

The Toyota Foundation
Report for Fiscal 1987

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

Annual Japanese and English reports on the Foundation's activities have been prepared and distributed widely since fiscal 1975. This annual report was compiled on the basis of the Japanese-language report of activities for fiscal 1987, covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1987 (April 1, 1987, to March 31, 1988) and approved at the forty-eighth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 16, 1988.

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. Although the Foundation is responsible for the content of the summaries, project results do not necessarily reflect the Foundation's opinions or thinking.

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

Report for Fiscal 1987

April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988

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Tokyo, Japan

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The Executive Director's Report

Looking Toward New Horizons

As the Toyota Foundation's fifteenth anniversary draws near, it is gratifying to realize that in this short time we have won recognition both within Japan and overseas. Thanks to the bold pioneering spirit and enterprising vision of former Executive Director Yujiro Hayashi and the Foundation's program officers, especially former International Division Program Officer Kazue Iwamoto, the Foundation has graduated from fledgling status and now stands at a crucial crossroads. In fiscal 1987 I became executive director. I hope that I will receive the same invaluable support and guidance provided to my predecessor.

A Sure and Steady Course

Several factors have contributed to the Foundation's success so far. First and foremost, the Foundation has been granted virtually a free hand by its endowing corporation, whose respect for the Foundation's autonomy has encouraged us to venture into the unknown. This magnanimity has freed the Foundation's program officers to bring an enterprising spirit and a dynamic approach to the development of new grant-making programs despite the many difficulties involved—an undertaking rendered still more effective by the judicious use of two types of grants: those for which the Foundation publicly solicits applicants, such as the Research Grant Program, and those for which the Foundation actively seeks out applicants, such as the International Grant Program. In addition, carefully organized and managed selection committees have exercised thoughtful judgment in selecting research topics, reviewing grant applications, and overseeing programs. At the same time, the planning committee, an oversight body, has provided timely and appropriate advice that has kept the Foundation from making major errors of judgment and has imbued the staff with gradually increasing confidence.

All these interacting factors have enabled the Foundation to grow

from nothing and continue to move ahead with assurance and without veering off course or foundering. As I have already noted, this progress is due in great part to the pioneering spirit of Hayashi and Iwamoto, who resolutely met the challenge of a field of endeavor totally new to them. They also motivated other core personnel, whose diligence, resourcefulness, and dedication quickly won the trust of the Foundation's grant recipients and stimulated the steady qualitative improvement of its grant-making activities.

Given the solid base for growth outlined above, the trust and encouragement of the Board of Directors has been the single greatest factor enabling the Foundation to follow a path of sound development.

The Raison d'Être of Grant-Making Foundations

I have long maintained that grant-making foundations should, ideally, endure forever. I hasten to add that they are perhaps the only kind of non-profit organization of which this can be said.

I have participated in the establishment and administration of a number of operating foundations created to undertake such projects as the construction of commemorative facilities or the organization of international conferences. These organizations are required to achieve specific objectives within a limited period, the basic reason being that a concentrated effort over a short time is considered to be much the most effective method of attaining stipulated goals. Every such group with which I have worked has been quick to disband after issuing the report on the project's achievements and prospects that is its final responsibility.

Being at the cutting edge of national and international currents of change, such organizations are designed to meet specific social, economic, political, or cultural needs that arise at a given time. They are not expected to perform their functions indefinitely, and seldom do. In fact, change is so rapid these days that many organizations of this kind find themselves obsolete when they have achieved their stated goals.

The *raison d'être* of grant-making foundations is quite different, and they bear a different kind of societal responsibility. Such foundations are not expected to participate directly in the academic, cultural, or societal activities they support. The credit and honor for whatever is achieved belong to the grant recipients, who undertake the research and effort required.

What, then, are the proper objectives of grant-making foundations, and what are their responsibilities? Why do they hold a privileged status? And why are they expected to be lasting entities?

The Uncertain Shape of an Era of Transition

In developed nations, various systems both public and private—systems that have a close bearing on the overall configuration of the modern state's society—have been established to promote education, research, development, and applications. Now the less developed regions of the world are attempting to do the same. Material productivity has attained unprecedented levels, as a result of which the globe is shrinking at an ever acceler-

ating rate in terms of physical and temporal distance. The world is undergoing a transformation that cannot be reversed, but there is no sign that humanity is mobilizing its accumulated knowledge and experience to try to improve present conditions and deal with the process of global change, nor is there any guarantee that this is even possible.

What place will the twentieth century occupy in history? Have we reached the limit of our potential? If not, what is our potential, and how can we approach it? Are we making effective use of humanity's political, economic, social, academic, cultural, and religious accomplishments to work toward realization of our ideals? Time moves on inexorably as we grope for answers to these questions.

Assuming that we are capable of recognizing and addressing this fundamental flaw, what is the best approach to take? It seems to me that the relentless proliferation of goods and expansion of institutions is dehumanizing every area of endeavor, destroying our most basic characteristics: our capacity for joy, sorrow, pain, and caring. Yet the dignity, sentiment, sensitivity, fellow feeling, and capacity for solidarity that make us human, that give meaning to human life, are our most valuable, trustworthy, and beautiful qualities. Will we ever be able to retrieve them?

The Meaning of Creating Relationships

The more difficult an era and the more complex its problems, the weaker and more ineffective existing systems and institutions appear. In such times people rest their hope in new and distant horizons. The history of grant-making foundations is less than two centuries old. People want and expect this kind of foundation to serve as such a locus of hope. I have learned much from my study of the history of the early foundations that emerged in the West to champion the downtrodden and rectify the inequities created by the industrial revolution, as I have from a project awarded a Toyota Foundation forum grant in fiscal 1984, "The Origins of Japanese Philanthropy: Private Nonprofit Activity in the Taisho Era." Still, though the present era resembles the industrial revolution of Europe and the Taisho era (1912-26) of Japan in having to deal with difficult problems, the issues we face today are quite different in scale, structure, and significance.

Now, after more than a decade of existence, the Toyota Foundation seems to have completed its initial phase of study. I believe the time has come to evaluate the creative experiments we have undertaken thus far, measuring them against the yardstick of the needs of the times. In so doing, we must ask ourselves what we can and must do from now on. Frank appraisal of our aims and abilities is essential as we plan our activities for the next five, ten, and even twenty years.

The Foundation Library Center of Japan, established in 1985 under Hayashi's chairmanship, was chartered as a foundation in April 1988. The Library Center's aims are to gather information on Japanese foundations and trusts that award grants, prizes, or scholarships and to publicize these organizations' activities. This is a welcome advance; the next step is to establish a system that will enable grant-making foundations, working through the Library Center, to cooperate in responding to the needs of the

times. This will probably take a year or so. We hope that the Library Center will develop into a foundation center in the true sense in the near future, and that it will play a major role in strengthening and broadening our ties with similar centers in the West.

We at the Toyota Foundation must hasten to consolidate our own internal organization and staff training so that we can participate more fully in cooperative endeavors with other grant-making foundations to meet the challenge of the next century. At the same time, we have a responsibility to continue to provide support for the individuals and teams that receive Foundation grants. Both tasks entail a great deal of hard work for our limited staff and call for dedication and a spirit of cooperation.

The Importance of Generating Creative Relationships

Learning and the arts are the core of culture. The contemporary cultural climate impinges upon even technologically advanced industries; they cannot afford to ignore culture if they wish to capture the loyalty of consumers. It goes without saying that the mature industrial society finds itself gradually interacting with the mechanisms that forge cultural values, which are the most deeply rooted component of the national way of life.

All foundation activities, not merely those of grant-making foundations, are inevitably tied closely to the creation of national cultural values. It is no exaggeration to say that the time is coming when all philanthropic organizations will be charged with helping to create new cultural values. Indeed, the maturation and expansion of modern society requires that all domestic endeavors encompass the entire globe, our unique and irreplaceable heritage, on a grand geopolitical scale.

Whatever its specialty, a grant-making foundation—and especially its staff, which must bear the brunt—must exercise extraordinary efforts of creative learning if its grant-making activities are to be effective in this time of transition. The only way foundations, with their modest staffs, can meet the demands of such an era is to upgrade the quality of both their facilities and their personnel. Even foundations that may engage in grant-making activities restricted to relatively narrowly defined fields must depend on their staff members' character-building efforts and diligence.

In this context, I would like to consider the Toyota Foundation's biennial research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." Now that the fifth contest in this grand experiment in community-based research is underway, I believe the time is ripe to undertake a thorough review of the program.

As a member of the planning committee, I endorsed this program when it was first proposed because I regarded its attempt to address environmental problems in terms of the perception and creation of relationships to be a challenging new theme suited to the times. Now, however, we need to reassess its results from both broad and narrow perspectives.

While grants for this kind of research can enable the implementation of projects that involve the entire community, including high school students, in scientific study, there seems to be a limit to their efficacy in actually creating new relationships within the community. Admittedly, nothing is easier to understand and harder to accomplish than the creation

of relationships. Although this is an ideal theme for local communities, its application is exceedingly hard.

There appear to be inherent bounds to an approach based on the materially interdependent relationship of financial support for research and activities. If the responsibility of grant-making foundations were limited to the supply-demand relationship of providing the funds necessary for applicants' research and activities, our task would be easy. But is that really enough? In view of the expectation that grant-making foundations will endure forever, surely our responsibilities as we approach the next century go far beyond the mere accumulation of such superficial relationships. Moreover, the mentally and physically demanding labor of the many able scholars and opinion leaders who have made up the selection committees entails, as indeed it should, something more than just screening applications and selecting grant recipients.

When the motivation, intent, and perception of the applicants, the selection committee, and the Foundation happen to agree—a rare occurrence even though all parties are engaged in the effort to meet the demands of the times—we become aware of the joy of being united in a cooperative labor of learning and creation. I believe that the generation of this sort of creative relationship, with its lasting effect on all those involved, is the Foundation's ultimate mandate, and is also what the next century requires.

We who belong to grant-making foundations must fully understand this, and to do so we must exercise constant self-examination and self-discipline. Together with the Foundation staff, I hope to advance steadily, if slowly, toward this ideal.

Takashi Asada
Executive Director

Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report

In Search of the Meaning of "Observing the Community Environment"

On April 9, 1988, representatives of the eighteen project teams selected to receive preliminary study grants in the Foundation's fifth biennial research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment" gathered in Tokyo to explain their research plans to the Foundation and meet one another and the members of the selection committee appointed to evaluate their applications. These community-based teams, chosen from among 121 applicants nationwide, are highly distinctive and variegated. Following is a brief introduction to the teams and their research projects, moving from north to south along the Japanese archipelago.

The Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture (Hokkaido), in "A Study of Hakodate's 'Color Culture': Reconstructing the Color Scheme of the Port City's Painted Clapboard Buildings," will trace the color shifts in the Hakodate townscape over the years, reconstructing the original colors of clapboard buildings erected since the Meiji era (1868-1912) by examining the buildings' successive layers of paint.

The Aomori Prefecture Lumber Processing Study Group (Aomori Prefecture), in "A Study of the Blue-Green Forests of Aomori," aims to elucidate scientifically the blue-green color characteristic of Aomori's forests by studying the nature of their flora.

The Study Group on Showa Village Culture (Fukushima Prefecture), in "A Study of Ramie Production Techniques in the Oashi District of Showa Village and of Attitudes Toward Continued Cultivation of the Ramie Plant," will explore the culture and life style of those who cultivate ramie, a plant whose fibers are used to make the fine linenlike fabric known as Echigo *jofu*. Ramie has long been cultivated in the Okuaizu region of Fukushima Prefecture. The results of the project will be used to revitalize Showa Village.

The Kujigawa River System Conservation Council (Ibaraki Prefecture), in "A Study of the Relationship of Inhabitants of the Kujigawa River

Basin to the Kujigawa River System, Based on Sample Surveys," will make a detailed record of the relationship between the Kujigawa river and the life of the area's inhabitants. Residents of the area will be key participants in the project.

The Sambangase Shallows Study Group (Chiba Prefecture), in "A Study on Creating a Shore Recreation Area Without Reclaiming the Sambangase Shallows," will study the ecology of the shallows near the cities of Funabashi and Ichikawa, on Tokyo Bay, and will seek ways to conserve and make use of the shallows without reclaiming the land.

The Study Group on Home Care for the Aged in Shinjuku (Tokyo), in "Providing Public Baths with Special Services to Upgrade Home Care for the Aged in Shinjuku Ward," will attempt to equip existing public baths with special services for bedridden elderly people who live at home.

Enduring Edogawa Apartments (Tokyo), in "A Half-Century of the Dojunkai Edogawa Apartments: How Three Generations Have Lived There and the Prospects for Continued Occupancy," will explore what needs to be done to enable people to continue to live in an apartment complex built almost sixty years ago.

The Study Group on Men's and Women's Toilets (Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka), in "A Study of Congestion in Women's Public Toilets," will examine the reasons that only women's public toilets are crowded, focusing on field research by teams in three major cities.

The Women's Group for Conservation of the Asakawa District of Hachioji City (Tokyo), in "A Study of Purification of the Asakawa River: Drafting a Pollution Map and Exploring the Use of Charcoal to Purify River Water," will clarify the extent to which the Asakawa river has been polluted as a result of urbanization and will experiment with various original methods of purifying the river's water, including the use of charcoal.

The Kamakura Nature Study Group (Kanagawa Prefecture), in "A Study of How Kamakura Residents Can Help the City Keep Its Squirrels," will examine the ecological place in Kamakura, basically a human habitat, of Formosan squirrels, which were artificially introduced to the city, and the best way of coexisting with them.

The Tsuru City Small Animals Council (Yamanashi Prefecture), in "The 'Encounter Space' Project: A Plan to Create a Wooded City," will draw up plans to create a wooded area in Tsuru City where people can become acquainted with small animals indigenous to the area, such as giant flying squirrels, squirrels, mice, and moles, in a natural habitat.

The Mount Fuji North Base Carton Recycling Study Group (Yamanashi Prefecture), in "A Study of Recycling Milk Cartons as a Welfare Activity in the Vicinity of the North Base of Mount Fuji," will promote the recycling of milk cartons, emphasizing the project's potential as an occupation for the disabled.

The Ono Basin Groundwater Study Group (Fukui Prefecture), in "A Study of Water Conditions in the Ono Basin," will investigate water use in the context of local residents' life style and attitudes, and will monitor the groundwater levels.

The Water Wheel Village Conference (Shizuoka Prefecture), in "A

Study of Development of a Small-Scale Hydraulic Power System Using Multipurpose Pumps," will undertake a communitywide experiment in small-scale hydraulic power generation using natural energy resources to promote the cultivation of tea in mountain villages.

The Lake Sanari Environmental Survey Group (Shizuoka Prefecture), in "Toward the Revival of Lake Sanari: Conserving the Natural Environment amid Urbanization," will conduct basic research aimed at reviving Lake Sanari, which has been polluted as a result of urbanization.

The Study Group on Familylike Care of Children (Osaka Prefecture), in "A Study of the Demarcation Between Parents and Society," will review the significance and role of parents in contemporary society from the perspective of welfare professionals.

The Tokara Study Group (Kagoshima Prefecture), in "A Study of the Emotional Ties Among the People of the Tokara Islands," will investigate and reevaluate the long-established folkways that have fostered solidarity among the people of the Tokara island chain.

The Uogaki Association (Okinawa Prefecture), in "Documenting the Natural Features and Way of Life of the 'Coral Reef Culture Sphere': The Reef and Daily Life in Shiraho, Yaeyama," will document the unique fishing methods and shore-use customs in use on the coral reefs of the Yaeyama region of Okinawa as described by residents themselves.

Timetable of the Fifth Research Contest

The April conference began with representatives of the teams describing their groups and projects, after which the members of the Foundation's selection committee explained why they had chosen these particular projects for preliminary study grants, what they hoped for from the projects, and what reservations they had. Committee and project team members then exchanged views. Further frank discussion on a one-to-one basis continued during the evening social gathering, the relaxed atmosphere encouraging lively debate. On returning to their home bases, the representatives no doubt discussed the points raised at this meeting with the other members of their teams.

The preliminary studies will last from April to early September. Dividing up the territory, the selection-committee members, accompanied by members of the Foundation staff, will visit all the project teams between the end of June and the beginning of August to interview team members on the progress of their research. At the end of August representatives of all the teams will gather again in Tokyo for a two-day conference at which they will present the results of their preliminary studies and submit their proposals for two-year research projects. After the teams submit their final reports in early September, the selection committee will evaluate the project proposals, choosing half or more of the teams to receive two-year main research project grants.

During the next two years there will be another field interview, a symposium to present interim research reports, and another symposium at the end of the research period at which final reports will be presented. In March 1991 the selection committee will announce the recipients of one "most outstanding research award" and a number of "outstanding re-

search awards." Three years and four months will have passed since November 1987, when the Foundation began accepting applications for the contest.

The History of the Research Contest Program

The first research contest began nine years ago, in the fall of 1979. Undertaken on an experimental basis as a special program commemorating the Foundation's fifth anniversary, it grew out of a review of our research grant activities over the previous several years. We felt that community-based environmental research was needed to supplement basic research by specialists. After considering among ourselves various ways of promoting such research and also consulting outside experts in different fields, we decided to organize a research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." We asked Makoto Numata, then a professor at Chiba University, who was among those who had advised us, to chair the contest's selection committee. To tell the truth, we were dubious about the success of such a contest, since there was no precedent that would enable us to weigh the odds in advance. But if worst came to worst, we decided, we could make the contest a one-time special commemorative program.

As it happened, 126 applications were received. Some of the projects proposed were quite inappropriate, but the overall standard was fairly high. Reassured, we decided to make the contest a regular biennial program. While instituting an annual program might have been even better, the duration of each contest meant that three or four contests would be in progress at once, and administering them all would severely tax the resources of our staff.

Beginning with the second contest, inaugurated in fiscal 1981, we obtained the support of NHK (Japan Broadcasting Network). We asked Professor Numata to continue chairing the selection committee. Although the number of applicants dropped slightly, to 108, this contest proceeded according to the same pattern as the first. In addition, we decided to create a visual record of the way in which the community-based teams carried out their research activities, and commissioned the Center for Ethnological Visual Documentation to film four teams over the two years of their main-project research. This became the sixteen-millimeter, thirty-four-minute documentary *Life, Nature, and Our Community*, shown at the international symposium held in Tokyo in October 1984 in conjunction with the Foundation's tenth anniversary.

Takashi Asada, then a member of the Foundation's Board of Directors and now executive director, chaired the selection committee for the third and fourth contests, inaugurated in fiscal 1983 and fiscal 1985, respectively. In planning the fourth contest, we decided to review the program. One reason was that, two contests having been completed, we had enough data to give us a grasp of the program as a whole and of its problem areas; another reason was the fact that the third contest had attracted only 86 applicants.

Former and current members of the selection committee met four times to explore new directions for the contest. These meetings led to several changes. First, feeling that "environment" had been interpreted in a

way that tended to overemphasize scientific research, we decided to put more weight on spiritual aspects of the concept. Second, the information on application procedures was rewritten to make the contest less daunting. Third, in the first three contests research awards had been given to the teams selected to advance from preliminary studies to two-year main research projects. (In the first and second contests, these awards were divided into gold and silver prizes.) We decided to provide only grants at this stage, waiting until the conclusion of the projects to make awards. Moreover, instead of restricting these final awards to a single category—special research awards—as in the past, we would select one project for a most outstanding research award and several others for outstanding research awards. We also decided to allow greater latitude for subsequent Foundation support.

The fourth contest received 140 applications, the highest number ever. The research projects themselves embraced a wide variety of themes. At the time of writing, the eight teams selected to conduct two-year main research projects are moving into the concluding phase of their work in anticipation of the symposium in the fall of 1988 at which they will present their final reports. From time to time the teams inform us of their progress, and we greatly enjoy receiving news of their activities.

Applications for the fifth contest were accepted from November 1987 to January 1988. The application information for this contest was substantially the same as for the fourth contest. Hideo Obara, a professor at Kagawa Nutrition College, was asked to chair the selection committee. In March 1988 the eighteen teams mentioned at the beginning of this report were selected to receive preliminary study grants.

What Is "Observing the Community Environment"?

Why has the research contest focused on the community environment? Brief descriptions of the four projects that won special research awards in the first, second, and third contests will help answer this question.

The winning project in the first contest was "Research on the Habitats of Mammals in Gifu Prefecture, the Condition of the Environment, and Environmental Education in the Area," conducted by the Gifu Prefecture Mammal Study Group and led by Tatsuo Kawasaki. Several other projects showed very good results, but this one was judged to be the best by a small margin. The project team studied the habitats of nine families and fifteen species of medium-sized and large mammals in Gifu Prefecture to gauge the effects of environmental changes on both the ecosystem as a whole and the human habitat. The team distributed questionnaires, conducted surveys, studied the available literature, and carried out field research. Based on the results of its research, the team developed environmental studies programs that were used in elementary, middle, and high schools in the prefecture.

The selection committee could not agree on a single winner in the second contest even after prolonged discussion, so two projects were chosen for special research awards. One was "The Role of Marine and Shore Pollution in Altering the Squeaking Sound of the Sand on Oshima Kugunari-hama Beach in Kesenuma City," conducted by the Kugunari-hama Study

Group and led by Hideo Araki. This team developed a quantitative method of measuring the sand's sound-emitting properties, analyzed the sound-emission effect and the seasonal and other factors that change the quality of the sound, and developed a method of producing artificial "singing sand." The other winning project 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," conducted by the Sangenjaya Branch of the Study Group on Children's Play and the Neighborhood and led by Yukio Ishikawa. Making a detailed study, through interviews and on-site observation, of the ways in which children's outdoor play has changed over three generations (children of the 1930s, the 1960s, and the present), the team traced environmental changes produced by Sangenjaya's development from a farming community to an urban residential district of Tokyo and compiled three-generation play-area maps and picture books.

The first of these projects concentrated on the natural environment, the second on the human habitat. The marked contrast in the two projects' research methodology and presentation of results revealed the difficulty of applying a single yardstick to studies of the community environment. As already mentioned, the selection committee's debate over these projects stimulated a reevaluation of the definition of community-based research on the environment.

Another award candidate in the second contest was "A Survey on the Prevalence of Influenza in Maebashi City and the Effect of the Influenza Vaccine," a project conducted by the Study Group on the Effect of the Influenza Vaccine and led by Shuzo Yugami. However, this project was too specialized in nature to fit comfortably within the contest's framework, and at the end of the two-year main project research period the team was not yet ready to present clear-cut conclusions. Although it was not selected for a special research award, a subsequent grant under the Research Grant Program enabled a five-year follow-up study. The project yielded many valuable data and attracted considerable attention. Thus, while not awarded a prize in the research contest, it proved to be a winner nonetheless.

"An Ecological Study of Birds Living in the Urban Environment Around Tokyo Station and the Imperial Palace," a project conducted by the Study Group on City Birds and led by Koichi Karasawa, won the third contest's special research award. The project team carried out exhaustive surveys of how swallows, crows, and other wild birds live and behave in the artificial surroundings of central Tokyo. This project successfully blended the two aspects of the environment—natural and human—that had been studied separately by the winners of the second contest. The selection committee was almost unanimous in its choice of this project for the special research award, though one member did warn against regarding this study as a "model project." Perhaps the research contest program is destined to engage in endless pursuit of a research ideal, since the nature of research itself is undergoing constant dynamic change.

Projects that have won special research awards (most outstanding research awards and outstanding research awards since the fourth contest) continue their work with Foundation support for several years thereafter.

On November 29, 1987, we had the opportunity to hear progress reports from the three teams that had won special research awards in the first two contests. As we listened to the reports and recalled the program's long process of trial-and-error experimentation, the many field interviews and selection-committee debates, we found ourselves confronting once again the question, What does "observing the community environment" really mean?

The original idea behind the research contest program was to reinforce the environmental movement by supporting bottom-up, grass-roots research. This is still important, of course, but there are probably more efficient ways of going about that task. There must be something more, we believe, to observing the community environment, hard though it is to pin down. To discover what that "something" is has been the program's continuing goal.

Recently I read a thought-provoking passage by the philosopher Yujiro Nakamura that helps delineate this concept that we at the Foundation have been unable to describe adequately: "The city as habitat is definitely a kind of cosmos (organic space), but so far the city as cosmos has not received a fitting name. I would call the city a 'mediocosmos,' by which I mean that the city mediates between the macrocosmos and the microcosmos."^{*}

"City" here refers to a place where people assemble and live, not an urban settlement as opposed to a farming village. We could as well call it a community environment. Nakamura says that this mediates between the outer universe of the macrocosmos and the inner, human sphere of the microcosmos. When we observe the community environment, we tend to take a narrow view that focuses only on our own locale, assuming smugly that only insiders can possibly understand our own community. A narrow focus has its uses, of course, but observation of the community environment in the truest sense must also enable us to observe the macrocosmos and the microcosmos.

Yoshinori Yamaoka
Program Officer, Research Grant Division

^{*}Yujiro Nakamura, *Jutsugoshu—Ki ni Naru Kotoba* (Jargon: Words We Wonder About), Tokyo, Iwanami Shoten, 1984, p. 137.

International Division Program Officer's Report

Trends and Relationships Among Southeast Asia's Indigenous Cultures

A Sampling of New Projects

The Foundation awarded a record seventy-one grants under the International Grant Program in fiscal 1987, roughly 40 percent more than the fifty-one grants awarded in fiscal 1986. Two factors made this increase possible, even though the program budget of ¥130 million remained unchanged: the appreciation of the yen means that grants go further than they used to when converted into Southeast Asian currencies, and individual grants have been made smaller in yen terms so that more can be awarded.

The number of international grants has nearly tripled since fiscal 1984, when twenty-six were awarded. The number doubled, to fifty-two, in fiscal 1985; remained almost the same in fiscal 1986, when fifty-one were awarded; and jumped to seventy-one in fiscal 1987. This trend has allowed the Foundation to contribute to an ever greater number of projects. Given our current personnel limitations, however, we have probably reached the limit of the number of grants we can administer effectively.

This year the breakdown in grant distribution was twenty-three in the Philippines, seventeen in Indonesia, ten in Thailand, seven in Vietnam, five in Nepal, four each in Laos and Malaysia, and one in Sri Lanka. Forty-five grants provided support for continuing projects, while twenty-six supported new projects. Some of the latter are described below.

