, the researchers this year will again make use of psychophysiological methods and conduct case studies to examine the process of change in the motivation to achieve and the desire for affiliation in aged people. Ultimately they will use the research data to construct a battery of psychological tests for use with the aged.

Research on the Development and Operation of a Comprehensive Disaster Data Bank

Suminao Murakami, Chief Director (and eight associates)
Laboratory of Urban Safety Planning
¥12.2 million (two-year grant)

Modern communities possess complex social and technological linkages that can cause disasters to expand through chain reactions, resulting in a paralysis of urban functions and compound forms of damage. In order to reduce the impact of such disasters, the interrelationships and logic inherent to these events must be analyzed and countermeasures to deal with them planned from a comprehensive perspective.

This project has the ultimate objective of creating a disaster data bank that can be accessed with the aid of

a thesaurus of key words and that can be used to yield correlations, discoveries, and creative insights. Having done preliminary research last year, the researchers over the next two years hope to construct a total retrieval system using computers and optical disks for instant access to original data and literature on disasters. Photos, videotapes, and other visual information are to be included among the items that can be accessed. In addition, studies will be carried out on the future operation of the system, including maintenance, management, and the use of the data by the public.

A Comparative Study of Japanese and Korean Fishing Community Cultures

Syozo Masuda, Professor (and nineteen associates)
Department of Human Relations, Konan Women's College
¥4.0 million

A close relationship has existed between Japan and Korea from ancient times to the present day. There are close similarities in the processes of formation and development that have shaped fishing communities, the fishing industry, and culture in the two countries. To date, however, only a meager body of comparative research has been accumulated in these areas.

This project, now in its third year, is a cooperative research effort by scholars from Japan and the Republic of Korea, including sociologists and economists specializing in fishing communities, ethnologists, and cultural anthropologists. The topics under study include (1) the historical evolution of fishing communities and their industry; (2) the social and economic structures that have developed around these fishing communities and their industry; (3) the cultures that have formed and developed in the spheres of fishing community production, consumption, and self-government; and (4) trends in the culture of contemporary fishing communities. The total project will extend over a period of six years and will involve joint field studies of three fishing villages in each country. Surveys of two villages in Japan and one in the Republic of Korea have already been carried out. This grant will be used for the survey of a second village in the Republic of Korea.

A Comparative Study of the Changing Circumstances of Education for Overseas Chinese in Japan, Southern China, and Taiwan

Nobuchika Ichikawa, Professor (and seven associates)
Faculty of Education, Miyazaki University
¥11.0 million (two-year grant)

This project is a continuation of a study carried out last year on the history and status of schools for overseas Chinese in Japan. Last year's findings will be used in an international comparison of schools for overseas Chinese in southern China and Taiwan. The project will be a joint Japanese-Chinese research undertaking employing an interdisciplinary approach that combines the techniques of socioeconomic history and comparative education.

The research will be conducted in cooperation with Amoy University, an important educational institution in Fujian Province. Ever since the years before World War II, it has played a central role in the education of

overseas Chinese from the preschool stage through higher education. Amoy and the other southern Chinese schools for overseas Chinese are notable in that they were established through the efforts of the Southeast Asian Chinese themselves and that they have gained a reputation as the leading center for the education of overseas Chinese.

During the postwar period when Japan and mainland China were preoccupied with domestic development, Taiwan took the initiative in providing Chinese from Southeast Asia with educational opportunities. Later, after the Cultural Revolution, the government of mainland China revised its policy toward overseas Chinese and opened its doors to the education of their children in China. Today an atmosphere of friendly rivalry among China, Japan, and Taiwan exists in the area of education for overseas Chinese.

Basic Research on Reconstruction Methods for Architectural Remains in Asia: The Restoration and Repair of the Ruins at Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka

Takeshi Nakagawa, Assistant Professor (and twelve associates)
School of Science and Engineering, Waseda University
¥7.9 million (two-year grant)

The traditional research methods of art history and archaeology are limited as tools either for the discovery and evaluation of the characteristics of historical structures or for the preservation of such structures. This work requires a comprehensive approach involving analyses of the design methods and planning concepts, which are key determinants of architectural qualities. In this sense the research and other work being carried out in Sri Lanka on historical architectural structures would benefit from a broader perspective, for the efforts are being guided mainly by an archaeological viewpoint.

This project will be a continuation of last year's work, which consisted of surveys of a group of architectural ruins in the Dalada Maluva, Polonnaruwa, region of Sri Lanka, together with basic analyses of the design techniques of these structures. In cooperation with local archaeologists, the researchers will study the architectural concepts involved through surveys of similar structures in Sri Lanka and elsewhere and also through an examination of references in literature. The building techniques used to bring these structures into being will also be investigated. After an in-depth analysis and recreation of the design methods and planning concepts embodied in the Dalada Maluva structures, the researchers hope to be able to offer suggestions on methods for the restoration of the ruins.

Experimental Research on Intonation in Japanese Dialects

Norio Yoshizawa, Professor (and fourteen associates)
Research Group on Experimental Phonetics, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

¥7.6 million (two-year grant)

A local dialect is the medium of day-to-day communication at the personal level, and intonation is that which gives life to language. Both working together enable people to communicate their feelings. However, experts on the Japanese language and language education have

tended to neglect the role of conversational intonation in regional dialects, despite the potential of such research as a means of achieving a better understanding of the dynamics of human communication.

The aim of this project is to examine the role of intonation in communication and to study how the findings can be applied to future language and education policies in Japan. Employing research and analysis techniques developed during last year's preliminary investigations, the researchers will survey the dialects in use in representative Japanese cities. Such experimental devices as acoustic analysis equipment and perceptual tests will be used to assist the research.

Research on Artisans and Handicrafts in Traditional Tokyo Districts: A Study of Young Artisans and Workers Engaged in Handicraft Industries

Kiyoshi Imaizumi, Director (and five associates)
Institute for the Life and Culture of Shitamachi
¥2.0 million

Artisans and traditional handicraft workers in the older districts of Tokyo (*shitamachi*) face a growing number of problems that threaten the economic viability of their professions and their way of life. Particularly serious are the lack of successors, the difficulty of obtaining materials, and a shrinking market. But although the *shitamachi* districts are known for their high concentration of artisans, little information is available on the number of artisans involved and the range of their specialties.

Last year the researchers evaluated the situation of artisans and handicrafts through a survey of people who have been designated as intangible cultural assets in Sumida and Koto wards and who are leaders in their respective fields. This year the study will focus on artisans who are not affiliated with the Handicraft Preservation Society and on active young artisans. In view of the general lack of successors, special emphasis will be placed on efforts to ascertain the motives that led the young artisans to choose their professions. Through such means the researchers hope to clarify the overall economic and cultural conditions of the *shitamachi* handicraft industries and their position in the context of urban planning.

Basic Research for Enhancing Cooperation Between Japan and Burma Through Cultural and Social Studies

Ryuji Okudaira, Associate Professor (and twelve associates)
Department of Indochinese Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

¥5.6 million (two-year grant)

Japan and Burma have established close relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, but partly because of circumstances in Burma, the development of academic exchange between the two countries has tended to lag. In order to remedy this situation and facilitate academic interchange, it will be necessary to go beyond the earlier studies in individual fields and carry out integrated research on the two countries' cultural and social foundations. This type of research, which is vital to the enhancement of mutual understanding between Japan and Burma, must be based on comprehensive and wide-ranging perspectives.

Last year's preliminary research focused on Burmese studies in Japan. An annotated file-card bibliography of Japanese research on Burma was compiled by subject area, and a catalog of Japanese and Burmese books and materials available in Japan was prepared. This year and next the researchers will use these data as the basis for further studies in their respective fields. They will also survey the status of Japanese studies in Burma with a view to promoting research on Japan by Burmese scholars. In this connection, an exchange program for a number of Japanese and Burmese scholars will be implemented.

A Comparative Study of Japanese and American Polite Language and Behavior

Sachiko Ide, Associate Professor (and six associates)
Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Japan Women's University

¥5.9 million (two-year grant)

If linguistic research is to promote communication in the international community, it must look at the social function of language as well as language's function of conveying factual information. For this purpose, theoretical and systematic methods of describing language usage must be developed.

This comparative study takes as its subject the usage of polite language in the context of polite behavior patterns in Japan and the United States. A survey methodology will be developed jointly by Japanese and American researchers, and the same framework will be used for field observations in both countries. The preliminary research in fiscal 1982 featured a questionnaire survey on the expressions used when making requests. Building on their findings, the researchers will broaden the scope of the study to include research on the elements of polite behavior and the corresponding linguistic expressions. They will conduct another questionnaire survey and also observe and analyze the expressions used in structured field settings. By means of this multidimensional approach, they hope to elucidate the fundamental rules underlying complex patterns of polite language and behavior.

A Study of Mass Mortality Among Short-Tailed Shearwater

Nagahisa Kuroda, Chief (and eight associates)
Research Section, Yamashina Institute for Ornithology

¥5.4 million

The short-tailed shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*) is an oceanic bird whose main colonial rookeries are located in Tasmania and that migrates annually between the North and the South Pacific. In recent years attention has been drawn to a cyclical mortality phenomenon in which in some years large numbers of the species die during the northern migration in the waters around Japan. Over the last two years the researchers have surveyed a large area of the North Pacific in order to clarify the factors behind this phenomenon. Analyses of the age and nutritional condition of the sample of dead birds showed that the vast majority of deaths occurred among the young of that year and that apart from accidental deaths caused by fishing nets, almost all the

dead birds were close to starvation. It was also found that the main migration of this species follows a central Pacific route rather than a peripheral route along the rim of Asia as had generally been assumed, and that it is mainly the young of a given year that pass through Japanese coastal waters.

This year's activities, which will be carried out in cooperation with a Tasmanian state government research team, will include surveys of rookery structures and the growth and nutritional condition of the young. The researchers will also investigate the depletion of energy during migration, survey the southern migration route, and examine the effects of hunting on this species. The hope is to clarify mass-mortality patterns and develop protection and control methods.

The Factors Involved in Parent-Child Suicide in Buddhist and Christian Cultural Environments

Jushiro Koshinaga, Chief Medical Examiner (and five associates)

Medical Examiner's Office, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

¥7.6 million (two-year grant)

In a preliminary study conducted in fiscal 1981 on parent-child suicide in postwar Japan based on an analysis of newspaper reports, the researchers found that there was a high incidence of all types of parent-child suicides in urban areas and among nuclear families. The incidence of parent-child suicide is much lower in the countries of North America and Europe despite the fact that the trend toward nuclear families emerged much earlier in these countries. The reasons for this difference are thought to relate to differences in the religious and family cultural environments.

The first stage of this project will be a survey of parent suicides involving the murder of children among white Americans and minority groups in Los Angeles. The results will be used to determine the special characteristics of parent-child suicide in Japan: The second stage will consist of surveys on the relationship between parent-child suicide and religious factors, specifically attitudes toward human life and suicide. In 1985 preliminary surveys with samples of two hundred people will be conducted in Japan during March and in Los Angeles during August. This will be followed in 1986 by full-scale surveys on samples of two thousand people in Japan during March and in Los Angeles during August. It is hoped that these surveys will clarify the relationship between suicide and religion.

Research on the Balance Between Allowable Logging and Environmental Conservation: Management and Conservation for the Former Kiso Imperial Forest

Yukichi Konohira, Associate Professor (and five associates)
Faculty of Agriculture, Shinshu University

¥2.6 million

Forest resources are regarded as renewable since logging and consumption can be accompanied by simultaneous renewal and replacement. The condition of any forest ranges between two extremes: virgin forest where no human intervention has taken place and areas denuded by logging. From the perspective of human society, forest conservation is the effort to maintain a dynamic

balance somewhere between these two extremes, the actual location of this balance being determined by social criteria. The former Kiso Imperial Forest provides a historical example of a good balance between exploitation and replanting.

During last year's preliminary study the researchers analyzed records of logging in the forest over the last eighty years and drew maps to chart the changes that have occurred in the forest during this period. They also developed basic techniques for use in the analysis of exploitation and replanting. This year the forest maps and logging records will be analyzed by means of computer graphics. Changes in the forest will be correlated with changes in regional economic activities and the living environment. The ultimate aim of this project is to show that the requirements of forest conservation depend on the characteristics of the regional society.

A Botanical Survey of Medicinal Plants in Brazil

Goro Hashimoto, Director (and seven associates)
Herbarium "Goro Hashimoto," Centro de Pesquisas de História Natural, Brazil

¥5.2 million

Brazil covers a vast geographical area extending from the Amazon Basin just south of the equator to the temperate areas bordering Argentina. As a result, Brazil's topography and climate present variations of extreme complexity. The country abounds with a wide variety of plant life, including the tropical rain forests of the Amazon Basin, the savannas of the central highlands, the dry *caatinga* forests of the northeast, and the mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forests of the southern regions. Medicinal plants also flourish in great diversity, and although these have been studied by numerous researchers, no comprehensive botanical survey has been carried out.

The purpose of this project, now in its second year, is to study the distribution and botanical characteristics of medicinal plants in Brazil. This year Goiás State in the central highland region will be surveyed. The fieldwork will consist of sample collection, photography, and collection of information. Literature on the subject will be researched in order to ascertain scientific, synonymous, and local plant names, and the data will be compiled using a card system, including drawings where necessary, in preparation for eventual publication.

Epidemiological and Immunological Studies of Influenza in a Nonvaccinated Area and the Effectiveness of Influenza Vaccine

Shuzo Yugami, Director (and eighteen associates)
Study Group on the Effect of Vaccination Against Influenza

¥3.0 million (two-year grant)

Health authorities have encountered numerous problems with their vaccination programs to prevent the spread of influenza using a killed influenza vaccine. To date, however, no definitive evaluation of the merits and demerits of vaccination has been carried out.

The objective of this project is to determine the dynamics of influenza epidemics through a survey of six hundred school children in Maebashi City, which is a

nonvaccinated area. The researchers are in the process of investigating the subjects' HI antibody levels over a five-year period in an effort to determine the relationships between epidemics and immunity levels. The work during the first three years was assisted by an award under the second research contest. Among the findings to emerge thus far is the observation that the main factor affecting the spread of influenza is previous affliction with the disease. When the follow-up studies over the next two years are completed, an assessment of the dynamics of influenza epidemics in nonvaccinated areas can be made. Through comparisons with the situation in vaccinated areas, the researchers will draw conclusions on the effectiveness of vaccination programs.

Sacred Space in Japan: A Case Study of the Concepts and Organization of Space in Japanese Culture

Massimo Raveri, Assistant Professor (and one associate)
Faculty of Letters and Philosophy, Venice University, Italy

¥4.2 million (two-year grant)

This study is an analysis of Japanese concepts, principles, and organization of space, with the focus on sacred spaces. The objective is to clarify the spatial structures and interrelationships in sacred buildings of fishing and farming villages, especially shrines, temples, houses, and gardens. Adopting a historical perspective to identify the reasons involved in the selection and formation of sacred spaces, the researchers will conduct their investigation on three levels: the technical-economic, social, and symbolic levels.

During last year's preliminary study the researchers examined Japanese perceptions of society and the cosmos and postulated the principles employed in sacred spaces. Now they will begin fieldwork covering village communities, shrines, temples, houses, and gardens in an effort to corroborate their hypotheses. After they have clarified the characteristics of sacred spaces, they will explore how traditional concepts and principles of space are reflected in contemporary Japanese organization of space. Finally they will compare Japanese principles of space with those of the West, particularly Italy.

Research on Comprehensive Dental Health Services for the Community

Fumiaki Shinsho, Lecturer (and twelve associates)
Osaka University Medical School

¥4.0 million (two-year grant)

While the incidence of dental caries among children is falling, the proportion of adults with missing teeth is rising. Despite an increase in the number of dentists, many people still cannot obtain the necessary dental care. With life expectancy approaching eighty years today, an effective system of community dental services is needed to meet a diverse range of demands, including preventive care and dental treatment for the handicapped and the bedridden elderly.

A dental health center has been established in Nanko-cho in Hyogo Prefecture to provide dental care for local residents. The center also offers a comprehensive range of dental services for those who cannot be treated efficiently under existing medical care systems,

including infants, expectant and nursing mothers, the handicapped, and aged people. Now in their second year of cooperative work with this center, the researchers will commence a two-year project to determine the relationship between dental disease in adults and their health and nutritional condition. An investigation will also be made into forms of cooperation among the local dental association, public health center, government authorities, and residents in the context of regional dental services. These findings, together with a survey of dental-care activities in other parts of Japan, will be used in the development of guidelines for community dental health care.

Special-Subject Research: Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society

Report on Shapla Neer (Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support)

Masaaki Ohashi, Chairman (and nine associates)
Shapla Neer (Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support)

¥2.0 million

Shapla Neer assists impoverished farmers in Bangladesh in their efforts at development, primarily by helping to organize cooperatives for landless farmers and women. Development efforts are multifaceted, oriented not only to supplementing income but also to improving education, sanitation, and social status.

The aim of this project is to report on the various problems and contradictions Shapla Neer has encountered as a citizens' movement in the twelve years since its inception and to review the debate surrounding these issues. It is hoped that such a report will serve as a reference to others seeking to carry out similar activities.

Report on the Minami Hokkaido International Cultural Exchange Center: The Summer Home-Stay Program

Terumasa Akio, Director (and nine associates)
Minami Hokkaido International Cultural Exchange Center

¥1.7 million

For the past five years the center has sponsored an annual two-week Hokkaido summer home-stay program for foreign students in Japan. Gradually this has developed into a wide-reaching effort to promote international understanding at the grass-roots level: In the most recent year 174 non-Japanese students were received. The Japanese involved in one way or another in their reception, such as the students at the one-hundred-odd schools they visited and the community residents who participated in welcoming parties and other functions, numbered more than seventy thousand.

This report will document in detail the experiences of the people implementing this grass-roots exchange

program, explaining the program's management, handling of finances, and other basic know-how. The report should thus serve as a manual for the implementation of similar programs designed to contribute to the international education of youth and the revitalization of rural communities.

Report on Yadokari no Sato: Social Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped and Community Mental Health Activities

Teruo Yanaka, Executive Director (and eight associates)

Yadokari no Sato

¥2.0 million

Yadokari no Sato, founded in 1970, functions as a half-way house for the social rehabilitation of the mentally handicapped and promotes community-based mental health activities, operating on the philosophy that the handicapped are legitimate members of society. The organization has also been attempting to formulate a new theory of psychiatric treatment based on the notion of the mentally handicapped as participants in community life.

This report will record the activities of Yadokari no Sato, contrasting them with traditional mental health activities in Japan. It will examine the life histories of the clients and specialists who have participated in Yadokari no Sato programs and provide other basic data, thereby serving as a general reference for the integration of the mentally handicapped into the community.

Report on the Sotoshu Volunteer Association: Relief and Educational Development in Rural Thai Refugee Camps

Jitsujo Arima, Secretary-General (and nine associates)

Sotoshu Volunteer Association

¥1.85 million

The Sotoshu Volunteer Association implements educational aid projects in Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand. These projects, which are aimed at helping the refugees become self-supporting, include publishing Cambodian-language books and instructional materials, training personnel to organize and catalog printed matter, and providing occupational training.

By recording the association's successes and failures, this report will elucidate the general problems surrounding overseas aid activities and the special problems faced by citizens' volunteer associations. Since refugee aid and international cooperation are national obligations that Japan can no longer ignore, it is to be hoped that this record will serve as a reference to those who wish to pursue similar volunteer activities.

Report on the Japan International Volunteer Center

Shunsuke Iwasaki, Associate Professor (and nine associates)

Department of Social Engineering, University of Tsukuba

¥1.85 million

The Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC), a refugee relief agency, was established in Bangkok in 1980, when Thailand was receiving a large influx of refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia. The JVC currently depends on volunteers to assist refugees and other

needy people in Thailand, Somalia, and Japan, regardless of race, nationality, religion, or political ideology.

The proposed report will document and evaluate the content, objectives, finances, and support networks of the various projects over the past five years. It will also discuss future prospects for the JVC, which hopes to extend its base of activities to other countries when assistance is needed.

Report on the Hanegi Play-Park Action Committee: A Guide to the Building and Management of Adventure Playgrounds

Satoshi Nakamura, Director (and nine associates)

Hanegi Play-Park Action Committee

¥1.6 million

Children can play freely at Hanegi Play-Park, which, unlike most Japanese parks, displays no signs prohibiting people from playing ball and engaging in similar activities. Established in 1979 in a section of Hanegi Park in Tokyo's Setagaya Ward and operated cooperatively by local parents and the ward government, the play-park is open from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. six days a week, during which time supervisors are on hand to oversee the children's activities.

This report will describe how children play in Hanegi Play-Park and how adults manage the facility, comparing it with two similar "adventure playgrounds" that were operated elsewhere in Setagaya Ward between 1975 and 1978. In this way the report should provide a guide for others interested in building and operating their own playgrounds.

Report on the Yuai no Hi Association

Hiroyuki Tatewaki, President (and nine associates)

Yuai no Hi Association

¥1.7 million

Since its founding in 1978, Yuai no Hi (Friendship Torch) Association has worked primarily with homebound elderly invalids, providing a wide variety of services. These include volunteer home-care services, rehabilitation counseling, training courses for volunteers, counseling for the aged, reading services for the visually disabled, and, in cooperation with other organizations, transportation services for the physically disabled.

This report will review the development of the association's program in conjunction with that of its parent organization, the Suginami Ward Association for the Betterment of Conditions for the Elderly. It will then provide an overview of the broad range of citizen participation in local social welfare services that such programs may facilitate in the future.

Report on the Association of Agricultural Development Engineers

Toru Adachihara, President (and nine associates)

Association of Agricultural Development Engineers

¥2.0 million

This association began its activities in 1967 as an agricultural management facility designed to serve the community within a modern framework, rejecting tradi-

tional notions of farming as a hereditary family vocation. From its four bases in Toyama Prefecture, the association now engages in cultivation, milk and vegetable delivery, and a variety of education and welfare services.

This report will record the personal histories of members prior to their involvement in the organization and trace the founding of the association through the establishment of its first base of operations in a virtually deserted village. It will then document the organizers' initial efforts to get the program off the ground and outline the types of activities that it now embraces.

Report on the Japan Youth Volunteers Association:

The "One-Year Volunteer" Project

Ken Masuko, Chief Researcher (and seven associates)

Japan Youth Volunteers Association

¥1.8 million

Since 1979 the Japan Youth Volunteers Association has provided Japanese youths with opportunities to participate in one-year volunteer projects, through which about two hundred young people have had direct experience with a variety of problems facing our society today. The association has also provided financial and human resources to about sixty recipient volunteer programs active in such areas as social welfare, education, medical care, environmental protection, culture, community development, and international cooperation.

This report is intended as a general outline of the association's activities, focusing on the experiences of the forty-three young volunteers placed this fiscal year. It will include impressions and evaluations of the recipients of these volunteers' services, supplemented by data from the past six years.

Report on the Kitakyushu Cap-Handi Action Committee

Tadashi Andoh, Assistant Professor (and nine associates)

Department of Social Welfare, University of Osaka Prefecture

¥1.6 million

Every year since it was formed in 1979 in Kitakyushu City, the Cap-Handi Action Committee has regularly conducted orienteering programs that permit the able-bodied to experience the difficulties encountered by the handicapped. This is intended as a welfare and education service open to all.

This report will relate the circumstances leading to the committee's formation and discuss the initiation of the orienteering program, the purpose and content of the program, and the details of the committee's activities up to now. In addition, it will propose ways of improving orienteering and suggest promising directions that might be taken by those conducting similar activities in the future.

Report on Nara Tampopo no Kai

Kimiko Kataoka, President (and seven associates)

Nara Tampopo no Kai

¥1.9 million

Nara Tampopo no Kai was formed in 1973 for graduates

of Asuka School for the Handicapped in Nara Prefecture to assist them in leading independent, meaningful lives. Since then the organization has grown into a broad-based citizens' movement, with forty-five hundred members nationwide, involved mainly in cultural programs for the disabled.

This report will chronicle the history of the association, the people involved, and the activities that have taken place, including comments on the concerts featuring songs written by disabled children and on the Tampopo House, a center completed in 1980 and dedicated to the construction of a society in which all people, disabled or not, can participate. In addition, the report will analyze the movement's background, organization, and methods.

Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

The Toyota Foundation has held research contests biennially since 1979 on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." The purpose of these contests is to encourage specialists and local residents to cooperate in implementing long-term research on the community environment.

This year the Foundation conducted activities in connection with the two ongoing research contests: the second contest, which was begun in fiscal 1981, and the third contest, which was begun in fiscal 1983. The schedule for both contests is given below.

Schedule	Second Contest	Third Contest
Acceptance of research contest applications	Oct. 1981–Jan. 1982	Oct. 1983–Jan. 1984
Selection of candidates for research awards	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1984
Preliminary studies by award candidates	Apr.–Sept. 1982	Apr.–Sept. 1984
Selection of award recipients	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1984
Implementation of research projects	Oct. 1982–Oct. 1984	Oct. 1984–Oct. 1986
Decision on special research award recipients	Mar. 1985	Mar. 1987
Implementation of special research award projects	Apr. 1985 on	Apr. 1987 on

In connection with the second contest, the project teams that had been selected for research awards reported on their two years of research activities. Two projects were selected as recipients of special research awards. The award-winning teams each received a trophy and a prize of ¥1 million, as well as a grant of ¥5 million to support the long-term continuation of their activities. Presentation of the awards and a commemorative symposium took place in Tokyo on April 6, 1985.

The nineteen award candidates in the third contest presented the results of their six-month preliminary studies. Ten candidate teams were selected for awards; they will continue their research for two years, until October 1986.

The selection committee for the second contest was chaired by Makoto Numata and consisted of Takahisa Han'ya, Tadoru Kato, Noboru Kawazoe, Keikichi Kihara, Yasuo Maeda, Konomu Matsui, Keiko Nakamura, Toshitaka Shibata, Tomitaro Sueishi, Akira Tamura, and Atsuo Ujii. For the third contest the selection committee was chaired by Takashi Asada and consisted of Hiroko Hara, Tadoru Kato, Yukiko Kato, Noboru Kawazoe, Keikichi Kihara, Yasuo Maeda, Hideo Ohara, Yasuo Shimazu, Tomitaro Sueishi, and Shuntaro Tanikawa (members), and Takahisa Han'ya (specialist).

Special Award Recipients, Second Research Contest

The Role of Marine and Shore Pollution in Altering the Squeaking Sound of the Sand on Oshima Kugunari-hama Beach in Kesennuma City

Hideo Araki

Kugunari-hama Study Group, Miyagi Prefecture

Kugunari-hama beach lies along the northeastern corner of Oshima, an island in Kesennuma Bay, Miyagi Prefecture. It is one of the few beaches in Japan with sand that "sings"; when trodden on it emits a squeaking sound like the rustling of silk. In recent years concern has arisen over the adverse effects that the beach's development as a tourist attraction and the pollution of the adjacent waters may have on the sound of the sand.

A library curator in Kesennuma City has led the research project; other participants include municipal employees and schoolteachers. The team members share a common curiosity about and fondness for the singing sand, and they have attempted to discover why the sand sings, whether there is danger that it will stop singing, and whether the reports that the beach is shrinking in size are accurate.

The project team divided into three groups. The shore study group investigated the state and stability of the beach; it observed climatic and marine conditions, surveyed the shoreline, took soundings, observed coastal currents, measured wave flows at fixed points, and studied sand drifts. The sound study group's objective was to clarify the mechanism of the singing sand; it measured the distribution of sand grains by size, developed a quantitative method of measuring the sand's sound-emitting properties, analyzed the sound-emission effect and the factors that change the quality of the sound emitted, and produced artificial singing sand. The written resources group put together a collection of basic materials about singing sand; it also conducted an opinion poll, published a booklet for environmental education, and carried out other activities to raise public awareness, with the goal of promoting the implementation of protective measures in the future.

In its studies so far, the team has found that the

contours of the beach change seasonally but seem to be stable from year to year, and it has determined that the sound-emitting properties of the sand, while subject to locational and seasonal variations, do not show any signs of deterioration.

An Examination and Re-creation of Living Space by Drawing Maps of Three Generations of Play Areas in Sangenjaya: Collecting Data on the Past and Surveying the Present Situation

Yukio Ishikawa

Sangenjaya Branch, Study Group on Children's Play and the Neighborhood, Tokyo Metropolitan

Even by Tokyo standards, the Sangenjaya and Taishido zones of Tokyo's Setagaya Ward have a high density of residential and commercial buildings, and they are lacking in public facilities and open space where children can play freely. Since World War II the urbanization of these areas has progressed at a particularly rapid pace; even today there is constant building and rebuilding, accompanied by movement of residents to an extent that is hard to follow.

To serve as a point of reference for its analysis of change in the urban environment, the project team selected "play" as its topic. Based on interviews with and studies of three generations—those who were children in the 1930s; the children of the 1960s, who are parents now; and today's children—the team has attempted to shed light on changes in interpersonal relations and in the nature of the community. The team, which has been led by the head of a local private tutorial school, consists primarily of local residents, including housewives, students, and various professionals and other people, who have been active in the movement to create playgrounds. They have used their research activities as a vehicle to reach out to other area residents and have put together the results of their studies in easy-to-approach formats, all as a part of their efforts to provide residents with shared perceptions of what their community is and should be like.

The team's activities to date have centered on "story collection," which encompasses conducting interviews with members of the three generations, observing children's activities, polling the three generations for their opinions about play, and doing field studies on the

human and natural environments, and "story application," which includes compiling three-generation play-area maps and picture books and conducting group discussions, community walking tours, workshops, and other activities.

Award Recipients, Third Research Contest

Comprehensive Research on Preserving and Restoring Firefly Habitats on the Miura Peninsula: Toward Urban River Improvement That Enhances an Attractive Environment

Nobuyoshi Oba

Study Group on Environmental Water Systems, Kanagawa Prefecture

¥4.0 million

The Miura Peninsula has many small rivers that serve as habitats for fireflies. These habitats are rapidly becoming unsuited to firefly life, however, because of the rapid residential development of recent years, accompanied by work on river embankments and the release of residential waste water into the rivers.

This research project, conducted by a staff member of Yokosuka City Museum, young employees of the city's sewerage department, and others, will study the life and habitat of the firefly with the goal of restoring an environment in which fireflies are able to live. Thanks to preliminary efforts by the project team, the city has already modified some of its river embankment work to provide habitats for living things. Similar considerations have gone into the design of the watercourse at the City Museum's Mabori Botanical Garden. The team's future activities will focus on whether fireflies spontaneously come to live in these newly created "habitat embankments." The research will provide an informative follow-up on these experimental embankments, and it promises to reawaken residents' interest in fireflies and the local environment.

A Survey and Study to Explore the Possibility of Farm Management by Urban Residents for a Self-sufficient Food Supply Using Farmland in the Vicinity of Kunitachi and Hino Cities

Tetsuo Akemine

Yabo Cultivation Group, Tokyo

¥4.0 million

Farming in and around urban areas has been dealt a heavy blow by the growth of cities and the intensification of land use in modern farming systems, especially during Japan's period of rapid economic growth. As a result, the amount of farmland in urban areas has declined drastically. A reaction has been set in motion against conventional agricultural methods, as seen in the organic farming movement, and urban residents are beginning to participate in farming through, for example, the creation of "citizen farming plots."

This project is to be conducted by a group of residents of Kunitachi and Hino cities on the outskirts of Tokyo who have set up and are running farms for their own food self-sufficiency using land close to where they live. The research will be based on an evaluation of the results of their work to date and will attempt to show the feasibility of self-sufficiency farming by city dwellers in general. The methods to be employed include (1) producing an objective account of their views of their own experimental efforts; (2) defining the place of their system of farm management by comparing it with other systems, such as the citizen farming plot, direct delivery from farmers to consumers, and organic farming; and (3) studying the conditions in their own area to determine what factors have facilitated their activities.

Habitat Preservation Measures for *Ajime Dojo* Loaches in Gifu Rivers

Yoshihiro Wada

Gifu Research Group on the *Ajime Dojo* Loach, Gifu Prefecture

¥4.15 million

The *ajime dojo* (*Niwaella delicata*) loach is a fish of great scientific interest, existing only in Japan and with a habitat limited mainly to central Japan—Gifu Prefecture, in particular. The numbers of the fish have been declining rapidly in recent years, however. Overfishing has occurred because of the loach's excellent flavor, and the environment has also deteriorated. Until now this unusual species has been the subject of practically no scientific research.

This project will use the results of a questionnaire survey conducted by the team in its preliminary studies and will survey the habitats of this fish in all the rivers of Gifu Prefecture. The team will attempt to clarify how the fish lives and will prepare basic source materials for use in protecting it. The team leader teaches at Gifu University in the biology department, from which many of the team's more than fifty members, mostly science teachers at schools in the prefecture, have graduated. These teachers' students will also take part in the research through their science clubs and other activities.

Research on the Preservation and the Use as a Teaching Aid of Industrial Ruins and Relics in Aichi Prefecture

Shoji Ishida

Study Group for the Preservation of Aichi Industrial Ruins and Relics, Aichi Prefecture

¥4.15 million

Aichi Prefecture has a variety of industries, notably textiles, machinery, metals, electric power, transport, food, and ceramics. These industries have undergone many technological changes during the century since Japan opened itself to the West, changes that have for the most part been accompanied by the disposal of outmoded plant and equipment, which have therefore tended not to remain for posterity.

This project will search out the relics of past industry, photographing and diagramming them, and will analyze and evaluate them from the viewpoint of industrial history. It will also consider means of preserving the relics and using them as teaching aids at technical

high schools. Most of the team members are young teachers at technical high schools in the prefecture; they will be assisted by specialists from local universities. The detailed studies of this project team, with its firm local base, are expected to produce valuable results, and they should also contribute to the methodology of the young science of industrial archaeology.

An Ecological Study of Birds Living in the Urban Environment Around Tokyo Station and the Imperial Palace

Koichi Karasawa

Study Group on City Birds, Tokyo

¥4.0 million

While environmental destruction and urbanization have banished some types of bird life from the city, other species of birds have adapted successfully to the artificial surroundings found there. Among the phenomena already observed are the bulbul's staying through the summer, the turtledove's nest building, and the nocturnal food gathering, under neon lights, of the swallow and other species, as well as various other examples of adaptation to city life by the hondo jungle-crow, the sparrow, the gray starling, and the domestic pigeon.

This project will address the question of what the city means to human beings and other living things by examining the life of the city's birds. In the preparatory stage the project team studied the swallow as a representative city bird, examining how it lives in the artificial surroundings of central Tokyo and what relationship it has with human residents. The project team will conduct the same sort of research on other species and make comparisons between Tokyo and other cities in its study of the relationship between the city and the natural world.

Research on the Creation of a Living Environment as Seen from the Perspective of Changing Dietary Patterns in the Nambu Region Around Hachinohe

Keisuke Koyama

Study Group on Nambu Region Foods and Living Environment, Aomori Prefecture

¥4.3 million

Hachinohe, a city on the Pacific coast of Aomori Prefecture, is well known as one of the leading bases for Japan's fishing industry. The city has changed rapidly, however, since its designation in 1964 as a target for new industrial development, and it has seen a rapid increase in the presence of manufacturing industries. This change has had a great impact on the life and culture of the city and has been one factor behind the dilution of its local character. The effects of this weakening are quite pronounced in eating habits, which closely reflect regional traits.

The objective of this project is to reexamine the traditional local cooking, which uses the region's resources from both land and sea, and to create a diet that is both safe and inexpensive and that is suited to local conditions. The project team, with a wide variety of members, will use the traditional local diet as the basis for drawing up a new "cooking almanac," determining under what conditions it can be used, and con-

ducting tests of it in family homes and at institutions like homes for the aged and day-care centers to shed light on its appropriateness.

Research on the Conservation, Fostering, and Use in Education of the Greenery in the Environs of Ueno Park

Kiyoshi Ogawa

Ueno Environmental Greenery Study Group, Tokyo

¥4.0 million

Tokyo's Ueno Park was officially designated as Japan's first metropolitan park at the beginning of the Meiji era (1868-1912), when the country was adopting many aspects of Western culture. It is currently run by the Tokyo Metropolis. The park includes woods and a pond, but it is suffering from serious deterioration in the environment, located as it is in the middle of a heavily built-up urban area. The preliminary studies by the project team have revealed, however, that in parts of the park natural conditions are relatively unspoiled.

The team conducting the research consists mainly of local residents, high school and university teachers and students, and public officials. The activities planned include (1) the diachronic monitoring of plant and animal life and of water conditions, (2) the evaluation of steep slopes and gardens as green spaces, (3) the evaluation of the pond's intake and loss of water and of its function in preserving the environment, and (4) the drawing up, based on team study results, of educational materials for use in schools and the community.

Research on the Relationship Between Snow and Human Life, with Emphasis on the Toyama Area in the Hokuriku Snow Country

Shuji Fujii

Toyama Snow Study Group, Toyama Prefecture

¥4.2 million

The part of Japan that faces the Sea of Japan is known for the inconvenience of its heavy snowfalls, but also worthy of attention is the heavy burden placed on the local economies by the snow. The effects of the heavy snow have been changing as motorization spreads and the population ages.

This project, conducted mainly by members of the half-century-old Toyama Geological Society, will undertake a comprehensive and detailed examination of the relationship between snowfalls and human life, through which an attempt will be made to define a more constructive mode of living with snow. Each of the team's thirty-three members, who live in locations scattered throughout Toyama Prefecture, will keep daily records of the snow during the winter, collecting data on such weather phenomena as temperature, snowfalls, and snow accumulation. They will also record how the snow affects daily life. The data so gathered, extending over a long period and being intimately related to local conditions, should be of academic interest. Since the information will be based on the unique perspective of the local residents themselves, it should also be valuable in shedding light on aspects of living with snow that have tended to be overlooked in the administrative approach to the problem.