History research in the Philippines is becoming increasingly diversified. This year grants were awarded for new projects on architectural history and oral literature. "The Origins of the Filipino Clergy in the Eighteenth Century" aims to clarify the role of the Roman Catholic Church in Philippine history by tracing, through archival research, the ethnic origins of the indigenous priests who play such an important role in Philippine society and elucidating their characteristics and functions.

"A History of Pasig, 1572-1987" takes an original approach to record-

ing the history of the fourth oldest town in the Philippines by concentrating on the study of private documents preserved by local families. Such records are jealously guarded from outsiders, but the grant recipient can gain access because he himself belongs to an old and well-established local family. There is a good possibility that this project will unearth important new material.

"Jesuit Churches in the Visayas and Mindanao (1581-1768, 1859-1921)" will document the art and the architectural history of churches built by Jesuit missionaries during their two periods of missionary activity in the Philippines.

"Preliminary Photographic Study of Indigenous Muslim Filipino Architecture and Fortifications" will make a preliminary photographic survey of Muslim architecture in the southern Philippines to determine its geographic distribution and ethnic characteristics. The study also hopes to identify the architectural features indigenous to the Philippines and those reflecting the influence of other Southeast Asian countries and the Middle East.

The aim of "Recording, Transcribing, Translating, and Editing the Manobo Epic *Ulahingan*" is to share little-known regional oral literature with the rest of the Philippines. In this project the *Ulahingan*, an oral epic of an ethnic minority living on the island of Mindanao, will be recorded, transcribed in the Latin alphabet, and translated into English.

New projects in Indonesia included studies of oral literature, the history of Islamic thought, palm-leaf manuscripts on traditional medicine, and the Indonesian language. "Oral Literature in Riau Province: The *Nyanyi Panjang* of the Petalangan People" will record, translate into Indonesian, and publish an oral work of a people living in northeastern Sumatra, the site of the oldest recorded Malay kingdom, and speaking a Malay dialect. The translation of this work is expected to provide a major new source for those studying the history, ancient culture, and value systems of the region's Malay peoples.

Suluk, short Islamic religious poems, are an important part of Javanese literature. "*Suluk*, the Mystical Poetry of Javanese Muslims" will catalogue the *suluk* that are in various libraries and locate previously uncollected poems, transliterate *suluk* written in Arabic or Javanese script into the Latin alphabet and translate some of the poems into Indonesian, and publish transliterated texts. This project promises to make a major contribution to Javanese studies.

"A Study of Works by Dr. H. Abdul Karim Amrullah Ad-Danawiy" will examine the writings of one of the leading figures of the Islamic reform movement that arose in West Sumatra around 1900. In elucidating the work of an important though little-known thinker, this project should shed new light on modern Indonesian history.

Balinese palm-leaf manuscripts, or *lontar*, on traditional medicine will be inventoried in "An Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Traditional Medicine in Bali." Important manuscripts will also be transliterated into the Latin alphabet and translated into Indonesian.

How widely spoken is Indonesian, the official national language of Indonesia since independence? "The Use and Development of Indonesian in the Context of Ethnic Languages in Indonesia" will provide a quantitative

answer through the analysis of census data. Another goal of this project is to draw up a linguistic map of Indonesia showing the distribution of Indonesia's more than three hundred ethnic groups and the more than two hundred fifty languages they speak.

Since fiscal 1985 an increasing number of projects in Thailand have focused on studies of the relationship between the indigenous culture of Thailand and the cultures of neighboring countries. The new projects undertaken in fiscal 1987 reflect this trend. "A Study of the Relationship Between the Zhuang and the Thai" will test the hypothesis that the origins of the northeastern Thai and the Zhuang, an ethnic minority in southern China's Guangxi Province, are related by examining the language, folklore, and history of the two groups.

A similar approach is seen in "A Comparative Study of Thailand Yao and Guangxi Yao." This project will test two hypotheses concerning the Yao, a minority people found in both Thailand and southern China: that the Thailand Yao can be divided into two groups on the basis of language, culture, and history, and that the group most closely resembling the Yao in China originally migrated to Thailand from Guangxi via Laos. Both this and the preceding project are joint international undertakings involving both Thai and Chinese researchers, and can be expected to further academic exchange between the two countries.

The first two grants in Vietnam were awarded in fiscal 1985, followed by three in fiscal 1986 and seven in fiscal 1987. This year's new projects relate to research on ethnic minorities with strong links to groups in neighboring countries and to historical and archaeological studies.

The ethnic minorities of the Mekong Delta, on the southern coast of Vietnam, have long maintained cultural and economic relations with the peoples of neighboring countries, Southeast Asian islands, India, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean. "A Study of the Cultural Characteristics and Peoples of the Mekong Delta" will study the ethnic characteristics of the minorities populating the delta and their economic and cultural exchange with other peoples. The aim of the project is twofold: to generate knowledge that will contribute to the formulation of development policies appropriate to the Mekong Delta and its people, and to further understanding with other nations in Southeast and South Asia.

Ten towns founded between the third century B.C. and the eighteenth century A.D., including Co Loa, Than Long, and Hoi An, will be the target of "Ancient Towns in Vietnam," an interdisciplinary study conducted by specialists in archaeology, history, sociology, and ethnology. This project should not only contribute to a better understanding of Vietnamese history but also promote greater appreciation of the history and traditional society of both Vietnam and Southeast Asia in general.

A noteworthy development in the fiscal 1987 International Grant Program was the awarding of the first grants in Laos. Of the four projects that the Foundation is supporting, "Seminar on the Preservation, Documentation, Transliteration, Inventory, and Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts" is probably the most significant. Concern over the scattering and loss of invaluable palm-leaf manuscripts, so important to the study of Laotian history and culture, motivated this seminar, which was organized by the Artistic and Literary Research Institute of the Ministry of Culture.

Among the topics discussed were ways to locate palm-leaf manuscripts, heighten public awareness of their importance, and devise a system for their preservation.

Palm-leaf manuscripts are also found in Thailand, where the Foundation has awarded a number of grants for their preservation, and a Japanese scholar familiar with such problems in Thailand participated in the seminar. Such grants can provide opportunities for indirect scholarly and cultural exchange between Thailand and Laos, since tense political relations currently hamper direct exchange.

Grants were awarded in Malaysia this year for new projects studying history and cultural change. "The Arabs in Southeast Asia: A Historical and Sociological Study" will examine the considerable influence Arabs have had on Southeast Asia in such fields as commerce, finance, education, religion, law, diplomacy, and politics. The grant recipient, being a Malaysian of Arab descent, is well qualified to conduct such a study.

All grants awarded in Nepal in fiscal 1987 were for continuing projects. One grant was awarded for a new project in Sri Lanka; the prospects for future grants there will depend to a great extent on developments in the volatile political situation, which must be watched carefully.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers

This year the International Grant Program inaugurated an experimental undertaking: Incentive Grants for Young Researchers. For the time being these grants, which are intended to support relatively small-scale individual research projects, will be limited to young Indonesian researchers in the social sciences and humanities. A decision on extending incentive grants to young researchers in other countries will be made after we have had a chance to study the results obtained in Indonesia.

Another innovation was the public solicitation of applications for these grants, the first time this method has been used in the International Grant Program. Applications were received from most regions of Indonesia, and applicants included not only researchers affiliated with university research institutes but also independent researchers and researchers affiliated with private research organizations. Seventeen grant recipients under thirty-six years of age were selected. Their projects deal with economics, sociology, cultural anthropology, education, literature, and law.

Special Commemorative Grant and Activities

A number of special events in both Thailand and Japan in 1987 commemorated the centennial of the 1887 Declaration of Amity and Commerce between the two countries. The centennial was particularly significant for the Foundation, which has awarded grants for projects in Thailand since shortly after the International Grant Program's inception in 1976. Grants in Thailand were especially numerous through fiscal 1984, and the results of the projects thus supported were becoming evident by 1987.

In August the exhibition "Art Treasures of Thailand," sponsored by the Tokyo National Museum, the Asahi Shimbun, and other organizations, opened at the Tokyo National Museum, later traveling to Osaka

and Nagoya. The Foundation supported the exhibition with a special grant and also helped make it possible to display photographic panels of mural paintings in Thai Buddhist temples. The photographs had been taken as part of "The Structure of Lanna Thai Mural Paintings," a project carried out by Sone Simatrang, now an assistant professor at Silpakorn University, with the support of international grants in fiscal 1978, 1979, and 1980.

In conjunction with the exhibition, the Foundation and the International House of Japan cosponsored a workshop for scholars and researchers on September 4 and a symposium open to the public on September 5. At the workshop, whose theme was "Historical Resources for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations," Thai and Japanese researchers shared information on their studies of primary sources dealing with the history of Thai-Japanese relations. One of the presentations reviewed the findings of "A Preliminary Study of Historical Relations Between Japan and Thailand Based on Primary Sources in Both Countries," a project conducted by Toshiharu Yoshikawa, a professor at the Osaka University of Foreign Studies, which received a research grant in fiscal 1985.

The theme of the symposium was "Thai Art History: Mural Paintings and Stone Architecture." Sone reported on the results of his studies of Thai mural paintings, and Anuvit Charernsupkul, an associate professor at Silpakorn University, presented a report on "The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century," a project supported by international grants in fiscal 1980, 1981, 1982, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

Problem Areas in the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan awards grants to assist the translation and publication in Japanese of Southeast Asian literary works and books on the humanities and social sciences. A total of one hundred seventeen grants have been awarded under this program, now in its tenth year.

To establish a framework for translation and publication of Southeast Asian works without the assistance of Foundation grants in the near future is the most important issue now facing this program. Though there is much more interest in Southeast Asia among the Japanese than there was when the program was inaugurated, translations of Southeast Asian works still do not sell well. There is not enough demand to justify publication on a commercial scale. Moreover, now that so many Southeast Asian works are available in translation, publication can no longer be an end in itself; translation quality is becoming an increasingly important criterion.

Greater efforts are needed to publish books that will attract readers. Higher standards are required of translators and publishers alike, and the Foundation intends to take these imperatives into account in its future administration of the program. Our hope is that Southeast Asian works in translation will soon secure a stable readership and establish a quality comparable to that of translations of Western works, thus obviating the need for Foundation support.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in

Southeast Asia awards grants to support the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research on Southeast Asia. Since this program was launched in Thailand in 1982 it has expanded to include participating organizations in Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries assists the translation and publication of Southeast Asian social science and humanities books and works of literature in other Southeast Asian languages. This program, inaugurated in fiscal 1983, also began in Thailand and now includes participating organizations in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Problems having to do with the above two programs were discussed in some detail in the fiscal 1986 report and therefore will not be reiterated here. Suffice it to say that there is an urgent need to promote the exchange of information both between Japan and the countries of Southeast Asia and among Southeast Asian countries themselves. The sharing of knowledge among Southeast Asian countries in particular is certain to become a vital issue in years to come, and Japanese foundations must consider carefully the role they can play in promoting this endeavor.

Yoshiko Wakayama
Program Officer, International Division

Research Grant Program

Applications for fiscal 1987 research grants were publicly solicited during April and May, as usual, and again we requested that proposals relate to our key theme, "In Search of a New Society." Applications were accepted in our three research categories: Category I (individual-incentive research), Category II (preliminary research), and Category III (comprehensive research). The scopes of these categories are noted in the table on the next page. The Foundation uses the following criteria in screening applications.

1. *Originality*: A project's theme, methodology, and structure should be highly original, and the project should possess the potential for future expansion. (Categories I, II, and III)
2. *Foresight*: A project's purpose should be based on keen insight into society, and both the implementation of the project and its results should have considerable significance for society over the long term. (Categories II and III)
3. *Timeliness*: A project should be at the point at which a grant would provide an invaluable opportunity for a researcher or a research team to grow and mature. (Categories I and III)
4. *Limited funding alternatives*: A project should be one that would have difficulty obtaining assistance from other sources, such as governments or corporations, and thus would benefit considerably from a grant awarded by a private foundation. (Categories II and III)
5. *Feasibility*: A project should be well thought out, and its intended goal should have a high probability of producing results beneficial to both society and the academic community. (Category III)

A total of 737 applications were received, about 5% fewer than last year's 778 applications.

Screening was conducted from July through August. The twelve-member selection committee chaired by Ichiro Kato, former president of the University of Tokyo, recommended sixty-eight projects (twenty-seven in Category I, twenty-six in Category II, and fifteen in Category III), a slight increase over the sixty-four projects recommended last

year. All were approved for funding at the forty-sixth Board of Directors' meeting, held in October.

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

The number of grants awarded in Category I increased from last year's twenty-two to twenty-seven, and in Category III increased from twelve to fifteen. However, grants in Category II decreased from thirty to twenty-six. In Category II, grants were awarded to just 6.3% of the applicants, the smallest percentage among the three categories.

In Category I, of twenty-seven grants, six were awarded to non-Japanese researchers, and four were awarded to Japanese researchers abroad. Almost all the researchers were scholars affiliated with universities, but grant recipients also included nonscholars—a freelance photographer, a primary school teacher, and people associated with private organizations.

In Category II, of twenty-six projects, sixteen entail joint international research, four with researchers in China and three with researchers in South Korea. Of the joint international research projects, two are headed by Chinese researchers, and two are headed by Korean researchers. Three of the Category II grants were awarded to new projects that grew out of earlier research supported by the Foundation.

In Category III, of fifteen grants, ten were awarded to joint international research projects. While some of these projects are conducted by researchers from two countries, others are conducted by researchers from several countries.

The following research symposium was held during fiscal 1987 for the presentation of research reports:

“Aspects of the History of Modern Sino-Japanese Exchange” (March 12, 1988, Tokyo)

A conference for Category I researchers was held in Tokyo on April 12, 1987.

Research Categories and Grant Conditions

	Category I (Individual-Incentive Research)	Category II (Preliminary Research)	Category III (Comprehensive Research)
Nature of Research	Embryonic research conducted by young researchers working individually	Interdisciplinary, international, or interoccupational research conducted in preparation for comprehensive research (limited to joint research)	Research to build on Category II projects or to continue Category III projects (limited to joint research)
Grant Amount	¥0.5 million–¥2 million per project	¥1 million–¥3 million per project	¥2 million–¥20 million per project
Grant Period	One year, beginning November 1, 1987	One year, beginning November 1, 1987	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1987

Category I Research

The Relationship of Thought and Verbal Expression: An Analysis of the Discourse Structure of the Malay Language

Hirobumi Sato, Graduate Student

Department of Malay Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia
¥1.8 million

The usual approach to understanding a culture system focuses on analysis of the thought pattern of the subject people. However, this project takes a different approach to identifying the thought pattern of a people by analyzing their language itself.

The project will focus on Malay society and will attempt to clarify the way in which the old Malay language system governs Malay thought, restricting it to traditional patterns even today. By analyzing the grammar underlying the language spoken by primary and junior high school children in Malaysia, this project aims to prove the hypothesis that there is a grammar that guides their thought.

Visual Documentation of the Changes in the Seasonal Migration of Caribou and in Hunting by Eskimos as a Result of Arctic Oil-Field Exploitation

Michio Hoshino, Photographer

¥2.0 million

Alaska, America's last frontier, is about to undergo major changes because of the discovery of the largest oil field in the Arctic region. The intense controversy surrounding the development of this oil field has become a symbol of the environmental problems facing humankind. In the end, however, development takes priority.

This project undertakes photographic documentation of the changing seasonal migration of caribou, which will be disrupted by the oil-field exploitation, and of Eskimo hunters, whose livelihood is at stake. Caribou migration was documented with the support of a Foundation grant awarded in fiscal 1985. This year the daily lives of Eskimo hunters will be recorded photographically.

The Structure of Change and Modernization in the Life of the Bemba People of Zambia

Yuko Sugiyama, Graduate Student

Institute of History and Anthropology, University of Tsukuba
¥1.9 million

The Bemba, who live in the woodlands of northeastern Zambia, employ two methods of farming. They practice slash-and-burn cultivation of food for their own consumption, and, adapting to a cash economy and the government policy of modernization, they also grow cash crops. However, increasing government pressure on slash-and-burn farmers has disrupted the traditional way of life of the Bemba.

This project aims to clarify the socioecology of the Bemba's economic activities, focusing on their traditional slash-and-burn cultivation. It will also review the influence of modernization on Bemba society and analyze the complex problems they face.

Basic Empirical Research on the Organic Farming Movement and Farming Communities

Shinji Aoki, Lecturer

Akita Prefectural College of Agriculture

¥1.8 million

In its sole reliance on animal and vegetable fertilizers, organic farming reflects the fundamental goal of protecting human life. The organic farming movement is significant in its fostering of the coexistence of producers and consumers of agricultural products and of humankind and the environment.

This project examines the organic farming movement from the perspective of producers rather than consumers. It will present an account of this "coexistence movement" that is not limited to its role in the preservation of human life but also considers its meaning to farmers and farming communities as something more than merely a method of earning income in a market economy.

A Comparative Study of Employee Performance Review Systems in Japan and China

Liu Xin-sheng, Graduate Student

Faculty of Economics, Kyushu University

¥1.0 million

The employee performance review system is essential to business management and is an important aspect of corporate culture. Many fundamental Japanese management practices, from hiring to compensation and promotion, are linked to employee performance reviews. With the number of Japanese firms operating in other countries, including China, expected to continue increasing, it is important that these firms understand the employee performance review systems of other countries if they are to be successful in local markets.

This project will research and compare employee performance review systems and practices in Japanese companies, Chinese companies, Chinese-Japanese joint ventures in China, and subsidiaries of Japanese companies in China.

The Practice of *Mabiki* in Farming Communities in the Latter Half of the Edo Period: A Case Study in Kochi Prefecture

Motoko Ota, Lecturer

Faculty of Education, Kochi University

¥0.6 million

It was long supposed that Japan's stagnant population in the latter half of the Edo period (1603-1868) was a result of natural disasters and famine. In recent years, however, historical demographers making statistical studies of Buddhist temples' registers of their votaries have found evidence of the consistent practice of abortion and *mabiki*, or thinning out, a euphemism for infanticide. It is now thought by some that infanticide and abortion were practiced as methods of birth control and of improving living standards.

Employing studies of historical demography and socioeconomic history, this project will survey old records in the Tosa fief (present-day Kochi Prefecture) and attempt to elucidate both the reasons for infanticide and abortion and parents' concern for the education of their children.

A Comprehensive Analysis of Land Laws: Aiming at the Enactment of a Model City-Planning Ordinance

Katsuya Uga, Associate Professor
Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo

¥1.9 million

The land problem is now the most important domestic political issue in Japan. Skyrocketing land prices in cities not only have made it extremely difficult to boost domestic demand and increase social capital but also have made it difficult for individuals to purchase or retain houses.

This project will consider how legislation can be used to solve land problems and what legislation should be enacted. It will focus not only on measures to control land prices but also on measures to improve the urban environment.

The Development of Federal Aid to Cities in the United States and Its Influence on Urban Finance

Noriko Kawase, Ph.D. Candidate
Graduate School of Business Administration, Osaka City University

¥1.4 million

The 1960s and 1970s saw dramatic and unprecedented structural changes in public finance in the United States. First, federal aid to cities increased sharply, surpassing agricultural subsidies, and a number of cities became heavily dependent on federal grants. Second, as exemplified by the near-bankruptcy of New York City in 1975, the financial crises of big cities became acute.

This project will analyze the influence that federal grant policy has had on urban finance, and will try to identify the underlying causes of the urban fiscal crisis and suggest a solution to the problem.

An Ethological Study of Human Weaning

Koichi Negayama, Lecturer
Faculty of Literature, Mukogawa Women's University

¥1.7 million

Human child-rearing patterns are far more diverse than those of other animals. Despite this diversity, it is possible to identify species-typical patterns of human child rearing. An examination of how far human child-rearing patterns can deviate from the species-typical pattern is important to an understanding of both human society and children's social development.

This project will make a comparative behavioral study of natural and artificial infant feeding, weaning practices, and the effects of those feeding and weaning practices on children's social development.

A Study of the Social Statistics of Trade Between Japan and the United States

Masaru Hashimoto, Graduate Student
Faculty of Economics, Kyoto University

¥1.8 million

The sharp appreciation of the yen and restrictive measures introduced by the Japanese and foreign governments in recent years have begun to reduce Japan's mounting trade surplus. At the same time, Japan's domestic economy has experienced serious problems,

such as a sharp increase in the jobless rate accompanying the extremely unbalanced development among industries. Yet many people seem to accept Japan's trade surplus at face value.

This study aims to clarify the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance not from the economic or political standpoint but from the viewpoint of social statistics and to test the relevance and credibility of the trade statistics themselves.

Effects of Calcium on Animal Behavior: Basic and Applied Study of Calcium in Neurotransmitter Synthesis in the Brain

Den'etsu Sutoo, Technical Officer, Ministry of Education
Institute of Medical Sciences, University of Tsukuba

¥1.7 million

Rapid changes in the social environment in recent years have led to increased stresses on people, resulting in greater numbers of alcoholics and epileptics. Moreover, increases in the incidence of hypertension and geriatric diseases are also becoming serious problems. Research on the central nervous system is of growing importance to the prevention and treatment of modern stress-related diseases.

This project will make neurological analyses of these diseases by studying the effects of stress on the behavioral mechanisms of animals. The researcher has already discovered that the synthesis of neurotransmitters is regulated by calcium and will conduct a basic and applied study of stress diseases, making use of the known synthesizing mechanisms.

An Empirical Study of Revitalizing Regional Agriculture by Reducing the Use of Pesticides in Rice Production

Osamu Nakamura, Graduate Student
Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University

¥1.3 million

Japan's per-hectare consumption of pesticides is the largest in the world. Each year Japanese farmers use over six hundred thousand tons of pesticides, which are thus the country's greatest source of environmental pollution. Consumer groups have started movements discouraging the use of pesticides and advocating organic farming. Although these movements have been moderately successful, they have had little impact on Japanese agriculture.

Taking the viewpoint of farmers, who have little alternative but to rely on pesticides, this project will explore the possibility of gradually reducing pesticide use through communitywide cooperation and the cooperation of agricultural cooperative associations. It hopes to establish an effective means of modifying the present pesticide-dependent farming methods, which were introduced with agricultural modernization.

Islamic Communities in Rural Bangladesh: A Study of the *Dai* and Modernization

Mugiko Nishikawa, Graduate Student
Faculty of Human Sciences, Osaka University

¥1.9 million

Bangladesh, an increasingly impoverished country with

a population density of six hundred seventy-two people per square kilometer as of 1984, is facing a serious population problem. Although the government is actively promoting family planning, traditionally, birth control is not practiced in rural districts.

This project will involve an extended period of fieldwork, during which the grant recipient will live in a farming village to acquire a more comprehensive understanding of rural communities. Focusing on the *dai*, traditional midwives, an anthropological study of local sex and birth customs will be made. The researcher will also observe the ways in which life in the rural community has been affected by the government-sponsored family-planning movement and by foreign-sponsored aid programs.

The Homemaker's Role in Determining Family Dietary Patterns: A Study in Japan with Implications for Indonesia

Wati Ichwanudin, Graduate Student
Institute of Anthropology, University of Indonesia, Indonesia
¥1.4 million

For about fifteen years the Indonesian government has been conducting a nutrition-improvement program, but the program has not been very successful. For many reasons, the daily caloric intake varies greatly from country to country. In 1981 the daily caloric intake of the poorest Indonesians was 1,445 calories, while the average intake in Japan between 1975 and 1977 was 2,512 calories per day.

This project will analyze the homemaker's role in determining the dietary pattern of the Japanese family. It will study the effects of the social and cultural environment, religious dietary laws, knowledge of nutrition, and family income on the diet of the Japanese, and will also examine the government's role in improving the Japanese diet. It is hoped that the project results will contribute to future efforts to improve nutrition in Indonesia.

A Study of Tradition and Change in the Folk Music of Tokunoshima, Amami Islands: Considerations of Creativity in Musical Culture

Masako Sakai, Assistant
Faculty of Social Studies, Hitotsubashi University
¥1.6 million

Severed from their original environment, folk songs of the main islands of Japan have become standardized. While music constantly tends toward refinement, the elemental, spontaneous energy of folk music is essential to the vitality of musical culture. Rich in improvisation and creativity, the folk music of the island of Tokunoshima, in the Amami islands of the Ryukyu Archipelago, provides an important perspective on this aspect of musical culture.

This project will conduct a field study of the mechanisms of the oral tradition of *utakake*, face-to-face dialogues in song, which supports a dynamic folk-music framework on Tokunoshima. Focusing on the influence of such modern technology as audio- and video-cassette recorders, it will also analyze the rapid changes brought about by sociocultural modernization and seek

means of transmitting traditional culture to future generations.

A Study of the Attitudes and Lives of Japanese Who Are Long-Term Residents of the United States

Eiko Ikegami, Ph.D. Candidate
Department of Sociology, Harvard University, U.S.A.
¥1.8 million

Many of the Japanese who have become long-term residents of the United States in recent years (including naturalized citizens) lead lives that could not have been predicted on the basis of the history of Japanese immigrants before World War II, most of whom were farmers. Although they maintain their identity as Japanese, these latter-day immigrants, large numbers of whom are professionals, have been assimilated into American society and could perhaps be described as invisible internationalized Japanese.

This project will use interviews and questionnaires to examine the attitudes and lives of these Japanese residents of the United States who are neither second- or third-generation Japanese Americans nor employees of Japanese companies on short-term assignments, and who retain their identity as Japanese.

A Study of Biological Denitrification Mechanisms and Component Gases Released in the Treatment of Sewage

Kimiyo Murashima, Senior Engineer
Kumamoto Prefectural Institute of Public Health
¥1.2 million

The low-dilution biological denitrification system recommended for sewage treatment is thought to yield only N_2 gas as its end product. However, in many cases this system releases large quantities of brown gas containing NO_2 , which suggests that much remains to be clarified with regard to high-load sewage treatment.

This study will reexamine *in situ* the changes in component gases released by various biological denitrification systems operated under a variety of conditions, and will measure under laboratory conditions the speed of nitrogen and carbon removal and changes in component gases released under various conditions. Finally, this project will examine the possibility that the end products of sewage-treatment systems may become environmental pollutants.

The Reaction and Behavior of Air Pollutants in Fallen Snow and Their Environmental Impact When Released from Melting Snow

Franz-Josef Ecker, Ph.D. Candidate
Faculty of Science, Kanazawa University
¥1.4 million

Air pollutants contained in falling snow undergo various chemical and physical changes after deposition. Through a complex process, these impurities are released in high concentrations in the runoff of rapidly melting snow. Despite the importance of elucidating the mechanism of the release of impurities in snow, it has received less study than the mechanism of the release of contaminants in rain.

Focusing on heavy metals as air pollutants, this project will conduct field research on snow in Ishikawa Prefecture and analyze the chemical and physical behavior of heavy metals, their role in the acidification process, and the toxicity of fallen and melting snow.

Management Systems in Japanese Subsidiaries in Australia: Japanization or Localization?

Evangelos Dedoussis, Ph.D. Candidate
School of Social and Industrial Administration, Griffith University, Australia

¥1.6 million

Japan has become an important source of capital for Australia. Given the prospect of further expansion of direct investment by Japanese firms, they are expected to play an increasingly important role in Australian society. However, few studies have been made of the management systems of Japanese firms in that country.

This project will survey Japanese subsidiaries in Australia to determine when and why they do or do not apply Japanese management practices. The grant recipient's experience of working in a company in Japan should enhance the usefulness of interviews with the managers of Japanese subsidiaries in Australia.

Circulation and Multilocal Household Strategy in Micronesia

Yasuyuki Karakita, Ph.D. Candidate
Doctoral Program in History and Anthropology, University of Tsukuba

¥1.7 million

A recent trend in population mobility in third-world countries is circulation, a pattern in which migrants ultimately return to their place of origin. Circulation forms the basis of multilocal household strategy, in which the members of a household are dispersed to different localities so that they can participate in both the modern and the traditional sectors of society simultaneously.

This project will elucidate the circular nature of population mobility in Micronesia by reconstructing household histories on the basis of life-history matrices, which record both movements and their contexts. It will also analyze interactions between local social structures and transformation of the socioeconomic system by clarifying the way in which households structure their members' movements.

Participation of the Private Sector in Creating a Livable Environment: A Study of the Applicability of the British Groundwork System in Japan

Yoshihiko Oyama, Research Fellow
The Groundwork Foundation, Britain

¥1.8 million

Serious interest in improving the community environment is growing in Japan. In Britain, Groundwork, a system for improving the community environment, was instituted in 1981. A cooperative action organized by a charitable trust staffed by professionals, Groundwork fosters environmental projects in concert with local residents, municipalities, and business enterprises,

which play an especially important role in the system.

This project will explore the applicability of the Groundwork system in Japan. It will analyze the political and social background of the establishment of the Groundwork system, the degree of community involvement, the role of private business, the motivation of the participating companies, and the legal nature and function of the trust.

A Comparative Study of Workers' Collectives in Japan and the United States: Possibilities for a Postindustrial Society

Koyu Furusawa, Researcher
Institute of Science History and Education

¥1.6 million

Recent studies have reexamined workers' attitudes and workplaces suited to a postindustrial society. In the United States in the 1970s, workers' collectives with an egalitarian, democratic approach to work and organization grew out of grass-roots civic groups and radical collectives. In Japan, too, some young people's and women's groups are actively involved in promoting similar initiatives.

This project will make a comparative study of workers' collectives in Japan and the United States, and will examine possibilities for working and organization in a postindustrial society.

An Analysis of Housing and Care for the Very Old: A Field Study in Sweden

Tadashi Toyama, Researcher
Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden

¥1.7 million

The most urgent problem in countries with large elderly populations is medical and nursing care for the very old. In Sweden, where the number of elderly exceeded 10 percent of the population in 1950, coping with increasing numbers of the very old, who require the most medical and nursing care, is a priority in improving the living environment of the elderly.

This project will focus on a middle-sized municipality in southern Sweden to determine how the very old suffering from deteriorating mental and physical abilities cope with daily life in housing ranging from ordinary dwellings and nursing homes to long-term care wards in hospitals.

Amae and Interpersonal Dependency: A Comparative Study of Ways of Thinking of Japanese and Americans

Patricia McDonald-Scott, Visiting Researcher

Institute of Statistical Mathematics

¥1.8 million

The concept of *amae*, or dependency, has been considered a phenomenon unique to Japan. This uniqueness has recently been challenged; particularly among Americans, the kinship of *amae* and interpersonal dependency has been noted. However, there has been no empirical comparative research on these two concepts.

This project will employ questions that take differences in the two societies into consideration, and will use new dynamic methods to analyze the patterns

of responses in order to assess the similarities and differences in *amae* and interpersonal dependency. Since both concepts have been considered related to mental health, the project will focus on Japanese and American depressive-disorder patients and their families.

Employee Training in Japanese Companies in the United States: A Study of Cross-Cultural Contact
Naotaka Watanabe, Associate Professor
Faculty of Business Administration, Nanzan University
¥0.8 million

Japanese companies generally retain Japanese management systems in their overseas operations. To gain acceptance in countries that have different managerial traditions, these companies encourage daily cultural contact with the local employees and the community.

This project aims to clarify how Japanese companies in the United States try to adapt themselves to local society and a foreign culture. It will analyze cross-cultural employee training, focusing on psychological interaction between trainers and trainees.

A Study of the *Glirulus japonicus*, with a View Toward Ensuring Its Survival
Syusaku Minato, Teacher
Kumanogawa Elementary School, Wakayama City
¥1.6 million

Glirulus japonicus, the Japanese dormouse, a chipmunklike rodent native to Japan, has been designated a "natural monument" of the nation. However, few studies aimed at protecting this animal have been made, and no measures to protect it have been taken. It is urgent that this animal's environmental needs be clarified to ensure its survival. The results of such study could also contribute to guidelines for forest conservation and the development of educational materials on nature conservation.

This project will investigate the home range, diet, feeding habits, behavior in and around the nest, migration, reproduction, hibernation, and natural environment (including the fauna, flora, and climate) of the Japanese dormouse.

A Cultural Anthropological Study of Japanese *Matsuri*: A Field Study on the Island of Sado, Niigata Prefecture
Nellie Kooy, Research Student
Department of Anthropology, Niigata University
¥1.5 million

Although many Western researchers have studied the society and culture of Japan, few have focused on folk religion. Because *matsuri*, or festivals, are expressions of folk religion found throughout the country—in small villages as well as in local neighborhoods in big cities—and have a historical, political, economic, and social meaning and function, the study of *matsuri* is significant to an understanding of Japanese culture.

This project will employ participant observation and interviews to record the *matsuri* throughout the year in a small village on the remote island of Sado, in Niigata Prefecture. It will also analyze the meaning and function of *matsuri* in the villagers' lives.

Category II Research

Developing Tools for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of Aphasia in South Korea Employing Applicable Japanese Clinical Methods
Park Hea-Suk, Research Lecturer (and three associates)
Yonsei University Hospital, South Korea
¥2.8 million

As its elderly population increases, the Republic of Korea is experiencing a rise in geriatric disorders, particularly strokes and their aftereffects. Rehabilitation of stroke victims, especially speech therapy for those suffering aphasia, has become a major concern.

As a step toward establishing speech therapy programs for aphasics in Korea, this joint international project will consider the possibility of employing the aphasic differential diagnosis test and the standardized aphasia test (SLTA), the leading tests in this field in Japan, which closely resembles Korea in terms of psychological, cultural, and linguistic structure. After developing a tentative battery of tests for use in Korea, the researchers will evaluate their effectiveness and suitability.

Preliminary Study for the Compilation of a Japanese-Ainu Dictionary to Aid Systematic Study of the Ainu Language
Shigeru Kayano, Director (and two associates)
Nibutani Museum of Ainu Culture
¥2.2 million

The Ainu, an ethnic minority now found mainly on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, have recently been increasing efforts to revitalize their language, and non-Ainu scholars are also beginning to study the language seriously. However, because documentary materials on the language are scarce, more publications are desperately needed.

To facilitate the diffusion of the Ainu language, this project, led by a member of the youngest generation to have a complete understanding of Ainu, will compile a Japanese-Ainu dictionary with numerous example sentences for each entry.

A Study of Fluctuations in Animal Brain Activity to Infer Principles of Human Behavior
Mitsuaki Yamamoto, Associate Professor (and three associates)
Faculty of Medicine, Tohoku University
¥2.8 million

Researchers have observed 1/f fluctuations in a wide range of matter, from resistors, semiconductors, and other nonliving materials to the giant axon of squid and the neurons in a cat's brain. The biological and physical significance of these fluctuations is of great interest.

This joint Japanese-West German project is designed to clarify the neurophysiological significance of these fluctuations and to infer principles of human behavior from them. Microelectrodes will be implanted in the brains of cats to record their brain activity under

laboratory conditions and outdoors, and an attempt will be made to elucidate the relationship between the animals' behavior and fluctuations in neuronal activity in their brains.

Wandering and Wanderers in Japanese Culture: The Ambivalent Relationship Between Wandering and Sedentary Societies

Jacob Raz, Associate Professor (and two associates)
Faculty of Performing and Visual Arts, Tel-Aviv University, Israel

¥2.6 million

The concept of wandering and wanderers has an important place in Japanese culture. Members of sedentary societies consider wanderers to be different or alien, and it is believed that sedentary people have deep-seated ambivalent feelings of both admiration and fear of wanderers. Such ambivalence is common in Japanese attitudes toward foreigners and toward fellow Japanese who have returned after living abroad.

This joint international project aims to clarify the relationship between wandering and sedentary societies revealed in Japanese folklore, religion, performing arts, and literature. In addition to reviewing existing research by surveying records and literary works, the project team will conduct field studies of individual wanderers and itinerant groups.

A Study of the Medical Demand for and Social Tolerance of DNA Fingerprinting

Kunihiko Ueda, Associate Professor (and four associates)
Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto University

¥2.3 million

The tremendous progress in recombinant DNA technology in recent years has made human gene analysis possible, and in the near future DNA analysis will become a routine test. Although such testing will yield medical benefits in the prognosis for and prevention of genetic disorders and predispositions, there is a danger that its use in classifying individuals according to their genetic patterns, revealing untreatable genetic diseases, and determining parentage will raise social problems.

In view of the importance of this issue, the geneticists and jurists composing this project team will conduct research in their own fields, exchange information, and hold discussions in an effort to establish a consensus on the degree to which DNA fingerprint analysis is necessary and the extent to which it will be accepted by society.

Sino-Japanese Cultural Exchange: An Integrated Study of the Contribution Made by Chinese Residents of Japan, Focusing on Emigrants from Fujian

Tang Wen-ji, Adjunct Professor (and five associates)
Department of History, Fujian Teachers College, China

¥2.7 million

Chinese living in other countries have emigrated chiefly from Fujian and Guangdong provinces. Fujian is the original home of the majority of the great numbers of Chinese who have emigrated to Japan since the beginning of the twentieth century.

Field studies will be made in Fujian, and emigrants

living in Japan surveyed, to determine the details of their Chinese backgrounds and of how they established themselves in Japan. This joint international project will examine both the extent to which these emigrants' folkways, customs, and religion have influenced Japanese society and the roles these people played in their home culture.

The Philosophy of Japan's Colonial Administration: An Examination of the Cultural Policies Evinced in the Investigation Records of the Government General of Korea

Choe Kil-song, Adjunct Professor (and nine associates)
Keimyung University, South Korea

¥3.0 million

The colonial Government General of Korea left behind an enormous volume of material on the period of Japanese rule (1910-45). However, because Korean scholars generally focus on anti-Japanese or pro-Japanese sentiment and on the history of the Korean independence movement, they have heretofore belittled these materials or ignored them altogether.

This joint international project will examine these neglected documents and analyze them objectively, without nationalistic prejudices. The researchers will evaluate the objectivity of these materials as primary sources for that period and the possibility of their use as references for the study of modern Korean history. The project's methodology will include examination of documentary materials and field studies.

Remedies for Skin Problems Among Ostomates

Michiko Koya, Dermatologist (and three associates)
Tokyo Metropolitan Fuchu Hospital

¥2.3 million

In recent years the number of ostomates (people who have had surgery to permit their bowels or bladders to drain through an opening in the abdominal wall) in Japan has risen to levels seen in Western nations. These people, who are required to have adhesive devices in contact with their skin at all times for the collection of feces or urine, frequently suffer from skin problems.

Care of the skin around the stomal opening is an important factor in enabling ostomates to live normal lives. The goal of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1986 and now in its second year, is to determine the best remedies for ostomates' skin complaints. Information obtained from ostomates throughout the country last year will be used as the basis for preparing a manual for the prevention and treatment of these skin problems.

A Historical Approach to Korean Economic Development: A Comparison with Modern Japanese Economic Development

Satoru Nakamura, Professor (and thirteen associates)
Faculty of Economics, Kyoto University

¥2.8 million

The worldwide attention now being directed at the Korean economy focuses chiefly on the high-growth period beginning in the 1960s. Yet Korea's rise from its former colonial status to its position as the only fully in-

dustrialized non-Western capitalist nation apart from Japan makes it unique in the modern world.

This joint international project aims to shed light on Korea's economic development. Using historiological methodology, Japanese and Korean researchers will identify the continuities and discontinuities between Korea's pre- and postcolonial periods and analyze them in comparison with modern Japanese economic development.

A Basic Study Aimed at Establishing a System of Support for the Arts in Japan

Sachio Ichimura, Secretary General (and eight associates)

Sankai Juku

¥2.7 million

In that the arts do not aim to produce goods having market value, society's support is indispensable to the creation of works of art. Artistic creativity in Japan is in an extremely impoverished state, the *butoh* dance being the only art form created in Japan since World War II to receive international recognition. American pop art is but one example that demonstrates the relationship between social support and artistic creativity. By clarifying this relationship, this joint international project will make an appeal for the necessity of social support and assess the kind of system needed. The project team will also survey nonprofit organizations that are part of the social fabric of Western nations.

The Economic and Social Impact of the Influx of Foreign Labor into Japan

Tadashi Hanami, Professor (and nine associates)

Faculty of Law, Sophia University

¥3.0 million

Japan's position in the international economy has led to a rapid increase in the exchange of people with other countries. People going to Japan range from tourists, students, and the employees of companies and other organizations to temporary laborers and refugees from Indochina. There is great concern that the growing number of laborers entering Japan from other Asian countries will give rise to considerable social and cultural friction and turmoil. This project aims to investigate the state of foreign labor in Japan and to propose measures for coping with such problems.

A Basic Study of Self-help Networks Among the Elderly in Japan

Kazuko Koshitani, Reporter (and four associates)

Public Opinion Research Department, *Mainichi Shimbun*

¥2.0 million

Although still few in number, self-help networks for the elderly are beginning to appear in Japan. In creating these networks elderly people are demonstrating their unwillingness to accept passively the programs for the aged offered by national and local government bodies.

The researchers will undertake case studies of the activities of such self-help networks among the elderly, analyze them qualitatively, and assess the sort of life elderly people desire. Groups scattered throughout the country will be surveyed by questionnaire. The information thus obtained will be used as a basis for select-

ing ten or so distinctive networks for further study through participant observation and interviews.

Health Care for Foreigners in Japan

Akemi Izumi, Associate Director (and five associates)

Bio 21, Inc.

¥2.8 million

Japan's rapid internationalization is being accompanied by a steady increase in the number of foreigners going to that country. About 2.1 million people entered Japan in 1986, three times the figure ten years earlier. It is important that these foreigners be able to receive adequate medical treatment.

This project will survey the incidence of illness and injury among foreigners in Japan, the medical treatment they are receiving, the facilities accepting them for treatment, and legal and other problems encountered. The researchers will analyze the situation, including such cultural and social factors as differences in language and customs. On the basis of this survey a preliminary study will be made as a step toward creating systems, such as a medical treatment network, that will enable foreigners to receive better medical care.

Pilot Study for a Cross-Cultural Comparison of the Health of Female Care Givers and the Social Networks That Support Them

Hiroko Minami, Professor (and nine associates)

St. Luke's College of Nursing

¥2.7 million

Social support is believed to affect people's health. Whether employed outside the home or not, women fulfill a great many roles during their lifetimes and are placed in positions in which they are necessarily the principle providers of care within the family.

This joint international project is an intercultural comparative study of American, Israeli, and Japanese women who are caring for elderly people and children in the home to determine the functions and structures of the social-support networks that are believed to influence these women's health.

A Study of Terminal Care at Home and Organized Support for Such Care

Saburo Nishi, Professor (and seven associates)

Faculty of Humanities, Tokyo Metropolitan University

¥1.8 million

Medical advances have made it possible for seriously ill patients to be treated at home, and some people now desire to remain at home until the terminal stage of illness. Because home care for such patients requires treatment by a team offering medical treatment, nursing, and paramedical assistance, organized support must be established in the community.

The members of this project team have organized the interoccupational Home Care Research Group. Through providing terminal care for seriously ill patients at home they will analyze and consider terminal care from the standpoints of medicine, nursing, social welfare, and law to determine the best type of medical team for treatment at home and the community organizations needed to support it.

The Relation of Human Influences to Changes in Coastal Vegetation and the Shearwater Inhabiting Temperate Islands of the Western Pacific

Kiyoshi Okutomi, Professor (and twelve associates)
Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

¥3.0 million

When considering environmental protection and use, it is important first to clarify the history of human impact on the environment. Because coastal ecological systems have been particularly rich in resources, human societies have concentrated in coastal areas since ancient times, and today these are still the areas most subject to change.

This joint international project, an interdisciplinary study involving botanists, ornithological ecologists, and physical anthropologists, will undertake a comparative analysis of changes brought about by humans in coastal ecological systems of Japan, New Zealand, and Tasmania. All these island systems are located in temperate zones, but they have different climates, histories, cultures, and industrial compositions.

A Pilot Study of Japan's Image in Major Latin American Countries

Gustavo Andrade, Director (and nine associates)
Iberoamerican Institute, Sophia University

¥2.6 million

Although relations between Japan and Latin America are generally believed to be very good, there has never been a full-scale study of Japan's image in that region, and recent incidents have provoked disappointment in Japan and aroused anti-Japanese sentiment in Latin America.

Feeling that an understanding of Japan's present image in Latin America is indispensable to the development of future relations between Japan and Latin American countries, the researchers will lay the groundwork for a questionnaire survey to be conducted in cooperation with research institutions in seven Latin American countries. This joint international project will include discussions among researchers in Japan and in the countries to be studied and a test survey in one country to establish methodology and the content of the questionnaire.

A Preliminary Study of Religious Attitudes and Bioethics in Modern Japanese Society: Current Problems in Education About Life and Death

Kumiko Maruyama, Professor (and seven associates)
Faculty of Literature, Morioka College

¥1.6 million

The astounding technological progress of modern medicine has engendered continuing debate on various bioethical problems. There is widespread discussion of questions related to euthanasia, genetic engineering, and artificial insemination. At the same time, attention has been focused on new areas, such as terminal care, the question of whether to tell cancer patients the nature of their illness, brain death, life and death education, and the hospice movement.

This project team will analyze the way that views of life and death are formed and the relationship of this

process to bioethics among young Japanese. The factors molding views of life and death constitute the foundations of thanatology, the interdisciplinary study of dying and death, and underlying those factors are individual religious attitudes.

Basic Research for the Preparation of a Manual for Career Guidance and Employment of the Mentally Retarded

Katsuhiko Matsuya, Associate Professor (and seven associates)
Faculty of Education, Tokyo Gakugei Daigaku

¥2.0 million

The recent revision of the Physically Handicapped Persons Employment Promotion Law improved support for employment of the mentally retarded by including provision for a hiring quota system. To achieve the objectives of the amended law, a comprehensive system of services for the retarded, ranging from the exploration of career possibilities to job placement, needs to be established.

This interoccupational project will conduct studies and collect the data necessary to prepare a handbook on career guidance and employment that will contribute to the establishment of such a system of services.

A Study of the Japanese Peruvian Community: Changes in the Past Twenty Years

Shozo Masuda, Professor (and five associates)
College of General Education, University of Tokyo

¥3.0 million

Japanese emigration to Peru is the earliest of the Japanese migrations to South America, and the emigrants and their descendants now number eighty thousand. The ninetieth anniversary of the first emigration to Peru will be celebrated in 1989, and Peru's Japanese association and other groups are planning a variety of commemorative events, the most important of which is a study of the society of the Japanese immigrants and their descendants.

With the cooperation of local scholars, this joint international research will study the history of the migration, the life histories of first-generation immigrants, and the community they established. A similar study conducted in 1969 makes it possible to elucidate changes since that time.

Preparatory Study for an Epidemiological Study of Circulatory Disease and Risk Factors Among Japanese Americans and Japanese

Tsukasa Namekata, Special Research Adviser (and nine associates)

Nikkei Concerns

¥3.0 million

A study of health habits among Japanese Americans in Seattle initiated in 1985 reveals that the incidence of most chronic diseases is higher among men than women and that hypertension and diabetes are more common among Japanese American men than among either Japanese or white men. It is suspected that atherosclerosis is unusually accelerated among Japanese American men.

This preliminary study, a joint international project, aims to identify the factors responsible for these

characteristics and clarify their relation to risk factors. The researchers hope to contribute to the prevention of atherosclerosis in both Japan and the United States. Plans for administering pulse wave velocity, cholesterol, and other clinical tests will be developed, and the results of the preliminary study will be used to establish a scientific basis for a more thorough study.

The History and Culture of a Minority Group in Southwestern China: A Joint Sino-Japanese Study of the Music and Mythology of the Yao in the Dayao Shan Mountains

Tokio Hasegawa, Director (and fourteen associates)
Mithila Art Museum

¥2.7 million

In sparsely populated areas of Guangxi and adjoining provinces in southwestern China live minority ethnic groups that continue to preserve elements of ancient culture in their daily lives, but no systematic attempt has been made to study their history and culture.

A new type of nongovernmental academic exchange, this international study conducted jointly by Japanese and Chinese scholars will focus on the Yao people living in the Dayao Shan mountains of Guangxi Province. The researchers will examine primarily the dancing and singing parties that are the basis of relationships between young men and women and the various ceremonies closely linked to primitive musical instruments and music. The research group will also study the mythology instrumental in shaping the psychological culture underlying these ceremonies.

A Basic Study of Modern Western-Style Architecture in Asia: A Survey of the Extant Heritage in China
Terunobu Fujimori, Assistant Professor (and eighteen associates)

Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo
¥3.0 million

The architectural heritage of Asian countries is being eradicated by rapid modernization. In particular, there are many problems in evaluating modern buildings influenced by Western engineering and culture. Through a grant from the Toyota Foundation, a survey was made of early Western-style architecture in Japan (buildings erected between 1868 and 1941), and subsequent systematic research and educational activities have fostered movements to preserve and renovate these buildings. Similar action is becoming necessary in other Asian nations, as well.

This joint international project, to be conducted in cooperation with local researchers, will compile lists of extant examples of modern architecture in Asia. This year a survey will be conducted in China.

A Preliminary Study of the Epidemiology of Circulatory Disease in Urban Areas of China with Preventive Measures: A Comparison with the Japanese Experience

Li Tian-lin, Professor (and seven associates)
School of Public Health, Beijing Medical University, China

¥3.0 million

As agricultural peoples of East Asia, the Japanese and

Chinese share many features in their living environments and customs. Moreover, disease distribution in both countries differs from the pattern seen in Western nations in that deaths from cerebral hemorrhage exceed those from ischemic heart disease. Therefore there is a great possibility that Japan's experience in community health care will be of use in developing preventive measures in China.

With the ultimate goal of implementing preventive measures, this joint international project aims to provide concrete data for epidemiological research and developing preventive measures. Chinese researchers familiar with local conditions will clarify the state of the living environment and make a detailed analysis of problematic factors.

The Work and Influence of Pioneers in the Formation of Japan's Medical System in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries, Focusing on Documents Relating to Kensai and Tachu Ikeda
Shizu Sakai, Associate Professor (and nine associates)
School of Medicine, Juntendo University

¥2.8 million

Today the role of medical practitioners in society is being subjected to unprecedentedly severe criticism from the public. Many problems are felt to stem from the system of medical education. However, there are many gaps in our knowledge of the introduction of modern medicine into Japan in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the period during which present-day medical education originated.

This study began when a large number of documents relating to Kensai Ikeda (1841-1918), first dean of the University of Tokyo Faculty of Medicine, were found in the home of one of his descendants. Supported by grants from two private foundations, the project team has already begun organizing these documents. This year work to organize and interpret them will continue, with the aim of preparing a catalogue.

Development of an Aerial Photography Method Using Kites at Altitudes of About 1,000 Meters and Its Application in the Study of Snow

Katsutaka Murooka, President (and two associates)
Japan Kite Photography Association

¥2.8 million

In a rapidly changing society it is important to popularize environmental monitoring, and there is a need to develop observation systems that make it possible to obtain data easily and at will.

Building on research conducted in a previous project, "Development of an Aerial Photography Method Using Kites and Applications in Environmental Research," awarded a grant in fiscal 1983, this project will study and improve the performance of kites. Its aim is to develop a method of collecting information on a large area from altitudes previously considered difficult to reach and maintain. Specifically, a two- to three-kilogram aerial photography system and meteorological observation system will be lifted to a height of one thousand meters, where they will be used to monitor snow accumulation, predict snowmelt runoff, and study the mechanism of snowfall.

Category III Research

An Analysis of the Educational Environment of an "Open Campus"

Mamoru Fukutomi, Associate Professor (and nine associates)
Department of Psychology, Tokyo Gakugei University
¥4.8 million (two-year grant)

In April 1986 Elementary School No. 10 in Tokyo's Suginami Ward was moved to a new location in a school-park complex that will also be used for social education and community activities and as a disaster-relief assembly area. The move greatly improved the environment of the school, which had been plagued by traffic noise and automotive exhaust and also had a small schoolyard and dark classrooms. The recipient of research contest awards in fiscal 1983 and 1984, this project has observed the children's activities for two years prior to the move and one year after, analyzing the effects on the schoolchildren of changes in their educational environment. Analysis has clearly revealed that not only the physical environment but also the human and temporal environments affect the children's behavior. The influence of community residents is particularly great as a human factor.

Building on these findings, the project will conduct follow-up observation of the children, recording their behavior as well as relations between the school and the community, and will analyze the impact of the educational environment on children's behavior and the way in which that environment can fit harmoniously and effectively into the local community. It will also present a proposal for new "open campus" school facilities.

A Plan to Promote Natural History Research in Indonesia in Cooperation with the Bogor Museum

Ryozo Yoshii, Director (and seven associates)
Bogor Friendship Society

¥6.5 million (two-year grant)

The Bogor Museum has been the hub of natural history research in Indonesia ever since the Dutch colonial period, but at present little research is being conducted. Although the young researchers have considerable potential, they lack the methodology and resources to implement a vigorous research program.