Research on the Transition from Vacant Houses to Small-scale Redevelopment in the Hama School District of Kadoma City

Mami Gemba

Hama School District Reform Group, Osaka

¥4.2 million

The Ishihara-cho district of Kadoma City in Osaka Prefecture is a typical example of the old residential districts in the Osaka area with a high density of wooden dwellings. It suffers from a vacancy rate of over 10 percent, but its residents are living resolutely in the midst of these surroundings. The district offers an extremely interesting object for study.

This project, undertaken by a specialist in urban planning at a consulting firm, representatives of the district community, and university researchers and students, will examine the environment and the life of the residents of the district and attempt to find methods to improve the surroundings. The project team's preliminary studies have included research on vacant buildings and on the residential history of those living in the district, as well as follow-up investigations of people who have moved out. The team has thus already assembled the basic materials needed for its research. It is continuing to seek a community perspective for its studies; the team leader, for example, himself rents space in one of the district's apartment houses.

A Study of the Change in Environment and the Educational Effect on Children Caused by the Relocation of Elementary School No. 10 in Sugunami Ward

Minako Murakami

Study Group on Sugunami's Elementary School No. 10 Environment, Tokyo

¥4.0 million

Elementary School No. 10 in Tokyo's Sugunami Ward is located at the intersection of two major roadways. It has been designated a pollution-afflicted school because of the effects of traffic noise and automotive exhaust. Double-glazed windows have been installed throughout the school, which has also been air-conditioned. The school grounds are wedged within a triangular plot of land, and playground space is limited. Few pupils play in the schoolyard during recesses. As this environment is considered unhealthy for children, two years from now the school is scheduled to move to a different site, which it will share with a park, in an unfenced, "open campus" atmosphere.

This project, led by one of the members of the group that has planned the school's relocation, has the cooperation of the school authorities. It will examine the effects on the schoolchildren of the change in environment. The research methods to be employed, including the installation of a fixed video camera to observe the children's outdoor activities, are of interest.

International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program is currently directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its eight years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1984 the Foundation concentrated on the following two fields: (1) projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures and (2) projects aimed at fostering healthy, self-reliant young people. The Foundation is placing priority on projects of the following types:

1. Projects initiated and carried out by indigenous researchers.
2. Projects initiated by universities and nongovernmental (nonprofit) organizations, especially independent projects undertaken at local universities, which take precedence over those initiated by the governments of Southeast Asian countries or by international organizations.
3. Projects that do not represent research for research's sake but offer the prospect of practical results with a discernible social impact.
4. Projects that go beyond the academic sphere and have as much relevance as possible for the general public.

The application procedure for international grants is as follows: People in Southeast Asian countries wishing to apply for an international grant should submit directly to the Foundation's International Division a brief letter in English describing the proposed project and its goals. (The Foundation has its only office in Tokyo and does not maintain field offices abroad.)

In general, the Foundation does not approve grants for endowments; building construction; equipment procurement; museum or library acquisitions; annual budgets of institutions or established programs; propaganda or lobbying activities; religious activities; research for the sake of research, such as projects that have no practical foundation or are deemed unlikely to produce results with any social impact; or salaries of project leaders or researchers.

There are no fixed deadlines for submitting applications. The Foundation will require from six months to one year to review an application depending on the nature of

the project's proposals and the amount of information provided by the applicant(s). In most cases, the Foundation's professional staff will visit the applicant(s) to gather necessary information before and during the review period. For projects with a duration of more than one year, applications must be submitted each year. Grants are approved at the Board of Directors' meetings, which are held several times a year.

A Critical Study of the Northern Thai Version of the *Panyasa Jataka*

Pichit Akanich, Vice-Dean

Faculty of Humanities, Chiangmai University

¥0.77 million

The *Jataka*, which are popular stories of former lives of the Buddha before he attained spiritual enlightenment, were originally Indian folk tales incorporating Buddhist thought. When Buddhism spread to other regions, local versions of the *Jataka* appeared. The northern Thai version of the *Panyasa Jataka* is said to have been written by a priest in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It was later transmitted to Burma and central Thailand. While standard texts of the Burmese and central Thai *Panyasa Jataka* have been compiled, no such text has yet been made for the northern Thai version.

The objective of this project is to produce a standard text of the *Panyasa Jataka* using philological methods. The large stock of microfilms of palm-leaf manuscripts kept at Chiangmai University will be the main source.

A Data Base for Ancient Settlements in Thailand: Preparation for Establishing an Information Center

Thiva Supajanya, Assistant Professor

Department of Geology, Chulalongkorn University

¥11.42 million

This project, first awarded a grant in September 1983, is in its second year. It is the outgrowth of another project, *An Inventory of Ancient Settlements in Thailand Using Aerial Photography*, which received grants in fiscal 1981, 1982, and 1983. The present project's aim is to use the inventory results and other data to prepare for establishing a comprehensive computer data base on the remains of settlements throughout Thailand.

In the first year of the project a work sheet for the input of data on settlements provided by aerial photographs, field studies, and related documents was drawn up and tested. Preparations were also made for holding workshops on how to use the inventory. This year the workshops will be held, and further data on settlements will be collected.

An Epigraphic and Historical Study of Northeastern Thai Inscriptions

Dhawaj Poonotoke, Associate Professor

Faculty of Humanities, Ramkhamhaeng University

¥2.27 million

Ancient inscriptions found in northeastern Thailand are divided into three periods: pre-Angkor (from the sixth to the tenth century), Angkor (from the tenth to the

twelfth century), and Lao (from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century). Because different ethnic groups populated the region in these periods, the languages and writing systems used in the inscriptions vary. Extensive studies have been made of inscriptions dating from the first two periods, but no proper research has been done of Lao-period inscriptions.

According to a preliminary survey, which revealed that the content of Lao-period inscriptions mainly concerned temple construction and donations of land and serfs to temples, the inscriptions have great historical value as records of social customs and past events. This project involves making rubbings of Lao-period inscriptions, transliterating them into contemporary Thai, and analyzing their content.

Survey and Photographic Recording of Northeastern Thai Mural Paintings

Pairoj Samosorn, Lecturer

Committee of Esarn Cultural Center, Khon Kaen University

¥2.21 million

Awarded grants in September 1981 and September 1983, this project is in its third year. Its objective is to survey mural paintings found in the temples of northeastern Thailand and compile a record of them based on photographs and replicas.

In the first year of the project a preliminary survey was made of seventy temples in fifteen northeastern provinces. Murals were found in thirty-five of these temples. In the second year the researchers focused on five important temples with relatively well-preserved murals, drafting floor plans of the buildings, photographing and creating full-scale replicas of the murals, and collecting the traditions associated with the murals. In this way the characteristics of mural paintings in temples in northeastern Thailand in comparison with those elsewhere in the country became clear. This year the researchers will conduct a similar survey and photographic recording of murals in five other temples.

A Survey of Old Manuscripts in Northeastern Thailand

Yubol Dhanasilankura, Secretary

Cultural Center, Mahasarakam Teachers College

¥5.11 million

First awarded a grant in September 1983, this project is in its second year. Its objective is to survey the palm-leaf manuscripts, inscriptions, and folded paper manuscripts scattered around northeastern Thailand, noting their location and content. Valuable manuscripts will be recorded on microfilm and preserved as primary

sources for future research. The project, coordinated by Maharakam Teachers College, involves the cooperative efforts of seven teachers colleges and one university, each of which is in charge of its own district.

In the first year of the project researchers at each institution began making surveys, and the existence of a large number of manuscripts in the region as a whole was confirmed. This year the researchers plan to continue their surveys, broaden their network of cooperation, examine methods of preserving old manuscripts, including microfilming, and start a campaign to raise the general public's awareness of old manuscripts. They also intend to start cataloging and transliterating manuscripts and compiling a reading guide for academic use.

The Northern Thai Economy in Perspective
Luechai Chulasai, Associate Professor
Department of Economics, Chiangmai University
¥1.85 million

This conference is an outgrowth of a previous conference on the theme "The Thai Economy: Its Past, Present, and Future," which received a grant in March 1981. That meeting was the first occasion for Thai economists to gather together for wide-ranging discussions on the Thai economy.

The present project aims to build on the results of the first conference by providing a forum for thoroughgoing discussions, focusing on the economy of northern Thailand. It also seeks to provide an opportunity for academic exchange between researchers at Chiangmai University and other northern institutions and economists from Chulalongkorn University, Thammasat University, the Bangkok Bank, and other institutions in central Thailand. The conference will cover a wide range of themes, including the history of the northern Thai economy, rural employment, agricultural development, marketing, water resources, depopulation, and industrialization. As with the first conference, a report of the meeting's proceedings will be published.

A Survey and Study of Ancient Southern Thai Manuscripts in the Province of Nakhon Si Thammarat
Wichien Na Nagara, Director
Center for Cultural Studies of Southern Thailand, Nakhon Si Thammarat Teachers College
¥6.92 million

This project, first awarded a grant in September 1983, is in its second year. A team led by researchers from Nakhon Si Thammarat Teachers College is carrying out a three-year survey of the estimated three thousand ancient manuscripts in the province of Nakhon Si Thammarat, some of which are being collected, transliterated, and published.

In the first year the researchers surveyed five districts in the province, discovering and cataloging about one thousand manuscripts and collecting about four hundred of them. Some of the most important of these were transliterated in modern Thai and analyzed. Reports on two manuscripts, one concerning astrology and another religion, were published, and preparations were begun for microfilming the manuscripts, which will take place during the second year. The project will continue in the same systematic way in its second year.

Publication of the Results of Research on Traditional Architecture in Thailand: The Khmer Stone-Lintel Style
Anuvit Charernsupkul, Associate Professor
Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University
¥2.43 million

The objective of this project is to publish the results of a previous project, *The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century*, which received grants in fiscal 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Two books will be published: *The Khmer Stone-Lintel Style in Thailand* and *The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century*. The latter will encompass the entire project, while the former, which will be published this fiscal year, will focus on Khmer stone lintels in temple architecture, the special importance of which came to light during the research. The ornamental carvings of the lintels described in the book are outstanding works of art. The book will explain the development of Khmer stone architecture in Thailand and the results of iconological research on the lintels.

Editing and Publication of the Royal Edicts of Burma from 1598 to 1885
Than Tun, Professor
Mandalay University
¥5.44 million

Previously awarded grants in March 1983 and September 1983, this project is in its third year. Most of Burma's royal edicts were scattered in the turmoil of World War II, and those that were not lost are located throughout Burma. The project leader has spent many years seeking out and copying these edicts by hand.

The aim of this project is to put the edicts into typewritten form, arrange them in chronological order, supplement them with summaries and an overall introduction in English, and publish them in four volumes. Including edicts pertaining to such items as legal provisions, judicial procedures, revenue and taxes, court etiquette, and inheritance, marriage, and divorce laws, the volumes will be valuable reference works for researchers studying Burma's political and cultural history. The first volume, covering the years from 1598 to 1648, was published in the project's first year, and the second volume, covering the years from 1649 to 1750, in its second year. The remaining two volumes will be published this fiscal year.

An Inventory of Old Manuscripts in the Riau Region
U. U. Hamidy
Riau University, Indonesia
¥0.67 million

Research into the history and culture of the Strait of Malacca region and its inhabitants, the Melayu, or Malay, people, is an important aspect of the historical and cultural study of Southeast Asia as a whole. Today the Melayu cultural sphere is divided into Malaysia and Indonesia. Compared with Malaysia, Indonesia has carried out little research in this field. The first Melayu kingdom is said to have been located in the area now called Riau, a region of Indonesia on the east coast of

central Sumatra facing the Malay Peninsula. The region is thus of special importance for research into Melayu history and culture.

Researchers at local universities will carry out field studies to investigate the location and content of old manuscripts written in Malay and Arabic script that are extant in the Riau region and compile an inventory of them. Manuscripts of particular interest will be transliterated into the Latin alphabet.

Historical Landmarks and Monuments of Iloilo

Henry F. Funtecha, Coordinator
Visayan Studies Program, College of Arts and Sciences,
University of the Philippines in the Visayas
¥0.84 million

The objective of this project is to study and catalog relics and buildings of cultural and historical importance in Iloilo Province on the island of Panay in the Philippines. The two-year project will locate important relics and buildings; study their significance in terms of local, regional, and national history; and record them through photographs, slides, sketches, maps, and historical accounts.

The survey will cover churches, schools, monuments, fortresses, buildings of the sugar industry, and other relics. The recording and preservation of these relics are urgent, because weather and modernization have taken their toll, leaving many of the relics in a state of ruin. The researchers will carry out their survey by studying materials in libraries and private collections, conducting interviews with knowledgeable people, and drawing plans of the relics and buildings.

Publication of Reproductions and Transliterations of and Critical Notes on Old Nepalese Manuscripts

Kamal Prakash Malla, Professor of Linguistics
Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University
¥0.56 million

Nepal has many old manuscripts concerning Buddhism and Hinduism that are valuable for studying not only the history of Nepal but also the history of its religions. The objective of this project is to obtain photographic reproductions of a selection of the most outstanding of these manuscripts and of some illuminated manuscripts, which are an important part of Nepal's cultural heritage. The manuscripts will be transliterated and supplemented with English equivalents, notes, and introductions. Explanations will also be written for the illuminated manuscripts. These will then be published for extensive use by researchers both in Nepal and abroad.

In its first year the project will focus on two old manuscripts: a legal document dated 1380 and a Buddhist legend dated 1557 that concerns Nepal.

A Study of *Priyayi* Culture in Java

Sartono Kartodirdjo, Professor
Research Center for Rural and Regional Development, Gadjah Mada University
¥1.39 million

The culture of the Javanese people living in eastern and central Java is said to derive from the subcultures of the

three main social groups that made up Javanese feudal society: the peasants, the nobles, and the *priyayi*, or court officials. The *priyayi* were the intellectual elite who administered Javanese society not only in the monarchical period but also in the colonial period, when they became bureaucrats of the colonial government. The *priyayi* had their own code of etiquette and morals and a distinct sense of order and world view. Their traditions survive in Javanese culture today.

The grant recipient, a leading Indonesian historian, aims to write a book on *priyayi* culture based on various sources, including diaries and letters written by *priyayi*. The book will analyze such aspects of *priyayi* culture as family upbringing and the portrayal of the ideal *priyayi* in the arts, thereby providing a comprehensive picture of *priyayi* culture and throwing light on its uniqueness.

Batara Gowa: Messianism in Social Movements in Makassar

Mukhlis, Director
Social Sciences Research Training Center, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia
¥2.01 million

The Buginese and Makassarese people, who inhabited an area centered on southern Sulawesi, extended their influence in coastal areas in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to become an important maritime power. In particular, the Gowa kingdom of the Makassarese, with the port of Makassar (present-day Ujung Pandang) at its center, flourished up to the seventeenth century, after which the region fell under Dutch colonial rule.

According to the Dutch colonial government's records, messianic movements occurred frequently among the Makassarese peasants, who believed that a hero called Batara Gowa would deliver them from their plight and restore the Gowa kingdom. Researchers at local universities will study the history of these popular movements during the colonial period by searching records of the Dutch colonial government for materials related to Batara Gowa and by undertaking field studies among local people to discover surviving related legends.

The *Carita Parahyangan*: Its Place and Function as a Historical Source

Dirman Surachmat, Vice-Director
Department of Museums and History, Jakarta City
¥1.23 million

First awarded a grant in September 1983, this project is in its second year. Its objective is to determine the accuracy of oral literature as a historical source by comparing the *Carita Parahyangan*, a work of oral literature that has been partially recorded in the old language of the Sundanese, with related documents. The details of this oral classic will be checked against ancient place names in the districts where the story is thought to have taken place, historical remains, and ancient customs that have continued to this day. The project also aims to pinpoint the actual regions referred to in the tale.

In the project's first year documents were collected and lists of old maps and related items in museums were compiled in preparation for field studies. This year field

studies will be undertaken in villages whose importance became clear in preliminary surveys and information on ancient place names, ancient customs, and remains will be collected.

Publication of the *Southern Thai Cultural Encyclopedia*
Sudhiwong Pongpaiboon, Director
Institute for Southern Thai Studies, Sri Nakharinwirot University, Songkla Campus
¥23.36 million

The objective of this project is to publish the *Southern Thai Cultural Encyclopedia*, a project that received grants in September 1981, March 1983, and March 1984.

The history of southern Thailand stretches back over a millennium, to a time when other cultures flourished in the region. It also prospered as a focal point for exchange among the peoples of Southeast Asia, and religion and culture both developed to high levels. Written accounts of the region's traditions and culture are scanty, however, and research has depended mainly on oral literature. The objective of the initial project was to compile a comprehensive cultural encyclopedia on southern Thailand by collecting data on the region's customs and oral traditions through field studies and interviews. The encyclopedia, which will be amply illustrated, will include biographical data and entries on history, traditions, religion, customs, arts, entertainment, occupations, language, and literature.

Compilation of an Ancient Northern Thai Vocabulary from Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

Aroonrut Wichienkeeo, Lecturer
Lan Na Folklore Studies Center, Chiangmai Teachers College
¥1.6 million

Previous projects aimed at surveying, cataloging, recording on microfilm, and transliterating old palm-leaf manuscripts and other valuable historical materials around Thailand have unearthed new materials and given a great impetus to research on Thai history.

The cataloging, microfilming, and transliteration of old manuscripts is especially advanced in northern Thailand, and a large number of palm-leaf manuscripts are now available to researchers studying this region. Thus the compilation of a dictionary of ancient northern Thai has become an urgent necessity to enable researchers, and particularly young researchers, in as many fields as possible to make use of the manuscripts. Specialists led by the grantee will compile a dictionary of ancient northern Thai.

Workshop on and Promotion of Television Programs for Children

Ubonrat Siriyuvasak and Gothom Arya
Mass Communications for Children Promotion Group
¥0.8 million

This project, which was previously awarded grants in March 1982 and March 1983 and is now in its third year, seeks to raise the standard of children's television programs in Thailand. In the project's first two years the content of children's television programs was analyzed for its reflection of the cultural values and life style of Thai society. In addition, a children's club was formed

to research the pastimes and games that contribute to children's socialization and to clarify appropriate guidelines for the production of programs. A seminar on program improvement for researchers and producers was also organized, and pilot programs were produced.

In the project's third year the activities of the children's club will be extended to provincial areas of Thailand through the cooperation of private groups, and more pilot programs will be produced.

Muslim Architecture in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand

Khate Ratanajarana
Center for Southern Thailand Studies, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus
¥5.99 million

Previously awarded grants in March 1983 and March 1984, this project is in its third year. It aims to survey and collect basic data on the dwellings of Thai Muslims living in southern Thailand and to make local inhabitants aware that their traditional architecture is a valuable cultural property. Working under the supervision of specialists from Bangkok, local researchers are studying documents, conducting interviews, photographing the dwellings, and drawing up floor plans.

In the project's first and second years two of the three provinces on the east coast of southern Thailand were surveyed. A report was issued, and seminars and exhibitions were held. This year the third province will be surveyed, and a traveling exhibition is planned to publicize the results of the research in Thailand.

Publication of the Social Science Quarterly Journal *Ilmu Masyarakat* (Social Science)

Syed Husin Ali, President
Malaysian Social Science Association
¥3.73 million

This project, which was previously awarded grants in March 1983 and March 1984, is in its third year. The journal, an academic quarterly published by the Malaysian Social Science Association, focuses on academic activities in the various disciplines of social science carried out in Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries. Its objectives are to encourage international joint research and joint publication by Southeast Asian social scientists, to promote the exchange of knowledge and information among Southeast Asian social scientists, and to develop Southeast Asian approaches and perspectives in the social sciences. The journal's articles, which are in either Malaysian or English, include both research reports and more general articles that present new views and arguments. As publication of the journal continues this year, emphasis will be placed on securing a steady number of subscribers.

Research and Writings on Nepal's Cultural Traditions

Dor Bahadur Bista, Professor
Center for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University
¥2.97 million

Nepal is a multiethnic nation, and each of its ethnic groups has its own rich cultural traditions. A con-

siderable number of specific studies have been made of these cultural traditions recently. At the same time, however, a large number of projects supported with foreign assistance have been undertaken to modernize the country, and friction between the traditional cultures of the various ethnic groups and social changes brought about by modernization is creating problems.

This project aims to conduct a comprehensive survey of the cultural traditions of Nepal's ethnic groups, concentrating on the ethnic groups as a whole and relations among them rather than on specific cases, and to explore ways of preserving the traditions while simultaneously adapting them to the process of modernization. Field studies will be conducted to collect data on the cultural traditions of the ethnic groups and on the problems facing the groups.

Production of Videotapes on "Thai Muslim Culture in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand"

Chavewan Wannaprasert, Associate Professor
Center for Southern Thailand Studies, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus

¥2.53 million

This project is an outgrowth of a project that received grants in September 1981 and September 1982 to produce a sixteen-millimeter film entitled *Thai Muslim Culture in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand*. The project team aimed to broaden understanding of Thai Muslim culture both in Thailand and abroad by making a film about the life style, rituals, ceremonies, and customs of Thai Muslims living in four provinces of southern Thailand.

The use of audio-visual aids in education is increasing at a rapid pace in Thailand, and many educational programs in schools and other educational institutions now utilize videotape recorders. The objective of this new project is to reedit the fifteen reels of film produced in the 1981-82 project into two videotapes for wide-spread distribution in Thailand and abroad.

Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts

Svayambhu Lal Shrestha, Chairman
Committee for the Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts, Cvasa Pasa

¥0.61 million

Nepal has many old manuscripts written in such languages as Nepali, Newari, Pali, and Sanskrit. They are extremely valuable records of the past and an important part of Nepal's cultural heritage.

This project aims to preserve valuable manuscripts that might otherwise be scattered and to facilitate their use by gathering together manuscripts held by a number of individuals, storing them in an appropriate place, filing them for easy reference, and compiling a catalog.

A Lexicon of Classical Newari Drawn from Traditional Kośa Sources

Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Secretary-Treasurer
Nepal Bhasha Dictionary Committee

¥2.63 million

Previously awarded grants in September 1982 and Sep-

tember 1983, this project is in its third year. Its objective is to compile a dictionary of classical Newari covering the period from the late fourteenth to the early twentieth century by using Sanskrit-Newari and Pali-Newari lexicons known as *kośa* that were compiled during this period. The dictionary, which will be based on Newari words drawn from *kośa* selected by the project team as particularly valuable, will provide simple English equivalents and definitions in the language of the source manuscript. The project will represent a major contribution to the study of Newari, historical linguistics, and cultural history.

Videotape Recording of Southern Thai Buddhist Culture

Supak Intongkong
Institute for Southern Thai Studies, Sri Nakharinwirot University, Songkla Campus

¥4.5 million

This project, which was previously awarded grants in March 1983 and March 1984, is in its third year. It focuses on southern Thailand, which, with its traditional communities, ancient art, remains, and traditional entertainment, is one of Southeast Asia's richest cultural wellsprings.

The objective of the project is to produce videotapes on such aspects of the region as its traditions, entertainment, occupations, arts, handicrafts, beliefs, and social structure. The videotapes will be widely distributed to help local inhabitants learn more about their culture and take pride in it and to make other Thais and foreigners aware of southern Thailand's flourishing culture.

“Know Our Neighbors” Programs

The “Know Our Neighbors” Programs began in fiscal 1978 with the inauguration of the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan, now in its seventh year. The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia got under way in fiscal 1982, and the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries was launched in fiscal 1983.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture, society, history, and other aspects of their Southeast Asian neighbors. To accomplish this, the program selects from Southeast Asian literary works and books on culture, society, history, and other subjects those designated by people from Southeast Asian nations as suitable for introduction to the Japanese public. The Toyota Foundation awards grants to assist with the translation of these works into Japanese. Thus far, grants have been awarded to eighty-nine works: fourteen from Burma, twenty-five from Indonesia, eight from Malaysia, eight from the Philippines, seven from Singapore, and twenty-seven from Thailand.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia aims to encourage an understanding of Japan among the peoples of Southeast Asia. To this end, it assists with the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan by Japanese authors, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research projects on Southeast Asian topics. Selection of the works to be translated, the translators, and the publishers, as well as other administrative details, is the responsibility of organizations in Southeast Asia that have received Foundation grants. This fiscal year a group in Nepal was awarded a grant. In the past grants have been awarded to groups in Indonesia (in fiscal 1983), Malaysia (in fiscal 1982 and 1983), and Thailand (in fiscal 1982).

The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries was established to promote understanding among the peoples of Southeast Asia. The program seeks to do this by assisting with the translation and publication of Southeast Asian social science and humanities books and works of literature to enable the Southeast Asian peoples to read the works of their neighbors. This fiscal year a second grant was made to a group in Thailand.

The Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program, which is in its fourth year, strives to encourage the publication of medium-sized bilingual (Southeast Asian languages into Japanese) dictionaries that will serve as basic tools for activities conducted under the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. It does this by partially funding the costs of compiling and publishing such dictionaries. Each dictionary is to contain thirty thousand to fifty thousand entries, an amount sufficient for reading novels, newspapers, and scholarly works, and should remain useful for many years. Grants are awarded to dictionary compilation projects that are already under way and will be completed within three years of receiving the grant. No grants were awarded this fiscal year. In the past grants have been awarded for the compilation of a Thai-Japanese dictionary (in fiscal 1982) and a Vietnamese-Japanese dictionary (in fiscal 1981, with an additional grant in fiscal 1983). Work on both these dictionaries is in progress.

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Title	Author	Translator	Publisher	Grant Amount
7. B 1 ✓ <i>Tempat Jatuh Lagi Dikenang</i>	Adibah Amin	Mayumi Matsuda	Dandansha Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,340,000
2 ✓ <i>Buah Rindu, Njanji Sunji, and Amir Hamzah—Radja Penjair Pudjangga Baru</i>	Amir Hamzah	Megumi Funachi	Yayoi Shobo	¥ 1,300,000
3 ✓ <i>An Nuang Ma Tae 6 Tulakhom 2519</i>	Puey Ungpakorn	Osamu Akagi	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 880,000
4 ✓ <i>Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk and Kubah</i>	Ahmad Tohari	Shinobu Yamane	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,300,000
5 ✓ <i>Ashe ga Newun Htwet te pama</i>	Thein Pe Myint	Midori Minamida	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 5,800,000
6 ✓ <i>Kwet lat kalay Hpye pe ba</i>	Ma Sanda	Keiko Hotta	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,000,000
7 ✓ <i>Ruam Ruan San</i>	Manat Jungyong	Renuka Musikasinthorn	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,300,000
8 ✓ <i>The Distance to Andromeda and Other Stories and The Apollo Centennial</i>	Gregorio C. Brillantes	Seisuke Miyamoto and Kazuhiro Doi	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,600,000
9 ✓ <i>Kwam Pen Ma Khong Kham Sayam Thai Lao Khom</i>	Cit Phuumisak	Hinako Sakamoto	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 3,000,000
10 ✓ <i>Dimensi Manusia dalam Pembangunan</i>	Soedjatmoko	Takeshi Ito	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,220,000
11 ✓ <i>Mimpi Masasilam</i>	Ajip Rosidi	Toshiki Kasuya	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥ 860,000
12 ✓ <i>Arjuna Mencari Cinta, Arjuna Dropout, and Other Works</i>	Yudhistira Ardi Noegraha	Noriaki Oshikawa	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥ 2,040,000
13 ✓ <i>Popular Culture in the Philippines</i>	Nicanor Tiongson et al.	Motoe Terami	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,700,000
14 ✓ <i>Laut Biru Langit Biru</i>	Ajip Rosidi	Hiroshi Matsuo and Norio Shibata	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥ 2,100,000
Total				¥ 25,440,000

Tempat Jatuh Lagi Dikenang [The Passage of Time]

Written by Adibah Amin, one of Malaysia's most accomplished women writers, this autobiographical novel is based on the author's life from her early childhood through her first year at college. Hanim, the work's protagonist, grows up during a period of great change. A child at the outset of World War II, she experiences the Japanese occupation of Malaya, the ravaged postwar period, the independence movement, and events leading up to and following the attainment of independence in 1957. The work sensitively traces Hanim's passage from childhood to adulthood amid this turbulence. It depicts a young woman developing an awareness of herself as she broadens her horizons.

Buah Rindu, Njanji Sunji, and Amir Hamzah—Radja Penjair Pudjangga Baru [The Complete Poems of Amir Hamzah]

The emergence of Indonesian as the national language of Indonesia spanned a period beginning before World War II and continuing into the war. Several outstanding poets and people of letters wrote poems and other creative works in Malay, at the time simply a regional dialect, in an attempt to establish Malay as the national language. One such poet was Amir Hamzah, a man with a superb knowledge of classical Malay literature whose numerous elegantly written poems are considered neoclassical. This volume comprises translations of all his prose and poetry that still exist today as well as explanatory notes.

An Nuang Ma Tae 6 Tulakhom 2519 [The October 6, 1976, Military Coup and I]

Written by Puey Ungpakorn, one of modern Thailand's prominent progressive intellectuals, this work focuses on a military coup that happened on October 6, 1976. The coup marked the end of three years of civilian government and sent the author into self-imposed exile. Puey, whose list of important positions includes heading the Bank of Thailand and serving as rector of Thammasat University, has been a strong supporter of intellectual freedom among young people and a respected pillar of the new wave of thinking that swept through Thailand during the years civilians, and not the military, controlled the government. In this work Puey illuminates various aspects of the October 6 coup, which affected him directly, and defines his own concepts regarding social improvement in Thailand.

Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk [The Dancer of Paruk Village] and *Kubah*

Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk, one of the two novels in this volume, is based on an outbreak of food poisoning in a small village in central Java. It depicts various facets of traditional Javanese society. *Kubah*, the other work, is also based on an actual incident, a coup attempt by army conspirators on September 30, 1965. It focuses on a Javanese commoner serving a long prison sentence for his involvement in the coup. As it traces his life up to his imprisonment, the work also portrays the inner life of this Muslim man, examining various aspects of Islam in Java's rural society.

Ashe ga Newun Htwet te pama [Like the Sun Rising in the East]

After Burma attained independence and began its existence as a socialist state, a major debate arose over the function of literature: Should it serve the cause of socialism or should it be purely a means of artistic expression? The literary split that began then continues today. Thein Pe Myint, the author of this novel, was one of the staunchest advocates of using literature as a means of establishing socialism in Burma. Set during Burma's struggle for independence, this work relates the process by which a youth becomes involved in anti-Japanese activities. The book represents the author's desire to create a work that expresses his literary convictions.

Kwet lat kalay Hpye pe ba [Please Fill in the Gaps]

Written by Ma Sanda, one of Burma's up-and-coming women writers, this novel explores the differing feelings and perceptions of the members of a Burmese family. Ko Tu, the work's protagonist, has a brilliant older sister and an outgoing brother. Compared with these two and with the baby of the family, who is often the center of attention, Ko Tu feels as if his parents do not love him. Everything he does backfires, and he ends up being punished by his father, who misunderstands his good intentions. It is only when he falls from a tree and is seriously injured that he realizes how much his parents love him. But the realization comes too late for Ko Tu, who soon breathes his last.

Ruam Ruan San [Short Stories]

Manat Jungyong, the author of more than a thousand short stories, has established himself as one of Thailand's leading short story writers. He has led an eventful life, moving from one part of Thailand to another and working at a wide variety of jobs, including stints as a music teacher, a prison warden, a clerical worker, and a newspaper reporter. The characters in these short stories are based on the many people he has met on his odyssey through Thai society. The stories represent this prolific writer's most accomplished literary work. The anthology, which is intended to express to as wide an audience as possible the realities of Thai society seen through a master storyteller's eyes, offers a look at the life styles and attitudes of people from all walks of life.

The Distance to Andromeda and Other Stories and The Apollo Centennial

It would be difficult to find many Philippine writers whose skill in writing English-language literature is as polished as that of Gregorio C. Brillantes, the author of this collection of sixteen short stories. Most of the short stories, selected from his two short story collections, reflect political or social concerns. The anthology also includes a number of selections that are written in a new style. For example, the author explores new turf, trying his hand at an avant-garde style and employing various ethnic dialects used by Filipinos. This volume is an excellent example of the latest trends in contemporary literature in the Philippines.

Kwam Pen Ma Khong Kham Sayam Thai Lao Khom [The Etymology of the Terms *Siam, Thai, Lao, and Khom* and Characteristics of Ethnic Groups]

Cit Phuumisak, the author of this work, was one of modern Thailand's most eminent intellectuals. It has been said that his commitment to social revolution led to his assassination. Regarded primarily as a revolutionary until recently, he is now being acclaimed as a scholar. Focusing on the term *Sayam* (Siam), this work concerns its author's original sphere of interest—linguistics and history. Drawing on his vast knowledge of the languages of the Southeast Asian mainland, he traces the historical origins of ethnic groups in Thailand.

Dimensi Manusia dalam Pembangunan [Human Problems That Arise During Development]

This volume comprises eleven essays by Soedjatmoko, rector of the United Nations University and one of Indonesia's leading intellectuals. The essays focus on problems occurring in conjunction with the development of Indonesia's economy under Presidents Sukarno and Suharto. For example, Soedjatmoko explores what objectives should guide Indonesia's economic development and discusses the significance economic development has for human beings. The essays demonstrate that economic development is not simply a question of economics; rather, it is closely linked to all aspects of human life and the functioning of human society.

Mimpi Masasilam [Short Stories]

Ajip Rosidi, who is known as Indonesia's most prolific writer, has produced a diverse range of works: poems, novels, short stories, folk tales, and reviews. This anthology comprises twelve short stories that the author himself selected as his favorites. Written relatively early in Ajip's career, the stories radiate the simple warmth characteristic of his work and are certain to captivate readers.

Arjuna Mencari Cinta [Arjuna's Search for Love], *Arjuna Dropout* [Arjuna Drops Out], and *Other Works*

A youth-oriented pop culture began to flourish in Indonesia in the 1970s. Encompassing an abundance of new trends in artistic and literary circles, this movement has been particularly strong in Jakarta, which is a melting pot of ethnic groups from throughout the country and has an international flavor. Yudhistira Ardi Noegraha, the promising young author of *Arjuna Mencari Cinta* and the other works, is regarded as a youthful hero of the pop generation. Styled as a parody of *wayang*, Indonesia's classical shadow-puppet drama, and peppered with the kinds of colloquialisms that roll off the tongues of people living in Jakarta, *Arjuna Mencari Cinta* is an ironic portrayal of middle- and upper-class society in Indonesia's capital.

Popular Culture in the Philippines

The urbanization of Manila, the capital of the Philippines, has been accompanied by an enormous influx of foreign goods. Manila's cultural milieu reflects both the

capital's evolution into a mass urban society and the widespread influence of foreign cultures. This volume features essays and other brief selections on such elements of Manila's mass urban culture as music, art, literature, theater, movies, radio, television, cuisine, and modes of transportation. It has been compiled with the aim of shedding light on the values and aesthetic criteria that prevail among the Philippine masses today.

Laut Biru Langit Biru [Blue Sea, Blue Sky]

The works in this anthology were all originally published in Indonesia between 1966 and 1976. They include three literary critiques, twenty short stories and dramas, and forty-two poems. After the September 30th Movement seized power following an attempted coup by army conspirators in 1965, a diversity of literary genres emerged. The selections in this volume represent three major currents: avant-garde novels and other works by young authors searching for a unique style of expression, works by authors strongly influenced by Islamic doctrine, and works by authors seeking to preserve traditional literary conventions. This anthology provides an excellent introduction to contemporary literature in Indonesia.

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication
Project of the Japanese Literature Translation
Committee and the Toyota Foundation

Prem Bahadur Kansakar
Japanese Literature Translation Committee, Nepal
¥1.9 million

This project is intended to promote an understanding of Japan among the people of Nepal. It seeks to do this by facilitating the translation and publication in Nepalese of social science and humanities works on Japan by Japanese authors, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research projects on Nepalese topics.

The project is administered by the Japanese Literature Translation Committee, whose members include individuals involved in publishing, the study of linguistics, and writing as well as a Nepalese who once studied in Japan, a Japanese Buddhist monk living in Nepal, and a teacher of the Japanese language. Implemented for a period of three years beginning in fiscal 1984, the project is to focus on contemporary literature in the first year, classical literature in the second, and social science and humanities works and research results in the third. This year assistance will be provided for the translation of ten works. Individuals capable of translating directly from Japanese to Nepalese are scarce, and for the time being the Japanese works selected are being translated from

their English-language versions, with reference to the Japanese originals being made when necessary.

“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries

Southeast Asian Literature and Culture Studies (Thailand)

Charnvit Kasetsiri, Vice-Rector
Thammasat University

¥3.36 million

Although the nations of Southeast Asia are in close geographical proximity and have many cultural similarities, direct exchange between these countries has been inadequate. This project is intended to promote cooperation and understanding among the peoples of Southeast Asia. It seeks to do this by contacting writers and other individuals involved in cultural activities in Southeast Asian countries so as to facilitate the exchange of opinions regarding current issues.

For this project, two members of the Thai advisory group for the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan will visit five of Thailand’s Southeast Asian neighbors. They will seek to promote mutual understanding by contacting scholars, writers, and artists in these countries, exchanging information and opinions with them. The two delegates are not only deeply interested in cultural exchange but also have experience in this field, for like the members of “Know Our Neighbors” advisory groups in other countries, they are active in the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia. Although the project’s immediate task is to select works for translation and publication in Thai, its long-term objective is to contribute to the promotion of various types of artistic and other cultural exchange among the countries of Southeast Asia.

Thai “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication
Project: Works in Other Southeast Asian Languages
to Be Published in Thai

Pramote Wongthonglua, Editor
Sathirakoses-Nagapradipe Foundation

¥2.71 million

A private Thai foundation whose philosophy parallels that of the Toyota Foundation’s “Know Our Neighbors” Programs established this three-year project in fiscal 1983. The project’s aim is to translate and publish works from other Southeast Asian countries. Just as there are few translations of Southeast Asian works in Japan, there is virtually no interchange of literary and other works among Southeast Asian countries themselves. This project is based on the conviction that such works are an important means for the Thai people to be-

come acquainted with their Southeast Asian neighbors.