Under this joint international study, awarded a grant in fiscal 1986 and now entering its second year, the project leader is spending much of his time with local researchers in Bogor, participating in fieldwork, assembling data, and publishing findings, thereby assisting in the establishment of a new research system. The focus of the research is a reappraisal of the distribution of soil insects identifying Wallace's Line, the regional boundary between Asiatic and Australasian fauna, and Weber's Line, an alternative boundary between Asiatic and Australasian fauna. During last year's preliminary study, the necessary equipment and literature were readied at the Bogor Museum and soil insects were collected from the islands of Java, Bali, and Lombok. This year the islands of Ambon and Halmahera will also be studied, and general conclusions will be published in the third year.

Comparative Studies of Indigenous Coastal Fisheries in the Western Pacific Region: Indigenous Fishing Gear and Craft

Efren Ed. C. Flores, Dean (and eight associates)
College of Fisheries, University of the Philippines in the Visayas, the Philippines

¥10.0 million (two-year grant)

Coastal areas in the western Pacific region have a variety of indigenous fisheries. Although they have distinctive regional features, they also display many common characteristics, particularly in their fishing gear and craft. The gear and craft of Southeast Asian islands are clearly different from those of the Pacific islands; yet the wooden squid jigs, or lures, found on the island of Sulawesi in Indonesia, throughout the Philippines, and from Okinawa to Wakayama Prefecture in Japan are very similar in construction.

This joint international project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, will extend its study to Papua New Guinea to further clarify the regional differences and similarities in fishing gear and craft and carry out research on the differences in fishing gear and craft among the peoples of the southern Philippines and Sulawesi and the Moluccas in Indonesia. The influence that Arab, Chinese, Indian, and other cultures have exerted on the region since ancient times will be elucidated, focusing on the Malay Peninsula.

The Pesticidal Activity of Tropical Plants in Indonesia

Izuru Yamamoto, Director (and twenty-one associates)
NODAI Research Institute, Tokyo University of Agriculture

¥5.0 million (two-year grant)

The tropics are a treasure house of potentially useful plants. Thanks to recent advances in organic chemistry it is becoming possible to employ these resources in ways that differ from conventional applications, for example, using the pesticidal activity of tropical plants to eliminate harmful organisms, such as insect pests and weeds.

In this joint international study, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1986 and now in its second year, Japanese and Indonesian researchers are cooperating to discover new plants, identify promising physiological and ecological phenomena, observe the effects on insect pests, blight, weeds, and plants, and discover the chemical basis for these effects. They will also conduct research to isolate and identify the physiologically and ecologically active substances and to synthesize and modify them to pave the way for their use. The researchers aim to contribute to the progress of chemical ecology by imitating natural control mechanisms to create pesticides having few harmful effects on the environment. They also hope to contribute to the development of chemical ecology in Indonesia by training scientists there.

The Prospects for Self-sufficiency and Economic Assistance on Negros in the Philippines

Jun Nishikawa, Professor (and eight associates)
School of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University
¥4.7 million

Since colonial times the province of Negros Occidental in the Philippines has had an economy based on land-

intensive, monocultural sugar cultivation on large plantations, but in recent years declining sugar prices have caused widespread unemployment and famine. The Aquino administration's agrarian reform policies have led to new sociopolitical conditions in the province, such as the rise of peasant movements, protests by the landlords, and military intervention.

This joint international study, which received a grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year, has been planned as part of a nongovernmental assistance program of the Japan Negros Campaign Committee, established in February 1986. It involves a socioeconomic analysis of the sugar-based economy and of the plantation structure, together with an evaluation of the present extent of starvation and of the socioeconomic impact of the delay in agrarian reform. Through the activities of an agricultural training center and other programs being conducted in cooperation with local nongovernmental organizations, the researchers hope to identify means of supporting the agricultural diversification and self-help efforts already in progress in the rural sector and among urban slum dwellers and to find means of assisting the people to become self-sufficient and escape poverty and starvation.

An Assessment of Health-Care Technology

Tadashi Yoshida, Professor (and ten associates)
Research Institute for Japanese Culture, Tohoku University
¥6.0 million (two-year grant)

Because of the isolation that people undergoing medical treatment have long felt, a comprehensive evaluation of new medical technologies being employed indiscriminately is an important issue today. This interdisciplinary project team, consisting of practicing physicians and experts in public health, medical economics, bioethics, and medical history, will address the problems of assessing medical practice.

This study will build on the results of a preliminary study, awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, to make an overall assessment of the safety, reliability, applicability, effectiveness, and economy of medical technologies and will also consider their social and ethical impact. The researchers will make case studies of mass screening programs for colorectal cancer, coronary artery bypass grafting, NMR-CT, and new technologies for prenatal diagnosis.

A Study of the Dynamics of Influenza Epidemics

Shuzo Yugami, Director (and seven associates)
Maebashi Research Group for the Study of Influenza Epidemics
¥2.8 million (two-year grant)

There are striking differences in influenza epidemics depending on the year and the region in which an epidemic strikes. On the individual level, some people are highly susceptible to the disease while others are not, and some of those infected become seriously ill while others exhibit almost no symptoms. Age, occupation, and medical history are among the factors affecting the severity of the disease. It is important to identify all factors in the dynamics of the disease and to find methods of minimizing its effects.

This project, which received research contest

awards in fiscal 1981 and 1982 and a two-year grant in 1984, has been studying influenza epidemics since 1980. Beginning this year the data obtained from the earlier studies will be reexamined. The HI and NP antibodies of six thousand serum samples obtained from a single group of elementary school children in a five-year study will be tested against specific virus strains. This should clarify the relationship between epidemics and antibodies in the population and the relationship between previous influenza infection and reinfection. From the five-year curve of antibody levels, the researchers hope to appraise maintenance of resistance to the disease and the state of immunity among those who do not contract influenza even though exposed to the virus.

Nondestructive Monitoring of the Toxicological Effects of Heavy Metals in Birds

Katsuhisa Honda, Research Associate (and seven associates)
Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University
¥5.0 million

This joint international project, which received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, has already revealed that there is a relationship between the ingestion, accumulation, and excretion of heavy metals by wild birds and the birds' biological and physiological processes. It has also developed knowledge of methods of preparing feathers for analysis of heavy metal accumulation, standards for parts of the body from which to select feathers for study, the process whereby metals accumulate in the feathers, and the relationship between accumulations in the feathers and in the body. However, much remains unknown about how heavy metal accumulation in the feathers is affected by a bird's diet and habitat and the life history and physiological processes peculiar to a given species. Although kidney damage from cadmium poisoning has been observed in several species of birds, no studies have been made of how heavy metal accumulation in feathers is affected by toxic manifestations or pathological conditions.

The researchers will study birds of many different species in urban, rural, mountain, and seaside habitats, including both birds of prey and granivorous birds and both migratory and nonmigratory species. The relationship of heavy metal accumulation in feathers and in the body, including undetermined elements, will be studied to reveal the mechanism of heavy metal accumulation in feathers. Standards and a methodology for using feathers to monitor heavy metal accumulation will also be proposed.

International Cooperation for Regional Development That Respects the Harmony of Nature: A Study of Japan and Nepal

Jiro Kawakita, President (and nine associates)
Association for Technical Cooperation to the Himalayan Areas

¥7.2 million (two-year grant)

Progressive modernization has widened the gulf between nature and humanity to the extent that it even threatens world peace. The worldwide destruction of mountain environments is one result of such modernization, and Nepal has been particularly badly affected. The sharp increase in Nepal's population has led to

unplanned development that is causing the people much suffering. The key to reversing this situation lies in the establishment of a new development philosophy. Given this situation, the technical cooperation activities of the Association for Technical Cooperation to the Himalayan Areas have been welcomed by the government and people of Nepal and by the international community.

This joint international study, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, will focus on Nepal in developing a model for a solution to the problems of modernization. Specifically, it will combine field research in Nepal and study in Japan, featuring a problem-solving approach, the use of empirical methodology for a comprehensive study of the situation, participation by both local residents and researchers, and interactive cooperation with the people of Nepal and Japan. It will strive to discover both appropriate technologies that are simple and practical and a way for local residents to become truly self-reliant.

Occupational Health and Sociological Studies of Ex-Employees of an Abandoned Mercury Mine

Rikuo Doi, Professor (and nine associates)
School of Medicine, Yokohama City University
¥5.8 million (two-year grant)

This project, which received its first grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year, has been conducting a medical follow-up study of the aftereffects of mercury poisoning among former miners of the Itomuka Mine, Japan's largest mercury mine until it was closed in 1970. The researchers have also compiled life histories of the miners' families. Research thus far has shown that some former miners still suffer mild finger tremors and ataxia and a great many more suffer from hypertension, liver dysfunction, and other symptoms. The research also indicated that the miners' families have experienced a great many difficulties as a result of the occupational changes and relocation forced by the mine closure.

Beginning this year the project will investigate the medical and life histories of a greater number of former miners and their families and will also study their economic and social circumstances before and after the mine was closed. As the first follow-up study of displaced Japanese mercury miners conducted from the perspectives of occupational medicine and sociology, this project hopes to provide information that will be useful in reassessing occupational health and social programs for people involved in similar large-scale social upheavals.

The Interaction of "Motherese" and Infant Vocalization as the Starting Point of Human Relationships

Yoko Shimura, Associate Professor (and eleven associates)
Faculty of Education, Saitama University
¥4.2 million

Early interactions, particularly the mother-infant relationship, are considered important in children's social development, for example, in developing their ability to communicate and to understand others. In particular, it is believed that before infants begin linguistic interaction the foundations for affective communication are built through gestures, facial expressions, and

the prelinguistic vocalizations typified by "motherese." However, the nature of these early interactions and their influence on an infant's development are not fully understood. In their preliminary studies, the researchers employed testing and observation to analyze the characteristics of interaction, primarily vocal, and identified the observable characteristics of mother-infant interactions.

This joint international project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, will endeavor to clarify the continuous evolution of "motherese" from the perinatal period onward and will analyze changes in responses to "motherese" by studying a large number of neonates. On the basis of their findings, the researchers will assess the role of vocal interactions in early mother-infant relations and attempt to identify general principles, in a basic examination of perinatal education and mother-infant relationships.

The Society and History of Artisans in Premodern Japan

Yoshihiko Amino, Professor (and five associates)
Kanagawa Junior College, Kanagawa University
¥4.4 million (two-year grant)

Interest in people engaged in nonagricultural occupations in premodern Japan has grown in recent years. The diverse relationships among artisans in premodern times offer clues to the origins of modern Japanese society, but while research has been carried out in a variety of areas, little comprehensive study has focused on such primary sources as scrolls depicting *shokunin uta-awase* (artisans' poetry contests), works that incorporate illustrations, poems, and commentaries on the poems.

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1986, has already collected and compared a variety of *shokunin uta-awase* scrolls, undertaking a general analysis from an interdisciplinary perspective that encompasses depictions of artisans recorded in other graphic media. Research thus far has yielded new perceptions of artisans of the feudal period. This year the project team will continue to collect and analyze materials to clarify the nature and origins of *shokunin uta-awase* scrolls and thus elucidate the life led by the common people of premodern Japan and the ways in which it has changed.

A Joint Japan-U.S. Study on Problems Associated with Local Production by Japanese Manufacturers in the United States

Tetsuo Abo, Professor (and twelve associates)
Institute of Science, University of Tokyo
¥11.5 million (two-year grant)

Japanese-style management, a shop-floor-oriented system developed in a homogeneous, closed society under the influence of postwar economic conditions, has attained high standards of quality and efficiency in manufacturing processes. But now these unique management methods, which rely heavily on cultural and human factors, are being adapted to the heterogeneous, ethnically diverse environment of the United States, and the extent to which they are transferable is in question.

The aim of this joint international project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1985, is to examine the

application and adaptation of Japanese-style management in the U.S. plants of the major Japanese electronics and automobile manufacturers that have expanded local manufacture in the United States in recent years. Defining "application" as the direct transplantation of beneficial features of Japanese-style management and "adaptation" as the transformation of such features to accommodate local conditions, this study hypothesizes that although both application and adaptation will frequently involve friction, in the end some combination of the two will be adopted. This year the researchers will enlarge the scope of their study and use more refined methods and an improved research design to conduct a more thorough investigation of this issue.

A Study of Legal Issues in West-to-East Technology Transfer

Hiroshi Oda, Associate Professor (and seven associates)
Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo
¥4.0 million

A major concern in East-West economic relations is legal obstacles to the transfer of sophisticated Western technology to Eastern nations. Some people argue that such transfers should be severely restricted to maintain Western security, while others take the view that restrictions should be applied sparingly in view of the potentially great economic benefits. As yet there has been insufficient discussion of practical means of restricting technology transfers.

To fill the gap in previous research, this joint international project, awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, undertook a preliminary study to determine the nature and extent of COCOM regulations through surveys of U.S. congressional records, interviews with U.S. government officials, and studies at the Confederation of British Industry. On the basis of the results of the preliminary study, the project team will solicit the cooperation of American and British scholars and people actually involved in trade with the East in a more detailed study of international regulations. A comparative study will also be made of American and British domestic legal restrictions on West-to-East technology transfers.

One's Mother Tongue as an Impediment to International Understanding: A Study of Arab University Students in Arab Countries

Yasumasa Kuroda, Professor (and two associates)
Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii at Manoa, U.S.A.
¥8.5 million

Japan's trade with the Arab world is second in volume only to that with the United States. Nonetheless, Japanese understanding of Arab cultures, value systems, and concepts remains very shallow.

Employing methodology developed through preliminary studies that received grants in fiscal 1984 and 1986, this joint international project will survey male and female university students in Arab nations by means of questionnaires in both Arabic and English. Discussions among ten to fifteen students conducted in Arabic and in English are planned in order to disclose the differences in conceptualization imposed by the

language used. Feeling that the most effective starting point for a study of national character is the language used in communicating, the researchers have identified differences in responses depending on whether Japanese or English is used and, departing from accepted theory, have suggested the importance of active utilization of ambiguous responses. This comprehensive study will provide data for that hypothesis.

Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Through the Grant Program for Citizen Activities, the Foundation awards grants for projects under the theme "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society." This program awards grants for the compilation and publication of reports.

Applications for citizen-activities grants were publicly solicited during April and May, as in the case of our research grants. In July and August a five-member selection committee chaired by Yoko Nuita screened the fifty-six applications received. The following screening criteria were applied:

1. *Citizen participation*: Does the activity have the support of a large number of people and the potential for broad application?
2. *Foresight*: Is the activity based on flexible concepts and ideas going beyond established ways of thinking, and does it have a constructive and creative nature?
3. *International orientation*: Does the activity have international significance?
4. *Timeliness*: Will compilation and publicity activities carried out now continue to be meaningful to the group itself and to society in the future?
5. *Compilation ability*: Can the group secure capable people for the compilation of the report?

Based on the recommendations of the selection committee, at its forty-sixth meeting, on October 1, 1987, the Board of Directors decided to award a total of ¥17.7 million to ten applicants. The project period is one year beginning November 1, 1987.

Past report-compilation grant recipients were invited to apply for publication grants. Following screening by the selection committee, the Board of Directors decided to award two grants at its forty-sixth meeting and four more at its forty-seventh meeting, on March 17, 1988.

Selection criteria for the grants are as follows:

1. The compilation must be complete and the manuscript ready for publication after only minor editing.
2. An agreement on the publication plan must have been reached with a publishing company.

3. Sufficient thought must have been given to attracting the interest of the general reading public.
4. The report must give a full account of problems and setbacks instead of limiting itself to examples of success.

Report-Publication Grants

Representative	Project	Amount
Yoshio Azuchi	Report on the Ono Water Think-Tank Group	¥1.0 million
Shizue Kobayashi	Report on the Fukinoto Library	¥1.0 million
Takao Sato	Report on the West Japan Federation of Condominium Owners' Associations	¥1.0 million
Tokie Takeuchi	Report on a Volunteer Group Providing Meals for the Elderly	¥1.1 million
Ikufumi Fukuzawa	Report on Shapla Neer (Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support)	¥1.0 million
Koichi Yamaoka	Report on the Activities of the Nobinobi Camp Committee of the Kitakyushu YMCA	¥1.0 million

Report-Compilation Grants

Report on the Activities of the Kansai Committee of the Friends' International Work Camp

Yoshio Yanagawa, Representative

The Friends' International Work Camp, Kansai Committee
¥2.0 million

For thirty-four years the Kansai Committee has operated a work camp for the disfranchised, particularly victims of Hansen's disease, who have long been ostracized, to render them support and to improve their standard of living and their environment. In the course of getting to know the work camp participants, the members of the committee became aware of being privileged members of society and have endeavored to conquer their deep-seated feelings of prejudice and discrimination.

Making use of the committee's extensive records and interviews its members conducted with work camp participants, this report will recount the committee's activities from its earliest beginnings to the present, relating the activities to the times in which they have been conducted.

Report on the Activities of the People's Association for Drug Surveillance

Kosei Takahashi, Representative

The People's Association for Drug Surveillance

¥1.9 million

Concerned about the escalating dependence on drugs, since 1970 this association has issued warnings about the danger of overuse of drugs and has sought to educate the public to drug-induced health problems. The association's activities, which are primarily scientific, have expanded at the request of private citizens, and as occasion has demanded the association has conducted experiments and research designed by private citizens.

This report will record merits and demerits confirmed by the association's independent tests, such as those of nonprescription drugs, influenza vaccination, fluoride as a prophylactic for dental caries, the anti-bacterial compound Tofuron (AF-2; used as a food preservative), food irradiated with cobalt 60, the percutaneous toxicity of the pesticide Nissol, and increases in the incidence of cancer among people living near agricultural-chemical plants. The report will also describe the association's relations with consumer groups and research institutes in other countries, including its role in halting the water-fluoridation program in Guangzhou, China.

Report on the Activities of the Daichi o Mamoru Kai
Kazuyoshi Fujita, President
Daichi o Mamoru Kai
¥2.0 million

In concert with farmers, fishers, and manufacturers who share its goals, the Daichi o Mamoru Kai (Coalition to Protect the Earth) centers its activities on the production and cooperative purchase of safe food to support the producers. The Daichi o Mamoru Kai has been expanding its activities and cooperating with like-minded groups to share its philosophy with others.

This report will describe the Daichi o Mamoru Kai's activities, which aim to create an alternative life style, and will focus on the coalition's cooperative purchase of safe food, cooperation with producers, local activities, networking with other civic and consumer groups, and other activities.

Report on the Activities of the Association of Fruit Growers Who Are Minamata-Disease Victims
Noboru Takahashi, Representative
Association of Fruit Growers Who Are Minamata-Disease Victims
¥1.8 million

In the belief that victims of Minamata disease (organic-mercury poisoning) must do nothing to harm the health of consumers, the members of this association make little use of agricultural chemicals and rely on organic fertilizers. Because the group's members value personal relations with the consumers of their produce, they deliver their produce directly to customers.

This report will elucidate the beliefs and thinking of the association and its members by introducing three members' personal histories, including their affliction with crippling Minamata disease, their reasons for becoming citrus growers, and their experiences since the association was formed. Reflecting what the association's members have learned through daily struggle with the arduous labor of growing fruit and through their personal contact with customers, the report will also address the question of relief for Minamata patients.

Report on the Activities of the Japan Society for Dying with Dignity
Tadashi Uematsu, President
Japan Society for Dying with Dignity
¥1.8 million

The Japan Euthanasia Society, founded in 1976 by the late Dr. Tenrei Ota and colleagues, was renamed the Japan Society for Dying with Dignity in 1983. In its effort to educate the public to the concept of dying with dignity, the society has actively encouraged the registration of living wills, documents in which the signers request to be allowed to die rather than be kept alive by artificial means in the event that they suffer a terminal illness or injury.

This report will elucidate how and why the Japanese euthanasia movement evolved into a movement advocating death with dignity, will examine the Japanese movement's development in the context of similar movements abroad, and will review the society's publishing and research activities since its founding.

Report on Hasunomi Home and Its Supporters' Association
Noboru Sekiguchi, Chairman
Hasunomi Home Supporters' Association
¥1.7 million

The Hasunomi Home Supporters' Association is a citizens' group whose aim is to contribute to society by improving the lot of the mentally handicapped. The association participates in the daily activities and special programs of Hasunomi Home (a private institution for the severely handicapped), meets with other groups of handicapped people, and organizes seminars to address the welfare problems of the handicapped.

This report will record the history of Hasunomi Home, founded in 1965, and of the groups that support it, including the Hasunomi Home Supporters' Association, which now has 555 members throughout Japan. Drawing on the experience gained through twenty-three years of activities, the report will also consider both ways in which the association can encourage the establishment of institutions in which handicapped people can lead independent lives and the roles the handicapped can fill in their communities.

Report on Progress in Developing Community Care and Support Group Activities
Yasuko Kinoshita, Director
Hino Community Care Institute
¥1.7 million

To support patients and their families in a community, it is necessary to organize home-care teams consisting of physicians, nurses, professionals in allied fields, and volunteers, and to coordinate the activities of the team members' professional and community organizations.

The Hino Community Care Institute, a private organization in Hino, has been organizing and assisting in the operation of such systems in ten districts of Tokyo, undertakings considered difficult to accomplish in Japan. This report will describe the institute's activities over the past ten years.

Report on the Activities of the Citizens' Group for the Preservation of the Cherry Trees Along the Mamagawa River
Minami Hiramatsu, Representative
Citizens' Group for the Preservation of the Cherry Trees Along the Mamagawa River
¥1.6 million

The Mamagawa river flows through Ichikawa, Chiba Prefecture. Shortly after World War II, a large number of cherry trees were planted along the banks of the Mamagawa, and now the cherry blossoms along the river are a famous scenic attraction. However, because the Mamagawa frequently floods, city authorities made plans to cut down the cherry trees and widen the river's channel. This civic group has been active in trying to find alternative approaches to flood control that will preserve the cherry trees.

This report records the group's ten years of activities, which have led to preservation of the environment through actively encouraging city authorities to modify the flood-control project, and also examines what the river means to the residents along its banks.

Report on the Activities of the Food and Health Group

Shun'ichiro Ogata, Leader

Food and Health Group

¥1.6 million

The Food and Health Group is composed of farmers and consumers in the district around Kuma and Hito-yoshi in Kumamoto Prefecture. Concerned about the environment and health, the group's members have made studies of measures necessary for the protection of life and the environment and strive to put into practice the knowledge gained through their studies.

Based on data obtained in the group's seven years of activity, this report will describe the current pollution of the water, air, and mountains in the region and the health hazards this pollution presents to the region's inhabitants. The report will also consider means of securing a food supply and protecting the environment.

Report on the Activities of the Bibai Consumers' Association

Mieko Ito, Representative

Bibai Consumers' Association

¥1.6 million

Concerned about the health hazards posed by food additives, since 1970 this association has campaigned to prohibit the use of cyclamate sodium, AF-2, hydrogen peroxide, propylene glycol, BHA, potassium bromate, and lysine. The association is also active in popularizing traditional Bibai cuisine and in promoting international cooperation among those concerned about environmental pollution, the destruction of nature, the threat of nuclear disaster, and food supply problems.

This report will review the association's activities, which have been inspired by the recognition that the present-day food crisis is a result of both the decline in food safety and self-sufficiency and the decay of traditional culture. The report will also describe the effects of the association's activities on its members and the town of Bibai and its residents.

Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

The Toyota Foundation holds a biennial research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." The purpose of the contest is to encourage specialists and local residents to cooperate in implementing long-term research that is closely related to the local community.

This year the Foundation conducted activities in connection with the fourth contest, which began in fiscal 1985, and the fifth contest, which was launched this year. Selection committee members visited and interviewed each of the project teams selected for awards in the fourth contest, and a symposium for the presentation of these recipients' interim research reports was held. This year the Foundation also solicited applications for the fifth contest, receiving a total of one hundred twenty-one applications. It awarded a total of ¥9.55 million to eighteen research teams for preliminary studies. (Each team received a preliminary study grant of ¥500,000, and additional funds to help defray travel expenses were awarded to research teams that must travel long distances to Tokyo to attend the conference for contest participants and the symposium for presentation of interim research reports.)

The selection committee for the fifth contest was chaired by Hideo Obara and consisted of Gempei Akasegawa, Makiko Arima, Yasuo Harima, Toshitaka Hidaka, Yoshihito Homma, Nobuko Ogawa, Akihiko Okabe, Tsuguyoshi Suzuki, and Kimio Takano.

The schedule for both contests is given below.

	<i>Fourth Contest</i>	<i>Fifth Contest</i>
Acceptance of research contest applications	Nov. 1985-Jan. 1986	Nov. 1987-Jan. 1988
Selection of recipients for preliminary study grants	Mar. 1986	Mar. 1988
Implementation of preliminary studies	Apr.-Aug. 1986	Apr.-Sept. 1988
Selection of recipients for main research project grants	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1988

	<i>Fourth Contest</i>	<i>Fifth Contest</i>
Implementation of main research projects	Nov. 1986–Oct. 1988	Nov. 1988–Oct. 1990
Decision on most outstanding and outstanding research award recipients	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1991
Decision on research award fund and supplementary grants	Oct. 1989	—
Preliminary Study Grant Recipients, Fifth Research Contest		
Toward the Revival of Lake Sanari: Conserving the Natural Environment amid Urbanization Fumiomi Fujimori (and thirty-two associates) Lake Sanari Environmental Survey Group, Shizuoka Prefecture ¥0.5 million	A Study of Purification of the Asakawa River: Drafting a Pollution Map and Exploring the Use of Charcoal to Purify River Water Fumie Kato (and twelve associates) Women's Group for Conservation of the Asakawa District of Hachioji City, Tokyo ¥0.5 million	
A Study of Recycling Milk Cartons as a Welfare Activity in the Vicinity of the North Base of Mount Fuji Hatsumi Hirai (and eleven associates) Mount Fuji North Base Carton Recycling Study Group, Yamanashi Prefecture ¥0.5 million	The "Encounter Space" Project: A Plan to Create a Wooded City Yoshiharu Imaizumi (and twenty-seven associates) Tsuru City Small Animals Council, Yamanashi Prefecture ¥0.5 million	
A Study of the Relationship of Inhabitants of the Kujigawa River Basin to the Kujigawa River System, Based on Sample Surveys Shin Fujisaki (and forty associates) Kujigawa River System Conservation Council, Ibaraki Prefecture ¥0.5 million	A Study of How Kamakura Residents Can Help the City Keep Its Squirrels Setsuko Kinoshita (and seven associates) Kamakura Nature Study Group, Kanagawa Prefecture ¥0.5 million	
A Study of Development of a Small-Scale Hydraulic Power System Using Multipurpose Pumps Koichiro Koike (and five associates) Water Wheel Village Conference, Shizuoka Prefecture ¥0.5 million	A Study of Water Conditions in the Ono Basin Shujiro Takai (and twenty-three associates) Ono Basin Groundwater Study Group, Fukui Prefecture ¥0.55 million	
A Study of Congestion in Women's Public Toilets Yoko Hirose (and eleven associates) Study Group on Men's and Women's Toilets, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka ¥0.5 million	Documenting the Natural Features and Way of Life of the "Coral Reef Culture Sphere": The Reef and Daily Life in Shiraho, Yaeyama Masao Higashikabira (and ten associates) Ugaki Association, Okinawa Prefecture ¥0.68 million	
Providing Public Baths with Special Services to Upgrade Home Care for the Aged in Shinjuku Ward Kimiya Ishikawa (and six associates) Study Group on Home Care for the Aged in Shinjuku, Tokyo ¥0.5 million	A Study on Creating a Shore Recreation Area Without Reclaiming the Sambangase Shallows Seiichi Onoo (and sixteen associates) Sambangase Shallows Study Group, Chiba Prefecture ¥0.5 million	
	A Half-Century of the Dojunkai Edogawa Apartments: How Three Generations Have Lived There and the Prospects for Continued Occupancy Kin'ya Maruyama (and twenty associates) Enduring Edogawa Apartments, Tokyo ¥0.5 million	

A Study of Hakodate's "Color Culture": Reconstructing the Color Scheme of the Port City's Painted Clapboard Buildings
Takeshi Muraoka (and twenty associates)
Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture, Hokkaido
¥0.58 million

A Study of the Emotional Ties Among the People of the Tokara Islands
Yasuo Nagata (and twenty associates)
Tokara Study Group, Kagoshima Prefecture
¥0.61 million

A Study of the Demarcation Between Parents and Society
Mieko Iwasaki (and eleven associates)
Study Group on Familylike Care of Children, Osaka Prefecture
¥0.55 million

A Study of the Blue-Green Forests of Aomori
Tatsuo Nakata (and ten associates)
Aomori Prefecture Lumber Processing Study Group, Aomori Prefecture
¥0.58 million

A Study of Ramie Production Techniques in the Oashi District of Showa Village and of Attitudes Toward Continued Cultivation of the Ramie Plant
Hiroaki Kanke (and six associates)
Study Group on Showa Village Culture, Fukushima Prefecture
¥0.5 million

International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program currently is directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its approximately ten years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1987 the Foundation concentrated on projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures. The Foundation is placing priority on projects of the following types:

1. Projects initiated and carried out by Southeast Asian researchers
2. Projects initiated by universities and nongovernmental (nonprofit) organizations, which take precedence over projects initiated by the governments of Southeast Asian countries or by international organizations
3. Projects that offer the prospect of practical results with a discernible social impact

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, 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 proposed project 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' meeting held in October.

The Incentive Grants for Young Researchers were inaugurated in fiscal 1987 as a part of the International Grant Program. This new program awards one-year grants to

young researchers in the social sciences and humanities in developing countries, who often find it difficult to obtain funding for research projects. Only individual research, that is, research conducted by the grant recipient alone, falls within the scope of the program, and preference is given to researchers who are under thirty-six years of age. Grants are relatively small to enable as many people as possible to benefit from the program. To begin with, grants are being made available only to young researchers in Indonesia.

In the first year of the program 17 researchers, selected from among 273 applicants, were awarded incentive grants totaling ¥5.03 million. Although most of the recipients are based in Jakarta and Yogyakarta, Indonesia's major centers of research, a number of other regions are also represented. Three recipients are unaffiliated with any organization, while one is affiliated with a private university. Eight grants support research for M.A. theses or Ph.D. dissertations. The fields of research represented include economics, sociology, cultural anthropology, education, law, and literature.

International Grants

Coastal Societies in Southern Sulawesi

Mukhlis, Director

Coastal Societies Study and Development Project, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

¥4.17 million

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, is in its second year. It is a comprehensive three-year study of coastal societies, mainly fishing villages, in southern Sulawesi, employing a variety of approaches.

The first year's research was devoted to a social and economic survey of a number of coastal societies, focusing on ten research areas: the migration of fishing peoples, the role of women in fishing villages, the operation of fish farms, employment opportunities, taboos observed in traditional fishing as methods of resource management, relations between coastal and interior regions, modern issues affecting fishing villages, standards of living in fishing villages and regional disparities, the education of children in fishing villages, and the relationship between the religions of fishing people and their socioeconomic conditions. Research in the second year will focus on the social history of coastal societies, and about ten researchers will be conducting studies.

Suluk, the Mystical Poetry of Javanese Muslims

Simuh, Dean

Faculty of Comparative Religion, Sunan Kalijaga State Institute for Islamic Religion, Indonesia

¥0.89 million

Following the arrival of Islam at the beginning of the fifteenth century, Javanese literature came to consist of three principal forms: prose works reflecting Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic influences; *suluk*, short Islamic religious poems; and long narrative epics with Islamic

overtones. This project will undertake a comprehensive study of the short religious *suluk*, on which little research has been done.

Over a three-year period this project will catalogue *suluk* in libraries in the Netherlands, Britain, and Indonesia and locate previously uncollected *suluk*; transliterate into the Latin alphabet *suluk* recorded in Arabic or Javanese script and translate a portion of them into Indonesian; publish transliterated texts; and compile a dictionary of important or obscure vocabulary items appearing in *suluk*. An important part of traditional Javanese literature, *suluk* are valuable to research on Java.

Modern Bureaucracy and Traditional Authority in Minangkabau Society

Imran Manan, Chief Researcher

Foundation for Studies of Minangkabau Culture, Indonesia

¥0.58 million

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, this project is in its second year. The project is a cultural anthropological study of the relationship between the traditional political culture of the matrilineal Minangkabau people, with their highly autonomous "village republics" called *nagari*, and the modern bureaucratic system of administration introduced in recent years by the central government.

In the first year, the project collected material on the political system and authority structure of Minangkabau society before Dutch rule, the influence of Dutch rule and the Japanese occupation on the authority structure, the development of village administration before the introduction of modern bureaucracy, and village administration under the modern bureaucratic administrative system. In the second year field research based on this material will include interviews with hereditary chiefs (the traditional authority figures), village administrators, and ordinary villagers. The data collected in this manner will be analyzed and a report compiled.

Transliteration and Translation of Traditional Historiography in Bali

Anak Agung Cde Putra Agung, Head
Department of History, Udayana University, Indonesia
¥0.49 million

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is now in its third year. The project aims to compile an inventory of history-related *lontar*, or palm-leaf manuscripts, surviving on Bali and to transliterate and translate a number of particularly important *lontar*.

In the project's first year approximately two hundred *lontar* found in museums and in private hands were catalogued. In the second year two *lontar* from different regions of Bali were transliterated from Balinese script into the Latin alphabet and translated into Indonesian. One was a historical chronicle in ancient Javanese, and the other was a collection of poems in Balinese recording popular resistance to the Dutch. In the third year two more *lontar* will be transliterated and translated: a record of political conditions and life at court from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, when a Balinese kingdom extended its territory to the island of Lombok, and a document relating the expansion of the ruling class on Bali and the spread of the Brahmans and the lower castes.

Oral Literature in Riau Province: The *Nyanyi Panjang* of the Petalangan People

Tenas Effendy, Second Secretary
Institute for Traditional Customs of Riau Province, Indonesia
¥0.64 million

Riau Province, on the northeastern coast of Sumatra, is the site of the oldest recorded Malay kingdom, and many of its indigenous peoples in remote areas speak Malay dialects. This project will record the *Nyanyi Panjang* (literally, "Long Song"), an oral work of the Petalangan people, which will be translated and published in the Indonesian language.

This oral tradition records the history and customs of the peoples of Riau Province and is a valuable source in the study of the history, ancient culture, and value systems of the Malay peoples in this area. The few remaining reciters of this oral tradition are growing old, and the spread of modern entertainment leaves few opportunities for reciting. The aim of this project is to record the *Nyanyi Panjang* before it is lost.

Minangkabau Vocabulary, Collocations, and Expressions

Khaidir Anwar, Chief Researcher
Foundation for Studies of Minangkabau Culture, Indonesia
¥0.86 million

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is now in its third year. The aim of the project is to study vocabulary items unique to the language of the Minangkabau of western Sumatra.

In the first year research on Minangkabau vocabulary was conducted and a glossary of Minangkabau with Indonesian and English equivalents was published. In the second year research into collocations was carried out. Though the number of collocations in Minangkabau is substantial, a comprehensive collection was completed. In the third year research into collo-

cations will continue and a collection of Minangkabau idiomatic expressions and proverbs will be published with commentaries. The aim of the project is to record the rapidly changing Minangkabau language and to provide elements to make Indonesian, an artificial language, more expressive.

An Isolated Tribe on Buru Island: The Wakaholo and Their World View

Mus Huliselan, Lecturer
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pattimura University, Indonesia
¥0.88 million

This project, initially awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, is in its second year. The subjects of this study, the Wakaholo, live on Buru, one of the Moluccas. They were isolated from the outside world until comparatively recently despite the Indonesian government's settlement policy.

This project is a cultural anthropological study of the Wakaholo people's world view, family and kinship systems, and systems of exchange. It will provide insight into traditional Wakaholo society and assess the social and cultural changes the Wakaholo have experienced as a result of the settlement policy and contact with the outside world. The first year's activities consisted of field research to study the distribution of the Wakaholo, to learn their language, and to collect data on their concepts of the world and the cosmos, their beliefs, their origins, and their kinship systems. In the second year studies will be made of the people's hunting and farming customs, rituals, relationship with nature, concepts of space and time, marriage customs, and socialization of children, as well as other aspects of their traditional culture.

The Cultural and Social Impact of Heavy Industry on Traditional Communities in Northern Aceh

Dayan Dawood, Director
Center for Social Science Research Development, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia
¥2.96 million

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is now in its third year. Its aim is a multifaceted, comprehensive study of the process of social and cultural change in traditional rural societies effected by the introduction of large-scale modern industrial projects—a liquefied natural gas plant and a fertilizer plant—in northern Aceh.

In the first year three researchers studied changes in local residents' attitudes toward the industrialization process, conducted a sociolinguistic study of local changes in the Indonesian language, and studied the migration of a mountain-dwelling people due to industrialization. In the second year about ten researchers, each working on a separate subject, conducted a comprehensive study of the social and cultural effects of the industrial projects on the surrounding society, and vice versa. This year a team of about ten researchers will make a comprehensive study of the resettled communities of people displaced by the industrial projects, research and evaluate community development projects carried out by the government, document changes in

the patterns of women's participation in the labor force as a result of industrialization, and compare and study similar cases in other areas.

A Historical Study of the *Uleebalang*, Traditional Lords of Aceh

Rusdi Sufi, Lecturer
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia

¥0.45 million

This is the second year of a project first funded in fiscal 1986. The driving force behind social change in the traditional society of Aceh, in northwestern Sumatra, lay in the balance of power among its three main social classes—aristocrats, common people, and Muslim leaders. The aristocracy included the sultan and the *uleebalang*, hereditary lords who held the actual ruling power in their territories. This project will examine the historical role of the *uleebalang*, changes in their role, and their social and economic base, life style, and education.

During the first year of the project records and documents from the Dutch colonial period were collected and considerable data were gathered from Dutch records and documents and through interviews with Acehnese intellectuals and descendants of the *uleebalang*. In the second year further data will be collected and *uleebalang* descendants now living in Jakarta will be interviewed. The data will be analyzed and a report compiled.

Islam in Southeast Asia

Taufik Abdullah, Senior Research Fellow
Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia

¥0.79 million

This project, which received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is now in its third year. The aim of the project is to make a comparative study of Islamic societies in Southeast Asia, specifically in parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, the southern Philippines, Singapore, and southern Thailand. Research will also focus on the perpetuation of the so-called Malay-Islamic world, which gradually became established before Western colonial domination, and will reevaluate Islamic societies and movements in various parts of the region from the broad viewpoint of Islam in Southeast Asia.

In the first year the grant recipient interviewed Islamic intellectuals in Java, Sumatra, and Sulawesi in Indonesia, as well as in Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand, and collected relevant documents. In the second year similar activities were carried out in northern Malaysia and southern Thailand. In the third year Brunei and the southern Philippines will be surveyed and a report compiled.

An Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Traditional Medicine in Bali

I Ketut Suwidja, Head
Gedong Kirtya Museum of Singaraja, Indonesia

¥0.58 million

A great many palm-leaf manuscripts, or *lontar*, dealing

with a variety of subjects survive on Bali. The Foundation is already supporting a project to inventory history-related *lontar* and to transliterate and translate important manuscripts. In the present project, a different researcher will conduct a project with similar aims in a different field, traditional medicine.

This year *lontar* dealing with traditional medicine that are in museums and private collections will be surveyed, and an inventory listing the location, length, language used, script, and content of each manuscript will be compiled. Two practitioners of traditional medicine will also participate in this project, which will benefit from their knowledge of traditional medicine and their personal contacts in this field.

The Use and Development of Indonesian in the Context of Ethnic Languages in Indonesia

E. K. M. Masinambow, Professor
Department of Linguistics, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

¥3.43 million

Indonesia, a nation of countless islands, has more than three hundred ethnic groups, speaking more than two hundred fifty languages. Until now no quantitative studies have been conducted nor has any research been done on the extent to which people actually speak Indonesian, declared the national language after independence.

The present project will address this issue, based on the answers by citizens to two questions in the national census of 1980: "Do you ordinarily speak Indonesian?" and "If not, what language do you use?" To assess the reliability of census data, the results of an earlier quantitative linguistic study in one small district and the results of a qualitative study of changes in language conducted by this project team will be compared with the census data. Later the census data will be analyzed by computer, and a linguistic map of Indonesian will be drawn up, to be compared with existing linguistic information.

Rural Response to the Forced Cultivation System in Nineteenth-Century Java

Djoko Suryo, Chairman
Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

¥2.06 million

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1986, is in its second year. It examines, from the viewpoint of the farmers, the cultivation system imposed in the mid-nineteenth century by the Netherlands on Javanese farmers, who were forced to devote one-fifth of their land to sugar cane and coffee for export in lieu of paying taxes. Its aim is to demonstrate the dynamic response of Javanese farmers to innovations in irrigation and distribution methods that resulted from the forced cultivation system and the ways in which farming villages and farmers' value systems were changed by the spread of capitalism.

In the first year relevant documents—studies of the Dutch colonial period, colonial government reports, and magazines from the period—were collected and reviewed at archives and libraries in Indonesia. This year similar work will be carried out in the Netherlands and a report compiled.

Teachings on Judges in the Works of Jalaluddin bin Kamaluddin, an Islamic Law Scholar of the Tarusan Sultanate

T. Mohd. Juned, Secretary
Center for Studies of Customary Law and Islamic Law,
Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia
¥0.45 million

The legal system of Indonesia, like that of many other Asian nations, is derived largely from Western legal concepts and systems. An important issue facing Indonesian legal scholars today is the question of how to reconcile this modern legal system with the traditional customs of the numerous peoples that make up the population. In most cases these customs are not written down, and research so far has had to rely on people's memories, a vague and unreliable source.

The present project will elucidate the Indonesian attitudes toward judges recorded in an Islamic scholar's writings on the judiciary, which were commissioned by the sultan of Aceh in 1740. These writings, a record of law in Aceh, were actually used in the rulings of the judges in Acehnese courts. The project will transliterate the writings into modern script so that they can be read by anyone and will examine the legal implications of the writings.

A Study of Works by Dr. H. Abdul Karim Amrullah Ad-Danawiy

M. Sanusi Latief, Director
Islamic Center of West Sumatra, Indonesia
¥0.62 million

Between 1900 and 1930 an Islamic reform movement arose in West Sumatra. The movement attempted to reform Islam to enable it to respond better to a new era and to introduce modern educational elements into Islamic education. The movement, which eventually spread to Java, has been very influential in the formation of various Islamic organizations and in political movements from around the time of Indonesian independence to the present. As the principal force for change, this religious reform movement is of great historical importance.

The objective of this project is to study the writings of a religious leader who was central in this reform movement. Despite his significance, few people are aware of his works and little or no research has been conducted on them. The project will collect and classify the works, and especially important writings will be transliterated from Arabic script into the Latin alphabet and published with annotations and commentaries. Comparative research on the ideology of other Islamic leaders will also be conducted.

Microfilming of Sundanese Manuscripts

Edi S. Ekadjati
Research Center, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
¥3.78 million

Initially awarded grants in fiscal 1980 and 1981, this project is in its third year. In the project's first two years an inventory of Sundanese manuscripts from West Java was made, with very gratifying results.

This year the project will microfilm the manuscripts in the earlier inventory to preserve them. Manuscripts

will be collected at eighteen sites in West Java and microfilmed en masse with a microfilm camera brought in for that purpose. The positives of the films will be maintained by the National Archives in Jakarta, and sets of negatives will be held at Padjadjaran University, the National Library, and one other institution for the use of researchers. The publication of an updated version of the inventory compiled in the project's earlier phase is also planned.

Producing Typewriters for the Bugis-Makassar Script
Salahuddin, Fourth Assistant for Administration and General Affairs

South Sulawesi Local Government, Indonesia
¥1.36 million

Initially awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, this project is receiving a supplemental grant. The project's objective is to manufacture typewriters for the Bugis-Makassar script, the writing system of the Bugis and Makassar peoples of southern Sulawesi, in which many palm-leaf manuscripts are recorded. Only one manufacturer in Japan is able to produce these typewriters, which will be presented to selected institutions and researchers. The manufacture of the typewriters has been ordered, and local scholars and a Japanese researcher have been asked to design the typewriter characters.

Transferring the Bugis-Makassar script to typewritten characters presented unanticipated manufacturing difficulties, and development costs for the typewriters have exceeded the original estimate. This supplemental grant will defray the additional costs.

The Lao Manual of Traditional Medicine

Sommone Phounsavath, Surgeon
Mahosot Hospital, Laos

¥0.86 million

Modern pharmaceuticals are in short supply in Laos. At the same time, the general public continues to have a strong faith in traditional medicine, so that the role of traditional medicine remains important.

This project will collect and analyze data on traditional medicine through the evaluation of texts on traditional medicine produced by a number of Laotian organizations in recent years and through interviews with doctors specializing in traditional medicine in many Vientiane medical centers. A doctor trained in Western medicine and a specialist in traditional Laotian medicine will conduct this project, which aims to compile a more complete book on the subject for the use of the general public and to publish one thousand copies of the book. While previous texts on traditional medicines have dealt chiefly with symptoms and classification of illnesses, the projected publication will include detailed prescriptions (types of herbs and how to use them).

Printing a Textbook for the Fine Arts School

Luk Singkhamtanh, Director
Fine Arts School, Ministry of Culture, Laos
¥0.4 million

The Fine Arts School middle school was established in Vientiane in 1958, and a high school was added in 1978.

Graduates of the high school serve as art teachers in elementary and middle schools throughout Laos. However, the Fine Arts School has no textbooks to use in classes; students must rely on notes taken from lectures given by their instructors. This makes progress in instruction very slow and also makes it difficult for students to study independently, outside classes.

The aim of this project is to produce and print a textbook on the theory of color compiled mainly by teachers at the Fine Arts School. The full-color book will be produced in an edition of one thousand copies, and the textbooks will then be distributed to fine arts schools in the provincial towns of Luang Prabang and Savannakhet to be used for instruction there.

Printing Textbooks for the National School of Music and Dance

Bouaphachanh Khamphiou, Director
National School of Music and Dance, Ministry of Culture,
Laos

¥0.99 million

The *khaen* reed flute and the *xaw* stringed instrument are traditional Laotian musical instruments, but few young people have been taught how to play them, and the number of Laotians who can play them is very small.

This project's aim is to edit and publish one thousand copies of a textbook for students of the *khaen* and the *xaw* at the National School of Music and Dance in Vientiane. Teachers at the school have developed a numerical system of musical notation that permits anyone to learn these traditional instruments easily, and the new textbook will use this method to teach the *khaen* and the *xaw*. The textbook will be used by students at the school, who will later teach these traditional musical instruments in schools throughout the country.

Seminar on the Preservation, Documentation, Transliteration, Inventory, and Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

Raitanavong Houmphanh, Director
Artistic and Literary Research Institute, Ministry of Culture,
Laos

¥2.1 million

Palm-leaf manuscripts are important documentary sources in studying the history and culture of Laos. However, the manuscripts are scattered throughout the country in a poor state of preservation, have been left behind in abandoned temples and villages, or have been carried off by thieves. Moreover, the number of people able to read the manuscripts has dwindled to a handful.

The aim of this project is to hold a seminar in Vientiane in March 1988 on the preservation, documentation, transliteration, inventorying, and microfilming of palm-leaf manuscripts. The seminar, organized by the Artistic and Literary Research Institute, will be attended by cultural service officers from all provinces and by scholars from universities and research institutes in Vientiane. The seminar will discuss ways to increase general awareness of the importance of palm-leaf manuscripts and to locate them, as well as the establishment of a system for their preservation.

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

Syed Husin Ali, President
Malaysian Social Science Association, Malaysia

¥2.11 million

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985, is now in its fifth year. The journal *Ilmu Masyarakat* is an academic quarterly edited and published by the Malaysian Social Science Association. Each issue contains papers in the fields of social science, economics, sociology, and cultural anthropology in English or Malaysian. Contributors include not only Malaysians but also scholars from other Southeast Asian nations. With assistance from the Foundation over a period of four years, the publication has grown to be the largest academic journal in Malaysia and has succeeded to an extent in its original goal of becoming a comprehensive social science journal for the Southeast Asian region. However, it is still not financially secure enough to operate without support, and it is likely to require further assistance for a few years.

From Village Society to Plantation Labor: A Study of Local Cultural Transformation and Social Change Among Rural Malays on the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia

Wan Zawawi Ibrahim, Associate Professor
Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of
Malaya, Malaysia

¥1.91 million

Between 1972 and 1975 the grant recipient researched social and cultural change among rural Malays on the east coast of peninsular Malaysia brought about by modernization. The present project will resurvey the population studied earlier, thus identifying changes over roughly twenty years. The results will be published in a monograph.

The focus of the study is the change from traditional Malay farming village to plantation society in rural communities where independent farmers became plantation workers. Employing sociological and cultural anthropological methods, this fieldwork-based project will examine the background of the plantation workers (their native village, prior occupation, and reasons for leaving their native village); the development of social, cultural, and political organizations (the types of organizations and leadership structures that have evolved in the past twenty years); the plantation subculture (the emergence of new cultural norms and social relationships); and changes in labor conditions and attitudes among plantation workers.

Publication of a Reproduction of the Old Malay Manuscript *Tuhfat Al-Nafis*

Shaharil Talib, Associate Professor
Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of
Malaya, Malaysia

¥1.23 million

The *Tuhfat Al-Nafis*, a Malay social history written by a Malay, is a well-known ancient document at least one version of which has already been published. The aim of the present project is to photograph and publish, together with a commentary, a text recently discovered

in the state of Trengganu, on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula.

The Trengganu manuscript appears to have belonged to the family of the sultan of Trengganu, the last area to fall under British colonial rule. Its content differs considerably from that of other manuscripts, and its calligraphy and decorative detail are very fine. Historians consider this manuscript important because it offers new information on Malay history and literature. A facsimile edition to be published under this project will make the manuscript accessible to scholars of Malay not only in Malaysia but also throughout the world.

The Arabs in Southeast Asia: A Historical and Sociological Study

Omar Farouk Shaelik Ahmad, Lecturer

Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia

¥2.22 million

Southeast Asia and the Arab world have had economic relations for more than a thousand years. However, their relations in the areas of culture, the arts, literature, education, and politics developed appreciably only after Arab traders and Islamic missionaries began interacting with Islamic communities in Southeast Asia. The Arabs came to have a substantial influence in the fields of commerce, finance, education, religion, law, diplomacy, and politics in Southeast Asia.

The aim of this project is a pioneering historical and sociological study of the Arabs in Southeast Asia. It will include a survey of documents in various Southeast Asian countries, the United States, and Britain; field research in Arab communities in Southeast Asia; and investigation of documentary records and field research in Jidda, Mecca, and Cairo.

Inscriptions of the Medieval Period in Nepal

Dhanavajra Vajracharya, Reader

Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

¥3.72 million

This project, now in its second year, was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1986. It aims to collect rubbings of over fifteen hundred inscriptions dating from Nepal's medieval period (879-1769) and to transliterate, translate, annotate, and publish them together with a summary in English. Because no detailed research on or documentation of these medieval inscriptions exists, the publications that will result from this project have long been awaited by scholars of Nepal.

The inscriptions can be divided into four periods. In its first year the project dealt with inscriptions from both the first period (879-1484) and the second period, that of the Lalitpur Kingdom (1482-1768). Existing rubbings were collected and transliterated from Nepal's ancient script into the modern Devanagari script, and newly found inscriptions were surveyed and rubbings and transliterations made; a book on inscriptions of the earliest period will soon be published. The second year's activities will include similar work on inscriptions of the Kantipur Kingdom (1482-1768), while the third year's focus will be the Bhaktapur Kingdom (1482-1769).

A Cultural Encyclopedia of Nepal

Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah, Executive Director

Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

¥3.37 million

Situated in the Himalayas between China and India, Nepal is inhabited by a variety of ethnic groups that have nurtured a rich traditional culture strongly influenced by the cultures of the country's neighbors. The aim of this project is to compile in an encyclopedia the results of the many studies of Nepalese culture that have been conducted up to now.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, is in its second year. In the first year a study tour of Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand was made to learn about the experiences of five encyclopedia-compilation teams. The knowledge thus gained was used in drawing up a general outline of a cultural encyclopedia of Nepal and drafting an index of topics to be included. During the same period relevant documents were collected from many sources. This year the project will focus on gathering opinions of Nepalese and foreign scholars on the draft index, and revision of the index will be completed.

A Photographic Inventory of Kathmandu Valley Art Objects

Lain Singh Bangdel, Chancellor

Royal Nepal Academy, Nepal

¥7.25 million

The towns and villages of the Kathmandu Valley contain countless stone statues of Hindu and Buddhist deities. Recently this important cultural heritage has been endangered by thievery that has led to the removal of these objects from the country and their sale on world art markets.