During the project’s first year, one Philippine work was translated and published in Thai, and editing was begun on the translation of a Malaysian work. This year one work each from Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam will be translated and published. Insofar as possible, the translators are working directly from the original versions. The works selected for translation are primarily contemporary literature reflecting current social, cultural, and political conditions. Future plans call for publishing classical literature, legends, folk tales, and other works that offer a glimpse of the history of other Southeast Asian countries.

The Thai foundation administering the project also plans to hold panel discussions on the literature of Thailand’s neighbors in order to increase interest in the works translated and published under the project.

Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs mentioned thus far, the Toyota Foundation provides funds for fellowships, forums, the promotion of private grant-making programs, and the presentation of research results. Grant applications for these programs are screened by a planning committee comprising the following members of the Board of Directors: Isao Amagi, Takashi Asada, Yujiro Hayashi, and Masamitsu Oshima.

The Fellowship Program for Japanese Social Scientists, which is administered by the International House of Japan, is jointly supported by grants from the Ford Foundation, the Japan Foundation, the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, Mobil Sekiyu K.K., Iwate Nippo Sha, and the Toyota Foundation. The purpose of the program is to train young Japanese social scientists to serve as a bridge between Japan and the rest of the world by awarding them fellowships for travel and living expenses to facilitate their efforts to conduct research of their own choosing for a fixed period (generally two years) in universities and academic research institutions abroad. The Foundation has awarded grants under this program for ten years now, contributing a total of ¥235 million in grant money. This amount fulfills the Foundation's financial commitment to the program, which is scheduled to continue without the Foundation's assistance. To date, seventy-five such fellowships have been awarded to young scholars, all of whom have pursued their professional commitments vigorously upon returning to Japan.

The Forum Grant Program supports small-scale research projects with a direct bearing on future foundation activity. Under this program grants are awarded on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and research groups. This year four projects were awarded grants.

The Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, instituted this year, is designed to provide funds for or commission studies and projects instrumental to the expansion of private-sector grant activity in Japan. The Foundation awarded grants for three projects under the new program this year.

The Foundation set up the Communications-Supplement Grant Program to disseminate the results of Foundation-assisted research as widely as possible. Grants are awarded to help cover such costs as those for printing and publishing research results,

convening symposiums, and participating in international symposiums. Only previous recipients of Foundation grants are eligible for this program. This year communications-supplement grants were awarded for twenty-nine projects.

Beginning this year a system was implemented whereby projects of particular significance to the Foundation's activities may be awarded grants following deliberation by the Planning Committee and approval by the chairman of the Board of Directors. This year one such grant was awarded.

Fellowship Program

Fellowship Program for Japanese Social Scientists
Yoichi Maeda, Managing Director
International House of Japan
¥20.0 million

cepts of philanthropy and public service and comparing them with those found in the West. This year the group plans to carry out case studies focusing on various founders of public-service organizations in the Taisho era (1912-26)—the period that saw the emergence of philanthropic movements in Japan—with the objective of establishing a more complete conceptual framework for this field. It is hoped that these case studies will fulfill the additional function of encouraging young researchers in this discipline.

Forum Grant Program

Networking as a Civic Activity
Yasuo Harima
Networking Forum
¥2.5 million

In various parts of Japan today local residents with common interests and goals are working to find means of sharing information and resources. This new development is popularly termed *networking*. The Networking Forum has assembled people involved directly or indirectly in this movement with the objective of clarifying the nature of networking in Japan and exploring its underlying concepts and values, as well as its social significance. The group will also take up special characteristics of the phenomenon of networking as it exists in Japan.

The Origins of Japanese Philanthropy: Private Non-profit Activity in the Taisho Era

Noboru Kawazoe
Forum on Philanthropy
¥2.4 million

For the past two years the Forum on Philanthropy has conducted discussions examining the nature of grant-making foundations in Japan, exploring underlying con-

High Technology as Culture

Tadoru Kato
Forum on High Technology as Culture
¥2.0 million

Although in recent years there has been a deluge of information regarding Japanese high technology, the vast majority of studies address only the scientific and practical aspects of these new developments. Few, if any, have probed their significance as a new culture. With this in mind, the Forum on High Technology as Culture has listened to reports by researchers engaged in the development of new technologies in a variety of fields and has conducted wide-ranging discussions regarding the impact of such technology on our culture. The group plans to publish the results of its study in both Japanese and French.

The Outlook for Environmental Studies

Noboru Yamagata
Environmental Studies Forum
¥2.8 million

While recent years have seen dramatic progress in environmental studies, the emphasis has been on studies of pollution in one specialized area. There has been little on-the-spot research carried out from a broad perspective. Last year the Environmental Studies Forum, originally established for the purpose of organizing research conferences and publishing their results, held discussions regarding the extent of problems caused by specific pollutants in a number of locales and the progress of studies being carried out to address these problems. This year the group plans to delve deeper into certain basic problems that emerged consistently during the course of its studies and consider appropriate measures for addressing them.

Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program

The Editing and Publishing of *A Survey of Japanese Grant-Making Foundations*

Masao Watanabe

Japan Association of Charitable Corporations

¥6.1 million

Despite burgeoning interest in foundation activity in Japan, there exists at present no written overview of Japanese grant-making foundations (foundations established for the purpose of bestowing grants, awards, and fellowships). This project will enlist the cooperation of a number of people who have been involved in related studies to carry out an examination and classification of such institutions with the objective of editing and publishing a directory of Japanese grant-making foundations and charitable trusts. The grant will be awarded in two parts to cover editing (¥3.5 million) and printing (¥2.6 million) costs.

Trends in Private International Grant-Making Activity in Japan

Thomas H. Fox

Council on Foundations, United States

¥1.8 million

The activities of Japanese foundations, poorly understood even within Japan, are virtually unknown in other countries. One way of deepening understanding abroad is to have non-Japanese specialists carry out studies of Japanese foundations directly. The present grant recipient, who has been involved in the promotion of American foundation activity as international program director for the Council on Foundations, will come to Japan in order to visit various Japanese foundations and conduct interviews. He will compile the results of his study into an English-language report.

Feasibility Study for the Establishment of a "Foundation Library Center of Japan"

Masao Watanabe

Japan Association of Charitable Corporations

¥1.9 million

Private foundation activity in Japan, while of increasing importance, may lack the solid base necessary for future development. One way to help build such a base would be to establish a "foundation library center of Japan." In order to assess the feasibility of such an undertaking, the Toyota Foundation has commissioned a study to be conducted by the Japan Association of Charitable Corporations and twenty-two people involved in foundation work. This year's grant will partially defray the costs of the study, which will principally involve interviewing people in Japan who are interested in foundation activities and conducting documentary research on similar projects abroad, as well as the formulation of a conceptual blueprint for such a center.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

A Preliminary Study on a Comparative Analysis of Agricultural Water Resource Policies in Japan and the United States [printing costs]

G. Irving Latz III

¥700,000

The Relation of Changes in Water Temperature in Crater Lakes and Volcanic Activity of Mount Kusatsu Shirane, Gumma Prefecture [printing costs]

Masayuki Shimoya

¥850,000

Nationwide Survey of Existing Small Japanese-Style Wooden Boats [printing costs and convening a symposium]

Shun'ichi Majima

¥1.5 million

A Preliminary Study for Conducting a Comprehensive Survey of Straw Culture in Japan [printing costs and convening a symposium]

Katsuhiko Sakamoto

¥1.5 million

A Study on Western Science in Southwestern Japan in the Late Edo Period [printing costs]

Isao Sugimoto

¥2.3 million

Toward a Quantitative Understanding of the Change in the Natural Environment Using Moths as a Bioindicator [participation in an international symposium]

Akira Miyata

¥390,000

The Structure of Northern Thai Mural Paintings [publishing costs]

Sone Simatrang

¥6.15 million

A Preliminary Study for Developing a Comprehensive System of Support for Handicapped Infants [publishing costs]

Hiroko Fujita

¥570,000

A Follow-up Study on Occupational Socialization of Natives of the Shimokita Peninsula [printing costs]

Tatsuro Hosoe

¥1.58 million

Interdisciplinary Research on the Ishiguro Collection and Related Materials in the Koju Library [printing costs]

Masaru Kusunose
¥980,000

Visual Documentation of Basic Conditions for the Formation of a Mountain Village and Its Culture [miscellaneous costs]

Tadayoshi Himéda
¥3.9 million

A Preliminary Study on the Living Environment of Truant Children [printing costs and convening a symposium]

Katsumi Mitani
¥1.19 million

Research on the Effects of a Low-Carbohydrate Diet on the Toxicity of Chemical Substances, with Special Reference to Carcinogenicity [participation in an international symposium]

Akio Sato
¥760,000

A Field Study on How People in Snowy Districts Feel Toward Snow in Terms of Their Daily Life and Living Space and on Changes in These Attitudes [printing costs]

Yoshihiko Sasaki
¥1.35 million

Basic Research on the Development of a Comprehensive Disaster Data Bank [participation in an international symposium]

Suminao Murakami
¥470,000

Dolphin Ecology and Bioconcentration: Research on the Interaction Between the Properties of Chemical Substances and the Species and Characteristics of Organisms [participation in an international symposium]

Ryo Tatsukawa
¥720,000

A Preliminary Study on the Development of Japanese-Language Newspapers in the United States [convening an international symposium]

Norio Tamura
¥1.8 million

A Study of Desirable Patterns of Road Construction in Historical Areas and of Residents' Efforts to Reach Agreement on the Construction of Houses Along Such Roads [convening a symposium]

Katsuakira Kihara
¥360,000

Recording and Translation of Oral Traditions of the Ainu Culture [printing costs]

Sasuke Ogawa
¥2.0 million

An Empirical Study of Modernization, Social Change, and Acculturation in a Japanese Village [miscellaneous costs]

Morimitsu Ushijima
¥490,000

An Experiment to Improve the Economic Viability of Traditional Sago-Producing Communities by Providing Small-Scale Economic Aid and Recording the Resultant Changes in a Village [participation in an international symposium]

Yoshikazu Takaya
¥340,000

Third Asian-American Conference on Environmental Protection [publishing costs]

Ariffin Suhaimi
¥1.0 million

A Study on the Change Brought About by the Conversion of Swamp Land into Well-Drained Rice Fields and the Construction of a New Port in the Imizu Area of Toyama Prefecture [printing costs]

Toru Adachihara
¥2.74 million

A Study on the Relationship Between Universal High School Education and Higher Education [printing costs]

Tadashi Hidano
¥1.17 million

A Comparative Study of Japanese and Korean Fishing Community Cultures [printing costs]

Syozo Masuda
¥1.06 million

Research to Ascertain Damage to the Environment in National Forests After Conversion to Private Ownership [printing costs]

Tomoaki Kon'ya
¥320,000

Tattooing Customs in Japan's Southern Islands [printing costs]

Gisho Nakama
¥1.94 million

A Comparative Study of Women's Magazines in Japan, Mexico, and the United States [printing costs]

Teruko Inoue
¥770,000

Basic Research for Enhancing Cooperation Between
Japan and Burma Through Cultural and Social Studies
[printing costs]
Ryuji Okudaira
¥950,000

Other Grants

Third International Workshop on Living Children's
Theater in Asia

Mitsue Ishitake

Ohanashi Caravan Center

¥1.0 million

This workshop enjoys the participation of educators, librarians, writers, editors, theater people, and others—primarily from Japan and countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—who are concerned with juvenile literature, drama, and storytelling. Through symposiums, workshops, and demonstrations this project attempts to probe the nature of children's education today and tomorrow from an international perspective that eschews both blind imitation of Western juvenile culture and slavish adherence to Asian classics and traditional literature.

第三回アジアに生きる子ども演劇ワークショップ

このワークショップには、教育者、司書、作家、編集者、演劇関係者、その他、主に日本と東南アジア諸国連合に所属する国々から、児童文学、演劇、語りに関心のある方々が参加し、対話、ワークショップ、実演を通して、今日の子ども教育のありかたや明日の子ども教育のありかたを、西洋の児童文化の盲目的模倣とアジアの古典や伝統文学の盲目的模倣の両方から脱却した国際的視点から探ることを目指す。

第三回アジアに生きる子ども演劇ワークショップ

このワークショップには、教育者、司書、作家、編集者、演劇関係者、その他、主に日本と東南アジア諸国連合に所属する国々から、児童文学、演劇、語りに関心のある方々が参加し、対話、ワークショップ、実演を通して、今日の子ども教育のありかたや明日の子ども教育のありかたを、西洋の児童文化の盲目的模倣とアジアの古典や伝統文学の盲目的模倣の両方から脱却した国際的視点から探ることを目指す。

第三回アジアに生きる子ども演劇ワークショップ

このワークショップには、教育者、司書、作家、編集者、演劇関係者、その他、主に日本と東南アジア諸国連合に所属する国々から、児童文学、演劇、語りに関心のある方々が参加し、対話、ワークショップ、実演を通して、今日の子ども教育のありかたや明日の子ども教育のありかたを、西洋の児童文化の盲目的模倣とアジアの古典や伝統文学の盲目的模倣の両方から脱却した国際的視点から探ることを目指す。

第三回アジアに生きる子ども演劇ワークショップ

Tenth-Anniversary Activities

The Toyota Foundation awarded commemorative grants and conducted commemorative projects on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, which it celebrated on October 15, 1984.

Commemorative grants were awarded to highly significant projects that would otherwise have been difficult to support. The Foundation gave priority to the following types of projects:

1. Projects that are implemented to develop the results of research conducted with the assistance of a previous grant.
2. Projects that are of fundamental significance in terms of further developing our information-oriented society.
3. Projects that are in a field that would not ordinarily attract the attention of grant-making organizations and that have considerable significance for that field or a related field.
4. Projects that have considerable significance in terms of developing human resources.
5. Projects that are conceived from a long-term perspective.

The Foundation awarded a total of ¥40 million to three recipients of commemorative grants. Each project selected involves several libraries and is expected to contribute considerably to upgrading library services.

Projects undertaken by the Foundation in conjunction with its tenth anniversary included the compilation and publication of the Foundation's history, the preparation of a film on the Foundation's research contest and a videotape on its international grant-making activities, the translation and publication in Japanese of Waldemar A. Nielsen's work *The Big Foundations*, and an international symposium on the theme "The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations." The Foundation also hosted a reception in Tokyo on October 17 to express its deep appreciation to those who have helped further its aims.

Tenth-Anniversary Commemorative Grants

Pilot Project for Upgrading Library Services in Malaysia
Mohamad Noor Azam (and associates)
National Readership Promotion Committee, Malaysia
¥20.0 million

Although many Malaysians are literate, good reading habits have not been fostered in Malaysia, particularly in rural areas. The Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Language and Literacy Agency of Malaysia) launched a national reading promotion campaign in 1980. The Foundation awarded grants in fiscal 1980, 1981, and 1982 for conducting a large-scale survey of the reading habits of Malaysians and for investigating the operation of community libraries overseas.

The current project, a continuation of the above-mentioned activities, has been devised as one means of promoting good reading habits among the inhabitants of rural Malaysia. The project will focus on libraries in rural areas and small towns in the eleven states of the Malay Peninsula. One library in each state will be selected to receive books, and its personnel will undergo training.

Compilation of an Annotated Bibliography of Sung and Yuan Documents
Yasushi Ozaki (and associates)
Keio University
¥10.0 million

Documents from the Sung dynasty (960–1279) and the Yuan dynasty (1279–1368) are among the most carefully edited Chinese books and are superior to those compiled in later periods. They are thus an excellent resource and are in wide demand by scholars. However, such documents are rare, and scholars have difficulty getting access to them. Moreover, no complete bibliography based on thorough philological investigation of the documents has been compiled.

The current project is a continuation of activities conducted with research and forum grants awarded by the Foundation in fiscal 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1982. The objective of this project, which will continue for five years, is to conduct a philological study of Sung and Yuan documents in Japan and to prepare microfilm copies of them. The grant recipients are also considering the possibility of enlisting the cooperation of their Chinese counterparts to conduct such activities as comparing the Sung and Yuan documents in Japan with documents in China.

Compilation of a Bibliography of Materials on Asia
Hiromitsu Nakamura (and associates)
Japan Orientalist Librarians Group
¥10.0 million

The Japan Orientalist Librarians Group received forum grants from the Foundation in fiscal 1982 and 1983 in order to make preparations for compiling a bibliography of Japanese-language materials on Southeast Asia

and to establish a network of concerned individuals. The current project is a continuation of these activities. It will undertake the compilation and publication of a bibliography of postwar Japanese-language materials on Southeast Asia, the compilation of bibliographies of prewar Japanese-language materials on Southeast Asia and of Japanese-language materials on South Asia, and the revision of an existing bibliography of Japanese-language materials on West Asia. In addition, such activities as exhibitions of Asian documents and lectures for training librarians who will specialize in Asian collections will be held.

Tenth-Anniversary Commemorative Projects

History of the Foundation

This history traces the growth of the Foundation and the development of its grant-making activities, beginning with an explanation of the background of the decision to endow the Foundation and of the steps involved in establishing it. Topics covered include the Articles of Endowment, which have had a significant influence on the direction of the Foundation's grant-making activities; the Foundation's relationship with the Toyota Motor Corporation; the Foundation's efforts to study the development of grant-making foundations in Japan and overseas; and the Foundation's evolution as a grant-making organization constantly seeking to promote activities that respond to the needs of society. The history also elucidates the philosophy and aims of the Foundation and the types of activities it undertakes, introducing examples of projects in Japan and overseas that have received Foundation grants. (See Part Two of this report for the English-language version of this history.)

Documentary Film on the Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment": *Life, Nature, and Our Community*

The first Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" was held in fiscal 1979 to commemorate the Foundation's fifth anniversary. Contests are held biennially, and the third contest is now under way. Believing that as many people as possible should be given the opportunity to learn about activities conducted by community groups, the Foundation decided to produce a film on the activities of contest award recipients.

The Foundation solicited scenarios from various film studios. It selected the Center for Ethnological Visual Documentation to film the documentary. Directed by Tadayoshi Himeda, the sixteen-millimeter film is thirty-four minutes long. It records the activities of the four project teams receiving gold prizes in the

second contest: the Bat Study and Protection Group, Aomori Prefectural Environmental Protection Society; the Kugunari-hama Study Group, Kesenuma City, Miyagi Prefecture; the "Rediscover Nagasaki" Research Group, Nagasaki Prefecture; and the Study Group on Children's Play and the Neighborhood, Sangenjaya Branch, Tokyo. It was screened at the international symposium held in October 1984 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Foundation. Videotape versions of the film are available for use free of charge.

Documentary Videotape on the International Grant Program: *Toward Tomorrow: Beginning from Indigenous Culture*

The Foundation's international grant-making activities focus primarily on research projects in Southeast Asian countries. Grants are awarded to projects aimed at preserving and encouraging the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia and to projects aimed at nurturing healthy and self-reliant young people.

This videotape, which was produced to acquaint people in Japan and overseas with the Foundation's international grant-making activities, introduces eleven projects in Thailand, where the greatest number of grants have been awarded. Tak Thitibanna, the freelance director of documentary films who directed this videotape, strove to create it from a Thai perspective. The projects introduced range from surveys of traditional architecture, mural paintings in temples, and ancient manuscripts to an inventory of ancient settlements using aerial photography, the compilation of a cultural encyclopedia, and a study on implementing a preschool educational system for children in impoverished and rural areas.

The videotape, which was screened at the international symposium held in October 1984 in commemoration of the Foundation's tenth anniversary, is forty-five minutes long and has English, Japanese, and Thai sound tracks. A shortened version (fifteen minutes) is being prepared and will be available for use free of charge.

Translation into Japanese of *The Big Foundations*

Grant-making foundations are more advanced in the United States than in any other country. Japanese foundations, which lag behind their U.S. counterparts in terms of number and scale, could benefit considerably by studying such aspects of U.S. foundations as the history of their development, their role in society, and the scope of their activities. These topics are covered by Waldemar A. Nielsen, a consultant to foundations, in *The Big Foundations*, which was published in 1972. This highly acclaimed work focuses on thirty-three big foundations, discussing the history of their implementation and evaluating their activities.

The Foundation, which had invited the author to speak at the international symposium held in October 1984 to commemorate its tenth anniversary, decided that *The Big Foundations* should be available in Japanese. The translation was undertaken by a project team comprising Foundation Executive Director Yujiro Hayashi and other members of the Foundation's staff. The Foundation purchased copies of the translation, which

was published by Kawade Shobo Shinsha, and has sent them to individuals interested in foundations.

Tenth-Anniversary International Symposium: "The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations"

The Foundation held an international symposium on the theme "The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations" to commemorate its tenth anniversary. The symposium, which received the support of the Prime Minister's Office, was held on October 18 and 19 at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Tokyo.

Overseas participants came from Europe, which has a long history of grant-making activities by foundations, and from the United States, whose foundations rank highest internationally in terms of both the quality and the quantity of their grant-making activities. Also in attendance were intellectuals from Southeast Asia, where foundation activities—which have primarily been extensions of international activities implemented by foundations of the advanced industrial nations—are gradually becoming indigenous.

In addition to individuals affiliated with private grant-making foundations and nonprofit organizations, the Japanese participants included researchers who have received Foundation grants, journalists, and specialists in laws and regulations affecting foundations. (Copies of the proceedings of the symposium, published in English, are available.)

Tenth-Anniversary International Symposium

What is the role of private grant-making foundations? Should they make grants to outstanding research projects? Should they encourage university students and graduate students by providing scholarships? Should they support and organize international symposiums and seminars? Should they provide assistance for construction expenses for new buildings? Should they provide support for athletic classes and classes for children? Should they offer awards? Should they assist publication of books? Should they support training workshops? Should they encourage international exchange? Should they send specialists to developing countries?

The answer to all these questions would be yes. But these activities are simply means for achieving social goals. In other words, by encouraging these activities, foundations are trying to support efforts to create something of worth in society. What are their goals?

Private grant-making foundations are nongovernmental nonprofit organizations. How do the programs of private grant-making foundations differ from government subsidy programs? How do they differ from the contributions made by profit-making corporations? How do they differ from the activities of other private nonprofit organizations or how are they similar to such activities?

What are the possibilities for private grant-making foundations in cooperating with other nonprofit organizations, government, and profit-making corporations? How can grant-making foundations cooperate with researchers and specialists?

Answers to these questions will help clarify the aims and goals of private grant-making foundations.

Further, though private grant-making foundations

are not new in Japan, there has been little discussion on such aspects of grant-making foundations as the environment surrounding the foundations and the environment inside the foundations. Examples of problems are countless: tax regulations, the definition of public interest in contrast to national interest, the lack of an association of grant-making foundations comparable to the associations found in academic and financial circles, the necessity of creating a foundation information center, the education and training of foundation staff, and so forth. There is a need to identify what should be

done in order to stimulate the activities of private grant-making foundations and to increase the number of such foundations.

In October 1984 the Toyota Foundation celebrated the tenth anniversary of its establishment. In commemoration of our tenth anniversary, we organized an international symposium on "The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations." The aim of the symposium, which was attended by foundation specialists from both Japan and abroad, was to develop discussion in response to the questions raised above.

Symposium Program

October 18 (Thursday)

- 10:00 Welcoming Remarks, Eiji Toyoda, Chairman, The Toyota Foundation
- 10:15 Welcome from the Chair, Masamitsu Oshima, Director, The Toyota Foundation; Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Medical Information System Development Center
- 10:30 "The Roles of Private Grant-Making Foundations in American Society," Waldemar A. Nielsen, President, Waldemar A. Nielsen, Inc. (corporate social policy consultant)
- 11:30 "The Roles of Private Grant-Making Foundations in Europe," Willem H. Welling, Executive Director, Bernard van Leer Foundation
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 Film report on the Toyota Foundation Research Contest
- 2:00 "Toward a Japanese Style of Philanthropy," Yujiro Hayashi, Executive Director, The Toyota Foundation
- 3:00 Coffee
- 3:30 Panel Discussion: "The Roles of Private Grant-Making Foundations and Their Future"
- Chair: Takashi Asada, Director, The Toyota Foundation; President, Research Center for Environmental Development and Design
- Panelists: Saneh Chamarik, Chairman, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks Project; Director, Thai Khadi Research Institute, Thammasat University
- Mohamad Noor Azam, Chairman, National Readership Promotion Committee; Special Officer to the Prime Minister of Malaysia
- Hiroko Hara, Professor, Ochanomizu University
- Yasuhiko Ono, Deputy Chief, Editorial Board, *Asahi Shimbun* (daily newspaper)
- Isamu Tanaka, Executive Secretary, The Toray Science Foundation

October 19 (Friday)

- 10:00 Welcome from the Chair, Yujiro Hayashi
- 10:15 "Transnational Grant-Making by Private Grant-Making Foundations: An Evaluation with Suggestions," Yuji Suzuki, Professor, Hosei University
- 11:15 "Problems in International-Exchange Grant Programs," Seiichi Mitani, Executive Director, Mitsubishi Bank Foundation
- 11:45 "Private Grant-Making Foundations and Tax Regulations," Takako Amemiya, Consultant, Japan Association of Charitable Corporations
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 VTR presentation on Toyota Foundation International Grants
- 2:15 "Upgrading the Status of Private Grant-Making Foundations," Nobuaki Mochizuki, Executive Director, Nippon Life Insurance Foundation
- 2:45 Comments from European and U.S. participants
- 3:45 Panel Discussion: "Problems Faced by Private Grant-Making Foundations, with Suggestions"
- Chair: Isao Amagi, Director, The Toyota Foundation; Director, National Center for Development of Broadcast Education; Former Director, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

- Panelists: Fusako Fujiwara, Columnist, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* (daily newspaper)
 - Raymond C. E. Georis, Secretary-General, European Cultural Foundation; Chairman, The Hague Club of European Foundations
 - Ichiro Kato, Chancellor, Seijo Gakuen; Former President, University of Tokyo
 - Mikio Kato, Associate Managing Director and Program Director, International House of Japan
 - Shumpei Tomono, Executive Director, Japan Association of Charitable Corporations
- 5:50 Closing Remarks, Hidetaro Mori, Vice-Chairman, The Toyota Foundation
- 6:30 Reception for foreign participants and staff members of Japanese grant-making foundations
- Simultaneous interpreting (Japanese-English) was provided for both the presentations and the panel discussions.

Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1984–March 31, 1985)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amount Approved Amount Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1981	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 24, 1982	¥ 3,300,000 852,000 ¥ 2,448,000
Fiscal 1982	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		June 16, 1982	¥ 1,860,000 240,000 ¥ 1,620,000
	Kazumi Akasaka Research Contest Grant	Society for a Beautiful Izumi	September 27, 1982	¥ 2,000,000 879,507 ¥ 1,120,493
Fiscal 1983	Kazuo Hayakawa Communications-Supplement Grant	Kobe University	September 20, 1983	¥ 800,000 230,000 ¥ 570,000
	Masatsugu Kanemitsu Research Grant Division Grant	Sapporo Medical College	September 20, 1983	¥10,000,000 8,913,495 ¥ 1,086,505
	Yuzuru Kurimoto Research Grant Division Grant	Toyota National Technical College	September 20, 1983	¥ 7,850,000 6,863 ¥ 7,843,137
	Mitsukuni Yoshida Research Grant Division Grant	Kyoto University	September 20, 1983	¥ 5,600,000 2,760,000 ¥ 2,840,000
	Dandansha Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 13, 1984	¥ 880,000 32,000 ¥ 848,000
	Dandansha Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 13, 1984	¥ 1,160,000 214,000 ¥ 946,000
	Yasunobu Okada Research Contest Grant	Fushimi Town Planning Study Group	March 13, 1984	¥ 500,000 12,066 ¥ 487,934
Fiscal 1984	John Breen Research Grant Division Grant (grant proposal withdrawn)	University of Cambridge, Britain	October 4, 1984	¥ 1,900,000 1,900,000 ¥ 0

Financial Report for Fiscal 1984

Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1984–March 31, 1985)

	Unit: Yen			
	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1982	Fiscal 1981
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	44,901,230	30,279,428	45,899,255	9,047,135
Income transferred from the reserve for tenth-anniversary programs	80,000,000	—	—	—
Endowment income	964,887,064	969,446,198	840,348,132	827,736,957
Miscellaneous income	14,352,231	3,045,075	1,326,129	3,278,031
Total Income	<u>1,104,140,525</u>	<u>1,002,770,701</u>	<u>887,573,516</u>	<u>840,062,123</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Grants and program expenses	662,706,835	634,020,856	673,083,984	585,610,054
Expenses for special tenth-anniversary programs	61,722,843	—	—	—
Administrative expenses	106,247,220	102,780,578	96,299,996	93,352,814
Purchase of fixed assets	2,107,108	7,190,000	5,410,108	—
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	3,690,483	3,878,037	2,500,000	5,200,000
Total Expenditures	<u>836,474,489</u>	<u>747,869,471</u>	<u>777,294,088</u>	<u>684,162,868</u>
Excess of Income over Expenditures	<u>267,666,036</u>	<u>254,901,230</u>	<u>110,279,428</u>	<u>155,899,255</u>

Note: Of the surplus funds for the current fiscal year ¥150,000,000 has been transferred to the working endowment, ¥10,000,000 to the reserve for Toyota Foundation prizes, and ¥50,000,000 to a reserve for special programs; the balance has been carried over to the income budget of the next fiscal year.

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 1985)

Unit: Yen

	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1982	Fiscal 1981
ASSETS				
Cash	37,002	114,188	69,485	30,125
Bank deposits	428,854,281	27,124,833	49,481,007	24,093,441
Negotiable securities	11,431,237,593	11,639,017,221	11,409,448,412	11,320,777,225
Prepaid expenses	2,343,502	2,138,734	2,138,734	1,933,966
Advances (disbursements)	25,096,994	360,244	353,286	6,368,543
Suspense payments	3,166,692	20,885,815	1,494,264	—
Fixed assets	50,279,515	51,174,807	46,875,009	43,165,262
Total Assets	11,941,015,579	11,740,815,842	11,509,860,197	11,396,368,562
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	261,345,579	207,045,259	208,833,841	166,026,955
Deposits received	3,561,327	3,009,607	2,834,217	2,402,388
Reserve for retirement allowances	18,163,122	14,684,939	11,037,702	8,874,702
NET ENDOWMENT				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,200,000,000	4,050,000,000	4,000,000,000	3,950,000,000
Surplus fund	457,945,551	466,076,037	287,154,437	269,064,517
Total Liabilities	11,941,015,579	11,740,815,842	11,509,860,197	11,396,368,562

Note: The surplus fund in the net endowment includes the reserve for Toyota Foundation prizes, the reserve for special programs, fixed assets, and the balance carried over from the budget of the previous fiscal year.

Endowment Status

Unit: Yen

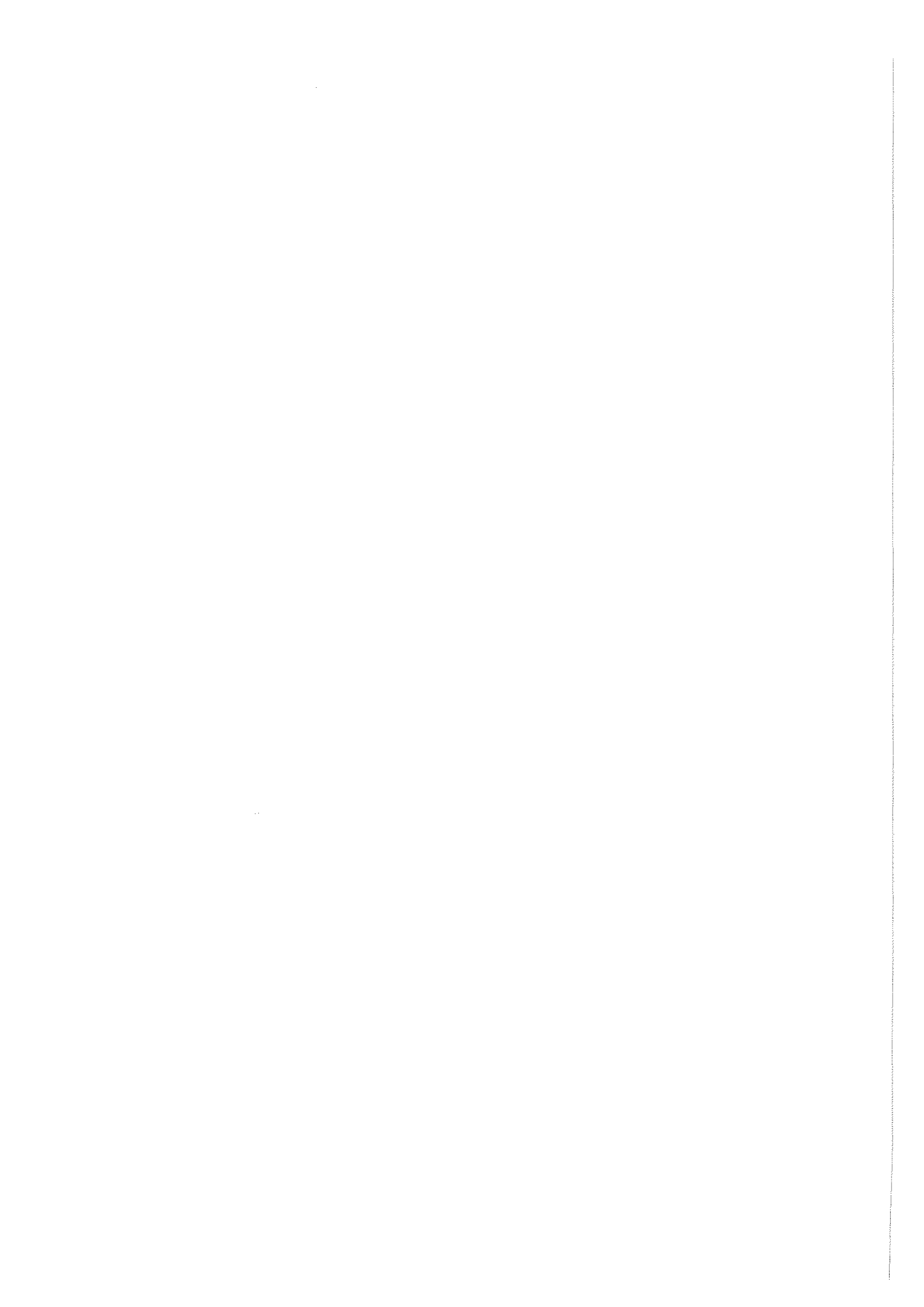
	End Fiscal 1984	End Fiscal 1983	End Fiscal 1982	End Fiscal 1981	End Fiscal 1980
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,657,945,551	4,516,076,037	4,287,154,437	4,149,064,517	4,003,621,400
Total	11,657,945,551	11,516,076,037	11,287,154,437	11,149,064,517	11,003,621,400

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1984 includes the surplus fund of ¥457,945,551.

Chronological Data

- 1984 *Apr. 1*: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1984 Research Grant Program
Apr. 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 27* (Japanese)
May 31: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1984 Research Grant Division grant applications (744 applications received)
June 12: Thirty-fourth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1983 activity program report and financial report (including report of disposal of surplus funds); fiscal 1984 grants decided: for Forum Grant Program, 1 recipient; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 2 recipients; for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 2 recipients; ninth meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of directors and auditors; explanation of status of Foundation activities
July 2: Thirty-fifth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Executive Director
Aug. 1: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1984 "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs
Aug. 10: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 28* (Japanese)
Sept. 1: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 4* (English)
Sept. 7-8: Eighteenth Research Grant Division Symposium (in Kyoto)
Sept. 30: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1984 "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan grant applications (23 applications received)
Oct. 4: Thirty-sixth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1984 grants decided: for Research Grant Division Grants, 78 recipients; for third research contest, 10 recipients; for International Division Grants, 14 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia, 1 recipient; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among South-east Asian Countries, 2 recipients; for Fellowship Program, 1 recipient; for Forum Grant Program, 2 recipients; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 1 recipient; for Tenth-Anniversary Commemorative Grants, 3 recipients
Oct. 17: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 29* (Japanese); fiscal 1984 grant award ceremony; reception for Tenth-Anniversary International Symposium
Oct. 18-19: Tenth-Anniversary International Symposium (in Tokyo)
Dec. 18: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 30* (Japanese)
- 1985 *Jan. 25*: Nineteenth Research Grant Division Symposium (in Tokyo)
Mar. 1: Twentieth Research Grant Division Symposium (in Tokyo)
Mar. 6: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 31* (Japanese)
Mar. 7: Thirty-seventh meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1984 grants decided: for second research contest special research awards, 2 recipients; for International Division Grants, 12 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan, 14 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia, 1 recipient; for Forum Grant Program, 1 recipient; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 1 recipient; for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of fiscal 1984 financial statement estimates and decision on disposal of estimated surplus funds; approval of fiscal 1985 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of Research Grant Division Selection Committee and Special-Subject Research Grant Selection Committee
Mar. 20: Publication of *"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Report No. 5* (Japanese)

History of the Foundation



Background

Introduction

The Toyota Foundation was chartered in October 1974. To its endowers, the Toyota Motor Company and the Toyota Motor Sales Company (amalgamated in 1982 as the Toyota Motor Corporation), the Foundation represented the concrete realization of an ideal and a philosophy that had grown with the Toyota group's activities ever since the group's founder, Sakichi Toyoda, undertook the invention of a power loom.

In the early 1970s the Japanese economy began to veer away from the rapid-growth course of the 1960s. It was also around this time that society began to be aware of some of the negative aspects of the material civilization that had developed since modernization began with the Meiji Restoration of 1868. Civilization being defined primarily in terms of material development, it became apparent that Japan had lagged in terms of the growth of culture, the area of spiritual endeavor.