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is now in its third year. Its objective is to protect those art objects by confirming the location and condition of the sculptures and compiling a photographic inventory. In the first and second years studies were conducted in Bhaktapur, Patan, Kathmandu, and neighboring towns in the Kathmandu Valley to photograph the art objects and draw up detailed location maps. Much of that work has now been completed, and in the third year the material collected will be edited and published in two volumes.

Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts

Padma Ratna Tuladhar, Member

Committee for the Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts, CWASAPASA, Nepal

¥0.56 million

This project, now in its fourth year, also received grants in fiscal 1984, 1985, and 1986. The project's purpose is to establish a small archive to prevent the dispersal of privately owned old Nepalese manuscripts, an important cultural resource, and to facilitate scholars' access to the manuscripts. In the first year a card file and catalogue of the manuscripts were compiled, and in the second a building to house the documents was purchased. In the third year renovation of the building was completed, it was furnished and equipped, and the archive

was formally opened, in December 1987. During this period, additional manuscripts were donated to the archive by private collectors, making its collection more complete, and scholars have begun to make use of the archive.

This year's grant will help defray operating expenses in the archive's first year, while the method of operating the archive and of obtaining the necessary funding are studied. These questions are expected to be resolved during that time.

A Dictionary of Classical Newari

Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Secretary-Treasurer
Nepal Bhasha (Newari) Dictionary Committee, Nepal
¥2.25 million

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is now in its third year. The nucleus of the dictionary being compiled in the present project was provided by an earlier project ("A Lexicon of Classical Newari Drawn from Traditional *Kośa* Sources," which received grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1984), and it will also include vocabulary items drawn from numerous other ancient documents.

In the first year vocabulary items were selected from five dramas, seven stories, and three documents on religion and philosophy. In the second year the focus was on poetry and songs, and vocabulary items from five manuscripts were collected and edited. In the third year the same work will be carried out on historical materials and other documents, including one important historical document, four inscriptions, and a collection of eight recently edited historical documents. Selected vocabulary items will be entered on cards, the ancient Newari script will be transliterated into the modern Devanagari script, definitions will be recorded, and a computer will be used to edit the dictionary manuscript.

A Descriptive Survey of Spanish Archival Materials on Philippine Local History

Belen D. Alampay, Chairperson
Department of History and Area Studies, De La Salle University, the Philippines
¥5.9 million

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, is now in its second year. In order to develop a foundation for local historical research in the Philippines, this project will create a bibliography of documents relating to local history in major historical archives, with the aim of providing a qualitative and quantitative outline of historical sources.

Surveys will be conducted in the Philippines and Spain, and an inventory will be compiled that includes the titles of old manuscripts, the years in which they were written, their sources, and an annotated outline of information in the manuscripts relating to particular provinces, cities, towns, and areas. In the project's first year collections in the archives of the Dominican order in Manila, the archives of the archdiocese of Manila, and the Philippine National Archives and collections of old documents published by various religious orders were surveyed. In the second year surveys will be conducted in archives in six Spanish cities, including

Barcelona, Madrid, and Seville. A bibliography of documents in major archives will be compiled on the basis of the two years' surveys, and the text will be evaluated prior to publication.

Jesuit Churches in the Visayas and Mindanao (1581-1768, 1859-1921)

Rene B. Javeliana, Lecturer
Department of Theology, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines
¥1.83 million

Jesuit missionaries had a great influence on the development of towns in the Visayas and Mindanao. In these two frontier regions towns centered on the churches, from which the missionaries conducted their activities.

This project will survey churches built on Cebu, Bohol, Samar, Leyte, Camiguin, and Mindanao islands by Jesuit missionaries during the two periods of their missionary work in the Philippines (1581 to 1768 and 1859 to 1921). The project's three main objectives are to document the art and the architectural history of the Jesuit churches; to make a photographic record of surviving churches and ruins, augmented with architectural plans and elevations; and through documentary surveys to record the history of the churches and towns established by the missionaries. The research results will be published in book form when the study is completed.

Preliminary Photographic Study of Indigenous Muslim Filipino Architecture and Fortifications

Alfredo T. Tiamson, Associate Professor
Division of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
¥0.93 million

This project will make a preliminary photographic survey to determine the geographical distribution and ethnic characteristics of indigenous Muslim architectural forms—including places of worship (mosques), royal dwellings (*torogan*), and forts (*kota* or *kuta*)—in Mindanao and Sulu. These structures have distinctive architectural features and decorative motifs and patterns that have been identified as blends of indigenous influences and foreign influences, ranging from Hindu to Chinese, Malay, and Middle Eastern.

The structures will be photographed, and drawings of architectural details will be made when necessary. Resource people will be interviewed regarding specific buildings, and their information will be compared with available written records. The photographs will be sorted, and those of structures with common characteristics or distinctive traits will be selected for study of the buildings' geographical distribution, influences (foreign or indigenous), and accessibility.

The Origins of the Filipino Clergy in the Eighteenth Century

Luciano P. R. Santiago, Staff Psychiatrist
The Medical City Hospital, the Philippines
¥1.38 million

The Roman Catholic Church plays an influential role in modern Philippine society, particularly since the vast

majority of the population is Roman Catholic. Knowledge of the origins of the early Filipino clergy will greatly enhance understanding of present-day Philippine society and the role of the indigenous clergy as a source of spiritual guidance and support. The first Filipino priests were ordained by the Spanish archbishop of Manila at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Though old documents make it clear that the Spanish missionaries held them in low esteem, the early Filipino clergy acted as peacemakers between the Spanish colonialists and the peoples of the Philippines.

This project will concentrate on archival research to determine the ethnic origins of the early Filipino priests, identify their unique characteristics and their roles in society, and thus provide an accurate portrait of the Filipino clergy in the eighteenth century.

The Negrenses: A Social, Cultural, and Economic History, 1850-1985

Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga, Director
Social Research Center, La Salle College, the Philippines
¥1.09 million

The large sugar cane plantations, or haciendas, in Negros Occidental Province on the island of Negros in the Philippines once brought great wealth and power to their owners. However, the fall of sugar prices on the world market dealt a fatal blow to the island's economy, leaving many Negrenses unemployed and facing starvation.

This project, which received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986 and is now in its third year, will elucidate the historical background of the present social and economic crisis on Negros and fill the gaps in historical research on the society and culture of the Negrenses. In the first and second years historical documents dating from 1850 to 1985 were surveyed at the national archives of the Philippines and the United States. In the third year the history of the sugar industry in the same period will be studied; an ethnographic survey of hacienda owners, laborers, and minority peoples will be conducted; and a final report will be compiled.

A History of Negros Oriental from American Rule to the Present

Caridad A. Rodriguez, Professor
Department of History and Political Science, Silliman University, the Philippines
¥1.3 million

Negros Oriental Province is located on the island of Negros in the central Philippines. Although Negros Oriental shares the island with Negros Occidental, it is isolated by high mountains and has a distinct culture of its own. This project, which was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year, deals with the history of Negros Oriental from 1901, when American rule was established, until 1986. The grant recipient has already published a book on the history of Negros Oriental from the precolonial period until the period of American rule. The purpose of the present project is to add a second volume that will complete this history of the province.

In the first year documents in the Philippine National Archives were studied, and interviews and docu-

mentary surveys were conducted in thirty-one towns in Negros Occidental. In the second year documentary surveys will be carried out in libraries, archives, and research institutes in the United States, and in the third year the results of the two years' research will be compiled into a book.

Lexicon of Classical Literary Maranao Words and Phrases

Batua Al-Macaraya, Director
Mindanao Studies, University Research Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
¥2.39 million

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1986, is now in its second year. In the course of transliterating and translating the *Darangen* for the "Publication of the *Darangen* Epic of the Maranao" project, which received Foundation grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, it was decided to compile a lexicon of classical Maranao. The lexicon will include more than ten thousand words and phrases, together with their English equivalents, and will cover every facet of classical Maranao, including etymology, phonemics, phonetics, syntax, semantics, and usage.

In the first year lexical items selected from classical Maranao texts, including the *Darangen*, and from speeches delivered at public gatherings, where classical Maranao is frequently used, were entered on index cards, their meanings were verified, and the lexicon manuscript was begun. In the second year the manuscript will be completed and the lexicon published.

Continuity and Change in Philippine Society: The South Cotabato Experience, 1913-1986

Domingo M. Non, Assistant Professor
Department of Social Science, Mindanao State University, General Santos Unit, the Philippines
¥0.14 million

The island of Mindanao is the Philippines' last frontier, and many Christian Filipinos migrated there in search of land and livelihood. However, this caused turmoil among the Islamic groups and tribal peoples that had long populated the island, upsetting existing social, economic, cultural, and political patterns.

This project first received a grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year. Focusing on the way in which the central government used Christian migration to Mindanao to integrate the island with the rest of the nation, the project is undertaking a comprehensive study of the history of migration to South Cotabato Province. In the first year documents in libraries and private collections in Manila and in libraries in Marawi and General Santos were examined, and interviews were conducted and topographical surveys made throughout South Cotabato. In the second year the results of the research will be compiled and published.

A History of Pasig, 1572-1987

Carlos Tech, Local Historian
Pasig, the Philippines
¥0.7 million

The aim of this project is to write a history of Pasig on

the island of Luzon, the fourth oldest town in the Philippines, making use of old, private documents of families in the town.

The local documents to be studied include records of feuds over land ownership or boundaries, appointments to official positions, land registers, gifts of land to churches, and loan contracts. Because such documents are easily destroyed by humidity, flood, and fire and can be lost through a family's carelessness or lack of interest, this survey is urgently needed. Although in many cases the owners of these materials are reluctant to share them with outsiders, it is easy for the grant recipient to approach them, since his family has long lived in Pasig.

A survey of similar documents in public archives will also be undertaken to supplement the study. The information obtained from documents in private and public collections will be used in producing a written history of Pasig.

Cebuano Literature: A Critical Anthology Series, 1801-1985

Resil B. Mojares, Director
Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, the Philippines
¥0.86 million

In recent years local Philippine literature has aroused considerable critical interest among those who feel it is necessary to counter the trend toward homogeneity in Philippine culture by preserving and fostering local traditions as elements of the national culture.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, is now in its second year. It will conduct a historical survey of works written in Cebuano, the most widely spoken language in the Philippines, and will select representative works of poetry, fiction, and drama for publication in Cebuano and translation into English. In the first year two volumes of poetry were published in Cebuano, together with English translations and commentary. In the second year novels will be published, and in the third year the focus of publication will be dramas. Five volumes, each including a preface providing background information on the works it contains, will be published during the project's three years.

Publication of the *Darangen* Epic of the Maranao

Delia Coronel, Chairman
Folklore Division, University Research Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
¥2.91 million

The Maranao people, who live around Lake Lanao on the island of Mindanao, are the second largest group of Muslims in the Philippines. They resisted Christianization under Spanish rule and have continued to maintain their traditions. The *Darangen* epic is part of their cultural heritage. Originally handed down orally, the *Darangen* was recorded in *kirim*, a version of Arabic script, when Islam reached the Philippines.

This project, now in its third year, also received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986. The goal of the project is to publish the twenty-five books of the *Darangen*, transliterating the classical Maranao text from the *kirim* script into the Latin alphabet and providing an English

translation. Volume 1 (books 1, 2, and 3) was published in the first year, and volumes 2 (books 4 and 5) and 3 (books 6 and 8) were published in the second. In the third year it is planned to publish volumes 4 (book 7), 5 (books 9 and 10), and 6 (books 11 and 12), and also 7 (books 13 and 14), if funds permit.

Philippine Social History, 1663-1765

Milagros C. Guerrero, Professor
Department of History, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
¥0.44 million

The years between 1663 and 1765 are generally regarded as a quiescent period in Philippine history and consequently have received little attention from historians and other social scientists. Although the earlier and later periods of Spanish rule have been studied in detail, this intermediate period has largely been ignored because of the absence of major changes.

This project, awarded a grant in fiscal 1986 and now in its second year, focuses on research into the social history of the period on the assumption that this intermediate century was formative in the development of the Philippine people's identity. In the project's first year old documents in the Philippines, Spain, and Mexico were surveyed. The data obtained will be analyzed in the second year, and the results will be compiled in book form in the third. Publication of a handbook of sources on the Philippines in Spain and Mexico is also planned.

An Economic and Social History of the Ilocos Region, 1900-1935

Digna B. Apilado, Assistant Professor
Department of History, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
¥0.54 million

The history of the Ilocos region of northwestern Luzon, birthplace of two Philippine presidents and other political leaders, has not been studied adequately despite its importance. This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year, will examine the economic and social history of four provinces of northwestern Luzon between 1900 and 1935.

The grant recipient believes that the local identity of the Ilocos region, where the Ilocano people constitute the majority, was strengthened during the period of American colonial administration, between 1901 and 1935. The grant recipient has already studied the history of the region during the Philippine-American War of 1898-1901. The current project extends that research. In the first year documents were surveyed in libraries in the Philippines, various Ilocos communities were observed, and interviews were conducted. Documentary and field studies will be continued in the second year.

Philippine Theater: A History and Anthology

Nicanor C. Tiongson, Associate Professor
Department of Filipino and Philippine Literature, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
¥3.3 million

Now in its third year, this project was also awarded

grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986. The grant recipient, who has spent the past twelve years documenting traditional and modern theater, will write a comprehensive history of Philippine theater; document various theatrical forms by conducting field studies and examining documentary sources; transcribe the complete scripts of representative works in the major genre in the original language, providing both English translations and commentaries; and prepare an annotated bibliography of important works on different forms.

In the first year interviews were conducted to elucidate the histories and productions of forty-one plays, synopses of plays from various genre were prepared, and a bibliography of studies of Philippine theater was prepared. In the second year representative works were transcribed and translated, and essays explaining the principal theatrical forms were written. In the third year the manuscript will be edited and published.

Waray Folk Literature: Regional History and Social Change in Leyte Province

Jaime B. Polo, Research Associate

Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines

¥1.22 million

The Philippines is rich in traditional cultures and folkways, but little attempt has been made to record and analyze the folk literature that is the symbolic expression of the Philippine people's world view.

This project, which received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986 and is now in its third year, represents the first attempt to create a comprehensive record of folk literature on the island of Leyte, where Waray, a Visayan dialect, is spoken. The local history of Leyte will also be studied to elucidate the historical background of its folk literature. In the first and second years a bibliography of documents on the local history, culture, and traditions of Leyte was compiled, and the myths, legends, and rituals widespread on the island were chronicled through field studies. In the third year agricultural and fishing rituals on the grant recipient's native island of Maripipi will be observed and recorded, and a socio-economic survey will be made of one hundred people from fifteen *barangay*, or settlements. The results of all three years' work will be compiled in a report.

Three Davao Ethnic Groups in Cross-Cultural Perspective: Majority-Minority Perceptions and Relations

Heidi K. Gloria, Professor

Department of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Davao University, the Philippines

¥0.37 million

The processes of acculturation and assimilation are underway among the many cultural communities and ethnic groups in the Davao region of southeastern Mindanao in the Philippines. The objective of this project, awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986 and now in its third year, is to study the relationships among three cultural communities in order to record and preserve their rapidly changing cultures. The three groups being studied are the Visayans, who are Christians; the Maguindanao, a Muslim group; and the Bagobo, a non-Christian, non-Muslim group.

In the first year documents in libraries and archives in the Philippines and the United States were surveyed, and in the second year field studies were conducted simultaneously in three locations and data collected using ethnographic methodology, social surveys, and oral histories. In the third year the data will be analyzed, compiled, and interpreted, and the project's findings will be published.

The Architecture and Art of Cebu Colonial Churches, 1590-1890

Carmelo S. Tamayo, Project Director

Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, the Philippines

¥0.59 million

The island of Cebu, where Spanish colonial rule of the Philippines began, was the first area to be influenced by Roman Catholic missionary activities, and many stone churches from the Spanish colonial period still survive. However, these buildings are rapidly deteriorating and are being reconstructed with no consideration whatsoever for their historical significance or original architectural style.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, this project is now in its second year. It aims to provide an account of the Christianization of Cebu, visually document the architectural and artistic features of thirty-seven extant colonial churches, evaluate foreign and indigenous influences on the churches' architecture and art, and attempt to arouse interest in preserving this legacy of the Spanish colonial period. The visual documentation of Cebu churches and the documentary survey begun in the first year will be completed this year. In the third year the research results will be published in a volume including plans and elevations of the churches and data on their decorative art.

A Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural History of the Northern Philippine Province of Pangasinan, 1901-1986

Rosario M. Cortes, Professor

Department of History, University of the Philippines, the Philippines

¥0.51 million

Research on the history of the Philippines is riddled with gaps that cannot be filled without reconstructing the history of the country's many regions. For this reason local-history studies are being accorded increasing emphasis.

The grant recipient has already published a history of Pangasinan Province covering the period between 1572 and 1800 and has completed the manuscript of a history covering the period between 1801 and 1900. The present project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986 and is now in its third year, continues that research by chronicling the political, cultural, social, and economic history of Pangasinan from 1901 to 1986. In the first year documents in the Philippine National Archives and the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C., were studied, and in the second year interviews were conducted in Pangasinan. In the third year the history will be written on the basis of the data gathered in the first two years.

Recording, Transcribing, Translating, and Editing the Manobo Epic *Ulahingan*

Elena G. Maquiso, Coordinator

University Research Center, Silliman University, the Philippines

¥1.87 million

The *Ulahingan*, an oral epic of the Manobo, a minority people in North Cotabato Province on Mindanao, tells the story of a group of Manobo, chosen by their highest god to do his bidding, who remain faithful despite extreme hardship. They are subsequently rewarded with immortal life in an earthly paradise. Rich in metaphor, alliteration, parallelism, symbolism, and other literary devices, the *Ulahingan* compares with the ancient Greek epics.

The grant recipient, first captivated by the beauty of the *Ulahingan* twenty-six years ago, published the prologue and one episode of this epic in a single volume in 1977. Due to lack of funds, however, work was suspended. Under the present grant, research will be continued and the chanted verses recorded, transcribed, translated into English, and edited. The final product will be a manuscript consisting of the original version transcribed into the Latin alphabet and an English translation.

Medical Beliefs and Medical Choice in a Philippine Rural Community

Manuel P. Diaz, Associate Professor

Department of Behavioral Science, De La Salle University, the Philippines

¥1.09 million

This project, now in its second year, was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1986. The project studies medical beliefs in a Philippine rural community to discover how they relate to the way the people deal with illness. The community being studied has a pluralistic health care system in which orthodox Western medicine is only one option. As is common in developing countries, various traditional practices using medicinal plants are also favored. The project will attempt to clarify the reasons for people's choices of a medical system and to create a model indicating the criteria for choosing a certain type of treatment.

In the first year the members of fifty-six randomly selected households in the survey community, sixty-five kilometers north of Manila, were interviewed. Data were also obtained from local practitioners of various traditional systems. In the second year the field survey will be completed, the data analyzed, and a report compiled.

A Social History of Manila: 1765-1898

Maria Luisa T. Camagay, Assistant Professor

Department of History, University of the Philippines, the Philippines

¥0.87 million

No integrated study of the dynamics of Manila's social structure during the period of Spanish colonization—analyzing the relationships among the social classes and among the various national groups constituting the foreign community: the Spanish, the British, the Chinese, and the Japanese—has yet been attempted.

This project will elucidate the nature and diversity of Manila's social structure, documenting the daily life of those living within the walls of the original fortress city of Intramuros and those living outside its walls, the rich and the poor, the young and the old, the males and the females. The inequalities and conflicts among these groups will also be documented, and the efficacy of religion and education as stabilizing forces in society will be examined. To capture the atmosphere of the period, documents in public archives in Manila will be surveyed, with particular attention paid to previously neglected materials, such as literature, songs, and religious icons.

A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages

Ernesto Constantino, Professor

Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the Philippines

¥3.61 million

The Philippine republic consists of a great many ethnic groups that speak different languages. In this project, which was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year, the grant recipient will compile a dictionary of one hundred five Philippine languages, bringing together the accumulated results of his twenty years' work compiling dictionaries of various Philippine languages. Each of the roughly twenty thousand dictionary entries in English will be followed by equivalents in various Philippine languages. Thirty-five languages were addressed in the project's first year, using a computer to process the data. Another thirty-five languages will be addressed in the second year, and the remaining thirty-five in the third year.

This dictionary will serve as a ready source of lexical data for developing Filipino, the national language of the Philippines. At the same time it will enhance awareness and understanding of the complexity and diversity of Philippine society by providing a composite image of the Philippines' many ethnic groups.

An Annotated Inventory of Spanish Documents in the Philippine National Archives

Rosalina A. Concepcion, Chief Archivist

Records Management and Archives Office, Philippine National Archives, the Philippines

¥1.67 million

The Philippine National Archives contain more than ten million old Spanish documents. These documents, however, have been only roughly categorized, and their actual number is unknown. The need for a precise inventory has long been recognized, but lack of funds and personnel has hindered such an undertaking.

The grant recipient, a member of the National Archives' staff, is highly qualified to make such an inventory. This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is now in its third year. In the first year reorganization of the documents in chronological order and preparation for the compilation of the inventory were begun. In the second year essential descriptions were entered on catalogue cards, which form the basis of the inventory. These tasks will be continued in the third year, and the inventory will be published in book form.

A Study of the *Jataka* Sculptures at Borobudur

M. R. M. Handurukande, Professor
Department of Classical Languages, University of Peradeniya,
Sri Lanka

¥0.17 million

A specialist in *jataka*, popular stories of former lives of the Buddha, the grant recipient has published five *jataka* tales in a collection titled *Five Buddhist Legends in Campu Style*. An American scholar recently noted a scene from *Rāṣipāñcaka Jātaka*, one of the five stories, among the reliefs of the Borobudur monument in Indonesia.

In this project the grant recipient will examine the Borobudur reliefs and discuss these sculptures with other experts in the field, including the American scholar who brought them to her attention. The project will help clarify the relationship between Mahayana Buddhism in Indonesia and the Theravada Buddhism of Sri Lanka.

Comparative Study of the Cultures and Societies of Tai-speaking Peoples in Northern Thailand, Shan State in Burma, and Assam State in India

Shalardchai Ramitanondh
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Chiangmai
University, Thailand

¥2.29 million

The Tai peoples, distinguished by possession of a common language and culture, inhabit a wide area: not only Thailand but also China to the north, the Malay Peninsula to the south, Vietnam to the east, and the Assam region of India to the west. The dialects spoken by the Tai peoples living in northeastern, northern, central, and southern Thailand differ somewhat, and most of the scant research on these peoples conducted so far has been limited to linguistic studies.

This project is making a comparative anthropological study of the life styles, behavior patterns, and social structures of the Tai peoples of northern Thailand, Shan State in Burma, and Assam State in northeastern India. The project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1986, is now in its second year. In the first year a documentary survey of the Tai peoples was undertaken, and project methodology was discussed with scholars in Burma and India to determine the research approach in those regions. In the second year a seminar will be held in Burma to discuss the results of the research, and a similar seminar will be held in India in the third year.

Preliminary Study on the Social and Economic History of Vietnam During the Nguyen Period, 1802-1883

Pompen Hantrakool, Assistant Professor
Department of History, Silpakorn University, Thailand

¥3.95 million

Thai culture has been strongly influenced by Theravada Buddhism and other aspects of Indian culture, while Vietnam has developed under the strong influence of Confucianism and other facets of Chinese culture. Despite these fundamental differences, similar types of rural society formed the socioeconomic basis of both countries in the nineteenth century, a time of anticolonial

struggle. Though the Nguyen period of Vietnamese history (1802-83) is therefore of great importance to Thai historians, very little research on the period has been carried out.

The objective of this project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year, is to lay the groundwork for the study of Vietnamese history in Thailand. The grant recipient will study Nguyen-period social and economic history at a Japanese university, where materials on Vietnamese history are relatively plentiful. In the first year emphasis was placed on studying the Vietnamese language in Thailand and in Japan. In the second year research on documents concerning Vietnam will be undertaken at Japanese university libraries.

Northeast Thai Dictionary Project

Preecha Phinthong, Linguist
Nakhon Phanom, Thailand

¥4.0 million

This project's purpose is the compilation and publication of a dictionary of the Northeast Thai language that will serve as a standard reference book. The dictionary will include pronunciations of all words, definitions in Central (standard) Thai, English glosses, word derivations, and usage examples taken from Northeast Thai literature, with sources cited. Idioms and reduplicative phrases that enrich the oral language will also be included.

The grant recipient, a former Buddhist monk and a scholar of the Thai, Lao, Pali, and Sanskrit languages, conceived the idea of such a dictionary twenty years ago and has already completed 80 percent of the work on his own. This project will allow completion of the remainder, including the incorporation of English equivalents (which will be done by an American linguist specializing in the Thai and Lao languages) and the computerization of the data. The project is expected to preserve the riches of the traditional Northeast Thai language and to provide a reference for scholars of Lao, since there are many similarities between the two languages.

A Study of the Relationship Between the Zhuang and the Thai

Pranee Kullavanijaya, Deputy Dean of Research Affairs
Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

¥1.13 million

This project will test the hypothesis that the Zhuang, a populous minority group in Guangxi Province in southern China, are originally related to the Thai, particularly the northeastern Thai. It will do this by studying the language, folklore, and history of both groups. In sharp contrast to other minority groups in China, the Zhuang are found nowhere in Southeast Asia; they live only in Guangxi, Yunnan, and neighboring provinces. It is urgent that the Zhuang culture and language be documented before they are lost in the process of adaptation to a rapidly changing society. Such a record will also be invaluable in tracing the roots of the Thai people.

The project will involve documentary research, translation of Chinese materials into Thai, and field

studies in Guangxi with the cooperation of the Guangxi Institute of Nationalities. The project results will be compiled into a final report, which will be delivered at a symposium for the participating researchers and then published.

Lan Na Thai Studies Information Project
Chayan Vaddhanaphuti, Deputy Director
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University, Thailand

¥4.0 million

Scholars of the Lan Na Thai region face several problems. There is no organized information on the great number of documents that have been collected, and information concerning the documents being gathered by educational institutions in northern Thailand is not transmitted to the outside on a regular basis. Moreover, no evaluation is being made of the present state of Lan Na Thai studies or of the direction that future research should take.

The present project, awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986 and now in its third year, seeks to solve these problems by establishing close contact with scholars, librarians, and research center personnel in order to collect and integrate information related to Lan Na Thai studies. Seminars and workshops will be held and a newsletter will be published to stimulate Lan Na Thai studies and promote the exchange of information in this field. In the first and second years the newsletter was published, and information was collected by interviewing specialists throughout the country. This work will be continued in the third year, and a bibliography of Lan Na Thai sources and a directory of people involved in Lan Na Thai studies will be completed.

Publication of the Proceedings of the Conference
"Lan Na Thai and Sipsong Pan Na: Studies in Cultural Relations, Continuity, and Change"

M. R. Rujaya Abhakorn, Director
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University, Thailand

¥0.55 million

Beginning around the ninth century the Lan Na Thai region had a flourishing exchange of goods and people with such neighboring regions as Laos, Shan State in Burma, and Yunnan Province in China, where the Sipsong Pan Na enclave was located. The people in these areas influenced one another's thought patterns and customs. However, because these historical relations have been overlooked and because present-day Thailand did not have diplomatic relations with China until 1975, Lan Na Thai studies have been limited to the Lan Na Thai region.

The objective of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, is to promote long-neglected research on the cultural link between Lan Na Thai and Sipsong Pan Na in Yunnan Province. In the first year an international conference of scholars from China, Japan, and Thailand was held in Chiangmai, and research on the history, language, folkways, culture, and other aspects of the two regions was presented. In the second year the proceedings of the conference will be edited and published.

An Epigraphic and Historical Study of Northeastern Thai Inscriptions

Dhawaj Poonotoke, Associate Professor
Department of Thai and Oriental Languages, Ramkhamhaeng University, Thailand

¥0.44 million

Ancient inscriptions found in northeastern Thailand can be 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). Awarded grants in fiscal 1984 and 1985 and now in its third year, this project involves making rubbings of Lao-period inscriptions, on which no proper research has been done, transliterating them into the modern Thai script, and analyzing their content.

In the project's first and second years surveys were made in ten locations in northeastern Thailand. The researchers found eighty-two inscriptions, all of which were recorded in photographs, slides, and rubbings. The inscriptions were transliterated, and a report was prepared. The report was divided into two parts: accounts of the background of northeastern Thai culture and of the inscriptions, and a lexicon of dialectical items and vocabulary from the inscriptions. In the third year legible reproductions of the rubbings will be published as a supplement to the report.

An Inquiry into the Popular Wisdom and Cultural Identity of the People of Northeastern Thailand

Seri Phongphit, Associate Professor
Department of Philosophy, Thammasat University, Thailand

¥1.0 million

The impact of modernization on Thai rural society has led to a growing interest in regional cultural identity. However, almost no research of this kind has been carried out so far.

This project, which was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year, focuses on the six central provinces of northeastern Thailand, which share many cultural features. The grant recipient, a native of this region, will undertake a systematic study of the traditional world view and perceptual patterns of the people of this part of Thailand as reflected in their rites and ceremonies. In the first year a documentary survey of traditional Thai culture and northeastern Thai proverbs, history, and legends was undertaken. The grant recipient lived in three northeastern Thai villages, observing the inhabitants' religious and marriage rites and interviewing authority figures, such as Buddhist monks. The scope of the research will be expanded in the second year and will conclude with a seminar in which the results of the research will be reviewed and discussed.

A Comparative Study of Thailand Yao and Guangxi Yao

Theraphan L. Thongkum, Director
Linguistics Research Unit, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

¥1.32 million

This project addresses two hypotheses concerning the Yao, a minority people found in both Thailand and

China: that the Yao living in Thailand can be divided into two distinct groups on the basis of language, culture, and history, and that the group most resembling the Yao in southern China originally went to Thailand from Guangxi by way of Laos.

The Yao dialects spoken in northern Thailand and Guangxi will be systematically surveyed, with particular emphasis on comparison of phonetics and vocabulary. A comparative study of folk tales, folk songs, and traditional clothing of the Thailand and Guangxi Yao will also be undertaken. "Yao passports," records of their migration routes and settlements since leaving China, will be collected and translated into Thai.

Field studies of the Yao of northern Thailand will be conducted by Thai researchers, while data on the Yao of Guangxi will be collected through cooperation between Chinese and Thai researchers. The research results will be compiled in a final report and presented at a seminar on Yao research to be held in Chiangmai.

An Ethnographic and Historical Study of Northern Thai Culture: An Inventory of Ritual Practices and Related Beliefs

Anan Ganjanapan, Lecturer

Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University, Thailand

¥2.5 million

Little research has been done on the culture of northern Thailand. This project, which received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986 and is now in its third year, examines the rapidly disappearing culture of northern Thailand and focuses on the region's ritual practices and religious beliefs.

Information is being gathered through field studies and a survey of palm-leaf manuscripts and other documents. An inventory of materials on ritual practices and related beliefs, including slides, cassette tapes, and videotapes, is being compiled, and a map showing the regional distribution of ritual practices and beliefs is being prepared to provide an overall picture of northern Thai culture and of the diversity of the region's customs.

Based on the results of interviews with monks, congregation leaders, ritual officiants, and spiritual mediums conducted in the first year, the researchers have divided northern Thailand into three regions. Work in the first and second years included gathering information about and making slides and videotapes of the ritual practices of these regions. In the third year work will concentrate on map preparation and comparative study of rituals and beliefs, and the project results will be published in a series of reports on the rituals and beliefs of northern Thailand.

Cham Sculpture

Pham Huu, Director

Social Sciences Publishing House, Vietnam

¥4.83 million

The Cham people, who now inhabit central Vietnam and Cambodia, created one of Southeast Asia's oldest kingdoms. They attained a high level of civilization whose works of art, particularly sculpture, were outstanding. The stone sculptures of the temples built by

the Cham have survived more than a thousand years, and the quality of their artistry is extremely high.

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1985 and is now in its second year, involves visiting various sites in Vietnam to compile a photographic record of Cham sculpture in the holdings of museums throughout the country, as well as extant Cham temple sculpture. The record, which will include explanatory notes, will be published as a book. In the first year fieldwork was completed, and a draft manuscript, including photographs, was prepared. In the second year the trilingual (Vietnamese, English, and Japanese) book will be published in Japan. Three thousand copies of the book will be donated to institutions in Vietnam, and one thousand copies will be marketed in Japan.

Translation and Publication of the Muong Epic *The Birth of the Earth and the Water*

Dang Van Lung, Head

Literature of Minority Ethnic Section, Institute of Literature, Vietnam

¥1.0 million

The Muong, a minority ethnic group in Vietnam, are closely related to the Viet, the majority people of Vietnam, and also have a close cultural affinity with the Tai peoples. The Muong oral epic *The Birth of the Earth and the Water* is a collection of folk tales reflecting myths and legends that present a coherent explanation of the formation of the country and of the origins of all things, including human beings.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, this project is now in its second year. Its aim is to compile a definitive version of *The Birth of the Earth and the Water*, to transliterate it into the Latin alphabet, and to publish it together with a Vietnamese translation. In the first year previously published texts were collected and studied, and a bibliography was prepared. In the course of this work, two new texts were discovered and a number of recension questions resolved. The text subsequently compiled in Muong was translated into Vietnamese and English. In the second year publication of the epic in Muong and Vietnamese is planned.

Translation and Publication of the Ede Epic *Dam San*

Nguyen Van Hoan, Vice-Director

Institute of Literature, Vietnam

¥1.0 million

The Ede, who live in the highlands of central Vietnam, have produced a beautiful oral epic poem, *Dam San*, which is an important part of Vietnam's cultural heritage. The Ede are recognized as having a cultural affinity with Southeast Asian island peoples who speak languages of the Malayo-Polynesian family, and the *Dam San* provides clues to the prehistory of Southeast Asia.

In the first year of this project, which received a grant in fiscal 1986 and is now in its second year, previously published versions of and essays on the epic *Dam San* were collected and the most reliable texts identified. These works were compared to determine problematic points, and field studies were conducted to resolve questions relating to the language and customs of the Ede. Editing of the Ede-language text and translation

into Vietnamese and English were also undertaken. In the second year explanatory notes and annotations will be added to the manuscript, and the Ede- and Vietnamese-language texts will be published.

A History of Buddhism in Vietnam

Nguyen Tai Thu, Vice-Director
Institute of Philosophy, Vietnam
¥1.0 million

Buddhism, along with Confucianism and Taoism, is a major source of Vietnamese philosophy, but Vietnamese Buddhism has features that set it apart from the Buddhism of neighboring countries. Although Vietnamese Buddhism was studied in the past, most of the works produced were lost over the course of decades of war. This project, awarded a grant in fiscal 1986 and now in its second year, represents the first attempt since the country's reunification in 1976 to compile a history of Vietnamese Buddhism.

A seminar attended by twelve specialists was convened in the project's first year to discuss methodology, and a two hundred-page bibliography of works on Vietnamese Buddhism was compiled. In the same period, field studies were conducted in six provinces, and a history comprising three hundred fifty pages of text, a twenty-page bibliography, a ten-page glossary, and twenty photographs was completed. In the second year the publication of this history in an edition of three thousand copies is planned.

Ancient Towns in Vietnam

Van Tao, Director
Institute of History, Vietnam
¥0.85 million

This project aims to study the history, economy, and culture of ancient towns in Vietnam, subjects that have not been sufficiently documented. The study will focus on ten towns throughout the country, which were established between the third century B.C. and the eighteenth century A.D. Few of these towns have been incorporated into modern townships, the majority having shrunk to hamlets or fallen into ruin. Study of the towns will enhance the understanding of urbanization, tradition, history, culture, commerce, and the beginnings of capitalism. It will also promote greater understanding of the history and traditional societies of Vietnam and other parts of Southeast Asia.

This project is an interdisciplinary study conducted by specialists in such fields as archaeology, history, sociology, and ethnology. The physical layout, economic activity, social structure, culture, and daily life of the towns will be documented to give a clear overall picture of them.

Hoa Binh Culture

Hoang Xuan Chinh, Vice-Director
Institute of Archaeology, Vietnam
¥1.16 million

The prehistoric Hoa Binh culture is found throughout Southeast Asia, but the most numerous sites discovered and investigated are in the highlands of northern Vietnam. This project will compile the results of research on

the Hoa Binh culture, augmenting earlier research with systematic excavation and scientific analysis with modern equipment. Over fifty Hoa Binh sites have been identified and are now being excavated. The project aims to classify the huge quantity of material recovered from these sites.

A history of the discovery of and research on the Hoa Binh culture will be written; dwellings, tools, burial customs, and domesticated plants and animals will be studied; a chronological table will be drawn up; and the economic activities and anthropological characteristics of the Hoa Binh people will be elucidated. The results of this project will provide material for comparative study of the Hoa Binh culture in other parts of Southeast Asia and will also help lay a foundation for cooperation among sociologists and, especially, archaeologists in Southeast Asia.

A Study of the Cultural Characteristics and Peoples of the Mekong Delta

Nguyen Cong Binh, Director
Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
¥1.5 million

The delta of the Mekong, the longest river in Southeast Asia, is a populous region in southernmost Vietnam. As the country's largest agricultural and industrial area, the Mekong Delta plays an important role in Vietnam's economic development. The distinct traditional cultures of the ethnic minorities of this region date to prehistoric times and are reflected in the peoples' economic systems, folkways, religions, customs, festivals, languages, music, and art. These groups have had continuous cultural and economic relations with the peoples of the neighboring countries of Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand, as well as Southeast Asian islands, India, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean.

The objectives of this project are to study the characteristics of the ethnic groups in the Mekong Delta and their economic and cultural relations in order to contribute to the formation of appropriate development policies for the region, and to strengthen mutual understanding with South and Southeast Asian neighbors through publication of the research results.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers

The Allocation and Concentration of Labor in the Family

Tri Sucipto, Staff Member
Coordination Office for Private Institutes of Higher Education in the Special District of Yogyakarta
Rp3.0 million

A Comparative Study of Emotional States in Adolescence and Children's Evaluation of and Relations

with Parents in Poor Districts with Prostitution and Those with No Prostitution

Koentjoro, Lecturer
Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University
Rp3.5 million

Various Psychological and Sociocultural Factors in the Development of Creativity

Dedi Supriadi, Ph.D. Candidate
Faculty of Graduate Studies, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung
Rp3.7 million

Agricultural Modernization: A Study of the Trend Toward Decentralized Land Ownership

Bambang Sigap Sumantri, Independent Researcher
Yogyakarta
Rp3.0 million

A Study of *Indang*, the Oral Literature of the Minangkabau

Syafruddin Sulaiman, Lecturer
Faculty of Letters, Andalas University
Rp3.5 million

The Role of the Government in Stabilizing Indonesian Labor Relations

A. Uwiyono, Lecturer
Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia
Rp3.5 million

Changing Religious Orientation and Social Aspirations in Muslim Villages

Muhamad Hisyam, Staff Researcher
Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
Rp2.25 million

Dry-Field Farming in Forested Areas of Mount Leuser National Park in Central Aceh and Farmers' Views on the Forest

Bambang Ryadi Soetrisno, Staff Member
Indonesian Association of Research
Rp3.6 million

The Status and Role of Rich Merchants in the Farming Villages of West Java

Budi Rajab, Independent Researcher
Bandung
Rp3.0 million

Muslim Intellectuals in Indonesian Higher Education, 1930-1960

Siswanto Masruri, Ph.D. Candidate
Faculty of Graduate Studies, Sunan Kalijaga State Institute for Islamic Religion
Rp1.795 million

A Study of the Socioeconomic and Sociocultural Impact of Changes in the Waterways Administration System on Fishing Villages in the Ogan and Komering Ilir Regencies of South Sumatra

Abubakar, Lecturer
Faculty of Fisheries, Bogor Agricultural University
Rp3.65 million

An Educational Model, Intellectual Development, and Administrative System for Training Students in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of Udayana University in Problem-solving Ability

Naswan Suharsono, Lecturer
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Udayana University
Rp3.8 million

Perceptions of the Custom of *Lipas* Practiced by the Mandar of South Sulawesi

Arifuddin Ismail, Lecturer
Faculty of Comparative Religion, Muslim University of Indonesia
Rp3.5 million

A Study of Leadership in Rural Irian Jaya

Lazarus Revassy, Lecturer
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Cenderawasih University
Rp3.75 million

The Outlook for the Commercial Success of the Indigenous Batik Makers of the Lawiyen District of Surakarta

Rachmad Bahari, Independent Researcher
Yogyakarta
Rp3.5 million

The Semiotic Structuralism of the *Wayang* Plays of R. Ng. Ranggawarsita

Anung Tedjowirawan, Lecturer
Faculty of Letters, Gadjah Mada University
Rp3.5 million

Social Change and the Ecology of the Swidden Agriculture Practiced by the Pakpak of the Dairi Regency of North Sumatra

Ikhwan Anshari, Staff Researcher
Center for Population and Human Environmental Studies, Teacher Training and Education Institute of Medan
Rp4.0 million

“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, which is now in its tenth 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” 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 the translation and publication of these works in Japanese. Thus far, grants have been awarded to 117 works: 17 from Burma, 32 from Indonesia, 10 from Malaysia, 3 from Nepal, 10 from the Philippines, 11 from Singapore, and 34 from Thailand.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Program in Southeast Asia aims to encourage an understanding of Japan among the peoples of Southeast Asia. To this end, it assists the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research 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 fourth grant; third grants were made to groups in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam; and first grants were made to groups in Laos and Vietnam. Activities connected with this program are also under way in Malaysia, where a group was awarded grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1986, and in Thailand, where a group received a grant in fiscal 1982.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Program Among Southeast Asian Countries was established to promote understanding among the peoples of Southeast Asia. The program seeks to do this by assisting the translation and publication of Southeast Asian social science and humanities books and works of literature to enable Southeast Asian peo-

ples to read the works of their neighbors. This fiscal year a third grant was awarded to a group in the Philippines, and a first grant was awarded to a group in Indonesia. Activities connected with this program are also under way in Thailand, where a group was awarded grants in fiscal 1983, 1984, and 1985.

“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Title	Author	Translator	Publisher	Grant Amount
<i>Thailand: The Politics of Despotism</i>	Thak Chaloemtiarana	Yoshifumi Tamada	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥2,100,000
<i>In the Words of Lee Kuan Yew</i>	Goh Shoon Kang and Wong Ping Fah, eds.	Kyoko Tanaka	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥3,300,000
<i>Saudagar Besar dari Kuala Lumpur</i>	Keris Mas	Nobuko Sasaki	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥1,800,000
<i>Lintang Kemukus Dini Hari and lantera Bianglala</i>	Ahmad Tohari	Shinobu Yamane	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥1,760,000
<i>Mengenang Sjahrir</i>	H. Rosihan Anwar, ed.	Ken'ichi Goto, Motoko Syuto, and Yasuko Kobayashi	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥2,400,000
<i>Manusia Jawa</i>	Marbangun Hardjowirogo	Yoshimichi Someya and Koji Miyazaki	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥900,000
<i>Fa Bo Kan</i>	Lao Khamhawm	Tatsuo Hoshino	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥1,200,000
<i>Kumari Sobha</i>	Vijaya Bahadur Malla	Shizuko Terada	Shinjuku Shobo	¥1,000,000
Total				¥14,460,000

Thailand: The Politics of Despotism

This work analyzes the role of General Sarit Thanarat, prime minister of Thailand from 1958 to 1963, in modern Thai politics. The author perceives Sarit's influence on modern history as being far greater than previously thought by scholars of Thai politics. He concludes that Sarit established the pattern of present-day Thai politics through his unique political philosophy. The main points of his philosophy were a Thai-style democracy; an ideal social hierarchy consisting of the government, the bureaucracy, and the people; and a concept of the role of the leader of the nation as being like that of the head of a family.

In the Words of Lee Kuan Yew

This collection of about fifty speeches, lectures, and press interviews given between 1959 and 1985 by Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, was compiled from drafts and stenographic records. The book's contents, which cover topics ranging from politics to for-

eign policy, economics, and society, vividly portray Lee's approach to situations he faced while striving to build a nation during Singapore's transformation from a colony to a prosperous, cohesive modern state.

Saudagar Besar dari Kuala Lumpur (The Merchant from Kuala Lumpur)

The protagonist, Muhammad, a Malay entrepreneur who rapidly expanded his company in partnership with a Chinese merchant, has his eye on the mining business. In collusion with a local member of parliament, he schemes to have the residents evicted from a proposed development area so that his mining company can acquire the land. Muhammad, unscrupulous and willing to stoop to any means to attain his objective, is confronted by his eldest son, who is studying in England, and a young Islamic leader. This novel appeals for an approach to development that respects the many peoples and religions of Malaysia, where the number of Malay entrepreneurs is swiftly increasing.

Lintang Kemukus Dini Hari (A Comet at Dawn) and *Jantera Bianglala* (The Rainbow Is a Circle) These works are the second and third volumes of the trilogy that began with *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk* (The Dancer of Paruk Village), already published in Japanese translation under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan. The story takes place in Paruk, an impoverished village in Central Java where old traditions yet live. The main theme—the love between a popular village dancer-prostitute and her childhood friend—is interwoven with a political conflict that embroils the naive villagers, placing them and the dancer-prostitute's dancing troupe at the mercy of government officials. These novels richly depict the lives of people of various classes.

Mengenang Sjahrir (Memories of Sjahrir) This collection of essays by people in various fields who knew Sjahrir, the celebrated political theorist who was Indonesia's first prime minister, commemorates the seventieth anniversary of his birth. During his ten years as prime minister following Indonesia's independence, Sjahrir played a leading role in Indonesian politics, foreign policy, and political theory, and developed a large circle of friends. Twenty-five of those friends, from the worlds of politics, the military, labor, and journalism, among others, have contributed to this book. Their essays paint a multifaceted portrait of the man who gave the Indonesian war for independence a clear direction.

Manusia Jawa (The Javanese) This work presents a general study of the Javanese, the major ethnic group in multicultural Indonesia. While it has absorbed elements of other cultures, Javanese culture, with its long history, has also influenced the island groups of Southeast Asia in many ways and is contributing significantly to the development of a uniquely Indonesian culture. Various characteristics of Javanese culture, including thought and behavior patterns determined by the culture's richness and complexity, are presented, with particular emphasis on hierarchical relations, religious outlook, and fatalism.

Fan Bo Kan (Clear Sky) The seventeen short stories in this collection by the famous Thai writer and social critic Lao Khamhawm were written between 1958 and 1974, a period of turmoil influenced by such factors as the dictatorial military junta, increased foreign investment in Thailand, and the promotion of modernization. Injustices that occurred in that atmosphere are depicted in satire laced with humor and pathos. "The Golden-legged Frog" and "The Politician," which made the author famous as a satirist and have been published in translation in Europe, North America, and Asia, are included.

Kumari Sobha (The Goddess's Virgin) Each year a young girl is chosen as the Kumari Devi, representing the guardian goddess of the kingdom of Nepal, and is the principal figure carried in the Indra festival procession in Kathmandu. According to ancient

legend, the first man to have sexual relations with a woman who has played this part will die. Though the protagonist, chosen to be Kumari, and her lover are bound by the curse, they strive to overcome ancient tradition. Set in the heart of old Kathmandu, an area steeped in history and culture, this novel captures the spirit of Nepal.

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

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project of the Karti Sarana Foundation and the Toyota Foundation

M. Sastrapratedja, Vice-Chairman
Karti Sarana Foundation, Indonesia
¥8.16 million

This project, now in its third year, was also awarded grants in fiscal 1983 and 1985. Its aim is to promote understanding of Japan among the people of Indonesia by providing for the translation and publication in the Indonesian language of social science and humanities works on Japan and Japanese literary works.

In the first year four works, two literary and two from the social sciences, were translated. Two of the translations have already been published, and the remaining two are to be published in the near future. In the second year eight works were selected for translation and publication—two literary works and three each from the social sciences and the humanities—and all are now in the translation and editing stages. In the third year thirteen works from the social sciences and humanities will be selected for translation and publication. This project is administered by a committee within the Karti Sarana Foundation. The committee's members include editors from publishing companies, as well as scholars and intellectuals. Except for two literary works translated directly from the Japanese, all works are being translated from English versions.

Translation and Publication of Books on Japanese Social Science and Humanities into Lao
Ousa Sinhananthalath, Chief of Foreign Relations
Artistic and Literary Research Institute, Ministry of Culture, Laos
¥1.22 million

This project aims to promote understanding of Japan among the people of Laos by supporting the translation and publication in the Laotian language of social science and humanities works on Japan.

In response to increasing interest in the study of Japan's economic development in order to apply the Japanese experience to economic development in Laos, translation and publication of Kunio Yoshihara's *Japanese Economic Development* is planned for the project's first year.

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

Madhav Lal Karmacharya, Chairman

Japanese Literature Translation Committee, Nepal

¥2.54 million

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1984, 1985, and 1986, is now in its fourth year. It seeks to further understanding of Japan among the people of Nepal by aiding the translation and publication in Nepalese languages of social science and humanities works on Japan, Japanese literary works, and Japanese studies of Nepal.

In the first year work was begun on ten books, chiefly introductory works of Japanese literature, including collections of folk tales, nursery tales, haiku, and short stories. About half those books have already been published, and the remainder are scheduled for publication in the near future. In the second year eleven literary and social science works were selected for translation and publication. Some of these works are now being published, and the remaining works are in advanced stages of translation. In the project's third year ten works, including four modern literary works and four studies of Nepal by Japanese scholars, were selected for translation and publication. The grant this fiscal year will defray the costs of printing the books translated in the project's third year.

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

D. A. Rajakaruna, Chairman

Japanese Literature Translation Committee, Sri Lanka

¥2.89 million

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is now in its third year. The project aims to further understanding of Japan among the people of Sri Lanka through the translation and publication in Sinhalese and Tamil of works on Japanese culture, history, society, and economics. The project is coordinated by a committee of linguistic and literature scholars.

In the first year two stories by Ryunosuke Akutagawa, "Rashomon" and "Yabu no Naka," and the scenario and script of Akira Kurosawa's film *Rashomon*, which is based on those stories, were translated into Sinhalese. In the second year, preparations were made to publish these works. In the third year, two volumes of short stories selected and edited by the project leader, as well as *Higher Education in Japan: Its Take-off and Crash* by Michio Nagai, will be translated into Sinhalese and published.

Translation of Japanese Books on Industry, Economics, and Management into Vietnamese

Vo Dai Luoc, Director

Institute of World Economy, Vietnam

¥6.22 million

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, is in its third year. The project aims to promote understanding of Japanese industry, economics, and management among Vietnamese scholars and gen-

eral readers by translating and publishing works in these fields in Vietnamese.

In the first year *Japan's Managerial System* by M. Y. Yoshino, *Theory Z* by William Ouchi, and *Japan's Economic Policy* by G. C. Allen were translated. The first two books have been published, and the third is to be published soon. In the second year translation and publication of *The Postwar Japanese Economy: Its Development and Structure* by Takafusa Nakamura were undertaken. Translation and publication of *Kaisha: The Japanese Corporation* by James C. Abegglen and George Stalk, Jr., and *The Developing Economies and Japan* by Saburo Okita are planned for the third year.

Translation of Japanese Legends, Folk Tales, Cultural History, and Social Sciences into Vietnamese

Pham Huu, Director

Social Sciences Publishing House, Vietnam

¥4.1 million

The project "Translation of Japanese Books on Industry, Economics, and Management into Vietnamese," administered by the Institute of World Economy, is also part of the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Vietnam, but all the books being translated under that project are related to economics. Thus the Social Sciences Publishing House proposed the translation and publication of works in the humanities and social sciences. Although the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia normally assists only one coordinating organization in each country, an exception has been made in view of Vietnam's unique situation.

In the first year volume 1 of the English version of the thirteenth-century historical novel *The Tale of the Heike* and the Chinese version of *Way of Rice* by Tadayo Watabe will be translated and published. The translation and publication of volume 2 of *The Tale of the Heike and Japan: A Short Cultural History* by G. B. Sansom are planned for the second year.

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries

Indonesian "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project: Works in Other Southeast Asian Languages to Be Published in Bahasa Indonesia

Aswab Mahasin, Director

Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education, and Information, Indonesia

¥4.11 million

The Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education, and Information is a private research center whose activities to promote education include the publication of quality books and magazines by its publishing divi-

sion. Under this project, the institute will translate and publish in Indonesian social sciences, humanities, and literary works from neighboring Southeast Asian countries in order to promote understanding of those countries among the people of Indonesia.