Although the process that led to the creation of the Toyota Foundation was not unrelated to this historical background, the basic driving force was the cultural ideals of the leaders, beginning with Sakichi Toyoda, who built Toyota Motor into what it is today. The spirit transmitted from Sakichi to Kiichiro Toyoda and then to Eiji Toyoda may have changed somewhat to reflect the times and the individual personality of each man, but all three have striven toward a common goal.

This history of the first decade of the Toyota Foundation begins with a review of the ideals and activities of Sakichi Toyoda and his successors in the Toyota group.

The Voice of Nature

Sakichi Toyoda was born in 1867 in what is now the city of Kosai, Shizuoka Prefecture. His father, Ikichi, was a farmer who also worked as a carpenter, and after finishing primary school Sakichi frequently assisted his father in this trade. But Sakichi was unable to develop any enthusiasm for either farming or carpen-

try; instead he became intrigued by the idea of invention, without yet having any particular type of invention in mind.

It is not clear why Sakichi eventually decided to focus his inventive talents on the power loom. However, of all the equipment related to farming, the loom is the most mechanical in operation, and Sakichi, with his experience in carpentry, must have found this wooden machine relatively easy to understand. Moreover, immediately west of Sakichi's home province of Enshu lay Mikawa Province, since ancient times a center of cotton-cloth production. This environment may have been another factor in his decision to work with weaving machinery. However, the most important question is not the choice of weaving machinery as such but rather what Sakichi aimed to accomplish through invention. To answer this question we must trace the development of Sakichi's thinking.

First among the historical personalities who seem to have had a strong influence on Sakichi was the thirteenth-century Buddhist teacher and prophet Nichiren. Enshu was an early stronghold of Nichiren Buddhism. The Enkenzan Myoryu-ji temple, with which the Toyoda family was affiliated, was established in 1386 by the Nichiren-sect priest Nichiju. Sakichi's father was a devout follower of the Nichiren sect and contributed his labor to the reconstruction of the main hall and reception hall of Myoryu-ji after they were destroyed in a storm in 1902. From earliest childhood on Sakichi was brought up in an environment influenced by Nichiren and his teachings.

Nichiren was noted for his aggressive proselytizing methods and his attacks on other sects, but he himself considered his behavior inevitable for one concerned for his country and its people. Nichiren was also a man of keen insight. He faced death many times but always survived, and he carefully counseled his disciples on how to avoid persecution. That Sakichi took Nichiren as a model is clear from a number of shared characteristics that are apparent in Sakichi's life, including his love of humanity and of his country and the profound insight that characterized his approach to everything he did. In short, what Sakichi learned from Nichiren's life was the ideal of achieving something not for oneself alone but for one's country, of discovering one's mission in life and approaching all tasks with relentless determination to fulfill this mission. Sakichi's desire to serve his country was by no means unique, but reflected an ideal common among his contemporaries. The concept of society was not yet firmly established in late-nineteenth-century Japan, so that the idea of service to the nation included that of contribution to society.

Another man whom Sakichi revered as a model was Nissho Honda. Nissho, about the same age as Sakichi, ranked so high in the priesthood of the Nichiren sect that he was often referred to as a "modern-day Nichiren." When Sakichi became the proprietor of weaving and spinning companies, he frequently invited Nissho to preach at his factories. These sermons were the source of Sakichi's basic philosophy of dedication to the "four debts of gratitude," to which he referred frequently in later life. The four debts of gratitude are to ruler, teacher, parents, and people in general, or to ruler, parents, people in general, and the Three Treasures of Buddhism (the Buddha, the Teaching, and the Order). This philosophy of repayment of obligation was subsequently embodied in the Toyoda Code.

Sakichi's thinking was also strongly influenced by the agricultural reformer and philosopher Sontoku Ninomiya (1787-1856). Sontoku was more than a mere historical personage to Sakichi; the role he played in Sakichi's life might be more aptly described as that of a teacher. Sontoku died eleven years before Sakichi's birth, but his teachings had been passed on to his many gifted disciples, who scattered throughout the Kanto and Tokai regions of eastern Honshu to spread his

philosophy through their activities. Among these disciples were Saheiji Okada and his son Ryoichiro, from the village of Kurami in Enshu. Sakichi's father learned of Sontoku's teachings from Ryoichiro.

Saheiji Okada was born into a village head's family, but the family fortunes had declined in his father's lifetime. Saheiji turned to Sontoku's teachings in an effort to restore his family's finances. He succeeded so well that he eventually became head of an area yielding more than two hundred *koku* (about one thousand bushels) and for sixty years made an annual donation of a hundred bushels of rice to the Kakegawa clan for use in relief of the poor and in rural development. Saheiji also provided an interest-free loan of one hundred *ryo* to the Asset Lending Office set up by the clan in 1873, the forerunner of the Kakegawa Credit Union.

In 1876 Saheiji's son Ryoichiro established the Kakegawa Agricultural Society, a training school that produced numerous agricultural advisers. He also organized a rural credit association called the Dai Nippon Hotokusha, in this way playing an active role in public administration. Ryoichiro's work brought him official recognition by the central government, and his son Ryohei combined the office of president of the Dai Nippon Hotokusha with that of minister of education.

A powerful supporter of the Dai Nippon Hotokusha was Kippe Matsushima, head of the village of Kiga on the northern shore of Lake Hamana, a man of the same caliber as the great entrepreneur Meizen Kimbara (1832–1923). Matsushima visited the villages around Lake Hamana to encourage participation in the *hotokusha* movement. Among the villages to which he traveled was Yoshizu, home of the Toyoda family. In fact, it was Matsushima's activities that led Ikichi to become a disciple of Ryoichiro.

The activities of the *hotokusha* societies focused mainly on the improvement of agriculture and rural financing. These societies were perhaps a natural development during the final years of the Edo period (1603–1868) and the early years of the Meiji era (1868–1912), when there was virtually no industry in the modern sense. It was in this context that Sakichi learned the rules of life and discovered his own path.

The "way" established by Sontoku was a practical method of rural redevelopment and financial reform. Its scope of application was expanded from the home to the village, and then to the entire domain. By the closing years of the Edo period all the domains were experiencing financial difficulties. Their rulers and administrators of the central government alike sought Sontoku's help in rehabilitating domain finances.

It would be fair to say that Sontoku's methods were a total success in this area. However, redevelopment required several decades in some regions, and the scope of Sontoku's activities was limited to the Kanto and Tokai regions. Moreover, the leading figures in the reforms that followed the Meiji Restoration of 1868 were from the samurai class, and they tended to belittle Sontoku because of his farming-class origins.

The cosmic scope of Sontoku's philosophy is reflected in the following verse:

*Oto mo naku ka mo naku tsune ni ametsuchi wa
kakazaru kyo o kurikaeshi tsutsu*

Without sound or smell, heaven and earth endlessly chant
An unwritten sutra

This couplet, written by Sontoku himself, may be interpreted to mean that we should open our eyes to the truths that heaven and earth themselves can teach us. Sontoku based his own philosophy on a synthesis of Shinto, Confucianism, and

Buddhism, studying the teachings of these religions for himself rather than relying on the commentaries of scholars who sought truth in books.

A concept of special importance in relation to Sontoku's activities is *suijo*, which literally means "passing on to others." This concept calls for wealth to be passed on to others and set aside for the future. In other words, after repaying borrowed assets through the implementation of Sontoku's "way," we should live as frugally as possible in order to create surplus wealth that can be passed on to others or set aside for the future. Moreover, since savings are necessary only as a means of setting aside wealth for the future, saving for the sake of saving becomes unnecessary. As wealth was passed on from the family to the village and from the village to the domain, all farmers would eventually be freed from poverty. Sontoku himself always divided any remuneration he received for his financial reforms among the people of the village or domain.

The persuasiveness of Sontoku's teachings stemmed from the priority given to practical action. After his death a number of his disciples organized a methodology based on his achievements. The *hotokusha* societies propagated this methodology on the regional level in addition to carrying out various activities.

Deeply moved by the teachings and activities of the *hotokusha* movement, Ikichi devoted considerable effort to help establish the Yamaguchi Hotokusha. He also embodied the spiritual and practical aspects of the movement in his own life. This enabled him to combine farming and carpentry successfully and thus put his livelihood on a solid financial footing. His official posts included representative of the Yamaguchi district in a regional federation of villages. He also played a leading role in the construction of new shrines, temples, schools, village offices, and other facilities.

Ikichi's philanthropic activities, a practical manifestation of the philosophy of the *hotokusha* movement, began in 1892 with a donation to the Moto Yoshizu Elementary School. By the second decade of this century, when his three sons, Sakichi, Heikichi, and Sasuke, had grown up, the size of his donations had increased substantially. In 1918 he donated ¥1,000 for road repairs, followed in 1919 by two donations of ¥5,000 each to the village shrine and Myoryu-ji. In 1921 he donated ¥50,000 to the Yoshizu Village Educational Foundation. To give some idea of what these figures mean, in 1922 ten kilograms of rice cost ¥3.40, and in 1926 the starting salary for a public servant was ¥75 a month. A donation of ¥50,000 was the equivalent of ¥50 million today. In recognition of this last donation Ikichi was awarded the Medal of Honor with Dark Blue Ribbon.

It should be noted that the philanthropic activities of Ikichi's later years were actually carried out by Sakichi, who thought it most natural to make donations in his father's name. Filial piety is one of the four debts of gratitude, and Ikichi was after all the head of the Toyoda family. Ikichi died in 1924 at the age of 85. In his last years he is said to have expressed his wish to offer thanks for having been granted the freedom to play an active role in this world for so many years.

Growing up with the example of Ikichi to guide him, Sakichi became a disciple of Ryoichiro, who played a leading role in the movement to establish *hotokusha* throughout Japan. The philosophy of *ho'on*, repaying debts of gratitude, on which Sakichi based his activities in later years, seems to have developed during this early period.

The Fruits of Invention

Sakichi learned of the philosophy of Sontoku through the *hotokusha* led by Ryoichiro. Around the same time, the new Meiji government began to stress the

fukoku kyohei (rich country, strong army) policy. In a trial-and-error effort to develop industries, the government introduced a succession of new technologies from the West.

Spinning and weaving machinery, an area of special interest to Sakichi, was also imported, since the use of the most up-to-date machinery seemed an obvious shortcut to business development. However, Sakichi's real goal was not business as such but the production of Japanese-made machines that would eventually surpass these imports. Sakichi, pondering the problems that would emerge in the future if Japan became too dependent on foreign machinery, made a dedicated effort to develop automated machinery. He concentrated his efforts on power looms, in the belief that by creating a superior power loom he could contribute to society, which would inevitably benefit the nation as a whole.

Sakichi's entire life was devoted to efforts to raise the funds needed to support his activities as an inventor. Invention was his prime goal; his business activities were simply a means of making this possible. However, business represented another way of contributing to the national good and could not be neglected. Sakichi's acceptance of the twin roles of inventor and businessman meant a daily routine of great pressure, but his philosophy of the repayment of debts of gratitude helped him maintain his regimen of almost superhuman activity.

The Toyota Code, instituted in the autumn of 1935 to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Sakichi's death, still serves as the credo of all companies in the Toyota group and as a guide for employers and employees alike. The code reads as follows:

1. At all levels, work with sincerity, thereby repaying your debt of gratitude to the nation.
2. Constantly anticipate change through devotion to research and creativity.
3. Eschew luxury and cultivate true fortitude.
4. Create an ambiance of family harmony through the spirit of kindness and friendship.
5. Respect the gods and the Buddha and lead a life of gratitude and the repayment of debts of gratitude.

The fifth item represents the codification by Sakichi's successors of the example that Sakichi set for his workers through his own life. It can be interpreted as meaning that the way to true fulfillment lies in the search for truth combined with constant humility and service to others. When selecting sites for his factories, Sakichi refused to spoil farmland and always insisted on negotiating for the purchase of wasteland. This attitude was not simply the result of his own rural background but reflected his clear understanding of what is truly important in terms of human well-being.

The use of funds accumulated through business to finance inventions that lead in turn to the development of new products to benefit humankind represents an extension of the philosophy of *suijo*, or passing on to others. Sakichi also donated large sums of money to finance inventions in other fields. This seems to suggest an eagerness to promote the development of Japanese technology not only in his own area of spinning and weaving machinery but in all spheres of industry. Especially important was a ¥1 million donation in 1925 to the Imperial Institute of Invention and Innovation. This gift was unique in terms of both size and nature.

In 1918 Sakichi had traveled to China with the idea of setting up a new textile plant there. While in China, he saw an airplane land at Shanghai after flying safely across the Pacific. Amazed, Sakichi became concerned over the backwardness of the Japanese aircraft industry. He realized that the airplane would inevi-

tably play a key role in international transportation and that it would also be a dominant factor militarily.

On his return to Japan, Sakichi began to study the structure of aircraft, especially engines. Searching for ways to achieve Japanese leadership in the world aviation industry, he hit upon the idea of using electricity instead of gasoline as a source of power. The first priority was the development of a high-performance storage battery. Sakichi visualized a battery that would occupy less than one-tenth the space of conventional cells while producing several hundred times their power. It was to promote the invention of this ideal storage battery that Sakichi decided to make his ¥1 million donation to the Imperial Institute of Invention and Innovation. In January 1926 the money was placed in trust with the Mitsui Trust Company, which managed it until it reached maturity in 1948. During this period the institute sponsored three competitions for practical storage batteries and also contributed substantial amounts of money for research in this area.

Anticipation and Leadership

In the early 1920s Sakichi handed over the reins of business to his oldest son, Kiichiro, and son-in-law Risaburo Toyoda. Risaburo took over the business aspects, while Kiichiro handled the technology. The automatic power looms and spinning machines developed by Sakichi were now being used more widely and were beginning to push foreign machines out of the Japanese market. The Toyoda family business grew steadily around a core consisting of the Toyoda Spinning and Weaving Company and the Toyoda Automatic Loom Works.

Shortly before Sakichi's death in 1930, Kiichiro began to dream of manufacturing automobiles. The dream grew rapidly, and Kiichiro decided to focus all his energies on this endeavor, just as Sakichi had devoted himself to the development of the power loom. Obviously the development of a commercial automobile venture would require massive capital. However, just at this time an unexpected contract payment was received, and Sakichi showed his approval of Kiichiro's automotive research by giving him total control over the use of this money. (The contract payment in question related to the sale of patent rights owned by Sakichi to the British company Pratt Bros., a leading manufacturer of spinning and weaving machinery, for the sum of £100,000—¥1 million at the time.) Thus did automobile production begin—first as a division within the Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, and in 1937 as an independent company, the Toyota Motor Company.

The second item of the Toyoda Code calls for the constant anticipation of change through devotion to research and creativity. The power loom and the automobile were both prime examples of technological developments that anticipated the needs of the times. In 1897 Sakichi invented a narrow-width power loom constructed of wood. However, Japanese industry at that time did not require the level of productivity that this machine could provide. Sakichi had to endure three discouraging years before his invention finally began to be used in various parts of Japan. In his eagerness to anticipate change, he had perfected his machine ahead of its time. Kiichiro avoided this problem by carrying out careful market research, including personal overseas trips. And while Sakichi's inventions were the result of single-handed effort, Kiichiro surrounded himself with a strong technological team. However, father and son had in common their unswerving determination to achieve their goals through Japanese efforts alone.

In 1935, just two years after an automobile division had been set up within the Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, Kiichiro succeeded in producing a prototype automobile. But the dark clouds of war were gathering, and the Japanese

automobile industry started to develop in directions that diverged from Kiichiro's ideals. The enactment of the Automobile Manufacturing Business Law in 1936 restricted the Japanese market for automobiles produced by Ford, General Motors, and other foreign manufacturers and provided powerful government backing for domestic manufacturers. Production focused primarily on trucks and buses for military use, however. Thus Kiichiro's dream of mass-producing cars for the people was swept away by the tempest of war shortly after the start of production.

Despite this, Kiichiro remained keenly aware of the importance of fostering science and technology. This became particularly apparent when the influx of foreign technology was abruptly cut off following the outbreak of World War II in the autumn of 1939. A constant preoccupation of Kiichiro's at this time was his realization that these external factors made it doubly important that Japan foster its own development capabilities. Even had there been no war, it would have been vital for Japan to develop its own technological potential. To Kiichiro's mind, the only feasible role for Japan was that of an industrial state.

The fostering of science and technology, including basic research, is normally a national undertaking, but Kiichiro was impatient for achievement, even if it represented only a small beginning. In September 1940 he established the Toyota Physical & Chemical Research Institute, using funds provided by the Toyota family and by Toyota-affiliated companies. The institute's directors included professors from Tokyo Imperial University and Tohoku Imperial University. A statement setting forth the reasons for the establishment of the institute reads in part: "This Institute was established for the study of basic principles rather than for the implementation of specific research projects. Any research that is incidentally to the state's productive advantage will be used to foster industrialization; any research that encourages the advancement of science will be published from a scientific standpoint and studied in greater depth. In short, both the physical and the metaphysical aspects of science will be studied."

The reference to "the physical and the metaphysical aspects of science" is an indication of the high aspirations of those involved in the project. However, it became increasingly difficult to carry out meaningful research following Japan's entry into the war the following year. By the end of the war the institute was destitute in both human and economic terms, but the enthusiasm and dedication of its leaders kept it alive, though barely.

The institute's scientific achievements during the war period included the development of a method for mass production of Rochelle salt crystals and research into storage batteries and direction finders. The storage battery project was of particular interest to Kiichiro, and during the wartime gasoline shortages he began trial manufacture of an electric automobile. As a technologist, Kiichiro saw the use of electric power as a solution to the gasoline shortage. Following the war, however, he turned his attention to the development of more efficient food production methods to cope with the food shortage. In the field of housing construction he was among the first to see the potential for mass-produced concrete housing units. With automobile production as a base, Kiichiro explored ways to bring prosperity to Japanese society.

Blazing New Trails

The brilliant tradition of technology that began with Sakichi was handed down first to Kiichiro, then to Eiji Toyoda, and later still to Shoichiro Toyoda. Kiichiro and Eiji were cousins, Eiji being nineteen years the younger. Eiji's father, Heikichi, was quite unlike his older brother, Sakichi, in temperament but served as a good

counselor to Sakichi. When Sakichi opposed Kiichiro's going to university, Heikichi had a heart-to-heart talk with his brother and eventually persuaded him to change his mind. Usually quiet and submissive, Heikichi was uncharacteristically adamant in this case, and although Sakichi argued loudly and angrily, underneath he must have felt a certain confidence in his brother's judgment. Partly because of this incident, Kiichiro was particularly fond of Eiji. Kiichiro also saw in his young cousin the makings of a first-rate technologist.

In 1935 Kiichiro moved to Tokyo. In the spring of the same year Eiji graduated from Tokyo Imperial University with a degree in engineering, as Kiichiro had done years earlier. Kiichiro asked his uncle Heikichi to allow Eiji to join the Toyoda Automatic Loom Works and arranged for him to work at the research division in the Shibaura district of Tokyo. Kiichiro brought Eiji to live in his new house and from time to time had him work on problems relating to automotive engineering, thus laying the foundation of his future career.

Eventually Eiji went to work in automobile production. Kiichiro trained him vigorously, refusing to treat him any differently from his other employees. Both Sakichi and Kiichiro toiled alongside their workers, covered in oil and grease, in addition to devoting their energies to design and management. Seeing this enabled Eiji to accept Kiichiro's stern training without complaint.

There can be no divisions of rank or class when people working in production channel their collective efforts to the achievement of a common goal. During the "good old days" of the Meiji and Taisho eras (1868-1926), Sakichi trained his successors using an approach that closely resembled the apprenticeship system. This brought together a large team of talented people whose support enabled Sakichi to go on to even greater achievements. Likewise, Kiichiro's success in bringing together a wide range of talent enabled him to pioneer a new automobile industry during the 1930s and 1940s.

The end of World War II marked a major turning point in Japan's history. In 1950, at a time when all Japanese industry was experiencing difficulties, Toyota Motor faced a management crisis and a major labor dispute because of financial difficulties that had led management to propose massive layoffs. Eiji was forced into confrontation with employees with whom he had worked shoulder to shoulder. He did everything within his power to resolve the dispute in good faith, but it dragged on for two months before a settlement was reached.

With this trial behind it, Toyota Motor finally began its expansion into one of the world's biggest automobile corporations. Passenger car production began in earnest in 1955 with the launching of the Toyopet Crown, the culmination of years of research. The driving force behind this project was Eiji.

The Toyoda Physical & Chemical Research Institute had maintained an active program of research during this period, supported by a government grant and contributions from ten Toyota affiliates. However, with the cancellation of the grant in 1960, it became doubtful that the institute would be able to continue on the meager funding that remained. This crisis coincided with the establishment of the Toyota Central Research & Development Laboratories by ten Toyota-group companies, and it was decided to house the two institutes under the same roof. Another problem was inadequate funds to support basic research. A new policy designed to make the most efficient use of the limited funds available to the Toyoda Physical & Chemical Research Institute was drawn up along the following lines:

1. Appointment of visiting researchers

Researchers who have completed the course work for a doctorate will

be appointed. They will continue to conduct research under the guidance of their university professors and will be recommended for faculty appointments when this is merited on the basis of performance.

2. Research commissions

Grants will be provided to people who currently hold university research fellowships and are engaged in research in areas related to the physical sciences.

In addition, nine Toyota affiliates also made a donation to the Kariya Young Inventors Club.

Toyota Motor's involvement at the regional level included the donation of funds to Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture, for a culture and art center, and to the historical museum in the town of Miyoshi, also in Aichi Prefecture.

In 1966 Toyota Motor launched the Corolla, which was to capture an overwhelming share of the family-car market. It became an immediate best seller and in 1974 was the world's number one automobile in number of units produced. This phenomenal success was due partly to the close cooperation of Toyota's production and sales arms, but even more important was Eiji's decision to invest heavily in plant and equipment.

The automobile had clearly become a key component of Japan's transportation system and an indispensable part of daily life. Kiichiro's dream of a society of automobiles for the masses had become a reality. However, the social vigor unleashed by the automobile also brought with it a number of problems, including escalating road accident statistics, the strangulation of cities by traffic jams, and air pollution due to exhaust fumes.

In 1969 a series of incidents involving manufacturing defects brought the automobile industry under harsh public scrutiny. Eiji reacted promptly, personally leading a determined effort to find a solution. His approach was based on an unswerving conviction that Toyota must strive to discover the precise nature of the problem in a spirit of humility and be prepared to accept any sacrifice to ensure that all cars supplied to the public were of the best quality.

Meanwhile, in 1968 the Toyota Traffic Environment Committee had been established by Toyota Motor and Toyota Motor Sales to undertake a broad program of research into problems relating to road transport and its environmental implications. Other activities in this area included donations to Toyota City for street lights, roads, and sidewalks; the donation of a large-scale traffic signal control system to the Tokyo Metropolitan Government; and donations to the Society for Educational Aid to Traffic Orphans. Toyota also launched an All-Toyota Traffic Safety Campaign, donating vehicles to prefectural governments throughout Japan for use in traffic safety instruction.

The late sixties marked the climax of Japan's era of rapid economic growth. Among the side effects of this economic growth were the many pollution problems that surfaced around this time. The effects of pollution were all the more serious because the pollutants were concentrated in the densely populated flatlands, which account for a mere 70,000 square kilometers of Japan's total land area of 370,000 square kilometers. Environmental pollution was the result of rapid urbanization and population growth coupled with industrialization and the resultant expansion of new technology. Moreover, the processes of urbanization and industrialization were closely intertwined, and their sheer speed had brought society to saturation point in material terms. This situation was now manifested in a variety of negative phenomena. The solution of these problems was expected to be a long and arduous task.

Creation

Looking Toward the Future

Sakichi was born in 1867, a time of great change for Japan. The next year saw the restoration of imperial rule and the end of centuries of isolation as Japan opened its borders to other nations. The greatest change was the development of industry under the impetus of international trade. Previously, Japan had had no real mass-production industries, and its only export had been raw silk. Its main imports had been cotton yarn and cotton fabrics. And while cotton and silk had been quasi-agricultural products in Japan, the cotton yarn imported had already become an industrial item produced on power-driven machinery.

The new Meiji government acted quickly to import textile machinery and develop a cotton spinning industry to pave the way for the development of a domestic textile industry. Cotton yarn production began to expand rapidly in the late 1880s and eventually became a strong export commodity in its own right.

Spinning machinery had already been automated, but progress in looms was slower. Increased cotton yarn production naturally led to pressure for improvements in the productivity of looms. In 1897 Sakichi perfected Japan's first power loom, made of wood. It was substantially cheaper than foreign machines, an advantage that led to rapid growth in the number of installations. However, it was inferior to foreign machines in performance. This spurred Sakichi to further efforts, and a few years later he invented a power loom that surpassed foreign machines in performance and was also lower in price.

Sakichi thus made a major technological contribution to a key industry of his time. Kiichiro played a similar role in the early development of the Japanese automobile industry. Automobile production was an extremely risky venture in the 1920s and 1930s, and there were grave doubts about the future of a Japanese automobile industry. However, Kiichiro's ideals as a technologist enabled him to build automobile manufacturing into an established industrial sector.

Of course, Kiichiro was surrounded by talented people who cooperated wholeheartedly in the development of the new industry. The most prominent of these was Risaburo Toyoda, who had married into the Toyoda family. Risaburo concentrated on the development of spinning and weaving, at the same time help-

ing fund Kiichiro's activities. Another important figure was Shotaro Kamiya, who established a strong sales network and became president of Toyota Motor Sales when this company was established in 1950. A third member of Kiichiro's group was Taizo Ishida. Becoming president of Toyota Motor in 1950, he revived the company's finances and put it on the road to strong postwar growth.

By the time Eiji became president of Toyota Motor in 1967, the automobile industry had undergone phenomenal expansion and emerged as a key sector of Japanese industry. The automobile had become the property of the masses and had brought to Japanese society a degree of convenience that would have been unimaginable to earlier generations. In addition, the automobile industry made a great contribution to Japan's economic growth as a leading producer of export goods.

The rapid pace of growth in the postwar years might be interpreted as a reaction to the stagnation of the war years. However, this very speed led to the abnormal acceleration of urbanization, which was clearly a factor in the subsequent eruption of numerous social anomalies. The pace of growth aside, Japan had pursued the single goal of industrialization after the Meiji Restoration and had succeeded spectacularly in this endeavor. The serious negative side effects of the process indicate that Japan's efforts to achieve industrialization should have been paralleled by efforts in the area of what we might call "culture" as opposed to "civilization"—spiritual rather than material activity.

Japan will inevitably become more internationally oriented in its economic activities with other countries. This will lead to environmental changes that neither Sakichi nor Kiichiro could have foreseen. The outside world was a huge and distant place in Sakichi's time and even in Kiichiro's day. But during Eiji's lifetime the world has shrunk so rapidly that most countries can no longer exist in isolation. Sakichi dedicated himself to serving his country, Kiichiro to serving society. For Eiji the concept of service has expanded to encompass the entire world through consideration of what constitutes true happiness for humankind. Sontoku Ninomiya's call for people to open their eyes and seek the true path by reading the sutras of heaven and earth can be interpreted today as meaning that we should seek to contribute to the true happiness of all humankind from a global perspective.

A Foundation Is Born

The concept of service to society existed as a vaguely defined but increasingly active element in the philosophies of Eiji and the other leaders of Toyota Motor. At the same time, they realized that the framework of a single company offered only limited scope for contributing to the true happiness of humankind from a global perspective. This is what led to the idea of establishing a private, nonprofit foundation.

In 1972 the Toyota Traffic Environment Committee began to examine philanthropic activities undertaken by other companies. The committee studied foundations in Japan, including the Toray Science Foundation, established in 1960, and the Mitsubishi Foundation, set up in 1969. It also studied a number of American foundations, notably the Ford Foundation (the world's largest in terms of funds), the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Lilly Endowment.

In May 1973 Eiji distributed the following message addressed to "all employees of Toyota Motor Company."

1. However large a company may be, it cannot grow without the good will

and support of society; indeed, without this, the company's very survival is jeopardized. The Toyota Motor Company's growth into one of Japan's largest corporations is the result of your unflagging efforts. It is also a blessing that derives from our social environment, and we must give thanks for this and never allow ourselves to forget it.

2. Toyota Motor's status as a major corporation means that our activities have a considerable impact on society. Our actions, for better or for worse, inevitably are closely watched by society. We must remain fully aware of this and act to fulfill our social responsibilities.
3. We must maintain a clear awareness of the present and future role of the automobile in society, and feel pride and confidence in our role as suppliers of automobiles. At the same time, we must do our utmost to supply products that reflect the needs of society.
4. The social environment is changing. We must accept change with humility and ensure that Toyota Motor and we as members of Toyota Motor are prepared to cope with change.

The reference in this message to the need to give thanks for "a blessing that derives from our social environment" that we must "never allow ourselves to forget" reflects a deeply held ideal. As we have seen, the tradition of contributing to society had been handed down in the Toyoda family from Ikichi to Sakichi, from Kiichiro to Eiji, each generation seeking new ways to enhance the well-being of Japanese society and of the world as a whole. The time had now come to inaugurate activities channeled through a nonprofit organization.

While the Traffic Environment Committee continued to study the activities of foundations in Japan and the United States, Toyota Motor's top management, led by Eiji, began to establish overall aims for a foundation. Questions relating to the specific activities the foundation would undertake were postponed. It was necessary first to focus on the idea of setting up a foundation. The speed with which the decision to do so was reached was attributable to the fact that preparations were carried out simultaneously on two levels.

In the summer of 1973 Eiji discussed the general concept of the foundation with Shotaro Kamiya, president of Toyota Motor Sales. The two men agreed on an overall framework in which the endowment would ultimately amount to ¥10 billion, with Toyota Motor contributing 65 percent and Toyota Motor Sales 35 percent.

On September 10, 1973, the board of directors of Toyota Motor approved a resolution to establish a foundation, provisionally named the Toyota Foundation. The foundation was to have an initial endowment of ¥3 billion, of which ¥2 billion would be provided by Toyota Motor and ¥1 billion by Toyota Motor Sales. On September 11 the Toyota Motor Sales board of directors also approved the project. The decision to establish a foundation was announced to the press on September 21.

The year 1973 marked the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of an automobile division within the Toyoda Automatic Loom Works. The decision to set up a foundation could have been handled as only one of a number of commemorative activities. However, the size and nature of the proposed foundation would go far beyond the normal scope of such activities; the decision was seen rather as signifying the creation of a framework for activities on a new and different plane.

Since the Meiji Restoration Japan had worked to achieve its goal of catching up with and overtaking its Western models. By the early 1970s Japan had attained

a level of advancement that precluded being content any more with emulating Western countries. It was time for the Japanese to begin to take an active part in dealing with problems both in Japan and overseas. It was time for new directions. Eiji and the other leaders of Toyota Motor saw the establishment of a foundation as an ideal means of moving in this direction. They made it clear that the foundation would seek to contribute to the future welfare of society through a broad spectrum of long-term activities based on an international perspective.

The Traffic Environment Committee had continued to study the activities of other foundations, but the scale of the proposed foundation was such that the drafting of specific plans was clearly beyond the committee's mandate; it therefore ceased active involvement in 1973. Instead, immediately following the formal announcement to the press, executives of both companies as well as representatives of their general affairs, accounting, public relations, planning, and other departments began meeting and in October formed a new committee specifically to handle preparations for the establishment of the Toyota Foundation. Some members of the Traffic Environment Committee were also appointed to this committee.

The Organizing Committee met for the first time on October 24 to consider its overall policy, timetable, duties, and priorities. It also studied a proposal for consultation with outside experts regarding the functions of the foundation.

A target date in the spring of 1974 was selected for the establishment of the Toyota Foundation, but because the members of the Organizing Committee were dealing with an area in which they had no experience and had to combine their committee work with their normal duties, progress was slow. Eventually it was decided to form a small working group within the committee to permit a more flexible approach to the task.

Seeking the advice of various experts, including Shigeharu Matsumoto, chairman of the board of directors of the International House of Japan, and Kermit Gordon, a trustee of the Ford Foundation, the committee gradually built up a picture of the form the Foundation should take. Matsumoto suggested that grants be made primarily to individuals rather than projects and stressed the importance of the spirit of philanthropy. He also stressed that the Foundation's aims should include the promotion of scholarship, contribution to the welfare of society, and the promotion of international exchange.

The committee also studied the following outline of the activities of the Ford Foundation.

Objectives

The fundamental philosophy of the Ford Foundation is to contribute to the welfare of humankind. There are no predetermined limitations on its activities, which cover a wide range of currently significant areas both domestic and international.

Recent Activities

Overseas activities account for 40 percent of the total budget. Activities are directed mainly toward the developing countries. Fields include agriculture, education, business management, and population studies.

Domestic activities account for 60 percent of the total budget. Fields include education, the humanities, the arts, the environment, and social issues.

The main emphasis in the future is likely to be the environment and aid to developing countries.

Role in Relation to Government

The Ford Foundation is oriented toward a bridge-building role; it identifies

issues that are ultimately handed over to the government for solution. However, the Foundation also actively provides assistance in areas in which the government budget has been cut.

Selection of Grant Projects

1. The Foundation actively publicizes its goals through brochures, annual reports, and other publications in order to attract a wide range of applicants both within the United States and overseas.
2. Foundation staff members discuss the content of proposed projects with applicants at the preliminary stage.
3. Specific project proposals are developed with the guidance of the Foundation staff. These are used as the basis for formal applications.
4. Most formal applications are approved without change. Grants account for 80 to 90 percent of the Foundation's total expenditure. Only a small proportion of projects are conducted by the Foundation itself, generally in areas in which there are no suitable outside research organizations.

The outline also covered such aspects as the board of directors, selection committee members, legal constraints, and taxation.

The working group used this and other reference materials as the basis for a concerted effort to establish a framework for the Toyota Foundation, a task that was carried out in the extremely short period between late October and mid-November 1973. The most important question initially was whether the foundation would be a grant-making foundation or an operating foundation that used its funds to carry out its own projects. This aspect was the subject of careful study, and the advantages and disadvantages of each format were examined in the greatest possible detail.

Eiji and the rest of the Toyota leadership finally decided that the Foundation should be oriented toward grant-making activities. The scope of its activities was also defined, including a decision that projects would not be limited to areas related to the automobile industry. The Foundation's objectives were defined as the advancement of science, education, and culture, the enhancement of social welfare, and the promotion of international cooperation, together with the conservation of the natural environment and the improvement of the human environment. It was decided that the annual budget for grant-making activities would be around 7 percent of the total endowment.

The working group held an intensive two-day meeting at the Toyota Motor Sales recreational facility in Manazuru on November 27 and 28. Members studied all the information that had been gathered and discussed the shape of the Foundation from every possible angle. The results of this discussion were put before the second meeting of the Organizing Committee on December 18. It was decided that the Foundation would be a grant-making organization whose objective would be to contribute to the future growth and development of a human-oriented society with the aim of enhancing the well-being of humankind. In keeping with this objective, it was proposed that the Foundation's main areas of involvement in Japan should be social welfare and the human environment, and that overseas it should focus primarily on education and culture. Considerable stress was placed on the provision of grants to support research activities.

Some members of the committee were also in favor of expanding the Toyoda Physical & Chemical Research Institute and reorganizing it into a multipurpose foundation. However, this would have necessitated changes in the Foundation's name, terms of endowment, and board of directors, and it was also anticipated that the Ministry of Education, which had chartered the institute, was unlikely to

give its approval. The idea of expanding the institute was therefore abandoned. In this connection, the idea of establishing a tax-exempt foundation—one devoted to making grants to people and organizations engaged in experiment and research in the natural sciences and technology—was also raised, but in the end it was decided that a multipurpose foundation would provide the best format for the wide-ranging activities envisaged. Two candidates were proposed for the post of chairman and four or five for the post of executive director. It was proposed that the Foundation be chartered by the Science and Technology Agency, the Prime Minister's Office, or the Environment Agency, and that if possible the charter be limited to a single authority.

These proposals were studied by the Joint Policy Council, a decision-making body comprising senior directors of Toyota Motor and Toyota Motor Sales, on December 24. Several decisions were made, including Eiji Toyoda's appointment as chairman and the location of the Foundation's headquarters in Tokyo.

The Organizing Committee met for the fourth time on March 5, 1974, and decided to place the Foundation under the sole charter of the Prime Minister's Office. The activities of Japanese foundations had hitherto focused mainly on grants for research in the natural sciences, and such foundations enjoyed preferential treatment by the government. But the Toyota Foundation, modeled on the Ford Foundation, expected to engage in a much wider range of activities. The nature of the Prime Minister's Office was seen as best supporting the Foundation's aims.

Because of these special factors, it was anticipated that negotiations with the government would require considerable time. It was therefore decided to begin working-level negotiations immediately. In addition, a wide-ranging list of candidates for selection committee membership was drawn up for consideration.

As deliberations on the essential character of the Toyota Foundation continued, the following basic framework was established.

Basic Objective

The basic objective of the Toyota Foundation is to contribute to the realization of a human-oriented society for the sake of greater human happiness.

Basic Orientation

The activities of the Toyota Foundation will be oriented toward the identification of issues on the basis of a long-term perspective and will be limited to the provision of grants.

Basic Policy Regarding Foundation Activities

The activities of the Toyota Foundation will be characterized by flexibility and diversity of purpose. The Foundation's role will not be permanently limited to a single field as is the case with other [Japanese] foundations. Three major categories of activity will be established, and priorities will be determined within these broad categories according to the needs of society.

Specific Systems of Implementation

To ensure that this orientation and policy are implemented as intended, the Foundation will invest the Secretariat and selection committees with strong powers. Priorities, themes, and the specific nature of grants will be determined by the Secretariat rather than academic groups as in the case of other [Japanese] foundations.

Relationship Between Foundation Activities and the Toyota Group

The Toyota Group will exercise great care in the selection of those who will be responsible for the management of the Foundation to ensure that the Foundation is able to maintain a high level of activity. However, all decisions

regarding policy and the planning of grant-making activities will be made by the Foundation itself.

Six meetings with officials of the Prime Minister's Office were held between April and September 1974. Meanwhile, the Organizing Committee met for the sixth time on July 15 and reached the following decisions. The Foundation's fields of activity would be the human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture. The scale of operation envisioned was as follows:

	Income	Expenditures			(Unit: Yen million)
		Grants & programs	Planning	Administrative expenses	
Year 1	115	50	35	30	115
Year 2	296	220	49	27	296

The endowment would be ¥3 billion the first year with ¥1 billion being added each year thereafter, reaching a total of ¥10 billion in eight years. The Board of Directors would consist of Eiji Toyoda as chairman, Yujiro Hayashi as executive director, eight directors (Shotaro Kamiya, Seishi Kato, Shoichi Saito, Seimi Tominaga, Hanji Umehara, and three others still to be appointed), and Fumio Nakamura and Shiro Onishi as auditors. Iwao Aida, chief secretary of the Tokyo office of Toyota Motor, would head the Secretariat's staff of six (four men and two women) as secretary of the Foundation. The Foundation's official name would be Zaidan Hojin Toyota Zaidan (The Toyota Foundation in English). Its offices would be in Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, and it would be chartered by the Prime Minister's Office.

The multipurpose nature of the Toyota Foundation meant that its activities would involve several government agencies. To obtain a charter from a single agency, therefore, it was first necessary to obtain the understanding and agreement of the other agencies concerned. The Prime Minister's Office approved the Foundation's basic objectives and cooperated in efforts to reach agreement with other government agencies. By August 1974 the Foundation's objectives and programs had been more or less finalized. It had also been decided to locate the Foundation's offices in Shinjuku Ward instead of Chiyoda Ward as originally planned.

The Foundation's Articles of Endowment as originally submitted to the Prime Minister's Office began as follows:

Section One: General

Article 1. Name

This Foundation shall be called the Zaidan Hojin Toyota Zaidan, and its English title shall be The Toyota Foundation.

Article 2: Address

This Foundation's office shall be located in Shinjuku Ward, Tokyo.

Section Two: Objective and Programs

Article 3: Objective

The objective of this Foundation is to contribute toward the realization of a human-oriented society by providing grants for research and projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, and other fields.

Article 4: Programs

In order to achieve its objective, this Foundation shall conduct the following programs:

1. Provide grants for research related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, and other fields.

2. Provide grants for projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, and other fields.
3. Provide grants for research and projects in foreign countries, especially in developing countries, in the fields outlined in 1 and 2 above.
4. Provide grants for other programs as required in order to achieve this Foundation's objective.

The Prime Minister's Office offered a number of suggestions regarding the Articles of Endowment, notably the inclusion of the words "transport safety" in the definition of the Foundation's objective and the addition of "Provide grants for research and projects related to transport safety" as a separate item in Article 4. The Prime Minister's Office also recommended the inclusion of "whole-man education of youth" in item 2 of Article 4. Following these amendments, Articles 3 and 4 read as follows:

Article 3: Objective

The objective of this Foundation is to contribute toward the realization of a human-oriented society by providing grants for research and projects related to transport safety, the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, and other fields.

Article 4: Programs

In order to achieve its objective, this Foundation shall conduct the following programs:

1. Provide grants for research and projects related to transport safety.
2. Provide grants for research related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, and other fields.
3. Provide grants for projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, whole-man education of youth, and other fields.
4. Provide grants for research and projects in foreign countries, especially in developing countries, in the fields outlined in 1, 2, and 3 above.
5. Provide grants for other programs as required in order to achieve this Foundation's objective.

Academic research in Japan has traditionally been biased heavily toward the natural sciences, leading to a tendency to neglect the humanities and social sciences. Academic research should be international in scope, but it is clear from the Ministry of Education's academic white paper for 1975 that there is a wide gap between the natural sciences on the one hand and the humanities and social sciences on the other. The following statistics from the white paper relate to the percentage of faculty members of Japanese national universities publishing papers in foreign academic journals between 1970 and 1974.

	Natural sciences	Humanities, social sciences
No papers published	57%	88%
Papers published	41%	10%
Data unavailable	2%	2%

These statistics reveal both the traditional bias toward the natural sciences and the closed nature of academic research in Japan. One of the objectives of the Toyota Foundation was to focus attention on these problems, and the Prime Minister's Office expressed total agreement with this aim.

On June 20 Yujiro Hayashi, professor of social engineering at the Tokyo In-

stitute of Technology, was formally offered the post of executive director, which he accepted. Following this, eight directors and two auditors accepted formal offers. A preliminary application was submitted to the Prime Minister's Office on August 7, followed by a formal application on September 19. On October 1 a lease was signed for office space on the thirty-seventh floor of the Shinjuku Mitsui Building.

On October 15 the Prime Minister's Office formally approved the establishment of the Toyota Foundation, and registration procedures were completed the same day. A press conference was held the next day to announce the Foundation's establishment. (The press release issued at this time, as well as the Foundation's Articles of Endowment and other materials, follows this section.) On October 18 Hayashi visited Toyota Motor headquarters in Toyota City to discuss the Foundation's activities with Eiji Toyoda and Shotaro Kamiya.

Meanwhile, twenty-one trustees and twenty-one selection committee members accepted formal offers to serve, though to protect the impartiality of the screening process it was decided not to disclose the names of the selection committee members.

Prospectus

Sakichi Toyoda, the founder in 1926 of the Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, the first Toyota company, contributed to the good of society through the invention of a power loom and other inventions. 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 that directly benefit society, such as by contributing to the construction of facilities for cultural activities, promoting education on traffic 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 to the realization of a more human-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) the human and natural environments, (2) social welfare, and (3) education and culture. Grants will be provided for research and projects consistent with these interests. The Toyota Motor Company and the Toyota Motor Sales Company 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.

Eiji Toyoda

President, Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.

Shotaro Kamiya

President, Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.

September 19, 1974

Press Release

The Establishment of the Toyota Foundation

The Toyota Foundation is a private, nonprofit, grant-making organization endowed by the Toyota Motor Company and the Toyota Motor Sales Company and chartered by the Prime Minister's Office on October 15, 1974.

Toyota's guiding philosophy is to make the automobile an integral and beneficial part of a prosperous society. It seeks to implement this philosophy by engaging in activities that directly benefit society, such as contributing to the construction of facilities for cultural activities, promoting education on traffic safety, and working to improve the environment.

This philosophy guided Toyota in its decision in September 1973 to commemorate its fortieth year in the automobile industry by establishing the Toyota Foundation. Viewing events from a global perspective, the Foundation will work to support a broad range of activities for the benefit of society. Its support will be aimed at identifying current problems in such areas as traffic safety, the human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture. Grants will be awarded for research and projects consistent with these interests. As originally planned, the Foundation's total endowment is to be ¥10 billion. Thus far the Toyota Motor Company and the Toyota Motor Sales Company have provided ¥3 billion.

Activities for the Foundation's first year will be determined when the Board of Directors meets in the near future. At that time grants totaling approximately ¥25 million will be awarded. (See the attached materials for further details.)

Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.

Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.

October 16, 1974

Attachments to the Press Release

Name

This foundation shall be called the Zaidan Hojin Toyota Zaidan, and its English name shall be The Toyota Foundation. (Its office shall be located at 2-1-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163.)

Objective

The objective of the Foundation is to contribute to the realization of a human-oriented society by providing grants for research and projects related to transport safety, the human and natural environments, social welfare, education and culture, and other fields.

Programs

To achieve its objective, the Foundation shall conduct the following programs:

1. Provide grants for research and projects related to transport safety.
2. Provide grants for research related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education and culture, and other fields.
3. Provide grants for projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education and culture, the sound development of youth, and other fields.
4. Provide grants for research and projects in foreign countries, especially in developing countries, in the fields outlined in 1, 2, and 3 above.
5. Provide grants for other programs as required to achieve the Foundation's objective.

Officers

Board of Directors

Eiji Toyoda, Chairman
President, Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.

Yujiro Hayashi, Executive Director
Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology

Isao Amagi, Director
Member, Japanese National Commission for UNESCO

Shotaro Kamiya, Director
President, Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.

Seishi Kato, Director
Vice-President, Toyota Motor Sales Co., Ltd.

Masamitsu Oshima, Director
Professor, University of Tokyo

Shoichi Saito, Director
Chairman, Board of Directors, Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.

	Minoru Segawa, Director <i>Chairman, Board of Directors, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.</i>
	Seimi Tominaga, Director <i>Auditor, Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp.</i>
	Hanji Umehara, Director <i>Adviser, Toyota Central Research & Development Laboratories, Inc.</i>
Auditors	Fumio Nakamura <i>Certified Public Accountant</i>
	Shiro Onishi <i>Chairman, Board of Directors, Shinwa Construction Co., Inc.</i>
Secretary of the Foundation	Iwao Aida <i>Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.</i>

Financial Report for Fiscal 1974

(October 15, 1974–March 31, 1975)

INCOME	(Unit: Yen)	EXPENDITURES	(Unit: Yen)
Working endowment	115,000,000	Grants and program expenses	34,000,000
Interest from the principal endowment	<u>115,000,000</u>	Administrative expenses	27,000,000
Total Income	<u>230,000,000</u>	Other expenditures	45,000,000
		Reserve	9,000,000
		Income transferred to the working endowment	<u>115,000,000</u>
		Total Expenditures	<u>230,000,000</u>

Articles of Endowment

(Translated from the Japanese)

Section One: General

Article 1. Name

This Foundation shall be called the Zaidan Hojin Toyota Zaidan, and its English title shall be The Toyota Foundation.

Article 2. Address

This Foundation's office shall be located at 2-1-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163.

Section Two: Objective and Programs

Article 3. Objective

The objective of this Foundation is to contribute toward the realization of a human-oriented society by providing grants for research and projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, and other fields.

Article 4. Programs

In order to achieve its objective, this Foundation shall conduct the following programs:

1. Provide grants for research and projects related to transport safety;
2. Provide grants for research related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, and other fields;
3. Provide grants for projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education, culture, whole-man education of youth, and other fields;
4. Provide grants for research and projects in foreign countries, especially in developing countries, in the fields outlined in 1, 2, and 3 above;
5. Provide grants for other programs as required in order to achieve this Foundation's objective.

Section Three: Assets and Accounting

Article 5. Make-up of Assets

The Assets of this Foundation shall consist of the following items:

1. Assets endowed to this Foundation at the time of its establishment and listed in its Statement of Assets;
2. Assets donated after this Foundation's establishment;
3. Returns from investment of assets;
4. Income from projects;
5. Other income.

Article 6. Categories of Assets

1. The Assets of this Foundation shall be divided into two categories: Principal Endowment and Working Endowment.

2. Principal Endowment shall consist of the following items:
 - (1) Assets listed as Principal Endowment in the Statement of Assets at the time of establishment;
 - (2) Gifts made after establishment and designated as Principal Endowment;
 - (3) Assets included under Principal Endowment by resolution of the Board of Directors.
3. Working Endowment is all Assets other than Principal Endowment.

Article 7. Management of Assets

1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall manage this Foundation's Assets.
2. Principal Endowment which is in cash shall be deposited in postal savings accounts, in accounts with reliable financial institutions, entrusted to a trust company, or converted into government bonds or other negotiable securities. The Chairman shall select the method of deposit subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

Article 8. Restrictions on the Disposition of Principal Endowment

Principal Endowment shall not be depleted or encumbered. However, subject to the approval of the competent government agency and the consent of two-thirds or more of the members of the Board of Directors, Principal Endowment may be disposed of when such action is essential for conducting this Foundation's programs.

Article 9. Payment of Expenses

Expenses for this Foundation's activities shall be met by funds from its Working Endowment.

Article 10. Fiscal Period

The fiscal period of this Foundation shall begin on April 1 of each year and end on March 31 of the following year.

Article 11. Programs Plan and Annual Budget

Annual programs and budget proposals of this Foundation shall be resolved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the competent government agency prior to the start of each new fiscal period. The identical action shall also be taken if substantial changes are introduced to programs or the budget.

Article 12. Annual Report and Financial Statements

An Annual Report, Statement of Appropriations and Payments, and Statement of Assets

shall be approved by the Board of Directors and submitted with an Auditors' Report to the competent government agency within three months after the close of each fiscal period.

Section Four: Officers

Article 13. Officers and Their Appointment

1. This Foundation shall have the following Officers:
 - (1) Not less than seven nor more than fifteen Directors;
 - (2) Not more than five Auditors.
2. The Board of Trustees shall appoint Officers.
3. The Directors shall elect from among themselves one Chairman, one Executive or Managing Director, and, when deemed necessary, one Vice-Chairman.
4. No person may serve as a Director and an Auditor simultaneously.

Article 14. Duties of the Officers

1. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall represent this Foundation and preside over all Foundation affairs.
2. The Vice-Chairman shall assist the Chairman and perform the duties of Chairman when the Chairman is indisposed or the Chairman post is vacant.
3. The Executive Director or Managing Director shall assist the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and perform the duties of Chairman or Vice-Chairman when either is indisposed or either post is vacant.
4. The Directors shall comprise the Board of Directors, and shall deliberate and decide on matters prescribed in these Articles of Endowment.
5. The Auditors shall perform the following duties:
 - (1) Audit this Foundation's current assets;
 - (2) Report on the current performance of duties by the Directors;
 - (3) Report to the Board of Directors and to the competent government agency any suspicion of irregularities they discover in the condition of this Foundation's assets or the performance of its affairs.

Article 15. Terms of Office

1. The term of office for Officers shall begin on July 1 and end two years later on June 30. However, even if their term expires, Officers shall continue in office until their successors replace them.
2. Officers may be reappointed to office.
3. The term of office for an Officer appointed to fill a vacancy or to assume a newly established post shall be the unexpired term

of the former Officer or the same term of office remaining for other Officers.

Article 16. Dismissal of Officers

An Officer may be dismissed from office if the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees deliberate and resolve that such Officer has behaved in a manner unbecoming an Officer of this Foundation, or in the event of special circumstances.

Article 17. Compensation for Officers

1. Officers other than full-time Officers shall as a rule receive no compensation. However, compensation may be paid if deemed necessary.
2. Provisions concerning compensation and other matters related to Officers shall be deliberated and resolved by the Board of Directors.

Section Five: Board of Directors

Article 18. Board Chairman

The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall preside over Board meetings.

Article 19. Matters for Deliberation and Decision

In addition to the matters prescribed elsewhere in these Articles, the Board of Directors shall deliberate and decide on the following matters:

1. Policy regarding priority of the grants prescribed in Article 4 above to be provided during the fiscal year;
2. Decisions on grants prescribed in Article 4 above;
3. Other matters of importance related to the management of this Foundation.

Article 20. Convening of Board Meetings

1. The Chairman shall convene meetings of the Board of Directors.
2. The Board of Directors shall convene in ordinary and extraordinary meetings.
3. Ordinary meetings shall be convened twice every year.
4. Extraordinary meetings shall be convened under the following circumstances:
 - (1) Whenever the Chairman deems such a meeting is necessary;
 - (2) Whenever one-third or more of the Board members request a meeting with a specific statement of the purpose for the meeting.
5. When a meeting is to be convened, all Board members shall be notified in writing of the matters for deliberation, and of the time and place of the meeting.

Article 21. Quorum

The Board of Directors cannot convene, deliberate, or make resolutions without half or more of its members duly assembled.

Article 22. Board Decisions

Except as prescribed elsewhere in these Articles, decisions of the Board of Directors shall be made by a majority vote of the Directors in attendance. In case of a tie vote, the Chairman shall make the final decision.

Article 23. Proxy and Other Votes

A Board member who for unavoidable reasons is unable to attend a Board meeting may vote in writing on matters communicated to him in advance, or he may appoint another Board member to vote for him by proxy. For the purpose of determining matters prescribed

under Articles 21 and 22 above, such a member shall be considered to be in attendance.

Article 24. Record of Proceedings

1. A record of the proceedings of meetings of the Board of Directors must be prepared and preserved. This record shall include the following items:
 - (1) Date and place of meeting;
 - (2) Current total number of Board members;
 - (3) Names of Board members in attendance, including those who vote in writing or by proxy;
 - (4) Resolutions adopted;
 - (5) Deliberation proceedings.
2. The Chairman, and two or more other Board members representing the members in attendance, must affix their seals to the record of proceedings.

Section Six: Trustees and the Board of Trustees

Article 25. Trustees

1. This Foundation shall have thirty or fewer Trustees.
2. Trustees shall be nominated by the Board of Directors and appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
3. Trustees of this Foundation may also be Officers.
4. The provisions of Article 15 (Terms of Office), Article 16 (Dismissal of Officers), and Article 17 (Compensation for Officers) shall also apply to Trustees, wherein the word "Trustees" shall be substituted for the word "Officers."

Article 26. Board of Trustees

1. The Trustees of this Foundation shall comprise its Board of Trustees.
2. The Board of Trustees shall appoint Officers, and shall advise the Chairman of the Board of Directors on matters on which he requests advice.
3. The provisions of Article 18 (Board Chairman), Article 20 (Convening of Board Meetings), Article 21 (Quorum), Article 22 (Board Decisions), Article 23 (Proxy and Other Votes), and Article 24 (Record of Proceedings) shall also apply to the Board of Trustees, wherein the words "Board of Trustees" and "Trustees" shall be substituted for the words "Board of Directors" and "Directors" respectively.

Section Seven: Selection Committees

Article 27. Members of Selection Committees

1. This Foundation shall have a number of persons serve on Selection Committees.
2. Members of Selection Committees shall be leading scholars or professionals nominated by the Board of Directors and appointed by the Board Chairman.
3. Members of Selection Committees may also be Officers.
4. The provisions of Article 15 (Terms of Office), Article 16 (Dismissal of Officers), and Article 17 (Compensation for Officers) shall also apply to the members of Selection Committees, wherein the words "Members of Selection Committees" shall be substituted for the word "Officers."

Article 28. Selection Committees

1. The Members of Selection Committees shall comprise the Selection Committees.
2. The Selection Committees shall select can-

didates for the grants prescribed in Article 4 above, and shall refer their selections to the Board of Directors for final disposition.

3. The Board of Directors shall rule on matters necessary for the operation of the Selection Committees.

Section Eight: Secretariat

Article 29. Secretariat

1. This Foundation shall establish a Secretariat to administer its affairs, staffed by a Secretary-General and other staff members.
2. Staff members of the Secretariat shall be appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
3. The Board of Directors shall rule when necessary on matters related to the Secretariat.

Section Nine: Amendment of Articles of Endowment and Dissolution

Article 30. Amendment of Articles of Endowment

These Articles of Endowment cannot be amended without the consent at a Board Meeting of two-thirds or more of all members of the Board of Directors and the approval of the competent government agency.

Article 31. Dissolution

Except for reasons prescribed in Clause 3 or Clause 4, Paragraph 1, Article 68 of the Japanese Civil Code, this Foundation may not be dissolved without the consent of three-fourths or more of all members of the Board of Directors.

Article 32. Disposition of Residual Assets

With the consent at a Board Meeting of two-thirds or more of all members of the Board of Directors and the approval of the competent government agency, the residual assets of this Foundation at the time of its dissolution shall be donated to organizations with interests similar to those of this Foundation.

Section Ten: Supplementary Provisions

Article 33. Implementation of These Articles

The Board of Directors shall rule on matters necessary in order to implement these Articles of Endowment.

BYLAWS

1. Despite the provisions of Article 10 herein, the first fiscal year of this Foundation shall begin on the day that this Foundation's establishment is approved and end on March 31, 1975.
2. Despite the provisions of Article 13 herein, the Officers of this Foundation shall be those persons listed on attached sheets.
3. Despite the provisions of Article 15 (Clause 1), Article 25 (Clause 3), and Article 27 (Clause 3), herein, the terms of office for Officers, Trustees, and Members of Selection Committees shall extend until June 30, 1976.
4. Despite the provisions of Article 11 herein, the Programs Plan and Proposed Budget of this Foundation for its first fiscal year shall be as described on attached sheets.

Growth

In Search of a Role

When the Toyota Foundation was established on October 15, 1974, less than half a year remained before the end of the fiscal year at the end of March 1975. The conventional approach in these circumstances would have been to determine what could be done in five months, but the Toyota Foundation decided to consider carefully what *needed* to be done before implementing any specific programs.

The ideals that led to the establishment of the Foundation were passed on from Eiji Toyoda to Yujiro Hayashi. However, so far only the Foundation's goals and general areas of activity had been defined; the next task was to develop specific policies. As chairman of the Foundation, Eiji Toyoda would be responsible for funding, but the actual running of the Foundation would be the task of the executive director. This arrangement, typical of Eiji's approach, was a prerequisite for the development of the kind of private, nonprofit, grant-making foundation envisaged. Eiji Toyoda and Yujiro Hayashi were fully aware of the desirability of operating the Foundation as an entity independent of its endowing companies.

When Hayashi agreed to serve as the Foundation's executive director, he decided to resign from his post as professor of social engineering at the Tokyo Institute of Technology in order to devote his energies entirely to running the Foundation. Hayashi had no specialized knowledge or experience regarding the administration of private foundations. After working in the Planning Bureau of the Economic Planning Agency and then as director of the EPA's Economic Research Institute, he had accepted a professorial chair at his alma mater. In 1968 he had served as chairman of the Japan Society for Future Research. Hayashi's experience of Japan and the world through these activities reinforced his own views on the role of private foundations, which he saw as one of contributing in some form to the future of humankind, an area that had been neglected in Japanese society.

A book that had a strong influence on Hayashi at this time was *The Big Foundations* by Waldemar A. Nielsen, a former officer of the Ford Foundation. In this book Nielsen provides a comprehensive and extremely detailed introduction to all

aspects of foundation administration. When Hayashi traveled to Europe and the United States in 1976 to visit major foundations, he called on Nielsen, who gave him a wealth of eminently practical advice regarding the operation of the Toyota Foundation. This meeting played a significant role in the development of the Foundation's operating framework.

Hayashi also met a number of other people, including Alan Pifer of the Carnegie Foundation, Professor Paul Ylvisaker of Harvard University and a former officer of the Ford Foundation, and Willem H. Welling of the Bernard van Leer Foundation in the Netherlands. Hayashi's discussions with these people helped him develop both general concepts and specific policies for managing the Foundation. Although Hayashi devoted considerable time to these meetings, ultimately they helped speed the completion of the necessary preparatory tasks.

The Organizing Committee, meeting for the seventh time on December 5, 1974, decided to hand over to the Secretariat all administrative tasks relating to the establishment of the Foundation. The committee then dissolved itself. The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Toyota Foundation was held on December 20. It was decided that the Foundation's activities would focus initially on the provision of research grants in response to publicly solicited applications. Long-term plans called for the Foundation itself to identify social needs and implement activities tailored to meet those needs. In the early stages, however, it would be necessary to build up the Foundation's overall capabilities and resources.

Staffing policies for the Secretariat were of necessity oriented toward the maintenance of a small but capable team, initially consisting of six people (four men and two women), including Foundation Secretary Iwao Aida. It was decided to begin soliciting applications in the spring of 1975, and the Secretariat began the preparation of application materials based on studies of the past activities of major foundations in Japan and overseas.

The most important task at this stage was the establishment of starting points for research in the three categories stipulated by the Articles of Endowment. The Foundation was established to contribute to the advancement of society in Japan and the international community through the provision of grants for research and projects carried out in Japan or overseas, primarily in the developing countries, in the areas of the human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture. Each of these areas is important in its own right and includes a wide range of problems. The three are also closely interrelated. It was therefore decided to direct the Foundation's initial grant-making activities toward research related to urbanization, a theme that applies to all three categories. It was felt that this approach would provide an organic link for the three categories, thereby fulfilling the objectives of the Foundation and enhancing the effectiveness of its grants.

The Foundation based its grant selection procedures on this approach. The general aims of research in each of the three categories were set out in the application materials summarized below.

Human and Natural Environments

Today we enjoy an urban life style that is both convenient and comfortable. However, urbanization has given rise to problems that far outweigh its benefits. These include environmental problems, such as air and water pollution, and a traffic environment in which congestion and danger have become facts of everyday life. Thus, the development of the human and natural environments involves reassessment, on the basis of human-oriented criteria, of the "convenience" of urbanization and the creation of an environment that is truly human-oriented.

The Foundation's grant-making activities in this area will focus on research that seeks to determine whether the present environment truly fulfills these criteria and examines ways in which it can be improved.

Social Welfare

The Foundation's approach in this area transcends the narrow, generally accepted concept of social welfare to encompass the wider perspectives of society and welfare and the improvement of the quality of life.

Rapid urbanization has given rise to a series of apparently insurmountable problems in such areas as health services, labor, population, and the welfare of the aged. Improvement of the quality of life should be the ultimate goal of efforts in all these areas, but in fact the quality of life is deteriorating. The above-mentioned problems should be dealt with by local governments, but the speed of urbanization has expanded and complicated the demands on local governments. Increased staffing requirements and spiraling administrative costs have raised expenditures, plunging local governments into a grave fiscal crisis.

The Foundation therefore bases its approach to this field on the premise that true welfare means improving the quality of life in the context of urbanization and enhancing people's ability to benefit both physically and mentally from such improvements. Given this perspective, the Foundation will support research relating to various aspects of welfare, including exploration of directions for the future.

Education and Culture

Urbanization has led to the separation and isolation of the family, the community, and the workplace. In many cases this has caused people to lose their sense of direction in relation to these three major aspects of life. Education, at both the school and the community level, will play an increasingly important role in identifying new functions for the family, the community, and the workplace, and in restoring a close relationship among these three areas.

However, the increasing pressure to pass school and university entrance examinations is producing a growing array of education-related social problems both in schools and at home. There is a need for a new approach to school education and also for the development of adult education programs responsive to social change.

The urbanization of society and the development of sophisticated information and communications systems are creating a wider range of choices with regard to value systems, which are becoming more diverse and relative. There has also been a diversification of social attitudes toward life styles. These trends are causing cultural change in the family, in the community, and in the workplace, which in many respects can no longer impart a sense of meaning in life or help develop social attitudes that will promote a social order based on understanding and solidarity.

For this reason, too, it is vital that we discover new cultural functions and carry out a fundamental reassessment of the ways in which culture can promote community identity and help build understanding across a widening generation gap without negating either the autonomy of the home, the community, and the workplace or the traditional cultural values that link them.

On the basis of this approach, the Foundation will support research aimed at clarifying various aspects of educational and cultural change, including directions for the future.

The Toyota Foundation began to solicit applications on April 21, 1975, with a deadline of June 30. A total of 678 applications were received: 349 in the field of human and natural environments, 143 in social welfare, and 186 in education and culture. All applications were rigorously and impartially screened by the twenty members of the selection committees. The final decisions were made at a meeting of the Foundation's Board of Directors on October 1. The names of the selection committee members were not published, but the committee chair for each field was as follows:

Yujiro Hayashi, Human and Natural Environments
Masamitsu Oshima, Social Welfare
Isao Amagi, Education and Culture

The number of grants and the total funding in each field were as follows: Human and Natural Environments, fourteen grants (¥92.55 million); Social Welfare, twelve grants (¥61.90 million); and Education and Culture, thirteen grants (¥61.83 million). Altogether there were thirty-nine grants (¥216.28 million).

A distinctive feature of these research grants was the status accorded the humanities and social sciences. Research grants in Japan, whether from the government or private foundations, have traditionally tended to concentrate on the natural sciences. The Toyota Foundation, however, defined its research fields in such a way as to ensure the inclusion of projects relating to the humanities and social sciences. The emphasis placed on these areas reflected the Foundation's recognition of the need for research into the numerous negative aspects of urbanization.

Another distinctive feature of the Foundation's research grants was the trend toward research projects conducted by interdisciplinary teams. This type of horizontal cooperation among different disciplines has become a universal trend in recent years. A number of projects funded by the Foundation have been conducted by teams consisting of both researchers in the natural sciences or engineering and researchers in the humanities or social sciences.

Evolution of the Research Grant Program

The idea of treating preliminary research as a grant category of its own was adopted in fiscal 1978. A preliminary research grant is awarded when a feasibility study and other preparations are needed either for experimental research or for a comprehensive research project being started from scratch. From the beginning, the Foundation tried to extend support to as many venturesome projects as possible, but with applications exceeding the grants available by a ratio of ten to one, inevitably only projects that evidenced mature deliberation and detailed planning survived the screening process. In the absence of adequate exploratory work, funding could not be justified even for projects that were intriguing because of their originality or their bold attempt to shed light on a complex topic. Preliminary research grants were created to facilitate such preparatory research.

At first, in 1978, applications for the new grant category did not meet expectations, probably largely because the Foundation's announcement of the purpose of the category was not yet widely understood. In 1979, however, we began to receive proposals fitting the kind of preliminary research we had in mind.

Special-subject research was introduced in fiscal 1979. Until then we had solicited research proposals relating broadly to our three established fields—the human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture. To

make the special-subject field an independent grant category that would still be related to the three regular fields, we selected "Changes in Local Communities" as the theme. Awarding of special-subject grants on a priority basis began the same year. The process of economic growth after World War II and the accompanying advancement and diffusion of material civilization had wrought many changes in the environment, life, and culture of communities throughout Japan. We hoped that the special-subject research would encourage factual studies exploring the nature of these changes from a variety of perspectives.

Colloquiums for the presentation of interim reports on research grant projects began in fiscal 1981. These meetings took place in Tokyo over a total of eight days: Human and Natural Environments, April 17 and 18; Social Welfare, May 11 and 12; Education and Culture, May 15 and 16; and Special-Subject Research, May 22 and 23. Previously, we had relied on interviews conducted by staff members and on occasional attendance at meetings of the project teams to assess the progress of research grant projects. The interim-report colloquiums, which brought together in one hall all the project teams in each field, provided an additional means of keeping in touch with the research. The three regular fields and one special field had a combined total of ninety-three projects in the fiscal 1980 program, and at the meetings in April and May 1981 each team was allotted twenty minutes to report on its activities. One of the most significant aspects of these interim-report gatherings is that they enable us to gain an overall view of the research being conducted.

In this way the Foundation, based on a continuing appraisal of project results to date, has been striving to develop its Research Grant Program and thereby upgrade its grant-making activities. The introduction of preliminary research grants and special-subject research provide specific examples of this effort.

Another major innovation came in fiscal 1982, when the grant-making framework was consolidated and expanded by the explicit formulation of three research categories for each of the three fields of the human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture. If the fields are seen as the warp of the Research Grant Program, dividing it into themes, the categories provide the woof that divides it into types of research. The categories can be described as follows:

Category I (individual-incentive research): Grants to encourage independent research undertaken mainly by researchers in their twenties and early thirties on their own initiative.

Category II (preliminary research): Grants to develop new research topics by inquiring into whether the research is meaningful and by laying the groundwork for the long-term development of the research.

Category III (comprehensive research): Grants to support the continuation of those Category II projects whose objectives, methods, and systems have been adequately established and whose evolution into full-scale research activities has particular significance. To be eligible for a grant, the project need not have been funded by the Foundation at the Category II stage as long as the preparatory work has been adequate.

Categories II and III correspond to what we had previously designated as preliminary research and full-scale research, respectively. Other modifications were also introduced. The funding limit for preliminary research, which had been ¥1.5 million, was raised to ¥2 million, and whereas each grant in the past had always been for a one-year period, lump-sum funding for two-year grants was authorized

for suitable Category III projects. All in all, however, these changes only represented further refinements in harmony with the tenor of earlier program-development efforts.

The point of sharpest divergence from past practice was the creation of Category I grants, which are intended to encourage research undertaken on the initiative of individual researchers. Most Foundation-funded projects until then had been team projects, and a perennial issue was that of finding the best formula for organizing and overseeing the teams. On the premise that the completely independent individual is in an altogether different class from the individual engaged in teamwork, Category I grants are aimed first at facilitating research that will exploit to the full individual creativity. The second aim is to foster researchers. In other words, the grants are designed not so much to produce research results as to assist the growth and development of researchers. With the target group being up-and-coming researchers who have not yet reached their full potential, naturally we anticipated that most recipients would be relatively young. To enhance the grants' ability to support research of the individual-incentive type, in fiscal 1982 we liberalized our funding rules by permitting a payment of up to ¥600,000 to cover the personal expenses of researchers, which had not been approved until then. Such payments make it possible for graduate students, research students, and part-time instructors to devote more time to research.

The fiscal 1984 program further modified our research fields, for in that year we set up a single key theme and unified the three traditional fields under it. The theme is "In Search of a New Society." The hope is that this unified approach will encourage a reassessment of contemporary civilization from the individual standpoint and lead to the discovery of ways in which society and culture can be reshaped in better conformity with human life. Among the topics requiring research today, some transcend the boundaries of the traditional fields and are of an interdisciplinary nature, while others are located at the perimeters of the fields. Our aim in creating a single key theme is to invite research on such topics, with the hope that this kind of research will help identify the various problems confronting modern society, clarify their nature and causative mechanisms, and suggest possible solutions, in this way generating proposals on ways to build the society of the future. In fiscal 1984 we also introduced a new topic for special-subject research: "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society."

In addition, the categories were modified in fiscal 1984 in a transitional step to a new framework. In the case of the year's individual-incentive research (Category I) and preliminary research (Category II), grants were authorized only for new applications. And in the case of comprehensive research (Category III), grants were awarded only for the continued funding of ongoing research.

Representative Research Grant Projects

Below we introduce some of the research projects supported by the Foundation and discuss their results.

Encouraging Off-Season Craft Work The first project to be mentioned is one that took a production-centered approach to improving the quality of life in rural communities, which have faced hard going in the context of Japan's drive to achieve industrial development. The project, which was titled "A Case Study on the Introduction of Off-Season Craft Work to Revive and Strengthen the Village as a Community," was headed by Yoshio Akioka, a

professor in the Department of Industrial Design of the Tohoku Institute of Technology. Implemented over a three-year period from fiscal 1978 through 1980, the project received total funding of ¥9 million.

In the past, Japanese life was supported and enhanced largely by farming villages, which were the center of activities interacting with the natural environment in various ways. But when the nation began directing its energies to industrialization, the function of the village as the basic unit of life and production was threatened. Increasingly the working population cultivated rice during the farming season and took jobs as migratory workers during the nonfarming season. On the hypothesis that this polarization of work could be reversed through the coexistence of agriculture and crafts, the project sought to utilize craft work as an off-season occupation. The hope was that this arrangement would revitalize the communal functions of villages and contribute to community welfare and regional culture.

The project team drew up a draft plan in accordance with this outlook, and candidate sites were selected based on responses from various communities. In the first year of preliminary research the candidate communities were investigated. In the second year Ono, a village in Iwate Prefecture, was chosen as the project site. With the assistance of Akioka and the other team members, the villagers began to turn their attention to craft work when they were not busy with farming.

Carpentry had traditionally flourished in Ono, and at the time of the project carpenters were still numerous among the villagers working elsewhere in the off-season. To take advantage of this circumstance, wood products were proposed for craft work. A group of woodcraft workers was organized, and it procured five lathes and began training. Since the village had thriving livestock and dairy operations, guidance was also offered on turning surplus output into ham, sausage, butter, and cheese. Such developments drew the attention of the local chamber of commerce and the prefectural authorities. When the Ministry of International Trade and Industry initiated a comprehensive program for the development of local industries in 1980, Iwate Prefecture was selected as a candidate, and Ono was chosen as the site of the program's surveys to select areas for "handicraft community plans."

Meanwhile, the woodcraft group began producing original products under the guidance of Tatsuo Tokimatsu, a member of the Japan Craft Design Association, and exhibitions were held in various parts of Japan. Although the woodcraft workers have not yet reached the stage where they can support themselves solely through their craft, this work is becoming a profitable off-season occupation. Some tasks need further attention—notably the building of distribution networks—but already other towns and villages are showing keen interest in the Ono project.

To secure new distribution channels, the project team conceived the idea of founding a public corporation that would market handicraft products from northern Honshu and Hokkaido and would assist the development of community industries in general. As a preliminary step, in 1981 the team members assembled a collection of craft items and put them on display in a "crafts of the north" exhibition in Tokyo, thus initiating a public relations program. Preparations for the corporation, which is to be named HOCCO, continued in 1984. The sales system envisaged will center on permanent and traveling exhibitions where the products can be purchased; customers will also be able to order items for later delivery.

The results of this research project have been compiled in a book titled *Onomura no Urasaku Kogei: Hitori Ichigei no Mura e no Kiroku* (The Off-Season Handicrafts of Ono: The Creation of a Village Where Everyone Has a Craft).

The project has also given birth to a phrase now gaining currency among those interested in community development: "the Ono formula."

Exploring Traditional Material Culture The project "Nationwide Survey of Existing Small Japanese-Style Wooden Boats" was led by Shun'ichi Majima, director of the TEM Research Center. The survey, carried out in fiscal 1978, received a grant of ¥12.26 million.

As an island nation, traditionally Japan was reliant on the seas and rivers for the transport of people and cargo, and the development of towns and villages was determined to a large extent by their access to shipping facilities. In the case of long-distance transport in particular, Japanese-style wooden boats called *wasen* played the leading role. Such woodworking techniques as shaping and joinery, which were developed and refined largely in the course of boat building, found wide application in other areas of life. With westernization, however, the position of such skills was gradually eroded, and the *wasen* themselves, except for some small craft used in certain provincial communities, disappeared from the waters. Today even small *wasen* are being replaced by fiberglass-reinforced boats.

The project centered on a nationwide survey to catalog and classify the existing small *wasen*, which are of many shapes and serve a variety of purposes, thereby contributing to comparative studies of these boats, to activities to preserve them, and to a better understanding of Japan's traditional material culture. The survey, which covered coastal areas throughout Japan, consisted of several stages. First, craft that still retained a typical *wasen* appearance were located, photographed, sketched, and entered by category in a comprehensive list. Next, measurements of the basic designs were made, and records on the uses of the boats were compiled. Finally, the tools and the processes used in boat building were investigated.