The institute plans to translate and publish three series of five volumes each. The first series will deal with Islam in Southeast Asia; the second series, a social sciences series, will focus on society, politics, and economic changes in Southeast Asian countries; and the third series will consist of literary works and works on the culture and history of countries in Southeast Asia.

Philippine "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project: Works in Other Southeast Asian Languages to Be Published in English, Tagalog, and Other Filipino Languages

F. Stonil José, Chairman

Solidarity Foundation, the Philippines

¥10.46 million

This project, now in its third year, also received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986. The project aims to foster understanding of neighboring Southeast Asian countries among the Filipino people. To this end, the Solidarity Foundation, which has contacts throughout Southeast Asia, is translating and publishing social sciences, humanities, and literary works of Southeast Asian countries in such major Filipino languages as Tagalog and English.

In the first year six works were published: a collection of short stories from Southeast Asia, a novel from Singapore, two volumes on Buddhism in Thailand, and a collection of essays on women in Malaysia translated into Tagalog, and a history of Indonesia translated into English. In the second year ten works were translated and published in Tagalog, including a collection of short stories and a novel from Singapore, a collection of letters from a Javanese princess, a collection of Thai short stories, and a collection of essays on Islam in Southeast Asia. It is planned to translate and publish sixteen books in the third year.

Compilation of an Indonesian-Vietnamese Dictionary

Pham Duc Duong, Director

Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam

¥3.56 million

Indonesia and Vietnam have maintained diplomatic relations for many years, and there is a need in Vietnam to read and translate Indonesian documents. Although the need for an Indonesian-Vietnamese dictionary to facilitate translation has long been recognized, none has yet been published.

This project, awarded its first grant in fiscal 1986, is now in its second year. The project aims to compile and publish an Indonesian-Vietnamese dictionary. Frequently used Indonesian words are being selected from the great volume of vocabulary cards previously prepared, and appropriate Vietnamese equivalents are being determined by consulting existing Indonesian-Russian, Indonesian-Chinese, and Indonesian-English dictionaries. A dictionary of about two thousand pages was compiled in the first year, and in the second year it will be edited and published in two volumes.

Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs described thus far, the Toyota Foundation provides funds for forums, the promotion of private grant-making programs, special research, the translation and publication in English of Southeast Asian studies, 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 Forum Grant Program supports small-scale research projects with a direct bearing on future Foundation activities. Under this program grants are awarded on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and research groups. This year six projects were awarded grants.

The Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, initiated in fiscal 1984, is designed to provide funds for or commission studies and projects instrumental to the expansion of private-sector grant-making activities. This year the Foundation awarded two such grants: one to help defray the operational expenses of the Foundation Library Center of Japan and one to support Chinese foundation study tours in Japan.

The Special Research Grant Program allows a long-term research project to be conducted under joint planning by the Foundation and the research team. "The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology," a project that received a Category III research grant in fiscal 1986, was awarded a special research grant this year to enable its continuation as an independent research project.

The Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program, initiated this year, is similar in nature to the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs. This program supports the translation and publication in English of contemporary Japanese scholarship on Southeast Asia by Cornell University.

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program is designed 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 recipients of Foundation grants within the preceding five years are eligible for grants under this program. This year communications-supplement grants were awarded to nineteen recipients.

Finally, in fiscal 1984 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. One such grant was awarded this year.

Forum Grant Program

The Civic Trust as a New Resource for Community Improvement

Nobuo Sakagami
Civic Trust Forum
¥2.5 million

In recent years private nonprofit activities have begun to flourish in Japan, especially in the form of grass-roots citizens' movements. A financial base is required to ensure the development and continuance of such activities. The Civic Trust Forum envisions the establishment of such a base in the form of a civic trust. With the support of a grant awarded in fiscal 1985, examples of similar trusts that could serve as models for such a fund were examined. This year the data will be organized and analyzed, and the findings will be compiled in a report.

Feasibility Study for the Compilation of a Japanese-German Character Dictionary

Kenosuke Ezawa
Japanese-German Character Dictionary Study Group
¥2.6 million

A Japanese-German dictionary that received Foundation grants in fiscal 1981 and 1982 and a Japanese-English character dictionary awarded a grant in 1981 are being compiled. The Japanese-German Character Dictionary Study Group, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, was formed to study the feasibility of bringing together the results of the two earlier projects in the form of a Japanese-German character dictionary, the idea for which arose during the course of those projects. This year a draft Japanese-German character dictionary will be prepared and carefully studied by scholars in Japan and West Germany whose comments will be reviewed to identify compilation problems. The study group aims to establish a new methodology for dictionary compilation.

The Introduction of Asian Art in Japan: A Survey of Its Prewar History and of the Current Exchange of Information

Yuki Minegishi
The Asian Art-Exchange Forum
¥2.5 million

For two years before the forum was formally organized, the members of the Asian Art-Exchange Forum re-

searched the exchange of art and culture, focusing both on specific examples of the exchange of Asian art between the Meiji era (1868-1912) and the present and on the problems experienced by people presently involved in such exchange. The results of this research, commissioned by the Foundation, clearly indicate the importance of further research into prewar exchanges and the political climate affecting them, as well as the need for an exchange of information among people working in this field today. With the support of the current grant, this forum proposes to survey the history of cultural exchange since the Meiji era and to publish a newsletter that will foster the exchange of information in this field.

A Study of Japanese Corporate Philanthropy

Noboru Kawazoe
Forum on Philanthropy
¥2.6 million

With the support of grants awarded in fiscal 1982 and 1984, the Forum on Philanthropy has already conducted wide-ranging discussions of philanthropy in Japan and carried out case studies focusing on the public-service activities of various corporations in the Taisho era (1912-26), the period that saw the emergence of philanthropic movements in Japan. Building on what it has learned so far, this year the group plans to study the social contributions of present-day corporations and to identify problems they experience. Because the activities of many corporations are international in scope, their social contributions will be examined from an international perspective.

Legal Problems in the Internationalization of Japan

Akio Morishima
Forum on Law and the Internationalization of Japan
¥2.5 million

With the growth of its role in the international community, Japan is being required to address an increasing number of complex legal questions. Although the official statements by foreign governments and press commentary are recorded, as yet little objective analysis of the problems has been undertaken and few positive solutions have been suggested. The key members of this forum have been involved in research on international environmental legislation, and the forum's full membership represents a broad range of legal specialties. With the support of the present grant, the group will conduct discussions examining property rights, debt rescheduling by developing countries, and the status of political refugees and of Japanese war orphans living in China.

Networking as a Civic Activity

Yasuo Harima
Networking Forum
¥2.6 million

Even independent small-scale civic activities can have a significant effect on society through networking to facilitate broader cooperation and exchange. For the past two years the Networking Forum, which also received grants in fiscal 1984 and 1986, has conducted discussions of the concept of networking and strengthened ties with civic groups throughout the country. This year the results of the discussions will be compiled and the nature of Japanese networking will be clarified. The group also plans to hold a conference for people involved in networking in Japan and to publish the results of its research.

Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan

Yujiro Hayashi, Chairman
Foundation Library Center of Japan
¥12.0 million

The Foundation Library Center of Japan, established in November 1985, represents the first joint undertaking by Japanese grant-making foundations. The center, which also received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, has two major aims. The first is to collect information on foundations and charitable trusts in Japan that provide grants, awards, and scholarships. The second is to publicize the activities of these organizations. In April 1986 the center became operational, and publication of the quarterly bulletin *Josei Zaidan* (Grant-Making Foundations) began. In fiscal 1987 preparations were made for the compilation and publication of a directory of grant-making foundations in Japan and for the chartering of the Library Center as an independent foundation. This year's grant will help defray operating costs in fiscal 1987.

Chinese Foundation Study Tours of Japanese Foundations

Wang Xiao, Representative
Chinese Association for Foundation Study Tours in Japan
¥2.3 million

The number of grant-making foundations in China is growing. Though the majority of these foundations are funded by the government, some are funded by private capital through endowments from non-Chinese and Chinese citizens residing outside the country. The increase in privately endowed foundations has spurred interest in Japanese foundations among people associated with grant-making foundations in China. With the support of the current grant, six staff members from three

Chinese foundations will visit grant-making foundations and semigovernmental grant-making organizations in Japan for ten days to learn from their Japanese colleagues' experiences in grant-making activities and to acquaint themselves with the present situation of such activities. They will also survey the organizational and management systems of Japanese foundations.

Special Research Grant Program

The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology

Shigeru Nakayama, Representative
Science and Society Forum
¥10.0 million

The study of modern Japanese history is incomplete without consideration of the social ramifications of the introduction and development of science and technology. Although the social history of science and technology is as important as political or economic history, there are few researchers in this field, and their studies have been limited to isolated subjects. Thus far, even the preparatory work necessary for systematic studies of the social history of postwar science and technology has been neglected.

The present project, which also received grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986, aims to collect and organize primary historical sources on the relationship of society and postwar science and technology and to publish these sources together with commentary and an annotated bibliography. Last year two groups compiling a general history began research. Their work will continue this year; and two other groups will begin researching the subjects of nuclear energy, nuclear arms, and food and agriculture; and six more groups will begin preparing for future research. The project hopes to foster a long-range perspective on the study of the social history of postwar science and technology.

Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program

Translation and Publication of Contemporary Japanese Scholarship on Southeast Asia
George McTurnan Kahin, Professor
Southeast Asia Program (SEAP), Cornell University, U.S.A.
¥14.53 million

In recent years Japanese scholarship on Southeast Asia has been attracting increased international attention.

A growing number of younger Japanese scholars of Southeast Asia are fluent in Southeast Asian languages and conduct extensive fieldwork, in addition to being well versed in Western scholarship on the region. Their research sheds new light on Southeast Asia precisely because of their unique perspective, neither Southeast Asian nor Western, and because of their innovative methodology. However, until now these scholars have found only a limited readership because almost all their research has been published in Japanese alone.

In this three-year project, Cornell University will translate and publish in English significant works of contemporary Japanese scholarship on Southeast Asia. A six-member team including both Japanese and non-Japanese members will administer the project and select the materials to be translated. In the first year it is planned to translate and publish two volumes: a collection of papers examining changes in traditional cultural patterns from the perspectives of cultural anthropology and history and a collection of papers on economic changes in rural society. In the second year a collection of papers on Japanese immigration and economic involvement in Southeast Asia in the 1920s and 1930s is to be translated and published, and in the third year another collection of papers is to be translated and published. This experimental grant program, the outgrowth of a fiscal 1986 Foundation study of possible new international programs, explores new directions for International Grant Division activities.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

Basic Research on the Spatial Behavior of Road Traffic Using Simultaneous Field Observations at Multiple Locations [participation in an international symposium]
Yoichi Tamura
¥0.56 million

A Study on the Function of Career Differentiation in Japanese High Schools [printing costs]
Ikuo Amano
¥1.82 million

Report on the Group Assisting Satoshi Fukushima [publishing costs]
Sumiro Kojima
¥2.31 million

A Study on the Incident-Reporting System in Aviation [printing and publishing costs]
Masako Miyagi
¥4.8 million

Behavioral and Consciousness Gaps Between the Physically Handicapped and Those Around Them and Methods of Integrating the Handicapped into Society [publishing costs]
Noboru Uchino
¥1.4 million

Research on the Preservation and the Use as a Teaching Aid of Industrial Ruins and Relics in Aichi Prefecture [printing costs and supplemental study]
Shoji Ishida
¥1.0 million

A Comparative Study of the Changing Circumstances of Education for Overseas Chinese in Japan, Southern China, and Taiwan [printing costs and supplemental study]
Nobuchika Ichikawa
¥4.0 million

Research on the Benefits of Town Planning and Handicraft Work by Children Making Use of the Traditional Sakè Brewing Environment of Fushimi, Kyoto [publishing costs]
Yasunobu Okada
¥0.5 million

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 [printing costs]
Akihiro Taniguchi
¥0.54 million

Research on the Creation of a Living Environment as Seen from the Perspective of Changing Dietary Patterns in the Nambu Region Around Hachinohe [publishing costs]
Keisuke Koyama
¥0.9 million

A Comparative Study of Japanese and Korean Fishing Community Cultures [publishing costs, convening a symposium, and supplemental study]
Syozo Masuda
¥2.4 million

Compilation of a Japanese Sign-Language Dictionary [convening a symposium and supplemental study]
Takashi Tanogami
¥2.0 million

A Plan to Promote Natural History Research in Indonesia in Cooperation with the Bogor Museum [participation in an international symposium]
Ryozo Yoshii
¥0.48 million

Japanese Involvement in the Chinese Central Bank Scheme During the 1911 Revolution [publishing costs]
Li Ting-jing
¥1.5 million

A Preliminary Study into the Assessment of Health-Care Technology [convening a symposium]
Tadashi Yoshida
¥1.5 million

Basic Research on Reconstruction Methods for Architectural Remains in Asia: The Restoration and Repair of the Ruins at Polonnaruva, Sri Lanka [printing costs and supplemental study]
Takeshi Nakagawa
¥3.82 million

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 [supplemental study]
Yoshikazu Takaya
¥0.55 million

Using Courses Offered in Welfare Institutions to Educate Students About Welfare [printing costs and convening a symposium]
Tatsuko Yamamoto
¥1.3 million

Mechanisms of Carcinogenesis, with Special Reference to Territorial Effects [participation in an international symposium]
Hiroto Naora
¥0.5 million

Other Grants

Assisting Japanese Participants in the Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies

Frederick E. Wakeman, Chairman
Social Science Research Council, U.S.A.
¥1.15 million

The Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) meets twice each year to discuss plans for the promotion of research on Southeast Asia. Although the committee is an American organization, its membership is multinational, enabling it to stay abreast of international trends in

Southeast Asian research while fulfilling its function of facilitating the exchange of information. Japanese research on Southeast Asia has expanded and is drawing the attention of scholars throughout the world, but until now scholars in Japan have had no contact with this committee. The present grant will help meet the cost of Japanese scholars' participation in the committee's activities.

Special Commemorative Grant and Activities

September 1987 marked the centennial of the signing of the Declaration of Amity and Commerce between Thailand and Japan. A number of government-sponsored events were planned to commemorate the occasion. The Toyota Foundation, in view of its close ties with Thailand through the International Grant Program and the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, also decided to commemorate the centennial of Thai-Japanese relations with a special grant and special activities.

The special grant was awarded to help defray the costs of the exhibition "Art Treasures of Thailand." This exhibition, sponsored by the Tokyo National Museum, Asahi Shimbun, and a number of other organizations, toured Japan from late August 1987 to mid-February 1988. The special activities took the form of cosponsorship with the International House of Japan of a workshop, "Historical Resources for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations," and a symposium, "Thai Art History: Mural Paintings and Stone Architecture." These events, both held at the International House of Japan in September 1987, were supported by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Royal Thai Embassy in Japan, and Asahi Shimbun. Reports on the workshop and symposium were later compiled in both Thai and Japanese.

Special Grant to Help Defray Costs of the Exhibition "Art Treasures of Thailand"

Hisamitsu Tani, Director of Cultural Affairs
Cultural Affairs Project, Asahi Shimbun
¥20.0 million

The exhibition "Art Treasures of Thailand" was planned both to commemorate the centennial of Thai-Japanese relations and to promote still closer friendship between the peoples of the two countries by making a representative sampling of Thailand's art treasures accessible to the Japanese public. The exhibition, comprising works of art from the National Museum, Bangkok, and other major museums in Thailand, was shown at the Tokyo National Museum in August, September, and October 1987, the Osaka Municipal Museum of

Art in November and December 1987, and the Nagoya City Museum in January and February 1988.

The one hundred forty-six exhibits included a large number of Buddhist sculptures; exquisite gold, silver, and lacquer wares; ceramics from the Sawankhalok kiln; and artifacts excavated at Ban Chiang. Large photographic panels of mural paintings from Buddhist temples in northern Thailand were also displayed. These photographs, made by Assistant Professor Sone Simatrang of Silpakorn University with the help of international grants from the Toyota Foundation, were being exhibited in Japan for the first time. Thus, this special grant served a twofold purpose: to commemorate a century of friendship between Thailand and Japan and to familiarize the Japanese public with some

of the results of the Foundation's International Grant Program.

Workshop on the Theme "Historical Resources for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations"

This workshop for scholars and researchers, held on September 4 at the International House of Japan, was designed to contribute to research on the history of Thai-Japanese relations by enabling Thai and Japanese scholars to share primary sources and research results and to exchange information. The presentation "Historical Resources in Japan for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations" grew out of a project conducted by Toshiharu Yoshikawa and awarded a Foundation grant

in fiscal 1985, "A Preliminary Study of Historical Relations Between Japan and Thailand Based on Primary Sources in Both Countries."

Symposium on the Theme "Thai Art History: Mural Paintings and Stone Architecture"

This public symposium, held on September 5 at the International House of Japan, was planned primarily to enable Thai scholars to share the results of research supported by international grants awarded by the Toyota Foundation. Presentations by Japanese scholars in related fields were included to provide a comparative-cultural perspective to enhance nonspecialists' understanding of Thai murals and stone architecture.

Workshop Program

September 4 (Friday)

- 10:00 Opening Remarks by Yoneo Ishii, Professor of Southeast Asian History; Director, The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
- 10:10 "Historical Resources from the Ryukyus for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations," Atsushi Kobata, Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University
- 11:10 Comments, Charnvit Kasetsiri, Vice Rector, Thammasat University
- 11:50 Question and Answer Period
- 12:10 Lunch
- 1:30 "Historical Resources in the Netherlands for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations," Seiichi Iwao, Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo
- 2:30 "Historical Resources in the Netherlands for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations," Theerawat Na Pomphet, Lecturer, Department of History, Chulalongkorn University
- 3:30 Question and Answer Period
- 4:00 Coffee
- 4:15 "Historical Resources in Japan for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations," Toshiharu Yoshikawa, Professor of Thai Language and Culture, Osaka University of Foreign Studies, and Yoneo Ishii, Professor, Kyoto University
- 5:15 "Documents and Archives on Japan in Thailand," Thamsook Numnonda, Dean, Faculty of Arts, Silpakorn University
- 6:15 Question and Answer Period
- 6:45 Closing Remarks, Takashi Asada, Executive Director, The Toyota Foundation

Symposium Program

September 5 (Saturday)

- 10:00 Opening Remarks, Yoshiaki Ishizawa, Professor of Southeast Asian History; Director, Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University
- 10:10 "Thai Art History: An Overview," H. S. H. Prince Subhadradis Diskul, Former Rector, Silpakorn University
- 11:10 "Thai Art in the History of Southeast Asia," Tatsuro Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo
- 12:10 Question and Answer Period
- 12:20 Lunch
- 1:30 "Mural Paintings in Thailand," Sone Simatrang, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Decorative Arts, Silpakorn University
- 2:30 "Burmese Mural Paintings and Thai Mural Paintings: A Comparison," Toru Ohno, Professor of Burmese Language and Culture, Osaka University of Foreign Studies
- 3:00 Question and Answer Period

- 3:30 Coffee
- 3:45 "History of Thai Architecture: Stone Architecture as the Key Subject," Anuvit Charernsupkul, Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, Silpakorn University
- 4:45 "Khmer Stone Architecture and Thai Stone Architecture: A Comparison," Yoshiaki Ishizawa, Professor, Sophia University
- 5:15 Question and Answer Period
- 5:45 Closing Remarks, Yoichi Maeda, Managing Director, The International House of Japan
- 6:30 Reception

Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1987–March 31, 1988)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amount Approved Amount Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1981	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program (publication canceled)		June 17, 1981	¥3,360,000 3,360,000 ¥ 0
Fiscal 1984	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program		March 13, 1984	¥1,900,000 340,000 ¥1,560,000
Fiscal 1985	Katsuakira Kihara Communications-Supplement Grant	Nara Area Study Group	October 3, 1985	¥1,780,000 270,000 ¥1,510,000
	G. D. Wijayawardhana "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries	University of Colombo, Sri Lanka	October 3, 1985	¥1,530,000 100,000 ¥1,430,000
	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program		March 20, 1986	¥1,860,000 360,000 ¥1,500,000
	Toshihide Katayose Communications-Supplement Grant (printing canceled)	"Rediscover Nagasaki" Re- search Group	March 20, 1986	¥1,000,000 1,000,000 ¥ 0
	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program		March 20, 1986	¥1,180,000 92,000 ¥1,088,000
Fiscal 1986	D. K. Belsare Research Grant Division Grant (grant proposal withdrawn)	Bhopal University, India	October 2, 1986	¥2,900,000 2,900,000 ¥ 0

Financial Report for Fiscal 1987

Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1987–March 31, 1988)

	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1985	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1984
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	197,996,710	92,173,206	57,666,036	44,901,230
Income transferred from the reserve for tenth-anniversary programs	—	—	—	80,000,000
Endowment income	863,127,559	913,404,111	897,699,821	964,887,064
Miscellaneous income	8,816,000	2,578,641	2,891,285	14,352,231
Total Income	<u>1,069,940,269</u>	<u>1,008,155,958</u>	<u>958,257,142</u>	<u>1,104,140,525</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Grants and program expenses	694,454,539	683,251,709	644,996,482	662,706,835
Expenses for special tenth- anniversary programs	—	—	—	61,722,843
Expenses for special commemora- tive grant and activities	10,145,807	—	—	—
Administrative expenses	158,802,191	120,294,909	117,887,454	106,247,220
Purchase of fixed assets	—	2,113,134	—	2,107,108
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	5,330,538	4,499,496	3,200,000	3,690,483
Total Expenditures	<u>868,733,075</u>	<u>810,159,248</u>	<u>766,083,936</u>	<u>836,474,489</u>
Excess of Income over Expenditures	<u>201,207,194</u>	<u>197,996,710</u>	<u>192,173,206</u>	<u>267,666,036</u>

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

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 1988)

	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1985	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1984
ASSETS				
Cash	63,884	26,497	85,617	37,002
Bank deposits	87,097,649	16,745,547	21,407,114	428,854,281
Negotiable securities	12,015,752,087	12,077,400,884	12,018,676,338	11,431,237,593
Prepaid expenses	2,616,526	2,616,526	2,343,502	2,343,502
Advances (disbursements)	15,629,803	—	24,232,585	25,096,994
Suspense payments	1,764,700	1,506,600	750,000	3,166,692
Fixed assets	46,470,608	47,993,225	47,936,239	50,279,515
Total Assets	<u>12,169,395,257</u>	<u>12,146,289,279</u>	<u>12,115,431,395</u>	<u>11,941,015,579</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	234,725,152	223,570,544	302,801,673	261,345,579
Deposits received	8,086,147	3,053,182	3,344,155	3,561,327
Reserve for retirement allowances	28,906,156	23,675,618	19,176,122	18,163,122
NET ENDOWMENT				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,350,000,000	4,200,000,000
Surplus fund	497,677,802	495,989,935	440,109,445	457,945,551
Total Liabilities	<u>12,169,395,257</u>	<u>12,146,289,279</u>	<u>12,115,431,395</u>	<u>11,941,015,579</u>

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

	End Fiscal 1987	End Fiscal 1986	End Fiscal 1985	Unit: Yen End Fiscal 1984
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,897,677,802	4,895,989,935	4,790,109,445	4,657,945,551
Total	<u>11,897,677,802</u>	<u>11,895,989,935</u>	<u>11,790,109,445</u>	<u>11,657,945,551</u>

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1987 includes the surplus fund of ¥497,677,802.

Chronological Data

1987 *Apr. 1:* Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1987 Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Apr. 3: Presentation ceremony and commemorative symposium for third research contest special research awards (in Tokyo)

Apr. 12: Conference for Category I researchers (in Tokyo)

Apr. 20: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 40* (in Japanese)

May 31: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1987 Research Grant Program applications (737 applications received) and Grant Program for Citizen Activities report-compilation-grant applications (56 applications received)

June 17: Forty-fifth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1986 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1987 grants decided: for Forum Grant Program, 4 recipients; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 1987 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 3 recipients; for other grant-making activities, 1 recipient; approval of appointment of executive director, additional selection committee member for research grant program, and chairman of selection committee for fifth research contest; twelfth meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of status of Foundation activities

July 15: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 41* (in Japanese)

July 31: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1986; publication of *Mijikana Kankyo o Mitsumeyo* (Observing the Community Environment), a report on the third research contest

Sept. 4: Special commemorative workshop (in Tokyo)

Sept. 5: Special commemorative symposium (in Tokyo)

Oct. 1: Forty-sixth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1987 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 68 recipients; for Special Research Grant Program, 1 recipient; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 11 recipients for report compilation and 2 for report publication; for International Grant Program, 88 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 8 recipients for program in Japan, 6 for program in

Southeast Asia, and 3 for program among Southeast Asian countries; for Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program, 1 recipient; for Forum Grant Program, 1 recipient; for special commemorative grant, 1 recipient; fiscal 1987 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 6 recipients; approval of appointment of selection committee members for fifth research contest

Oct. 21: Fiscal 1987 grant award ceremony

Oct. 31: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 42* (in Japanese); publication of *Occasional Report No. 7* (in English)

Nov. 29: Presentation of first and second research contest special research award recipients' progress reports (in Tokyo)

Dec. 31: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1987 Grant Program for Citizen Activities report-publication-grant applications (6 applications received)

1988 *Jan. 25:* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 43* (in Japanese)

Mar. 12: Twenty-fourth Research Grant Division Symposium (in Tokyo)

Mar. 17: Forty-seventh meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1987 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 4 recipients for report publication; for Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 18 recipients for fifth research contest; for Forum Grant Program, 1 recipient; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 1987 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 10 recipients; acknowledgment of withdrawal of approved grant proposal: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 1 recipient for report compilation; approval of fiscal 1987 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1988 activity program and budget; decision on retirement allowance for executive director; explanation of contribution to endowment fund of the Foundation Library Center of Japan in conjunction with its chartering as a foundation; decision on terms of office for and approval of appointment of some directors, auditors, trustees, and members of planning and selection committees

Mar. 31: Publication of "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Report No. 8 (in Japanese)

The Staff of the Foundation

Executive Director

Takashi Asada

Secretary of the Foundation

Hideo Yamaguchi

General Affairs and Accounting Division

Division Manager

Naomichi Kamezawa

Assistant Division Manager

Katsuyoshi Ito

Assistants

Yasuko Matsukura

Mieko Tamura

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Kaoru Hijikata

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Yoshinori Yamaoka

Assistant Program Officers

Masaaki Kusumi

Gen Watanabe

International Division

Program Officer

Yoshiko Wakayama

Assistant Program Officer

Toichi Makita

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Yumiko Himemoto