Not long thereafter a separate project began: "A Comprehensive Survey of Straw Culture in Japan." Led by Katsuhiko Sakamoto, a professor in the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Chiba, the project received ¥8.2 million in assistance from fiscal 1980 through 1982.

Japan's traditional material culture used straw derived from rice production so extensively that it can be termed a "straw culture." Straw was employed in diverse ways in every aspect of daily life, and it was also important in the religious and cultural dimensions of life. This project sought to elucidate the various facets of this culture through fieldwork and study of documents. In addition to systematically compiling comprehensive records, the team members considered the future evolution of straw culture.

The two project teams investigating material culture, one concentrating on wooden boats and the other on straw, joined in 1984 for a series of meetings in August and September. Both projects had centered on fieldwork, the *wasen* project so much so that a four-wheel-drive vehicle had been remodeled as a camper for the team members as they visited coastal areas around Japan. Both projects also focused on features of life that were gradually fading away; as such, both were meaningful endeavors to collect records for posterity before this became impossible. The collection and preservation of data were not, however, the only ways in which these projects were significant; they also had a bearing on the changes that are now transforming many provincial communities. Wooden boats, straw, and other physical objects can be seen as carriers that pass down the "genes" of traditional material culture, and they therefore possess the potential to breed new forms of culture in the years to come. With this thought in mind, the members of the two projects organized a number of gatherings.

The meetings in August began in the town of Ogi on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture. Assembling at the town museum and a marine transport archive, the project members joined local researchers and ordinary citizens in a lively discussion of *wasen*. The next site was the town of Kobuchizawa, Yamanashi Prefecture. The focus here was on demonstrations of and lectures on straw culture. Those attending ranged from middle school students to senior citizens. The success of this meeting was largely the result of the enthusiastic support of the town officials, who had begun collecting straw a year earlier in preparation for the event. In September a symposium was held at the National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka. With the overall theme "Reevaluation of Indigenous Japanese Technology and Culture," it took up straw culture and small *wasen* as subtopics. The reports and discussions covered a wide variety of subjects in the fields of technology, economics, ethnology, architecture, and design.

Experiencing Life in Two Cultures Another project is "Influence of Contact with American Culture on Wives and Children of Japanese Businessmen Living in the United States." The project was implemented by Yasuko Minoura, who at the time was a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology of the University of California at Los Angeles and is now an associate professor at Okayama University. The project was awarded ¥1.85 million in fiscal 1977 and ¥1.37 million in fiscal 1979. (In fiscal 1977 Minoura's partner in Japan, Associate Professor Ryuro Takagi of Kyoto University, was listed as the project leader.)

With Japanese business activities overseas on the increase, many Japanese families live overseas for two or three years, and in some cases for as long as seven or eight years. This study addressed such questions as how the impact of life in a foreign country on adults differs from the impact on children and also how the personalities of children who live abroad for a long period differ from those of children reared in Japan. By investigating individual differences in the assimilation of culture, the study assembled basic information in the field of culture and personality. A secondary objective was to come up with suggestions backed by solid data on how to rear children in foreign countries, a question of deep concern to Japanese living overseas.

While pursuing her anthropology and psychology studies at UCLA, Minoura began the project by interviewing the mothers and children of eighty-six Japanese families living in the United States. As a follow-up project in fiscal 1979, she made contact with seventy-five of the families, some still in the United States and others back in Japan, and conducted a second set of interviews to elucidate how the passage of time had affected the individual's experience of life overseas. One of her findings was that assimilation of American culture did not proceed far after only one or two years of life in the United States, thus casting doubt on the assumption held in some quarters in Japan that families who have lived overseas for short periods will spearhead an era of internationalization.

Mothers and children who had lived in the United States for three to five years were far more Americanized, although there was wide variation from individual to individual depending on such factors as friendships formed and English ability. American ways of thinking and feeling became even more marked among youngsters who had spent six or more years in the United States during the critical period of personality formation between nine and fifteen years of age. Such youths tended to have great difficulty in readjusting to Japanese culture after their return to Japan. This observation led Minoura to call for arrangements permitting a temporary return to Japan every two years, each time for an extended

period during summer vacation. These and other results were written up in the well-received book *Nijubunkateki Jokyoka no Kodomo no Shakaika Katei no Jisshoteki Kenkyu* (The Experiences of Children in Alien Cultures), published by Shisakusha.

In the fiscal 1984 program Minoura received funding for another year of research. Her topic this time was "Socialization of Children in Japan with Bicultural Backgrounds." Building on her findings in the individual-incentive stage, she planned to develop the research in the form of a joint international project.

Investigating Marine Food Poisoning in Tropical Waters

The project "Study of the Ecology and Nutritional Requirements of the Dinoflagellates That Induce Paralytic Poisoning" was led by Takeshi Yasumoto, a professor in Tohoku University's Faculty of Agriculture. The project received research grants totaling ¥12.79 million in fiscal 1979 and 1980. Since it included joint international research, it also received several international grants totaling ¥12.61 million for research in the affected South Pacific countries over a three-year period ending in fiscal 1981.

Although fish and shellfish from tropical and subtropical coral reefs used to be safe to eat, in recent years they have sometimes been found to be toxic. When consumed they induce a form of paralytic poisoning known as ciguatera. In addition to posing a health hazard, this poisoning is hindering the development of coastal fisheries and depriving local inhabitants of a valuable source of protein. It is also causing concern among economic development planners, for construction projects in the vicinity of coral reefs have often been found to be responsible for the problem. The researchers had already confirmed that fish and shellfish become poisonous by their transmission up the food chain of toxic dinoflagellates that attach themselves to seaweed. Led by Yasumoto and working in cooperation with local researchers in areas where the incidence of ciguatera was high, the team members surveyed the distribution of these dinoflagellates and investigated the mechanisms causing them to proliferate.

The first international grant was extended in fiscal 1979 to a research team at the Louis Malarde Medical Research Institute of Tahiti for a series of studies conducted under Yasumoto's guidance. In the next two years similar activities were undertaken in Papua New Guinea and Fiji. The project thus assisted the transfer of research techniques, encouraged the creation of three South Pacific centers of research, and contributed to the formation of a network capable of pursuing future studies.

One of the findings was that the dinoflagellate *Gambierdiscus toxicus* is the main culprit behind the emergence of poisonous marine species. When this dinoflagellate proliferates, fish and shellfish are liable to become poisonous. As to why environmental change brought about by development activities should cause outbreaks of ciguatera, the researchers concluded that the cause is not the marked increase of nutrient salts but the destruction of coral, which leads to increased seaweed growth and invites the spread of *G. toxicus*. Since extracts from soil also encourage the growth of this toxin, construction projects that cause sand and soil to flow into the sea are suspected of contributing to the problem.

In the autumn of 1983 these and other results were presented and debated in a three-day seminar held at Kagoshima University, and an English-language report on the seminar was published. This report is expected to serve as valuable source material as efforts to eliminate outbreaks of paralytic poisoning continue in the nations of the South Pacific.

Making Long-Term Follow-up Studies of Natives of a Rural Region Tatsuro Hosoe, an associate professor in Iwate University's Department of Behavioral Sciences, led the "Follow-up Survey on Occupational Socialization of Natives of the Shimokita Peninsula." Focusing on a large group of subjects who had been students in the early years of Japan's rapid-growth era, the survey sought to determine how they had integrated themselves into society. Conducted as a three-year project from fiscal 1979 through 1981 with total funding of ¥11.22 million, the survey added new data to an earlier series of follow-up studies of the same subjects. The length of the total period—almost twenty years by the end of the project—gives the data unusual value.

The subjects were some nine hundred people who had finished middle school in 1963 in ten school districts on the Shimokita Peninsula, a remote rural district on the northern tip of Honshu. By correlating life histories with trends of change in local and industrial society, the researchers established a typology of career patterns. With the aid of an original social psychological methodology, they also clarified the conditions under which these patterns emerged.

As people who had grown up in the rapid-growth period, many of the subjects chose to seek employment in urban areas far from home. But quite a few of them found it difficult to adjust to life in modern cities, and some eventually returned to their native home or a nearby community. Their reintegration did not, however, proceed smoothly. They had difficulty adjusting to work in an area where most jobs were in either the fishing industry or the civil service. Nevertheless, they and other people who had experienced city life became the main force working for the modernization of their communities, and it seems likely that they will continue to be active in modernization activities.

As part of their research the team members strove to facilitate follow-up studies of this nature by organizing the data in a coherent system, building a theory of occupational socialization, and refining the survey methodology. The project became a dedicated research initiative clarifying the nature of the rapid-growth period and the environmental factors affecting the maturing of individuals. The results were compiled in a two-volume report: *Shimokita Hanto Shushinsha no Shokugyoteki Shakaika Katei ni tsuite no Saitsuiseki Chosa Kenkyu* (Follow-up Studies on the Occupational Socialization of Natives of the Shimokita Peninsula). Most of the first volume is devoted to the results of the project's first year. The second volume traces the stages of the research in detail and includes such source materials as graphs of the career patterns of the subjects surveyed. This volume in particular provides valuable information on the methodology of pioneer research of this type.

Filming Life and Culture in a Mountain Village This project centered on the production of a documentary film on a mountain community that was to be submerged on the completion of a nearby dam. Titled "Visual Documentation of Basic Conditions for the Formation of a Mountain Village and Its Culture," the project was headed by Tadayoshi Himeda, executive director of the Center for Ethnological Visual Documentation. Funding of ¥8.87 million was awarded in fiscal 1981.

In Japan, where mountains cover 70 percent of the land area, mountain districts and communities cannot be ignored in any examination of the past, present, or future life and culture of the Japanese people. How did the Japanese of the past utilize mountainous regions in building their way of life? The project addressed this question by studying a typical community where various nonagricul-

tural means of subsistence—hunting, fishing, and wild-plant gathering—are vital props of life. In selecting this particular hamlet for documentation of its livelihood skills and culture, another consideration was that it was soon to be submerged under the waters of a dam. In making a visual documentary of life in the community, the project members hoped to clarify the basic conditions for the formation of mountain villages in general.

The community in question is Miomote, a hamlet of Asahi Village in the Asahi Mountains on the northern border of Niigata Prefecture. The community has 150 residents and forty-two houses. Renting one of these dwellings for their use, Himeda and the other team members devoted four years to compiling records and shooting film. The visual documentary, a sixteen-millimeter color film two hours and twenty-seven minutes in length, is titled *Echigo Okumiomote: Yama ni Ikasareta Hibi* (Life Enriched by Mountains: Okumiomote). Completed in 1984, it was shown first to local residents and then, in September, to the public in Tokyo. The team also produced four films on the residents' livelihood skills, and their work has been awarded a prize by the Japan Film Pen Club and has received a special recommendation from the Japan Film Society. The written record, *Yama ni Ikasareta Hibi* (Life Enriched by Mountains), has been published by Haru Shobo.

The major activities of the community include fishing, gathering nuts and plants, hunting rabbit and bear, growing rice, and, in the winter, clearing snow off roofs to prevent houses from collapsing. Though the residents do not earn much cash income, life is quite affluent in other respects. While the wide variety of productive pursuits and daily activities in Miomote is partly due to the natural abundance of the surrounding mountains, it is also the outcome of long years of efforts by the residents, who have devised ingenious ways of dealing with their environment and taken great pains to pass on their knowledge. No matter what changes occur in the social environment, human life will always be supported by the natural environment. Miomote presents an example of human life whose links to nature are clearly revealed.

The team's documentation work is still in progress; it is scheduled to continue until the residents abandon their hamlet and to include a record of the dam construction work. The residents will be moving to land provided for them in Murakami City and other nearby areas, where they will begin life anew. Follow-up studies on them are expected to be of great interest, especially since an accurate record of their current life is available.

Carrying Out International Research on Migratory Bird Mortality

This project collected data on a species of migratory sea bird. Titled "A Study of Mass Mortality Among Short-Tailed Shearwater," the research was led by Nagahisa Kuroda, chief of the Research Section of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology. It was supported by grants totaling ¥15.6 million from fiscal 1982 through 1984.

The short-tailed shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*) breeds in rookeries located mainly in Tasmania but spends the summer in the Northern Hemisphere, passing the waters off Japan in the spring and continuing north to the Bering Sea. In some years exceptionally large numbers of dead shearwater wash ashore on the Pacific coast of Japan. In addition, every year more than one hundred thousand birds die as a result of becoming entangled in salmon and trout fishing nets in northern waters. Such phenomena of mass mortality have drawn international attention in recent years, and elucidation of the causes is a matter of urgent concern.

To chart the geographical distribution and migratory routes of this bird, the

researchers began their observations aboard the *Toyota-maru*, a vessel that carries Japanese auto exports, from which they made nine surveys between March 1983 and January 1984. A survey program executed by means of repeated Pacific crossings had not been attempted before, and the team was uncertain as to what it could accomplish.

The results exceeded expectations. In addition to observing as many as 128 bird species, the researchers were able to resolve many questions regarding the shearwater's migration route. Previously two hypotheses had competed for favor, one supporting a peripheral course along the rim of Asia and the other positing a midocean route over waters rich in fish. The researchers confirmed the general validity of the latter thesis, for they found that the main migratory route proceeds directly north across the mid-Pacific to the fish-laden seas in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands. To fly this route without deviation, the birds must fight strong easterly winds. From the results collected it is virtually certain that some of the weaker birds, especially the young of each year, are buffeted by the winds toward the waters off Japan.

Earlier studies of the dead birds that wash up on Japanese shores had indicated that at least 98 percent of the deaths are among the young of each year, that the birds die not of illness but because they are exhausted and close to starvation, and that particularly numerous deaths occur in cycles of about ten years. To compile age data for the project, the researchers developed an original age-estimation method relying on an examination of nasal joints, and they also studied the age rings found on the tibial section. Nutritional analyses were carried out by measuring coarse fat intake and recording the quantities and kinds of foods ingested.

The findings that mass deaths occur in ten-year cycles and result from the depletion of nutritional and energy reserves led the researchers to initiate a joint project in cooperation with Australians in a Tasmanian state government research team. This phase of the project, initiated in 1984, features a study of the structure of the colonial rookeries in Tasmania where the birds breed and an investigation into the growth and nutritional conditions of the young. The researchers are also assessing the depletion of energy during migration, surveying the southern migration route, and examining the effects of hunting on the species. Through such means they hope to clarify the causes of mass mortality and develop protection and control methods.

Developing Conversational Aids for Deaf-Mutes

The project titled "Development of a Conversational Aid System for Deaf-Mutes" was led by Shin'ichi Tamura, an associate professor in Osaka University's Faculty of Engineering Science. It received a total of ¥7.6 million in fiscal 1982 and 1983.

In communicating among themselves and with hearing persons, deaf-mutes rely primarily on sign language. The foremost obstacle to greater participation of deaf-mutes in society is the fact that few hearing persons are able to communicate in sign language. The project was designed to help remove this obstacle through the development of "total communication," a system encompassing lip reading, hearing ability, sign language, and finger spelling.

As part of the project a computer system incorporating advanced technology was developed. The system uses a personal computer with a display screen, a voice recognition unit, and optical disks. Words, numbers, and the Japanese syllabary are input into the voice recognition unit, and video images of the corresponding signs are stored on the disks. Tamura developed the program that runs

the system. When the program has been loaded in the computer and a person speaks into a microphone, the signs corresponding to words appear on the screen, and the translations of the sign patterns are shown on the left side of the screen. The recognition device is sensitive enough to recognize even slightly garbled speech as long as only one person at a time speaks.

The signs of Japanese sign language vary from region to region, and the number of signs is limited. Whereas it is believed that people need a vocabulary of fifteen thousand to twenty thousand words to communicate adequately, only two thousand to three thousand signs are in common use. The usefulness of the computer system would be enhanced if more signs were to gain wide recognition. With the objective of building up sign-language vocabulary, in 1984 the Foundation decided to support a project that is preparing to compile a dictionary of signs. Titled "A Preliminary Study for a Japanese Sign-Language Dictionary," the project is led by Takashi Tanogami, president of the Japan Dactylological Society, with a grant of ¥2 million for the first year of work.

Apart from its limited vocabulary, the sign language used by Japanese with hearing impairments has a grammar that differs from that of Japanese in certain important respects. This causes difficulties in the teaching of sign language and also in its use, such as in television programs. Improvement of the sign language itself is needed to increase the efficiency of communication. With the ultimate goal of assisting the creation of a sign language with a close correspondence to the vocabulary and grammar of Japanese, this project will compile a sign-language dictionary that is compatible with Japanese.

Questioning the Efficacy of Influenza Vaccination Shuzo Yugami is the leader of the project "Epidemiological and Immunological Studies of Influenza in a Nonvaccinated Area and the Effectiveness of Influenza Vaccine."

The project got its start in 1981 in the Foundation's second research contest and was awarded a silver prize in 1982. Then, in 1984, it was selected for a two-year grant in the Research Grant Program. The research contest award included, the project has received ¥5.5 million in Foundation support.

Large-scale influenza vaccination programs have long been controversial. The efficacy of the vaccine has been called into question, and deaths believed to have been caused by the vaccine's side effects have been reported. Full-fledged studies of the merits and demerits of vaccination had not previously been attempted, however, because of the difficulty of collecting blood samples from large numbers of children and of obtaining the consent and cooperation of parents, school doctors, and others.

The conditions needed for a study happened to coalesce in the city of Maebashi, Gumma Prefecture, when the vaccination program there was suspended in 1980. In addition to local reports of adverse side effects of the vaccine, there were widespread doubts about the vaccine's ability to prevent influenza. In 1981 concerned doctors organized the Study Group on the Effect of Vaccination Against Influenza with the support of the city's medical association and public officials, and Yugami became the group's director. Five elementary schools were designated for a study of the vaccination program's suspension, and the cooperation of local government organs, medical circles, and school personnel was obtained.

In the first part of the project the timing and scale of influenza epidemics were ascertained with the help of the city's fifty-seven elementary and middle schools (total enrollment of about thirty-eight thousand students), which gave the researchers access to the schools' daily records on the number of students absent be-

cause of illness and the cancellation of classes because of epidemics. Defining an epidemic as an absentee rate of 2 percent or higher, the study group found that the citywide spread of an epidemic is reflected most clearly in the distribution of elementary schools affected by the epidemic.

In the five schools designated for special attention, about six hundred pupils who had never been vaccinated were chosen for a five-year study. Blood samples are being collected from them twice a year, once in November before the influenza season begins and again in May after it has come to an end. Testing the samples for HI antibody levels, the researchers have clarified the patterns of change in antibodies, such as the changes that take place after influenza is contracted. One of the team's findings is that it is important to distinguish between influenza and colds when using such indices as the school absentee rate to determine whether an influenza epidemic has begun. Some of their other observations, such as that the best protection against the disease is provided by the antibodies of children who have contracted influenza naturally, tend to cast doubt on the efficacy of vaccination programs. Because the project is still in progress, however, no final conclusions have been drawn. When all the results of the five years of study are in hand, various previously unavailable insights and findings are expected from the project.

Commencement of International Activities

The Toyota Foundation's international grant-making activities are specified as the provision of grants for research and projects in foreign countries, especially in the developing countries of Southeast Asia, in the human and natural environments, social welfare, education and culture, and other fields. It was necessary to take the following three points into consideration to ensure that the Foundation's international grant-making activities would develop in ways that were faithful to this objective: (1) What future activities are considered necessary in Japan's exchange with other countries? (2) In practical terms, what method of providing grants is the most suitable, and on what points should the Foundation exercise care? (3) What are the problems in the fields of environment, social welfare, and education and culture in developing countries, and what forms of response are feasible?

The Foundation decided to concentrate on the first two points in fiscal 1975. In regard to the first point, the Foundation began by trying to ascertain the state of Japan's exchange with other countries. With the cooperation of the Japan Center for International Exchange, surveys were conducted on activities being carried out by various overseas foundations in regard to developing countries and the state of Japan's exchange with developing countries. Also studied were the state of Japan's cooperation and exchange with developed countries and the state of Japanese studies abroad. Information in these areas was obtained by studying the activities of foundations and other private-sector organizations, primarily in Japan and the United States, and by investigating the role of government-affiliated organizations in different countries.

The surveys clarified a number of important points regarding cooperation and exchange between Japan and developing countries. These can be summed up as the need to respect the independence of people in developing countries and to build up a network of good contacts in these countries.

Studies were also carried out within the Foundation regarding the most suitable method of providing grants and points on which the Foundation should exercise care. Relevant literature published in the United States, Europe, and Japan

was studied, as well as annual reports and other materials from some 120 overseas foundations. The aim of this research was to build up a comprehensive picture of the history, role, activities, and geographical distribution of foundations.

To supplement the information gained through this research Kazue Iwamoto, program officer of the Foundation's International Division, made two trips to the United States and Europe in fiscal 1975. She interviewed officers of both large and smaller foundations, building up an in-depth picture of foundation operations that enabled her to clarify the following priorities for foundation activities: A foundation's mission is to provide the initial costs necessary to pave the way for a solution of modern society's varied problems, to attempt to prepare people to perceive phenomena that can be expected to become social problems in the future, and to tackle areas in which it is difficult for the government to involve itself, thus providing the government with an opening through which to become involved.

The following points with regard to methods of conducting international grant-making activities became clear: the importance of (1) establishing priorities; (2) establishing selection criteria, that is, criteria by which to select candidates eligible for grants; (3) having the Foundation's professional staff make as wide a range of contacts as possible, identify problems, and explore ways to cope with them; (4) bringing the Foundation's activities to the attention of the public and gaining the understanding of the public; and (5) raising the quality of grants by evaluating the results of projects for which grants have been provided.

Having completed these studies, the International Division was ready to begin grant-making activities. At the Board of Directors' meeting held at the end of fiscal 1975 it was decided to establish an International Division Selection Committee in fiscal 1976. The first international grants were to be made in fiscal 1976 on a trial basis. It was also decided that the Foundation staff would continue its investigation of the activities of foundations in Japan and overseas as well as basic studies to gain the necessary information to plan grant programs.

The first step was to analyze information relating to European and American foundations engaged in grant-making activities in the Asia-Pacific region, studying their funding policies, fields of grant-making activities, examples of grants, administrative procedures, and general organization. Foundation staff members also visited ten U.S. foundations to carry out in-depth surveys of their activities. These tasks took about two years.

In 1976, the International Division's infrastructure being more or less in place, it was decided to initiate grant-making activities on an experimental basis. After careful deliberation, the International Division Selection Committee recommended two projects that seemed to combine low risk with high social significance. These recommendations were approved by the Board of Directors. Both grants were for projects being undertaken by international organizations based in Europe. At this stage, most of the contacts established by the Foundation's International Division were with people in the United States and Europe; the Foundation had no contacts in developing countries.

Fiscal 1976 thus marked the start of the Toyota Foundation's international grant-making role. It was also decided to move responsibility for the Fellowship Program for Japanese Social Scientists from the National Division (the present Research Grant Division), which had handled it in fiscal 1975, to the International Division. The Foundation fulfilled its financial commitment to the fellowship program in fiscal 1984. Administered by the International House of Japan and jointly supported by grants from the Ford Foundation, the Japan Foundation, the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, Mobil Sekiyu K.K., Iwate Nippo Sha, and the Toyota Foundation, the fellowship program is still being implemented. The Foun-

dation awarded grants under the program for ten years, contributing a total of ¥235 million for seventy-five fellowships. The young scholars who received these fellowships have accomplished much on returning to Japan, pursuing additional studies, doing further work overseas, writing books, and in other ways fostering exchange between Japan and other countries.

During fiscal 1976 plans were drawn up for a grant program to promote international exchange. After various plans had been considered and referred to the Board of Directors, it was decided to implement a program of grants for international conferences convened in Japan. Under this program grants for travel and accommodation expenses were to be provided to researchers from developing countries attending international conferences convened in Japan, with applications to be submitted by the conference organizing committees. Opportunities for researchers from developing countries to meet their Japanese counterparts had always been limited, and it was hoped that this program would help increase such exchange. In fiscal 1977 the Foundation received thirty-four applications for grants for international conferences convened in Japan. Nine applications were approved, and sixty-five people from developing countries received grants for travel and accommodation expenses.

In 1977 a staff member of the International Division made two trips to Southeast Asia to gain a more comprehensive picture of conditions in the region and to promote an accurate understanding of the Foundation's international grants through interviews with applicants. Seven grants were approved on a trial basis, the first grants to be made in the Southeast Asian region. The projects included a survey of rural-urban relationships, a history of Southeast Asia to be written by Southeast Asians, and a Thai textbook on demography.

The International Division also drew up an information leaflet, *Information on International Grants*, for grant applicants. This guide included an explanation of the Foundation's aims and activities, as well as information on application procedures and the review process. At the Board of Directors' meeting at the end of fiscal 1977 it was decided to commence full-scale international grant-making activities the following fiscal year, making full use of the leaflet.

The Foundation's international grant-making activities, which focus on Southeast Asia, concentrate on two fields: (1) projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures and (2) projects aimed at fostering healthy, self-reliant young people. Since 1981 the International Grant Program has exhibited the following characteristics. First, the program is appreciated in Southeast Asia for being both selective and effective in its grant-making activities. Second, the program supports researchers at local universities and colleges. Third, projects follow a "bottom-up" approach, beginning at the level of the researchers rather than the head of the institution. Fourth, the Foundation staff members work well with grant recipients overseas, and preliminary and follow-up work is conducted smoothly. Fifth, grant recipients themselves publicize the program on their own initiative and in their own way. Sixth, members of the grant selection committees are available to offer advice on developing projects and on implementing projects that are already under way.

Representative International Grant Projects

The Foundation has supported a large number of worthwhile endeavors in Southeast Asia within the framework of the International Grant Program. The significance of our involvement in this region can best be conveyed by a survey of a number of representative projects.

Preserving Thai Murals The Foundation granted ¥2.59 million in fiscal 1978 and ¥1.41 million in fiscal 1979 to support research on the wall paintings of Buddhist temples in northern Thailand. The aim of this project was to compile data necessary for the conservation of the murals of nine northern Thai temples, paintings that would be lost to posterity unless steps were taken to preserve them. The project set out to produce copies and photographs of the murals and to analyze the paintings in terms of concept, style, and technique. The project leader was Sone Simatrang of Silpakorn University, a fine arts university in Thailand.

In the first year the team photographed, copied, and diagrammed all the murals and also conducted interviews with local villagers and monks. In the second year the team supplemented the materials it had gathered the first year, analyzed and interpreted the data, and compiled a report. The study was distinguished by its art-historical approach, in contrast with the literary approach traditionally applied to the study of such murals. The copies of the paintings were meticulously faithful to the originals. The project's significance lay above all in its treatment of provincial wall paintings that had long been neglected by researchers in favor of the better-known productions of central Thailand.

To help disseminate an awareness and appreciation of this unique Thai cultural asset, those involved in the project decided to publish their findings in book form. In fiscal 1980 the Foundation granted ¥6.24 million to fund the publication of *The Temple Murals of Northern Thailand* and the organization of a traveling exhibition of photographic reproductions of the murals. The publication of the book and the mounting of the exhibition, which traveled to Bangkok and other major cities in Thailand, were the centerpieces of Silpakorn University's contribution to Bangkok's bicentennial celebration in 1982.

Sone's research on wall paintings has inspired a similar project in northeastern Thailand, now being conducted under a Toyota Foundation grant. It has also established the necessity for broad-based cooperation among such disciplines as art, architecture, and biochemistry in order to preserve this rich cultural heritage.

Understanding Southeast Asian Architecture Another major project carried out with the support of the International Grant Program was "The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century," led by Anuvit Charensupkul, also of Silpakorn University. This project examined the development of architecture in Thailand from the beginning of the Indianization period in the sixth century A.D. through the thirteenth century. The aim of the project was to gather and publish data regarding the Dvaravati, Southern Provinces, Khmer, and Lopburi styles. Research focused on the following topics: stylistic development, local variations, and cultural diffusion; aesthetic and architectural value; evolution of techniques and architectural principles; and stylistic decline and influence on modern architecture.

This project was conceived as a vehicle for supplementing and structuring ten years of independent research by Anuvit on architectural sites throughout Thailand. The first and second years of the grant were spent filling in gaps in the previously gathered data through the production of photographs and architectural plans and the collection of literary documents. In addition, a study was made of Thai influence on the architectural styles of Malaysia, Indonesia, and Burma. The third year was devoted to the analysis of data and the compilation of a report in Thai and English. Funds granted by the Foundation from fiscal 1980 through 1982 to support this undertaking totaled ¥6.56 million.

Work is now in progress on the publication of the project's findings in two separate volumes, *The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century* and *The Khmer Stone-Lintel Style in Thailand*. In fiscal 1984 the Foundation granted ¥2.43 million to fund the latter publication.

The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century will publish the findings of Anuvit's research. In the process it will attempt to define the essence of traditional Thai architecture and to make its principles accessible and relevant to contemporary architects.

The Khmer Stone-Lintel Style in Thailand treats a theme whose significance emerged during the course of research. During one period of history northeastern Thailand fell under the influence of the Khmer culture of Cambodia, and ruins of temples in the style represented by Angkor Wat can still be found in the region. Khmer-style stone temple architecture is distinguished by massive pillars spanned by stone lintels that are remarkable for their outstanding decorative carvings. The book will examine the stylistic development and iconology of stone lintels in Khmer-style structures extant in Thailand.

Surveying Ancient Settlements from the Air—"An Inventory of Ancient Settlements in Thailand Using Aerial Photography," a project led by Thiva Supajanya, assistant professor of geology at Chulalongkorn University, was carried out from fiscal 1981 through 1983 with a total of ¥20.24 million in Toyota Foundation grants. A related project, "A Data Base for Ancient Settlements in Thailand: Preparation for Establishing an Information Center," was carried out in fiscal 1983 and 1984 with ¥17.92 million in Foundation grants. This project, also led by Thiva, is expected to continue in fiscal 1985.

Thiva, an expert in remote sensing, accidentally came across what appeared to be the ruins of ancient settlements while doing research using aerial photography. With the help of an archaeologist he was able to identify the settlements. He subsequently spent more than a decade studying aerial photographs of such settlements and was able to identify more than nine hundred. Mindful of the all-too-frequent destruction of historical ruins in Thailand through road construction and other development projects, Thiva felt that in compiling and publishing the data he had gathered regarding such ruins he would be performing a valuable service to society.

This was the starting point of the first project. By organizing and supplementing the materials he had compiled, Thiva opened the way for a clearer understanding of pre-Sukhothai civilization, which had long been shrouded in mystery.

The first year of the project was devoted to identification of ruins in northeastern Thailand through aerial photographs and the compilation of an inventory of the sites so identified. In the second year research expanded to include the Chao Phraya plain and northern Thailand. Southern Thailand was surveyed during the third year. Identification of sites was made by comparison against written records and confirmed by visits to the ruins when necessary. The result was an inventory of the ruins of more than one thousand ancient settlements.

Out of this work evolved the second project. Using the inventory as a starting point, the research team applied itself to the compilation of a comprehensive collection of data concerning ruins of settlements throughout Thailand in preparation for the establishment of a data center on ancient Thai settlements. The team enlisted the cooperation of local researchers—primarily instructors at teaching colleges—throughout the country to collect data on the ruins. This information

was then organized and stored electronically to create an easily used data base. In response to requests from local groups and individuals, the team also held workshops in various locales on the use of the inventory and the present state of knowledge concerning the ruins. The Thai government will make use of the data base to further research on archaeological sites and to formulate legislation for the protection of such ruins.

Studying Old Thai Manuscripts Another Thai project, "A Survey of Old Manuscripts in Northeastern Thailand," received grants totaling ¥9.53 million in fiscal 1983 and 1984 and is scheduled to receive continuing support in fiscal 1985. In its first year this project was headed by the late Pham Won-Uan, secretary of the Cultural Center, Mahasarakam Teachers College, and in its second year by Yubol Dhanasilankura, his successor as secretary of the cultural center.

Old manuscripts are important resources for the study of local history. The objective of the project is to survey palm-leaf manuscripts, inscriptions on stone monuments, and paper manuscripts, noting their location and contents. Valuable manuscripts are to be recorded on microfilm and preserved as primary sources for future research. These northeastern Thai manuscripts, which deal with such subjects as mythology, poetry, history, astrology, religion, law, customs, morals, and medical botany, are written in a variety of old scripts, which only a very few people can now read. For this reason the project began with a seminar on research methodology; the next seminar will be on uniform transliteration methodology.

Coordinated by the Cultural Center, Mahasarakam Teachers College, the project involves the cooperation of seven other northeastern Thai teachers colleges and one university. With national-level specialists and prominent local figures serving as advisers and many Buddhist monks cooperating, the project also seeks to train local researchers.

Compiling a Southern Thai Dictionary and Cultural Encyclopedia Next to be mentioned are two related projects, "Southern Thai Dictionary Compilation" and "Compilation of a Southern Thai Cultural Encyclopedia," both led by Sudhiwong Ponpaiboon, director of the Institute for Southern Thai Studies of Sri Nakharinwirot University. The dictionary project received grants totaling ¥1.65 million in fiscal 1980 and 1981. Grants for the encyclopedia project amounted to ¥20.75 million yen from fiscal 1981 through 1983, with an additional grant of ¥23.36 million awarded in fiscal 1984 for publication. The aim of the dictionary project was to compile and publish a comprehensive dictionary of the dialect spoken in southern Thailand. The original southern Thai dictionary, published fifteen years ago, was found to contain a number of deficiencies. This project sought to thoroughly review the original edition and add new vocabulary items, creating a comprehensive dictionary of southern Thai words and idioms. Native speakers of southern Thai and scholars with a special interest in dialectology formed a team and began work in 1978. The dictionary was published in 1982.

In the cultural encyclopedia project, data on the customs and oral traditions of southern Thailand were collected through field studies and interviews. The encyclopedia includes amply illustrated entries on history, legends, biography, religion, customs, arts, occupations, language, literature, and such performing arts as music and dance. One hundred twenty people participated in the compilation, collecting and checking data and preparing the final drafts of the entries, which were

divided into four categories according to their importance. Specialists met as necessary to discuss the entries thoroughly and ensure their adequacy and accuracy.

The compilation of a cultural encyclopedia on this scale is unprecedented in Thailand and has been highly acclaimed. However, a nation's financial resources are not necessarily proportional to its needs. Therefore the Foundation decided to award a grant in fiscal 1984 to defray the publication expenses of an edition of one thousand copies. Sales proceeds, entrusted to a local foundation, are to be used toward publishing a revised edition.

Educating Rural Preschoolers in Thailand Another important project in Thailand was "Implementing an Appropriate Preschool Educational System for Children in Impoverished and Rural Areas." Its objective was to establish and develop day-care centers based on the Montessori method, using locally available materials, in villages in northeastern Thailand, the country's most impoverished region. Villagers and Buddhist priests cooperated in the project and were encouraged to take full responsibility for staffing and financing the centers. This project, headed by Kawee Tungsubutra, director of the Health Science Center of Khon Kaen University, received grants totaling ¥19.76 million from fiscal 1981 through 1983.

During the first year two pilot day-care centers were established, educational materials were developed, young village women underwent training to be center teachers, and the project was publicized among villagers. In the second year several more centers were set up and follow-up activities were conducted, such as providing advice on problems related to the centers' operation. In the third year feedback was sought from all groups involved in the project, and the findings were analyzed. The people involved in the project discussed problems and methodology, a written evaluation of the project was prepared, and efforts were made to encourage other regions to establish similar day-care centers.

To make it possible for day-care centers to be operated on the basis of contributions and other support from community members, it was necessary to reduce expenditures as much as possible. Every center worked hard to keep expenses to a minimum, with the priests and the young women in training to be teachers making blocks and other educational materials themselves and teaching the children to use them carefully.

Publishing an Academic Journal in Malaysia The Foundation has also awarded grants to support efforts to publish an academic journal in Malaysia. This project, which received grants totaling ¥10.51 million from fiscal 1982 through 1984, was headed by Syed Husin Ali, a professor at the Institute of Advanced Studies, University of Malaya, and president of the Malaysian Social Science Association.

The quarterly journal *Ilmu Masyarakat* (Social Science) was established in 1983 with the aims of encouraging international joint research and joint publication by Southeast Asian social scientists, promoting the exchange of knowledge and information among social scientists in Southeast Asia, and developing Southeast Asian perspectives and approaches in the social sciences. Journal articles, which are in either Malaysian or English, include both research reports and more general articles that present new views and arguments.

During the project's first year four issues were published, as planned. The response in academic circles was encouraging, and some articles were cited in lectures and reprinted in other academic journals in Malaysia and other Southeast

Asian countries. In the second year the journal began carrying articles concerning countries other than Malaysia, and efforts were initiated to make the project financially self-supporting.

This type of journal is without precedent in Malaysia and is thus of deep significance to both scholars and students. However, because it has a limited readership, advertising it outside Malaysia is felt to be necessary to make it financially independent.

Promoting Reading in Malaysia The Foundation has also funded projects to investigate reading habits and promote reading in Malaysia. The first project was "An Investigation of the Reading Habits and Interests of Malaysian People," headed by Atan bin Long, a professor in the Department of Education of the University of Agriculture. In January 1980 Malaysia initiated a long-term reading promotion campaign under the auspices of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Language and Literacy Agency of the Ministry of Education). The project surveyed the current status of Malaysian people's reading habits and the interest taken in and importance attached to reading in order to provide data for the campaign and generate suggestions for campaign activities. The survey, conducted by a team of researchers from five national universities, received grants totaling ¥21.54 million in fiscal 1980 and 1981.

A multifaceted survey was necessary to compensate for certain characteristics of Malaysian society—heterogeneity, vast differences between urban and rural areas, and differences in intellectual environment due to economic disparities. In the first year a preliminary survey was conducted and survey methodology was worked out. The main survey, begun in the second year, polled forty thousand people (1 percent of the population) between the ages of sixteen and fifty living in the northern, eastern, north central, south central, and southern districts of Malaysia. Items investigated included time spent reading, types of materials read, reading facilities, factors conducive to reading, attitudes toward and importance attached to reading, and opinions on reading.

Drawing on the results of this survey, the campaign's promoters planned a pilot project aimed at upgrading the services and facilities of small community libraries throughout Malaysia. Thus was born a second project, "An Investigation into Reading Promotion and the Operation of Community Libraries," led by Mohamad Noor Azam, chairman of the Library Committee of the Readership Promotion Campaign set up by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. This project received a grant of ¥2.63 million in fiscal 1982. Members of the pilot project team visited Japan, South Korea, and Thailand to study libraries in these countries, particularly community involvement in library activities and the planning and operation of community libraries, and to collect data relevant to Malaysia. A third project, "Pilot Project for Upgrading Library Services in Malaysia," received a Tenth-Anniversary Commemorative Grant of ¥20 million in 1984. This project is also headed by Noor Azam.

Malaysia has a population of 14.86 million, with 70 percent literacy. There are 337 libraries and reading rooms nationwide, of which about 100 are public. Library users amount to about 0.028% of the population, or fewer than 4,500 people. Although Malaysia's literacy rate is not inordinately low, the custom of reading is said to be almost nonexistent. One major reason is thought to be the difficulty of obtaining reading materials. Therefore this project is providing books to one rural or small-town library in each of Malaysia's eleven states. The project also aims to promote rural people's interest in reading by improving library services by training library personnel. Until now government funding and corporate

contributions in this field have been very small, but it is hoped that this project will encourage local governments and businesses to contribute more actively.

Recording Sundanese Manuscripts A project in Indonesia, "Inventory and Recording of Sundanese Manuscripts," made an inventory of Sundanese manuscripts from West Java, recording their form and content, and compiled an outline of research conducted on Sundanese manuscripts up to the present. Led by Edi S. Ekadjati, assistant to the director of research of the Institute of Culture, Padjadjaran University, this project received grants in fiscal 1980 and 1981 totaling ¥3.45 million.

In the first year surveys of Sundanese manuscripts were conducted at the National Museum in Jakarta, the National Library of Australia in Canberra, and the Library of the State University of Leyden, the Netherlands. Through fieldwork a large number of manuscripts were also discovered in village and private collections in Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, Banten, Priangan, Purwakarta, Cirebon, Banyumas, and Lampung. In the second year discussions and seminars were held to analyze the nature and value of the data collected.

Making a Dictionary of Classical Newari "A Lexicon of Classical Newari Drawn from Traditional *Kośa* Sources," a project in Nepal, is being led by Prem Bahadur Kansakar, secretary-treasurer of the Nepal Bhasha Dictionary Committee. This project has received grants totaling ¥4.39 million from fiscal 1982 through 1984.

Newari is the language of the Newar, a people who for centuries have inhabited the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal. The dictionary, which is to cover the period from the fourteenth through the early twentieth century, is based on classical Newari vocabulary items drawn from twelve valuable Sanskrit-Newari and Pali-Newari lexicons known as *kośa*, some of which date back to the fourteenth century. The dictionary will include definitions in both the language of the source manuscript and English.

Classical Newari is generally divided into an early period and a late period, but most previous dictionaries have covered only the late period and therefore have been inadequate as an aid to reading ancient manuscripts. As many vocabulary items as possible from the early period are being collected, making this an important project in terms of international scholarship. The project is being carried out by local researchers with the cooperation of university scholars.

Described above are some of the Foundation's grant-making activities in Southeast Asia. These small seeds being tended in various countries should eventually grow into a network of relationships that will nurture indigenous culture. The role of the Toyota Foundation is to provide opportunities for such development and follow them up. This, we feel, is the true mission of a private grant-making foundation.

Development of the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

As already mentioned, in fiscal 1977 a member of the International Division staff made two trips to Southeast Asian countries to exchange views with people there. Since the Toyota Foundation has no overseas offices, we made all arrangements by corresponding directly with people in the countries to be visited. To help us adapt to local conditions and to avoid misunderstandings, we decided not to seek the assistance of Japanese or Westerners living in these countries.

On both trips we heard severe criticism of Japan. Apprehension and resentment over the expansion of Japanese business into the region, Japanese economic domination, and the conduct of Japanese visitors were even stronger than we had anticipated. However, the trips yielded a rich harvest of frank discussion and led to the establishment of highly dependable contacts in the countries visited.

By far the most important result of these trips, however, was a new cultural exchange program, the idea for which grew out of these direct exchanges of views. Many of the people we met acknowledged Japan's recent efforts to promote exchange with the Southeast Asian nations but expressed the wish that this exchange could include the introduction of Southeast Asian cultures to Japan as well as the introduction of Japanese culture to Southeast Asian countries. People observed that the novels of Yasunari Kawabata and Yukio Mishima were being published in Southeast Asian languages and wanted to know if Southeast Asian novels were also being published in Japanese.

On our staff member's return to Japan, we began to investigate the feasibility of Japanese translations of books by writers from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand on the culture, society, and history of their countries, and of works of literature from these countries. The consensus in Japanese publishing circles was that books on Asia did not sell in Japan. It was first necessary to determine whether any Japanese publishers were willing to publish such books. We found that a few publishers did indeed want to publish Southeast Asian books and would welcome grants to help defray translation and publishing costs. The next question was how many Southeast Asian books might be suitable for translation into Japanese for general readers. A fairly satisfactory answer was obtained by sending questionnaires to about one hundred of the people our staff member had met on two trips to Southeast Asia.

At this point the International Division decided to draw up plans for its fourth program, the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan. After thorough consideration, it was decided to inaugurate this program in fiscal 1978. In March 1978 a Coordinating Committee of experts on Southeast Asia was set up in Japan. In April members of the International Division staff visited Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand to organize advisory groups of scholars and journalists in each country. The process of selecting books for translation into Japanese began immediately. The enthusiasm with which the advisory groups approached this task attested to their interest in the project and their awareness of its importance.

By the summer of 1978 the advisory group in each country had drawn up a list of recommended works. International Division staff members traveled to Southeast Asia again in July to discuss these lists and to buy copies of the books on the lists. The books recommended by the advisory groups were then compared with those recommended by the Coordinating Committee in Japan. The recommendations coincided in the case of about fifty works, and the Foundation began to solicit applications for grants from small and medium-sized publishing firms.

Thirteen applications were received. Since the Foundation intended to award grants only to publishers that would strive for perfection in their translations, the sample translations submitted by applicants were carefully compared with the originals. The Coordinating Committee of scholars of Southeast Asian studies screened the translations. The seven works finally selected for grants included a novel and a collection of ethnological essays from Thailand and a history of the Philippines. The grants, awarded to help cover translation costs, totaled about ¥15 million.

To begin with, the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs focused on the translation of Southeast Asian works into Japanese. It soon became apparent, however, that there was growing interest in a similar project to translate Japanese works into Southeast Asian languages, and the International Division inaugurated the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia in fiscal 1982. A third program to promote the translation of Southeast Asian works into other Southeast Asian languages, the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries, was begun in fiscal 1983.

Meanwhile, the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan revealed a need for bilingual dictionaries to facilitate reading the literature and academic journals of Southeast Asian countries. Far fewer people in Japan study Southeast Asian languages than Western languages, and the number of bilingual dictionaries for Southeast Asian languages is extremely small. This situation led the Foundation to inaugurate the Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program in fiscal 1981. In order to be eligible for a grant, a dictionary project must meet the following conditions. First, the dictionary must be bilingual (from a Southeast Asian language into Japanese). Second, the dictionary must contain enough vocabulary items to enable the user to read novels, newspapers, and scholarly works in the Southeast Asian language in question. In other words, the dictionary must be a medium-sized dictionary (thirty thousand to fifty thousand entries) that will continue to be useful for many years. Third, the compilation of vocabulary items and other preparatory tasks must already be under way, with the prospect of publication within three years of the time the grant is awarded. Fourth, preferably, the team undertaking the compilation of the dictionary will include one or more linguists.

Implemented by the International Division, the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs are distinguished by the following features. First, the programs aim to create a new flow of information with the cooperation of people in developing countries. Second, the programs are targeted at general readers. The programs have been welcomed in Southeast Asia for this novel approach, one that is rare for a foreign grant-making foundation. Third, the programs foster bilateral cooperation between Japan and the individual countries of Southeast Asia as well as multilateral cooperation among Southeast Asian countries. Fourth, the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan recognizes the value of private-sector activities and encourages the current trend of publishing translated works. Fifth, the goal of each of the groups set up in Southeast Asian countries to conduct the translation projects under the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast Asia and the "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast Asian Countries is to be able to operate independently, supporting itself with a revolving fund established with a Foundation grant.

Representative Projects in the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan entered its seventh year in 1984. Between 1978, the first year of the program, and 1984 grants were awarded to eighty-nine works, the majority of which have already been published. The problem now is ensuring a larger readership for these books. The first step is to make as many people as possible aware that such books exist. To help do this the Foundation has been publishing a report on the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs in Japanese and, since 1981, its English edition, the *Occasional Report*. The Occa-

sional Report in particular is widely read, thus playing a major role in publicizing Southeast Asian works to the world at large.

In 1979 the Japan Society of Translators awarded the fifteenth Japan Translation Culture Prize to Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd., the recipient of a Foundation grant, for *Chut Prapheni Thai* (The Ethnological Essays of Phraya Anuman Rajadhon: Festivals and Beliefs), Vol. I, translated by Mikio Mori, a professor at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. In 1983 the Japan Society of Translators awarded the twentieth Japan Translation Culture Prize to two translators whose work was funded under the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan. One was Koichi Nonaka, chief of the Statistics Planning Section of the Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo, for his translation of Nimit Phumitawong's *Krasuang Khleng Klang Na* (The Finance Minister in the Paddy Field), which was published by Imura Cultural Enterprise Co. in 1983. This was the second anthology of stories of the late Nimit Phumitawong to appear in Japanese. As with the previous anthology, *Soi Thong and Other Stories*, also published under the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan, readers are struck by Nimit's powers of observation and his sympathy for rural people.

The other recipient was Keikō Yoshikawa, an instructor at the Asia-Africa Linguistic Institute, Tokyo, for her translation of M. R. Kukrit Pramoj's *Si Phan Din* (A Chronicle of Four Reigns), a five-volume work published by Imura Cultural Enterprise Co. in 1980. The author, a former Thai prime minister and himself a descendant of the royal family, depicts the life of the court and upper-class society as seen through the eyes of Phloy, a nobleman's daughter by a concubine.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast Asia assists with the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan, Japanese literary works, and Japanese research on Southeast Asian topics. Work is currently under way in Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, and Thailand.

In Indonesia translation work is being supervised by a committee set up in December 1983 within the private Karti Sarana Foundation. The committee, whose six members represent universities, government organizations, and private research institutions, plans to publish four translations a year, including some works translated directly from Japanese. Works selected for translation include *An Encouragement of Learning* by Yukichi Fukuzawa, *Sanshiro* by Soseki Natsume, and *Madogiwa no Totto-chan* (*Totto-chan: The Little Girl at the Window*) by Tetsuko Kuroyanagi.

In Malaysia a committee was established by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Language and Literacy Agency of the Ministry of Education) in 1983. Among the books selected that year for translation were *Botchan* by Soseki Natsume, *Bushido* by Inazo Nitobe, and *Rural Society in Japan* by Tadashi Fukutake. To begin with, translations will be made only from English translations, with the training of translators capable of translating directly from Japanese an eventual goal.

In Nepal translation work is being supervised by a committee of literature scholars and researchers set up under the CWASAPASA. Works will be translated from English into Nepalese or Newari. Works selected for translation include *Japan's Longest Day* edited by the Pacific War Research Society and *Japanese Society Today* by Tadashi Fukutake.

In Thailand the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks Project has set up a special committee of social scientists that selects works for translations, appoints translators, and checks and edits the translations. Translations are made either from English translations into Thai or di-

rectly from Japanese into Thai. Direct translation from Japanese is most desirable, of course, and efforts are being made to train more translators who can do this. Among the works selected for translation in the first year were *Japan's Emergence as a Modern State* by E. H. Norman, *Higher Education in Japan: Its Takeoff and Crash* by Michio Nagai, *Beauty in Shadows* by Jun'ichiro Tanizaki, *Wild Geese* by Ogai Mori, and *The Doctor's Wife* by Sawako Ariyoshi.

Under the "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast Asian Countries, which seeks to promote understanding among the peoples of Southeast Asia, a project is under way in Thailand. The first work undertaken was the translation of *Two Filipino Women*, which comprises two novellas in English by the Philippine writer F. Sionil José. This has been translated into Thai by Siamwannamitr and published by the Sathirakoses-Nagapradipe Foundation.

Other Grant-Related Programs

Communications-Supplement Grants Recognizing that the results of research grants must be made public if they are to benefit society, the Foundation has adopted a policy of actively providing opportunities for the presentation and publication of research results. In the second half of fiscal 1977 the Foundation instituted communications-supplement grants for the presentation and publication of research results under the aegis of the Research Grant Program. These grants were designed to help defray the cost of printing and publishing reports and other written materials and of organizing symposiums on research carried out with the support of research grants. The deliberately vague framing of the purpose of these grants reflected our intention to avoid placing excessive restrictions on format and content. Grant proposals were screened by a committee consisting of the chair of each selection committee.

In fiscal 1977 three grants were offered to cover printing costs. Thereafter the annual number of communications-supplement grant recipients steadily grew, and the purpose of the grants was gradually refined. In fiscal 1982 a separate program was established for grants of this nature, and eligibility was extended to projects conducted under other Foundation grant programs. The Communications-Supplement Grant Program was defined as comprising the following six activities: (1) printing of project reports, (2) publication of written materials, (3) organization and convening of symposiums, (4) participation in international symposiums, (5) presentation of research results through other means, and (6) additional analysis necessary for the presentation or publication of research results. In the same year a Planning Committee was established to screen grant applications for this and two other grant programs.

Symposiums on Grant-Supported Research The Foundation instituted communications-supplement grants with the aim of assisting grant recipients independently involved in the presentation or publication of research results. At the same time, however, we felt it was important to provide opportunities for the dissemination of such information. In December 1977, the third year of the Research Grant Program, the Foundation held its first symposium on grant-supported research. The purpose of this and subsequent symposiums was to allow both the Foundation and the participants to reflect on the way in which projects supported by research grants were taking shape and their social significance, and to consider future directions for research as well as the appropriate role of private grant-making foundations in promoting or supporting such research.

The subject of the first symposium, held in Tokyo on December 4, 1977, was "Environmental Monitoring Methods." This symposium consisted of reports showing how specialists in such fields as chemistry, medicine, and hydrology were grappling with pollution and environmental destruction. The second symposium, held on February 4, 1978, also in Tokyo, was on the theme "Regional Social-Welfare Problems: Okinawa." This conference began with a special report by Morisada Maeshiro, director of the Okinawa Institute of Regional Science, titled "Sources of Livelihood and Welfare Issues in Okinawa," which provided an overview of Okinawa's social problems. Participants in the symposium included not only university-affiliated researchers but also a number of nonacademic local authorities, such as people involved in prefectural government. The result was a lively exchange of views. Since fiscal 1977 about three symposiums on grant-supported research have been held each year.

International Division Seminars In the field of international grants, the staff had established the custom of interviewing grant recipients, either in the course of travel or when grant recipients visited Japan, to gain a sense of the progress and outcome of international-grant projects; the substance of these interviews was conveyed in such publications as the Foundation's annual report. To further disseminate such information and facilitate the exchange of views among a greater number of people the Foundation decided to institute a program of International Division Seminars to be held on the occasion of visits to Japan by recipients of International Division grants. The first International Division Seminar, held in May 1978 in Tokyo on the theme "Development of Plant Resources and International Joint Research," featured a report by Tetsuo Koyama of the New York Botanical Garden. Koyama's project concerned unexploited edible plant resources in Southeast Asia and involved a survey conducted in cooperation with local researchers. About forty people, including many non-Japanese, attended the seminar and engaged in lively debate following Koyama's presentation.

The second and third seminars were held in Tokyo in October and November 1978, respectively. The second seminar, "Uneven Development and Rural-Urban Transformation in Asia," consisted of reports by a team of researchers involved in a project titled "Rural-Urban Relations: Asian Perspectives on Theory and Strategy of Regional Development," carried out in 1977 and 1978 under the comprehensive guidance of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development. The occasion for this seminar was the convening of a symposium by the Centre for Regional Development in Nagoya to announce the results of the project. The seminar program was as follows:

- Introductory Remarks and General Report, Katsuhisa Honjo, Director, United Nations Centre for Regional Development
- "Objectives and Progress of the Project," Fu-chen Lo, Chief of Comparative Studies, United Nations Centre for Regional Development
- "Case Study in Thailand," Phisit Pakkasem, Director, Economic and Social Planning Division, National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand
- "Case Study in Sri Lanka," Chandra Soysa, Director, Marga Institute
- "Case Study in Malaysia," Kamal Salih, Vice-Dean, Center for Policy Research and School of Comparative Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia

The third seminar, on the theme "Efforts in Environmental Protection in

Japan and Thailand," consisted of reports by a research team from the Institute of Environmental Research, Chulalongkorn University, who made the following presentations:

- General Report by the Project Leader on Environmental Problems in Thailand in Comparison with Those of Japan, Suraphol Sudara
- "Atmospheric Pollution Examined from the Standpoint of Analytic Science," Proespun Kanatharana
- "Water Pollution Examined from the Standpoint of Marine Biology," Piamsak Menasveta
- "Urban Problems Examined from the Standpoint of Regional Planning," Bundit Chulasai

The sixth International Division Seminar was held on October 23, 1982, in Kyoto and again on October 30 in Tokyo. Unlike the previous seminars, which had focused on reports on research conducted with the support of International Division grants, the sixth seminar was held in conjunction with the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. The theme was "The Development of Contemporary Thai Literature: A Comparison with Burmese and Indonesian Literature." The main guest was Suchart Sawadsri, a noted Thai poet and editor of the literary magazine *Book World*. The substance of the program was as follows:

- "Development of Contemporary Thai Literature," Suchart Sawadsri, Editor, D. K. Book House
- "Trends in Postwar Burmese Literature," Midori Minamida, Lecturer, Osaka University of Foreign Studies
- "Trends in Contemporary Indonesian Literature," Norio Shibata, Associate Professor, Tenri University
- "Impressions of Thai Literature in Japanese Translation: Views from a Japanese Reader," Shigeyo Kimura, Teacher, Tanabe High School

The seventh seminar, held in Tokyo in December 1983, took up where the sixth seminar had left off with the consideration of contemporary Southeast Asian literature. Centering on the theme "Development of Contemporary Southeast Asian Literature in Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore," the lecturers attempted to cover these three areas in a comprehensive manner. The content of the seminar is outlined below:

- "The Development of Contemporary Malaysian Literature," Abu Bakar Hamid, Professor, University of Malaya
- "English-Language Literature in the Philippines," Seisuke Miyamoto, Professor, Ryukoku University
- "Literature in Tagalog and Other Philippine Languages," Takane Ito, poet and literary critic
- "English-Language Literature in Singapore," Miyuki Kosetsu, Lecturer, Doshisha University
- "Chinese-Language Literature in Malaya," Kyoko Tanaka, Associate Professor, Chubu Institute of Technology

Forum Grants In June 1982 the Foundation sponsored a three-day symposium focusing on grant-supported research, titled "Heavy Metals in the Environment and Their Ecological Effects." In the course of the symposium there was firm agreement that the specific mechanisms of various types of pollution were as yet poorly understood and that on-site research into these mechanisms

was still in its infancy. Following the symposium a record of the proceedings was published under the title *Kankyo Osen e no Torikumi* (Grappling with Environmental Pollution).

During the editing of this volume, the need for new environmental studies from an on-the-spot perspective was discussed. To explore this theme further, those involved organized a forum for continued debate, the Environmental Studies Forum, led by Noboru Yamagata. Meanwhile, the Foundation considered the merits of offering a grant for this purpose.

After deliberation by the Foundation's Planning Committee, the Board of Directors approved a proposal for the establishment of the Forum Grant Program, and the Foundation awarded a one-year grant to the Environmental Studies Forum for the project "The Outlook for Environmental Studies: Grappling with Actual Cases of Pollution," to extend from October 1983 through September 1984. The forum's first conference, held in November 1983, and a second one held in January 1984 yielded lively debate on the subject of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) pollution.

Since fiscal 1982, when the program was instituted, eight groups have received forum grants. In addition to the Environmental Studies Forum, they are the Preparatory Group for the Editing of a General Bibliography of Classical Chinese Works, Ryuichi Abe, leader; the Japan Orientalist Librarians Group, Hiromitsu Nakamura, leader; the Life Study Forum, Masayoshi Chubachi, leader; the Science and Society Forum, Shigeru Nakayama, leader; the Forum on Philanthropy, Noboru Kawazoe, leader; the Forum on High Technology as Culture, Tadoru Kato, leader; and the Networking Forum, Yasuo Harima, leader.

Forum grants are awarded to support small-scale research projects with the following characteristics: (1) projects of significance in the analysis and evaluation of the Foundation's current programs, (2) projects of use in developing the Foundation's programs in broad perspective and over the long term, and (3) projects needed to prepare feasibility studies and draft plans for future Foundation programs.

Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program

In fiscal 1984 the Foundation instituted the Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program. The environment in Japan is not conducive to the development of private-sector grant-making activities. The Toyota Foundation views the nurturing of an environment more congenial to such activities as one of its most important functions. The new program is designed to provide funds for or commission studies and projects contributing to this end. In fiscal 1984 a total of ¥9.8 million in grant funds was awarded for the following projects: "The Editing and Publishing of *Nihon no Joseigata Zaidan Yoran* (A Directory of Japanese Grant-Making Foundations)," Japan Association of Charitable Corporations; "Trends in Private International Grant-Making Activity in Japan," Thomas Fox, Council on Foundations, United States; and "Feasibility Study for the Establishment of a Foundation Library Center of Japan," Japan Association of Charitable Corporations.

Fifth-Anniversary Programs

With the Foundation's fiscal year beginning in April and ending in March of the following year, plans and budgets for the next fiscal year are drawn up by the Secretariat prior to the Board of Directors' meeting in March, where they are approved. Since 1979 would be the Foundation's fifth anniversary, in 1978 we began

considering ideas for commemorative programs that would be based on an overall review of our achievements up to that point and would fulfill the long-range goal of obtaining Japanese recognition for Foundation activities. We analyzed people's response to symposiums on grant-supported research and International Division Seminars and to Foundation reports. Staff members also interviewed researchers.

Based on the results of this review the program staff, which then consisted of two program officers and four program assistants, drafted proposals for commemorative programs. At this juncture, we wanted to review the direction our activities had been taking and create special anniversary programs that would have future potential. The Foundation's fifth anniversary thus provided an invaluable opportunity for the program staff to test itself in trying to create programs that would not merely be successful in and of themselves but would have a long-term impact.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors in June 1979, the following fifth-anniversary programs were approved:

1. International Workshop on Living Children's Theater in Asia
2. Traveling Symposium on the Theme "Cities and Architecture: Western-Style Architecture in Japan During the Meiji, Taisho, and Early Shōwa Eras (1868-1941)"
3. Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

Living Children's Theater in Asia In carrying out grant-making activities and the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan, the International Division staff had become acquainted with many Southeast Asian people and was beginning to understand the different countries in the region. This work had also brought the staff in contact with children's theater activities in Southeast Asian countries. In the course of planning special programs for the Foundation's fifth anniversary, children's theater came to the fore as an appropriate commemorative theme, especially because 1979 was also the United Nations International Year of the Child.

Thus we began planning the International Workshop on Living Children's Theater in Asia. In April 1979 members of the International Division, which already had a number of contacts with people engaged in children's theater, visited Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand to discuss the workshop. In Japan we solicited the support of prefectural and city boards of education and requested that they encourage children to attend workshop performances.

In selecting participants, preference was given to young people who were already involved in children's theater on a volunteer basis and whose activities showed promise. In addition, we selected groups dedicated to synthesizing modern and traditional theater rather than simply imitating Western children's theater or merely preserving tradition. The objective of the workshop was both to introduce Southeast Asian children's theater to the children of Japan and to promote exchange and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries in the field of children's theater.

In conjunction with the International Year of the Child, an International Children's Exposition was held at Aichi Youth Park, near Nagoya, during August, and it was decided that the workshop would participate in this exposition. The workshop was held for two weeks, from August 6 through 19. The first half of this period was devoted to performances in Aichi Youth Park and in towns near

Nagoya and Toyota City. The second half consisted of performances and a conference at the National Women's Education Centre in Ranzan, Saitama Prefecture, near Tokyo. Thirty-four young people from Southeast Asia participated, and Japan's Ohanashi Caravan Center was a co-sponsor. The five Southeast Asian groups that attended the workshop conference were led by Professor Amelia Lapeña-Bonifacio, Mr. Dhepsiri Sooksopa, Mr. Suyadi, Ms. Alimah Salam, and Mr. Tan Teck Hock.

Groups from Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Japan gave theater, pantomime, puppet theater, storytelling, music, and other performances exclusively for children, all of which were designed for audience participation. The teams from Malaysia and Singapore did not perform, but since these countries were trying to develop children's theater, their teams participated in the study sessions, taking an active and enthusiastic part in discussion. The participants talked about each group's activities, the problems they faced, and their prospects. On the last day of the workshop they drew up a resolution that read in part: "Children's theater is a recreational medium for children and also an important means of educating them to meet the various problems they face in modern life. The participants in this Workshop resolve to exert efforts to contribute to meeting the needs of their own communities and preserving national identity grounded in their own countries' traditions. They want to try to make their children's theater activities self-supporting. The Workshop participants want to promote future exchange of information about children's theater. And if a suitable sponsor can be found, they want to hold a similar Workshop at least every three years."

This was the first time such a workshop had been held in Asia. Living together for two weeks made lively exchange possible not only among the participants themselves but also with residents of the communities where performances were held. The Southeast Asian participants were able to see examples of well-prepared slides, movies, and picture books and learned more about developing storytelling techniques, making and using a variety of puppets, developing children's theater activities on the basis of children's library activities, and publicizing their activities. The Japanese participants came to realize that the Southeast Asian participants did not rely on ready-made props or equipment but created them as needed and that each individual was carrying out children's theater activities on the basis of a firm personal philosophy.

This workshop also provided the impetus for a decision that gave the Japanese team an opportunity to tour five Southeast Asian countries in December 1979 with the support of the Japan Foundation. Moreover, the Southeast Asian countries' strong request at the time of the first workshop led to the decision to hold a workshop at least once every three years. The second workshop was held in April 1983 in Manila under the leadership of Amelia Lapeña-Bonifacio, a professor at the University of the Philippines. The third workshop was held in Kuala Lumpur from July 27 through August 6, 1985, with the theme "Asia Totality Children's Theater." The workshop is contributing to international exchange as well as to children's education in such fields as library education, theater, audio-visual education, traditional entertainment, and other areas that meet the needs of modern children.

Traveling Symposium on the Theme
"Cities and Architecture: Western-Style
Architecture in Japan During the Meiji,
Taisho, and Early Showa Eras (1868-1941)"

With recent urban development, the early Western-style architecture introduced into Japan between 1868 and World War II is rapidly disappearing. Such buildings are important both as historical materials that clearly explain the course of modern-

ization and as elements that create individuality in the cities and towns where they are located.

In 1974 the Architectural Institute of Japan began a nationwide survey that resulted in the compilation of a catalog of extant early Western-style architecture. Compilation of the catalog provided the opportunity for the traveling symposium, which was intended to increase public awareness of early Western-style architecture in Japan and encourage the preservation and utilization of old buildings. The survey was conducted by the Architectural Institute of Japan's Subcommittee for the Survey of Western-Style Architecture Built in Japan During the Taisho and Early Showa Eras, chaired by Professor Teijiro Muramatsu of the University of Tokyo and funded by an Asahi Science Research Grant and the Toyota Foundation. The *Nihon Kindai Kenchiku Soran* (Catalog of Early Western-Style Architecture in Japan) was published in March 1980 with the aid of a Toyota Foundation grant.

The traveling symposium was sponsored jointly by the Toyota Foundation and the Study Group for Early Western-Style Architecture, also chaired by Muramatsu. The Tokai Symposium, the first in the series, was held in Nagoya in February 1980. Reports and discussions took place on the theme "What Are the Charms of a City? Cities and Their Architectural Heritage." Following this, nine more one-day symposiums were held, in the Kyushu region (Fukuoka), the Chugoku region (Kurashiki), the Shikoku region (Takamatsu), the Hokkaido region (Hakodate), the Kinki region (Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka), the Tohoku region (Morioka), and the Hokuriku region (Kanazawa). The final symposium in the series was held in Tokyo November 28-30.

At this last symposium, reports were made on extant early Western-style architecture in Tokyo and the Kanto region in general. These were followed by reports and discussions by participants from Italy, South Korea, Taiwan, the United States, and other countries. The participants discussed the worth and significance of such buildings and how they should be preserved and utilized. During the three-day period a total of seventeen hundred people from all over Japan attended, including architects, students, and representatives of government agencies.

The *Nihon Kindai Kenchiku Soran* was so well received that it sold out almost immediately. A second, updated edition was planned, since new buildings had been discovered and some buildings listed in the catalog had been demolished in the meantime. In addition to revisions, statistics on the buildings included and a list of the architects involved were prepared. The revised edition, published in November 1983, includes many Western-style buildings made by local carpenters. This feature, together with an appeal for "dynamic preservation," makes the catalog a pioneering work in the genre of early modern architectural history.

Next it was necessary to inform owners of the historical and aesthetic esteem in which their buildings were held and encourage them to find better ways of preserving the buildings. To accomplish this, "operation love letter" was launched. Letters were sent to about three thousand owners. The results far exceeded expectations. For example, the arrival of a "love letter" aroused public opinion to save an old Christian mission house in Toshima Ward, Tokyo, from demolition; the ward finally bought the building for ¥600 million.

In 1983 the Study Group for Early Western-Style Architecture was awarded an Architectural Institute of Japan Prize for its "achievements in city planning based on an appraisal of Japan's early Western-style architecture." The study group's work was praised for going beyond the realm of research to spur a nationwide movement to reevaluate and utilize early Western-style buildings in city

planning. Researchers had gathered data by actually going into local communities and enlisting the help of local residents, which had led to the development of citizens' movements. The study group had also gone beyond simply preserving buildings to suggest "dynamic preservation," working on the premise that there should be some way to preserve the valuable things from the past while continuing to utilize them, that there should be some way to make good use of what is old instead of simply destroying it and replacing it with something new; even though only a portion of a building may be preserved or a building may be renovated and thus appear new, the important thing is to activate people's desire to preserve their architectural heritage.

Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

The goal of this research contest was to contribute to the development of environmental research in areas that have a close bearing on everyday life. Therefore it was decided that the contest should encourage specialists and local residents to cooperate in long-term research on the community environment. Previous Foundation research-grant activities had made us well aware of the difficulty of fostering citizen-participation research and of the limits to what could be accomplished. This research contest was designed to encourage such research.

In recent years, environmental research has made great strides in Japan, bolstered by science research subsidies from the Ministry of Education and commissions and grants from other government ministries and agencies. The Toyota Foundation has also supported a wide variety of research projects in the human and natural environments. However, in their everyday lives people sense many environmental problems that fall outside the scope of basic, academic research but which, if studied, should enable the discovery of small indicators of impending major changes. Such problems are significant enough to warrant study. In initiating this contest we hoped for research projects that would combine local residents' straightforward perception of their environment with the scientific attitudes and methodology of specialists.

Applications were solicited between October 15, 1979, and January 15, 1980. A total of 128 applications were received, and selection began at the end of January. In March twenty applicants were chosen as award candidates. From April to August 1980 each candidate conducted a preliminary study and, at the end of August, presented a research proposal for a two-year project. One candidate withdrew during the preparatory period, so that grant recipients were chosen from among the remaining nineteen.

Selection of the prize-winning teams was made on the basis of on-site interviews by selection committee members and interim reports delivered by the teams in Tokyo over a two-day period at the end of August. Six projects were chosen to receive the gold prize (¥5 million) and eight to receive the silver prize (¥1.5 million). Initially, we had planned simply to select a dozen or so projects to receive awards to encourage further research, but after careful deliberation, only six projects were deemed fully capable of developing along the lines intended by the contest. However, we felt that eight other projects with considerable potential should be enabled to maintain the research setups they had established during the preliminary stage, which would be valuable once their projects could be brought into focus and developed. Therefore we created the silver prize, which had not originally been planned, to help support continuing research.

Originally the contest was intended to be a one-time-only event commemorating the Foundation's fifth anniversary. But we came to feel that the program

should be continued so that it could accomplish its initial goals and that there was a sound basis for turning it into an ongoing program. We therefore decided to make the contest a regular biennial program. It was also decided at this point that NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation), the public radio and television network, would lend its support to the contest. Applications for the second contest were accepted between October 15, 1981, and January 15, 1982. A total of 108 applications were received, and by the end of February twenty applicants were selected as award candidates. Of these, four were awarded the gold prize and eight the silver prize.

Meanwhile, the project teams selected in the first contest were continuing their projects, and in March 1983 one of them, the Gifu Prefecture Mammal Study Group, was chosen to receive a special research award of ¥10 million to further long-term research. The award was presented on April 2 at a commemorative symposium at which the team reported on its research. The Foundation is now considering the possibility of using these ¥10 million special research awards as funds to foster independent research activities by local community members instead of devoting the entire sum to a specific research project.

In April 1983 we began making a sixteen-millimeter film recording the activities of award-winning project teams to promote broad-based awareness and understanding of the nature of citizen participation in environmental research as it was taking place under the auspices of this contest and to stimulate similar activities. The first teams filmed were the gold prize winners in the second contest: the Bat Study and Protection Group, Aomori Prefecture; the Kugunari-hama Study Group, Miyagi Prefecture; the Sangenjaya Branch of the Study Group on Children's Play and the Neighborhood, Tokyo; and the "Rediscover Nagasaki" Research Group, Nagasaki Prefecture.

Award-Winning Research Contest Projects Summarized here are the projects of the three special research award recipients in the first and second contests. In the first contest the special award went to "Research on the Habitats of Mammals in Gifu Prefecture, the Condition of the Environment, and Environmental Education in the Area," a project conducted by the Gifu Prefecture Mammal Study Group, Gifu Prefecture. Tatsuo Kawasaki, vice-principal of Kagamihara High School, served as the team's leader. The project surveyed the habitats of mammals in Gifu Prefecture and assessed the effects of recent rapid environmental changes on both the habitats and the mammals themselves. The results were made available to all Gifu residents, including children, and were used to compile materials for school and community education.

Located in central Honshu, Gifu is the home of many animals living in the 83 percent of the prefectural land area covered by natural greenery. Of the area's forty-six mammal species in seventeen families, the project focused on fifteen medium-sized and large species in nine families. Most of the researchers assisting the project were teachers in the prefecture's high schools or employees in local museums and educational centers. Through studies, interviews, and questionnaire surveys of residents throughout the prefecture, the team developed a comprehensive grasp of Gifu's natural conditions. Some of the results were published in *Gifu: Furusato to Dobutsutachi* (Gifu: Our Home and Its Animals). This project encompassed varied and ambitious studies. Analyses were made of attitudes toward and awareness of animals in different generations and localities, and a folklore survey was conducted. Experimental classes in environmental education were also organized for high school students.

In the second contest twelve projects were awarded gold and silver research

prizes in October 1982, after which the teams undertook two-year studies. In March 1985 two of the projects were selected as recipients of the special research award, and in April a commemorative symposium was held at which the two teams were presented with trophies. Each team also received a prize of ¥1 million and a grant of ¥5 million for further research activities.

One of the projects was "The Role of Marine and Shore Pollution in Altering the Squeaking Sound of the Sand on Oshima Kugunari-hama Beach in Kesenuma City." Hideo Araki, a library curator in the city, led the project team; the Kugunari-hama Study Group.

Kugunari-hama is a beach about three hundred meters long and twenty meters wide on the northeastern shore of Oshima, a small island in Kesenuma Bay, Miyagi Prefecture. Because the yellow and brown grains of quartz sand on the beach emit a sound like the rustling of silk when trodden on in dry weather, the "singing beach" has been designated a natural monument. In recent years, however, concern has been voiced that the sand is losing its sound-emitting properties, possibly because of marine pollution or the development of the beach as a tourist attraction, with marked paths for visitors to walk along. This has prompted a drastic curtailment in port facility construction and the closing off of some of the paths.

The project sought to determine why the sand sings, whether human factors are causing it to stop singing, and what countermeasures might be necessary. It also investigated reports that the beach was shrinking in size to ascertain whether erosion was taking place. To pursue its studies the project team divided into a shore study group, a sound study group, and a written resources group.

The team determined that a circling drift along the waterfront causes the contours of the beach to change seasonally but that over the long run the original contours are restored; it also found that the sound-emitting properties of the sand are subject to locational and seasonal variation but show no signs of long-term deterioration. A marked reduction in the emission of sound occurs if pollutants become mixed with the sand or if organic substances attach themselves to it, but the sand returns to normal after it has been cleansed. The sound study group discovered that singing sand can be artificially produced by selecting evenly sized grains with a high quartz content and polishing them for at least a thousand hours in an apparatus through which water and air flow. The written resources group confirmed through an opinion poll that most local residents take an interest in Kugunari-hama, want it to remain open to the public, and support measures to protect its singing sand. Taking these and other results into consideration, the project team is currently investigating proposals for the beach's conservation.

The topic of the other special research award recipient was "An Examination and Re-creation of Living Space by Drawing Maps of Three Generations of Play Areas in Sangenjaya: Collecting Data on the Past and Surveying the Present Situation." The Sangenjaya area of Tokyo's Setagaya Ward is a highly developed district with little open space where children can play freely. The project team, the Sangenjaya Branch of the Study Group on Children's Play and the Neighborhood, was led by Yukio Ishikawa, the head of a local private tutorial school and a member of the Taishido Play Park organizing committee.

Apart from attempting to increase play areas for children, the project was designed to encourage residents to reexamine their lives and community from the perspective of play areas. Based on interviews with three generations—those who were children in the 1930s, the children of the 1960s, and today's children—the project team traced the changes in play areas and, from this standpoint, shed light on changes in interpersonal relations and the nature of the community.

The team members clarified that children familiarize themselves with the community's physical and human environments through play, and that they develop a view of the community in the course of their childhood activities with playmates. The team's "story collection" and "story application" endeavors proved to be an effective means of bringing to light residents' attitudes toward their community and helping them develop a shared perception of it. Thanks to the energetic cooperation of both first-generation members, who had reached their sixties, and second-generation members, who were in their thirties, the team was able to gain an effective grasp of a wide range of problems. By publishing a newsletter and compiling three-generation play-area maps and picture books, the team is disseminating its results in easy-to-understand formats.

Tenth-Anniversary Programs

Commemorative Grants The Foundation decided to award a number of commemorative grants in fiscal 1984 to mark the tenth anniversary of its establishment. It was decided that these grants should be directed to projects of high significance that would be difficult to support through the Foundation's established programs. Priority was given to the following types of projects: (1) projects that are being implemented to develop the results of research conducted with the assistance of a previous Foundation grant, (2) projects that are of fundamental significance in terms of further developing our information-oriented society, (3) projects that are in a field that would not ordinarily attract the attention of grant-making organizations but have considerable significance for that field or a related field, (4) projects that have considerable significance in terms of developing human resources, and (5) projects that are conceived from a long-term perspective.

On the basis of these criteria the following three projects were awarded commemorative grants: "Pilot Project for Upgrading Library Services in Malaysia," Mohamad Noor Azam, National Readership Promotion Committee, Malaysia; "Compilation of a Bibliography of Materials on Asia," Hiromitsu Nakamura, Japan Orientalist Librarians Group; and "Compilation of an Annotated Bibliography of Sung and Yuan Documents," Yasushi Ozaki, Keio University.

The first of these grants is for the continuation of work carried out with the support of International Division grants. The second is for the implementation of a project that reached the planning stage under a forum grant. The third is for the continuation of activities conducted with research and forum grants. All three projects involve utilizing the resources of a number of libraries and are expected to contribute to improved library services.

International Symposium To commemorate its tenth anniversary the Foundation held an international symposium on the theme "The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations" in Tokyo on October 18-19, 1984. At the two-day forum participants representing a diversity of backgrounds shared information on their experiences and discussed the role of private grant-making foundations. Each day featured a number of speakers followed by a panel discussion. The symposium program appears below.

Symposium Program

October 18 (Thursday)

Welcome from the Chair, Masamitsu Oshima, Director, The Toyota Foundation; Chairman of the Board of Directors, The Medical Information System Development Center

"The Roles of Private Grant-Making Foundations in American Society," Waldemar A. Nielsen, President, Waldemar A. Nielsen, Inc. (corporate social policy consultant)

"The Roles of Private Grant-Making Foundations in Europe," Willem H. Welling, Executive Director, Bernard van Leer Foundation

"Toward a Japanese Style of Philanthropy," Yujiro Hayashi, Executive Director, The Toyota Foundation

Panel Discussion: "The Roles of Private Grant-Making Foundations and Their Future"

Chair: Takashi Asada, Director, The Toyota Foundation; President, Research Center for Environmental Development and Design

Panelists: Saneh Chamarik, Chairman, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks Project; Director, Thai Khadi Research Institute, Thammasat University

Mohamad Noor Azam, Chairman, National Readership Promotion Committee; Special Officer to the Prime Minister of Malaysia

Hiroko Hara, Professor, Ochanomizu University

Yasuhiko Ono, Deputy Chief, Editorial Board, *Asahi Shimbun* (daily newspaper)

Isamu Tanaka, Executive Secretary, Toray Science Foundation

October 19 (Friday)

Welcome from the Chair, Yujiro Hayashi

"Transnational Grant Making by Private Grant-Making Foundations: An Evaluation with Suggestions," Yuji Suzuki, Professor, Hosei University

"Problems in International-Exchange Grant Programs," Seiichi Mitani, Executive Director, Mitsubishi Bank Foundation

"Private Grant-Making Foundations and Tax Regulations," Takako Amemiya, Consultant, Japan Association of Charitable Corporations

"Upgrading the Status of Private Grant-Making Foundations," Nobuaki Mochizuki, Executive Director, Nippon Life Insurance Foundation

Panel Discussion: "Problems Faced by Private Grant-Making Foundations, with Suggestions"

Chair: Isao Amagi, Director, The Toyota Foundation; Director, National Center for Development of Broadcast Education; Former Director, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Panelists: Fusako Fujiwara, Columnist, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* (daily newspaper)

Raymond C. E. Georis, Secretary-General, European Cultural Foundation; Chairman, The Hague Club of European Foundations

Ichiro Kato, Chancellor, Seijo Gakuen; Former President, University of Tokyo

Mikio Kato, Associate Managing Director and Program Director, International House of Japan

Shumpei Tomono, Executive Director, Japan Association of Charitable Corporations

One particularly noteworthy aspect of the symposium was that it included participants from the United States, Europe, and Southeast Asia. A highlight of the symposium was the nomination of Yujiro Hayashi, the Toyota Foundation's executive director, for membership in the Hague Club of European foundations.

The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations, published by the Foundation in English in 1985, contains the proceedings of the symposium. Another work published in conjunction with the tenth anniversary was a Japanese translation of *The Big Foundations*. Written by Waldemar A. Nielsen, who participated in the symposium, the work was translated by a team headed by Hayashi and was published by Kawade Shobo Shinsha in August 1984.

The Foundation undertook many experiments during its first decade. It is not easy

to judge the overall success of the Foundation's activities or to determine how far the Foundation has fulfilled its function as a catalyst for the rejuvenation of society. However, one definite achievement has been the cultivation of a network of relationships with a wide variety of people. Many people from all walks of life have received research grants and research contest awards. Over the years an ever-widening circle of people has also contributed to the programs of the International Division, which have developed far beyond what we could have imagined.

Given that the mission of a private grant-making foundation is to serve as a catalyst for the rejuvenation of society, the Foundation must never forget that the continued success of its efforts depends on the good will of the many people involved in its activities.

The members of the Foundation's grant selection committees and Board of Directors have contributed time and labor far beyond the call of duty. The complexity of their work and the time required to complete it have invariably exceeded initial expectations. That these individuals have overcome such difficulties and accomplished their tasks is due largely to their good will and their desire to serve. In short, much of their work has borne the nature of volunteer activities, and this in itself has enhanced the social value of their contribution.

In retrospect, the Foundation's first five years can be termed a period of trial and error, while the second five years can be termed a period of creative experimentation. Some of the programs currently under way have clearly defined goals, while others aim toward unexplored heights. Each program depends on the efforts of many people. Although the Foundation has not yet set its course for the next ten years, it is likely that future plans will spring out of ongoing projects. The Foundation could evolve in totally unforeseen ways. Society is constantly changing; the Foundation's work must keep pace with or even anticipate these changes if it is to maintain its significance.

Fostering Program Officers

The goal of the Toyota Foundation's grant-making activities is to provide assistance for research projects that offer the prospect of practical results with a discernible social impact. Accordingly, purely academic research projects generally do not come under consideration for grants. Instead the Foundation is willing to provide assistance for research whose success cannot be guaranteed and is thus not readily supported by government organizations. Once the success of the research has been determined through trial and error, the government concerned has the option of allocating funds.

The composition of the grant selection committees reflects the Foundation's commitment to supporting the type of research described above. They include scholars in the established academic fields who have a broad range of knowledge as well as individuals of learning and experience in other fields who are aware of the need for research that extends beyond the academic environment and has relevance for society as a whole.

The Foundation provides assistance for research on a wide range of topics. Grants are awarded exclusively on the basis of direct application from the public at large rather than the recommendation of academic or other institutions. The Foundation welcomes applications from individuals and research teams that are not affiliated with research institutions.

Financial constraints limit the Foundation's ability to fund research, for the financial resources of private grant-making foundations are small compared with government research budgets. It is important that the Toyota Foundation, which

seeks to support as wide a variety of research as possible, narrow the focus of individual research proposals. This task has proved difficult even for the members of the selection committees and has demanded a great deal of creative effort on the part of the Foundation staff.

By assigning staff members to fulfill this task, the big foundations in the United States and Europe were able to develop a broad range of activities. But assigning staff members to perform such duties was virtually unheard of among private grant-making foundations in Japan. The title "program officer" existed at only two organizations: the Japan Center for International Exchange and the International House of Japan.

Soon after the Toyota Foundation was chartered in 1974 Yujiro Hayashi, the executive director, began to feel the need for a specialized staff. In 1975 he enlisted the help of Kenji Moriya of the Gendai Advanced Studies Research Organization. Moriya, who was with the Foundation until October 1976, was involved in planning during the Foundation's initial stage. In 1975 the Foundation asked Kazue Iwamoto of the Institute for Future Technology to take charge of its International Division. As a senior researcher at the institute, Iwamoto had helped promote international research activities. Working for the most part on her own, she developed plans for the Foundation's International Division, launching such activities as the International Grant Program and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. Yoshinori Yamaoka, whose background was in urban planning, joined the Foundation in 1977. As head of the National Division (the present Research Grant Division), he began overseeing activities connected with research projects in Japan. Naomichi Kamezawa has been with the Foundation since the start as manager of the General Affairs and Accounting Division. In July 1981 Hideo Yamaguchi took over from Iwao Aida as secretary of the Foundation.

The Foundation's grant-making activities developed steadily, focusing on research conducted in Japan. To acquaint themselves with the nature of the research and to explore areas in which Foundation activities could be expanded, the staff members of the National Division interviewed members of project teams and attended the teams' meetings when they could. Such activities required much time and effort. After considerable groping, the Foundation decided on programs that it considered significant and began drafting plans.

The evolution of the Foundation was a challenge to all involved. Everyone—Hayashi, the staff members in charge of programs, and the members of the General Affairs and Accounting Division—had to start from scratch, constantly trying to envisage the ideal form of a private grant-making foundation. This intense creative process depended in large part on the special strengths of the individuals involved.

By the time the Foundation had marshaled its planning and administrative forces, the fifth anniversary of its founding was fast approaching. The Foundation decided to launch new programs in the National and International divisions to commemorate the occasion. Around this time the managers of these two divisions were designated program officers.

The nature of the work required the staff to be flexible and creative. We grew to realize that it is nearly impossible to define even partially the parameters of a program officer's duties, which are widely varied and complex. The launching of a new project involves two steps: planning and implementing. Usually the two functions are the responsibility of different people, but this division of labor proved almost impossible for our program officers. Planning and implementing merged, with the implementation of one plan providing the impetus for new

plans. Even the program assistants were expected to be familiar with all aspects of a project from start to finish.

In general, extra staff members can be expected to assume part of the workload. But like other foundations, the Toyota Foundation's ideal is a staff no larger than necessary. To develop creative programs the Foundation had to establish new methodologies, including one for fostering the capabilities of its staff, which by the end of 1984 had grown to fourteen people: the executive director, the secretary, three people each in the National and International divisions, and six in the General Affairs and Accounting Division.

The Foundation is affiliated with such organizations as the Japan Association of Charitable Corporations, which was set up to facilitate communication among charitable organizations, including foundations. Organizations like this and the Society of Foundation Staffs, which was established at the end of 1974 to promote the exchange of information among the staffs of grant-making foundations, have become quite active recently. We hope that they will serve as forums for discussing the training of foundation staff members.

Cooperation Among Foundations

Directors and other representatives of twenty-three private grant-making foundations from around the world met in Britain in August 1983 to discuss international grant-making activities. The theme of the four-day conference organized by the International University Foundation was "Foundations Abroad: Grant Making for International Purposes." Of particular concern to those attending was the possibility of foundations cooperating with one another in conducting international grant-making activities.

Executive Director Yujiro Hayashi and International Division Program Officer Kazue Iwamoto represented the Toyota Foundation at the conference, the first such international forum on private grant-making foundations. Hayashi spoke on the opportunities and pitfalls encountered in grant-making activities conducted between North and South, and Iwamoto discussed the evaluation of grant-making activities, particularly those conducted on the international level.

Representatives of the following foundations attended the conference:

Canada	Donner Canadian Foundation
Europe	Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation, Bernard van Leer Foundation, European Cultural Foundation, Fritz Thyssen Foundation, Nuffield Foundation, Robert Bosch Foundation, Volkswagenwerk Foundation, Wellcome Trust
Japan	Toyota Foundation
Saudi Arabia	King Faisal Foundation
United States	Alton Jones Foundation, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Exxon Education Foundation, Ford Foundation, Fund for Higher Education, German Marshall Fund of the U.S., John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Rockefeller Foundation, U.S.-Japan Foundation
Venezuela	Eugenio Mendoza Foundation

Cooperation among grant-making foundations is also progressing in Japan. In May and June 1984 representatives of twenty-two Japanese foundations met to discuss the establishment of a Japanese counterpart to the Foundation Center, a central organization in the United States for information on the activities of grant-making foundations throughout the country. Every other year it issues *The Foundation Directory*, which describes U.S. foundations. At present no such organization exists in Japan, and the public is barely aware of foundations and their activities. Such a center for accumulating information on foundation programs is necessary in Japan so that foundations can implement suitable activities.

Recognition of this need prompted the above-mentioned meetings, and in July 1984 a committee led by Hayashi of the Toyota Foundation began to study the possibility of establishing a foundation center in Japan.

Looking Back and Looking Ahead

A Discussion of the Toyota Foundation's First Ten Years

Participants Eiji Toyoda, Chariman of the Board, Toyota Foundation
Hidetaro Mori, Vice-Chairman, Toyota Foundation
Yujiro Hayashi, Executive Director, Toyota Foundation

Moderator Hideo Yamaguchi, Secretary, Toyota Foundation

Hideo Yamaguchi: Since its establishment ten years ago, the Toyota Foundation has awarded approximately fifteen hundred grants amounting to ¥4.3 billion. Our activities have always been guided by a polocy of avoiding links with the business activities of the Toyota group. I believe we have fulfilled our original objective of fostering creativity, both within Japan and internationally, through our grant-making activities and research contests and through such activities as the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs.

I now invite Chairman Eiji Toyoda, Vice-Chairman Hidetaro Mori, and Executive Director Yujiro Hayashi to participate in a frank and open exchange of views regarding the role of grant-making foundations, in the light of our own experience over the past ten years.

The Foundation's Role

Yujiro Hayashi: I recall that when the Toyota Foundation was set up ten years ago, I had absolutely no experience or knowledge of foundation management. I knew the names of some of the prominent American foundations, but I knew virtually nothing of the circumstances surrounding their development, much less how they were run. I felt considerable apprehension at the prospect of establishing Japan's first real foundation. Because of my total lack of knowledge and experience in this area, I decided that my first step should be to visit existing foundations in America and Europe to seek firsthand information, so I began my career with the Toyota Foundation by visiting a number of overseas foundations.

I had no preconceived notions and asked many questions. One of my most

striking impressions from these visits was the idea that a foundation should constantly seek to rejuvenate society through the medium of adventure. The foundation itself does not participate in adventures, however. Its most important role is to create opportunities for adventure and provide the necessary incentive. A foundation must be a forerunner, but it can only stay a step ahead of society if it is free to act independently—and if it takes care to maintain a free and wide-ranging outlook. It must therefore develop systems that permit independent action. On my return to Japan, I suggested to Mr. Toyoda that we run the Toyota Foundation along these lines. I was very happy at Mr. Toyoda's wholehearted agreement.

It was easy enough to express these goals in abstract terms, but we found that the process of putting them into practice entailed enormous difficulties. Even now there are still many areas that I find less than satisfactory.

I told Mr. Toyoda that I wanted to build the Toyota Foundation into something that would win worldwide recognition and that people would see as an achievement worthy of the Toyota tradition. I still remember his reaction to this brash statement.

Eiji Toyoda: I told you we needed to be ambitious even if our objectives weren't yet absolutely clear. In some ways we've just been groping in the dark until now. Our list of activities has gradually expanded over the years. Some things we've tried but later abandoned because we weren't satisfied with the results. In other words, it has been a process of trial and error.

However, developments over the past ten years seem to indicate that the Foundation is becoming an established entity. The problem now is that if the Foundation becomes too firmly established, its vitality may give way to rigidity. That would be most unfortunate. In some ways, though, it's also very important to become firmly established. I feel, therefore, that while we should avoid becoming totally fixed in all things, to some extent a fixed framework is necessary to ensure stability in our future activities. But I also believe we must always be prepared to reexamine, after a certain amount of time, those areas in which we appear to have established a framework. This is vital. Without this kind of reassessment the Foundation will inevitably succumb to rigidity.

As Mr. Hayashi indicated, in some ways it's as if we've been laying railroad tracks without knowing their destination. Now we're starting to have some idea of our destination, but we still need to check that the rails have been laid correctly. I thus think that the task of maintaining the Foundation as a vital and active entity and achieving recognition will actually be harder from now on.

Hidetaro Mori: Yes, that's probably true, particularly because the Toyota Foundation has opted for goals that differ from those of other Japanese foundations. And yet up to now the Toyota Foundation has achieved considerable recognition in a wide range of fields. The Foundation is highly regarded for its grants for research into social welfare and education, international grant-making activities, research contests, and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. It seems to me that the selection of a wide range of fields is a basic characteristic of the Foundation. I believe the very fact that we've chosen to cover such a broad spectrum is the Foundation's most important characteristic, together with the fact that we have avoided undue emphasis on the natural sciences and haven't limited ourselves to the presentation of awards.

Toyoda: Award-making foundations give out prizes once a year. Admittedly, the selection of recipients requires a certain amount of time, but basically these foundations only carry out one activity a year. I might go so far as to say they do little else.

The Nobel Prize has become internationally famous, and that's all well and

good. That's one approach. But we're trying to do something different. We want to put more emphasis on research grants. We have funds set aside to cover the cost of awards if any worthwhile project comes to our notice. But Mr. Hayashi tells me no suitable candidates have yet been found.

Hayashi: Some American and European foundations make awards, but one thing I learned during my visits was that most of these organizations were critical of this activity. Though involved in the presentation of awards, they felt this activity was somehow out of step with the role of foundations in terms of the rejuvenation of society. When you think about it, giving awards to people who have attained a certain degree of success and achievement is backward-looking. I suppose such recognition is meaningful in itself, but time and time again I heard people in overseas foundations wondering if the presentation of awards was really a suitable activity for a foundation. It would be fine if these awards were carefully designed to encourage endeavor and adventure in new areas. But I came to agree with those who viewed the presentation of awards in recognition of success and achievement as indicating a preoccupation with the past.

Toyoda: Exactly. People get Nobel Prizes in such and such a field in recognition of research carried out twenty years earlier. Why should young researchers struggle to win a Nobel Prize when only work carried out twenty years in the past is recognized? In that sense the system does nothing to stimulate research.

Hayashi: Our research contests make awards, but I believe they represent an effort to implement an award system more in keeping with the nature of a foundation. I'm not saying they have been totally successful, but they do represent an effort in this direction.

Toyoda: The difficulties were compounded by the lack of precedents, and working under multiple charters would probably have been a source of problems, too. Had we been chartered by the Ministry of Education and approached it with a research contest, some form of restriction might have been imposed, making it impossible to incorporate an element of adventure, and we would have been unable to give full play to the Foundation's unique characteristics. Looking back over our research grants to date, we certainly can't claim that they've all been 100 percent successful. Some might rate a score of 50 percent, others 10 percent or even zero. Obviously some ideas were tried but found to be unsuccessful.

Hayashi: It's vital to avoid rigidity in a research grant system. Initially we set up selection committees in the three research fields of the human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture. But Education Ministry funding was already available for pure research. As a private foundation, we aimed from the start to provide grants for research that interacts with society and thus has direct, practical benefits. By establishing narrowly defined fields it might be possible to encourage pure research, but this would vary little from work carried out under Education Ministry grants-in-aid for scientific research. And surely that would be a deviation from the true role of a foundation.

The concept of interaction with society is very vague, and at first we stated in our application materials that the Toyota Foundation was concerned less with the quality of research than with whether projects were in keeping with the Foundation's aims. But this approach came to seem less than satisfactory, and in 1984 we decided to abandon the three-category system in favor of a single theme, "In Search of a New Society." This theme was chosen in an effort to find even more areas of interaction with society. Although somewhat vague, it does create an extremely flexible framework that can encompass applications for practically any type of research.

In many foundations the academics who make up the selection committees

are seldom reshuffled. Obviously this leads to inflexibility, which in turn limits the areas of research, and of course the selection committee members all have their own particular fields. That's why the Toyota Foundation will continue to replace half of each committee, including the chair, every two years.

The Toyota Foundation has also established a theme for special-subject research. This theme can be anything that seems appropriate at a given time. The present theme, established in 1984, is "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society." These grants are being used to fund the creation of records of volunteer activities and so on. Every effort is made to avoid inflexibility in this program, including the use of a special framework that permits the selection of any topic. Inevitably, though, there's a certain amount of vagueness when compared with our other activities, such as the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs and the "Observing the Community Environment" research contests, so we may not continue with this approach indefinitely. We must be self-critical at all times, even if this entails a fundamental change in our approach.

Structure and Funding

Mori: People, money, and know-how are needed to create a foundation that can support a bold approach to varied activities. As I believe Mr. Toyoda once remarked, a bold approach is only possible with substantial funding.

Toyoda: Since the Toyota Foundation is a nonprofit organization, we can't do anything without a certain level of funding. We've concentrated our resources on providing research grants, but in effect we've been dealing with unknown quantities. In this sense we resemble a venture business, but instead of seeking profit, as in the case of a real venture business, our aim is to contribute to the welfare of society in general. Since the Foundation would have no income, it was first necessary to establish a certain level of funding.

Mori: Unless the Foundation has funds that it can use as it sees fit, it can't take bold initiatives. The Toyota Foundation was fortunate to receive this funding early in its history.

With regard to the question of money, I recall that the Foundation was initially endowed with ¥3 billion, which was to be increased to ¥10 billion when its future plans had been clarified to some extent. In the event, this increase was carried out somewhat ahead of schedule. I've made a few calculations regarding the effects of inflation on these funds. The computations are rather complex, but to cut a long story short I found that inflation had caused the original ¥10 billion to depreciate to ¥7.52 billion in 1984 terms. Another ¥1.2 billion has since accrued to the fund, so the erosion has in fact been less severe than I had feared. Initially we thought that the depreciation would be more substantial and that we'd have to increase the endowment.

Toyoda: This is because of the relative economic stability during the ten years since the first oil crisis. Moreover, Japan's inflation rate has been extremely low in recent years. In this sense I think our position is quite good.

Mori: Nevertheless, various moves are now afoot to change the tax system in regard to contributions, which now facilitates the establishment of foundations, and to tax investment income, which is tax-free at present. Obviously the government is considering various measures to cope with the present fiscal pinch, but I think it would be regrettable if the government took any action that would hinder the activities of grant-making foundations.

Toyoda: Even now foundations have to pay taxes if any of their activities yield a profit. The question is whether interest income can be regarded as profit.

Mori: Investment income from profit-making business projects is taxed, but there are now moves to tax investment income that doesn't derive from profit-making activities, as in the case of organizations like the Toyota Foundation.

Toyoda: I know of these moves. They are totally ridiculous. Our income is being eroded even without the burden of taxation. Perhaps the government doesn't really understand the nature of foundation activities. Or perhaps it has some other objective in mind and doesn't really want to tax foundations but finds it hard to create an exception. Basically, the idea may be that if you're going to cast a net, you have to cast it over everybody.

Mori: Unfortunately there are many incorporated nonprofit groups—educational foundations, religious organizations, and so forth—whose activities are extremely dubious.

Toyoda: The question is whether to make sinners or saints the criterion. These days it's assumed that everyone's a sinner. That makes life very difficult for saints!

Hayashi: I've often referred to the example of the United States, where there are seventy foundations with endowments of more than \$100 million, or more than ¥20 billion. Given the relative economic strengths of the United States and Japan, you'd expect Japan to have thirty or forty organizations comparable in size to the Toyota Foundation. In fact there aren't even ten. From an international perspective, this seems to indicate that the Japanese tax system doesn't yet provide a framework conducive to the establishment of such foundations.

The Importance of Program Officers

Mori: In the final analysis, this shows that there's still a lack of understanding of the role of private grant-making foundations in Japan. And frankly, I'm afraid we also face almost total ignorance of the important role played by the team of program officers Mr. Hayashi has fostered.

Toyoda: I think we can be quite satisfied with the activities of these people over the past ten years.

Hayashi: So far, so good. I don't want to boast, but I believe we've been quite successful. As I'm always telling our program officers, the Foundation must maintain the ability to develop new programs. At the risk of sounding pretentious, I would describe the role of program officers as one of "creating something." The method doesn't matter. "Creating something" can mean discovering a new person or a new research project. There are any number of approaches. But we must create something. When young staffers come to me with ideas, I always ask them what they have created and how their ideas will contribute to the creation of something. I believe that unless they can answer these questions, their ideas are worthless. Of course, this is all very abstract. In concrete terms it's more difficult, and I certainly wouldn't claim that we've always been totally successful.

In 1984 Waldemar Nielsen from the United States and Willem Welling from the Netherlands came to Japan for the Foundation's tenth-anniversary symposium, and while they were here we had the opportunity to discuss the role of program officers. I said I thought that first and foremost, program officers must create something, and I'm happy to say that both Mr. Nielsen and Mr. Welling agreed with me.

Mori: I think our efforts to discover creative people have met with some success, but the real difficulties start after you discover these people.

Hayashi: That's very true.

Toyoda: Aptitude plays a big part in the job of program officer, so training isn't

easy. It's like encouraging company employees to use imagination and ingenuity to propose new ideas. They gradually acquire these abilities with experience, and in this sense I don't believe that it's impossible to train program officers. Still, people who propose new ideas tend to belong to a particular type.

Mori: Yes, aptitude is important, isn't it? So far, foundations have tended to stay in the outfield instead of initiating activities themselves. Like critics, they offer all kinds of advice and knowledge, but they never actually initiate anything.

Toyoda: The ability to initiate activities is extremely important. Take the proposal of new ideas. Once you've taken the first step, it's easy to go on to the next. The difficulty lies in taking that first step. This is something I always point out to people who are involved in foundation activities.

The Need for Public Relations

Mori: Yes, and that applies not only to recruiting program officers but also to finding researchers and making discoveries. We need a system that lets us select from a wide range. But the Foundation has to carry out its grant-making activities with a limited staff and in a limited time, and also with limited resources. Some people think we should spend more time on public relations. But efforts in this direction can easily be misinterpreted, and we hesitate to indulge in anything that might be misconstrued as propaganda. I'd be interested to hear your frank views on this.

Toyoda: That's a difficult area. Certainly I agree with what you say. But we now have a decade of experience behind us, and that's an important factor here. I think our position is quite different from that of someone just starting out. We are always growing, and our increased height lets us see farther. We can never get enough experience. But our position was much worse ten years ago. In some ways we need to be more confident. And given this confidence, I don't see why we shouldn't make a small effort to promote our image. That wouldn't amount to propaganda. We'd be promoting the Foundation on the basis of ten years of experience. That's something that can't be achieved by just anyone. It takes ten years.

Hayashi: It seems to me that the Toyota Foundation has received more recognition overseas than in Japan. Take our *Occasional Report*. It's a publication dealing with the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. I'm told that it has been used as supplementary material in a Thai literature course at Cornell University. Our material is used in ways we never dreamed of.

Another example of this recognition is the fact that the Toyota Foundation was the only Asian organization nominated to participate in the conference on the theme "Foundations Abroad: Grant Making for International Purposes" held in 1983 at Ditchley Park in Britain. Other examples include my own selection as a corresponding member of the Hague Club of European foundations. Things like this give me the feeling that overseas we're judged on the basis of what we've actually achieved through our activities, which is different from self-advertising. I think we can afford to feel some satisfaction in this regard.

Toyoda: Toyota is a well-known name all over the world. As soon as people hear the name Toyota Foundation, they associate the foundation with Toyota Motor, and to some extent they view its activities in terms of this association. This gives us an advantage over a Japanese foundation with a name that isn't well known, even if its activities are superior to ours. And when people investigate to see what this foundation named Toyota is doing, they find that we've accomplished a surprising amount.

Mori: Is there much difference in Japan and America in the level of awareness regarding foundations? I imagine public interest is stronger in America.

Hayashi: Definitely. And in this sense Japanese foundations, including the Toyota Foundation, need to devote more effort to public relations in order to create more public awareness in Japan.

Toyoda: In America the chair and directors of well-known foundations are part of the social elite. The chairman of the Toyota Foundation outranks the chairman of Toyota Motor.

Hayashi: The same is true of program officers. The program officers of leading American foundations rank alongside the professors of top universities.

Toyoda: We need to create understanding among people at a certain level. We can't hope to cover the entire population, but at a certain level there should be an awareness of the various types of foundations. Japan has many foundations involved in different types of activities, and each has unique characteristics. It's important to provide accurate information about these foundations. I believe this is a crucial part of a foundation's role. That's why we're trying to set up a foundation library center.

Mori: If this were done, foundations, companies, donors, and those seeking grants would all become more aware of the activities of various foundations, which would naturally have a bearing on the different foundations' reputations. This is why I'd like to see the creation of a foundation library center in Japan.

Hayashi: In America there's an organization called the Council on Foundations, which publishes a magazine entitled *Foundation News*. This publication enjoys quite a large readership in the United States. Recently it devoted several pages to an article on the activities of Japanese foundations written by Thomas Fox, whom we invited to Japan in 1984 to attend our tenth-anniversary symposium. Most of the article dealt with the activities of the Toyota Foundation. There was even a photograph of the research contest participants. I believe the article created quite a bit of interest.

Toyoda: America has a wide spectrum of foundations, ranging from the orthodox to the highly unusual. Japan also has a variety of foundations, but it has few that could be described as orthodox. Of course, there are a great many people in the United States who don't understand the role of foundations. Even Henry Ford was outraged when the foundation he created wouldn't do what he told it to.

Mori: I also think it would be a good idea to put on major exhibitions lasting several days to show what we've achieved in international activities and so on. This would be especially valuable for children. There's a much wider range of interesting information about Thailand, for example, than most people in Japan have been exposed to. I've often felt we ought to gather all our achievements in this area together into a single exhibition. I think there's scope for this type of public relations, as well.

Hayashi: In fact I think it's essential. The activities of a foundation must always be open to society. It's wrong *not* to make an effort to let the public know what we're doing.

Mori: Events covering a week or ten days are very educational and also provide a good stimulus.

Toyoda: Another possibility would be to maintain a library of films or videotapes that could be lent out on request. Of course, anything we wanted to keep permanently would need to be on film as well as video. You can never be sure how long videotapes will last.

Mori: This may seem a bit overambitious, but I think creating a general awareness of foundations in Japan is an important theme for the future.

Hayashi: The recent publication of my book *Nihon no Zaidan* (Foundations in Japan) represents an effort in that direction. The aim of the book isn't to discuss the work of the Toyota Foundation but to tell people just what foundations are. That's absolutely vital, because hardly anyone involved with foundations has given serious thought to their true role. I think a foundation library center would serve as a kind of clearinghouse.

Mori: There's also a need for activities that represent the Toyota Foundation's view of a foundation's role.

Hayashi: Our tenth-anniversary symposium was significant in that regard. It provided an opportunity to air views on foundation activities. We didn't hold the symposium to tell people what the Toyota Foundation is doing but rather to discuss the essential nature of foundations.

Mori: I wonder why the public and the media didn't show more interest.

Hayashi: Our greatest problem in regard to the running of the symposium was the Japanese press. A foundation whose activities are low-key isn't newsworthy. Unfortunately, the newspapers only show an interest when there's something titillating to report. Their idea of news is limited to statistics on changes in grant amounts or assets since the previous year. The Toyota Foundation is pretty much the same from year to year. Why this constant demand for something new? I've begged the newspapers to publish articles describing our research grants as a service to the many people who might want to apply. But all the papers are interested in is how much we spent last year and whether we broke any records.

Toyoda: In short, they have no real understanding of foundations. Any public relations effort would have to start with raising the level of consciousness.

Hayashi: That's very true.

The Future

Mori: The Toyota Foundation spends between ¥750 million and ¥800 million a year on its entire range of activities. Grants account for ¥500 million to ¥550 million, while overhead accounts for around ¥250 million. This is because we maintain a program staff to improve the content of our projects. Some might take the view that we should devote less time and trouble to our projects and spend as much money as possible on grants. If we left the task of selection to the committees and simply followed their recommendations, we could lower our overhead and put the money saved into additional grants. But we feel that we can enhance the social impact of our work by taking the time and trouble to improve projects.

Toyoda: Even now it's sometimes hard to tell how effective our grants are. Without that extra input of time and effort, we'd simply be scattering money around like confetti. That would be pointless.

Mori: Moreover, many businesses are now actively involved in putting on concerts and other cultural activities, and these businesses may someday want to undertake activities similar to ours. How should we differentiate between cultural activities when carried out by a company and when carried out by a foundation? When carried out by a company, these activities generally have a close bearing on the company's long-range business strategy or sales strategy, or are intended to promote its public image. With a foundation, the objectives are more universal and are oriented toward the good of society as a whole.

Toyoda: A foundation is meaningless unless it covers areas that are neglected by the business sector.

Mori: Of course, any expansion of the Foundation's activities brings us back to the question of funds.

Toyoda: In reality expansion isn't possible unless we make up for erosion. First we must do everything possible to minimize erosion. If the fund shrinks despite these efforts, it will be necessary to replenish it. It will be necessary, but there are times when we can replenish it and times when we can't.

Hayashi: The completion of our first ten years is a milestone in the Foundation's development. After reflecting carefully on our progress during this period, we are now working on a long-term plan for the Foundation's activities over the next five or ten years. This task will probably be completed by the end of 1985. Depending on the outcome, we may need to ask for additional funds.

Mori: What's the usual approach in this situation? Perhaps I'm being superficial, but although I accept that it would clearly be necessary to replenish the fund if there were any erosion from a level of, say, ¥10 billion, I wonder if the present degree of erosion really justifies immediate replenishment. Of course, this would depend on the nature of the ten-year plan.

Hayashi: It's not a question of replenishment. I believe we need to develop a clearly defined position regarding the future activities of the Foundation. I think this is absolutely vital from a long-range perspective.

Toyoda: When you draw up the long-term plan, I think you'll need to establish a target figure for the fund—¥10 billion or whatever. It may be necessary to replenish the fund if it falls below that level, but I don't think it would be appropriate for a ¥10 billion foundation to draft a ¥20 billion long-term plan. It would be hard to respond to a demand for funds on the basis of a vaguely defined need. Of course, it would be easier to respond to a request for funds to support an idea of obvious merit. It's all very well to plan. But I think we need to remember that there are limits.

Hayashi: I don't see long-term planning simply in terms of a quantitative expansion of our present activities.

Toyoda: I agree. If we try to achieve greater breadth and depth in our activities, I think we'll find a number of areas in which our present setup will begin to appear inadequate. For example, we might decide we need to augment our program staff.

Mori: The same is true of our research grants. In the next ten years there are bound to be areas that won't yield clear-cut results. We'll have to allow for continued work in those areas. So if we decide that a new direction is needed in the Foundation's activities, it will mean expanding our areas of involvement.

Hayashi: There are now about ten applicants for every research grant. There would be little point in doubling the present level of funding for research grants simply because we think the present level is too restrictive.

Mori: I don't think the answer is to abandon research grants entirely in favor of a new direction, either.

Hayashi: To begin with, I'll have to exercise some creativity myself. In the end, we may or may not find we need more money.

Mori: Given this emphasis on creativity, I think it's vital that we develop activities that truly reflect the character and abilities of the Toyota Foundation. Of course, this is easier said than done.

Hayashi: The real work lies ahead. Having reached this milestone in our history, we must now consider how to achieve new progress. Of course, the easiest approach is just to continue our present activities. But it's pointless to develop a vision of the future based only on an extension of the present, a future in which we simply expand our areas of activity a little or increase our geographical coverage. At the international level, this would mean extending our present activities in Southeast Asia to include the Middle East, for example. I find that approach unimaginative. We need a vision that represents a qualitative departure.

Mori: That won't be easy. Even the Education Ministry is constantly changing its approach. There would be no problem if the ministry didn't change, but sometimes it moves into areas where private foundations are involved. We'll need to keep abreast of developments in that area. The role of the business sector is changing, too. At one time companies only engaged in activities that would lead directly to improving their image. But now many companies have started to develop long-term cultural strategies. We need to consider the role of private foundations in this context, too.

As Mr. Toyoda remarked at the beginning of this discussion, the real difficulties lie ahead. We've established a history of ten years. Now we must make this the basis for continued growth and progress.

The Staff of the Foundation

Executive Director

Yujiro Hayashi

Secretary of the Foundation

Hideo Yamaguchi

General Affairs and Accounting Division

Division Manager

Naomichi Kamezawa

Assistants

Katsuyoshi Ito

Mieko Tamura

Masumi Narita

Research Grant Division

Program Officer

Yoshinori Yamaoka

Program Assistants

Masaaki Kusumi

Gen Watanabe

Yasuko Matsukura

International Division

Program Officer

Kazue Iwamoto

Assistant Program Officer

Yoshiko Wakayama

Program Assistant

Toichi Makita

Administrative Assistant

Noriko Kawashima

THE TOYOTA FOUNDATION

Shinjuku Mitsui Building 37F, 2-1-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163, Japan
Tel: (03) 344-1701 • Fax: (03) 342-6911