

The Toyota Foundation  
Report for Fiscal 1988

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 1988, covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1988 (April 1, 1988, to March 31, 1989) and approved at the fifty-second meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 5, 1989.

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

# Report for Fiscal 1988

April 1, 1988, to March 31, 1989

The Toyota Foundation  
Tokyo, Japan

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# Contents

The Executive Director's Report	5	
Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report		12
International Division Program Officer's Report		18
Research Grant Program	24	
Category I Research	26	
Category II Research	30	
Category III Research	34	
Grant Program for Citizen Activities		38
Report-Compilation Grants	39	
Report-Publication Grants	40	
Information-Exchange Grants	40	
Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"	42	
International Grant Program	49	
International Grants	50	
Incentive Grants for Young Researchers		61
"Know Our Neighbors" Programs	63	
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan	64	
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia	65	
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries	66	
Other Grant-Making Activities	68	
Forum Grant Program	69	
Special Research Grant Program	70	
Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program		70
Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program		71
Communications-Supplement Grant Program	71	
Other Grants	72	
Financial Report for Fiscal 1988	74	
Adjustments to Grant Budgets	76	
Chronological Data	77	



## The Executive Director's Report

Meeting the Needs of a World in Search of Unity

In fiscal 1988, my second year as executive director of the Toyota Foundation, I set out to initiate a review of the Foundation's systems, including the training of personnel and the creation and administration of programs, in view of the changes taking place both within and outside Japan as the Foundation approached its fifteenth year. But a number of factors hindered progress.

The calendar year 1989, toward the end of fiscal 1988, began with an event of great significance to Japan and the Japanese: on January 7 the Showa emperor died, and upon the immediate accession of the new emperor the reign name was changed from Showa to Heisei. For each and every Japanese, this year became a time for reflecting on the meaning of the long Showa era, which began in 1926. Heads of state or their representatives from most of the world's countries attended the Showa emperor's funeral on February 24, an occasion of somber grandeur and unprecedented scale. This event brought home to the people of Japan once again their nation's position in the world and the weight of its obligations as a member of the international community.

Not long after the Showa emperor's death we experienced another loss of special significance to the Foundation: the death of Shigeharu Matsumoto, chairman of the International House of Japan and a member of the Foundation's Board of Trustees. He was a true citizen of the world who never compromised his stance as an ordinary private citizen. Japan, now poised on the threshold of a truly international age, has lost one of its great teachers. His death is also an irreplaceable loss to everyone connected with the Foundation. A trustee from the time the Foundation was chartered in 1974, he gave us the benefit of his wisdom in every area of Foundation activities. We are also greatly indebted to the International House of Japan for help with our research symposiums and other events. Speaking for myself, I considered Shigeharu Matsumoto my mentor in

every aspect of life, not only international issues but also culture and learning as a whole. I sincerely mourn his death; may he rest in peace.

### Adapting to a Time of Change

As the world approaches the final decade of the twentieth century, international relationships are beginning to undergo a shift that is affecting every part of the globe. Over the past millennium, the number of societies has grown with each century, together with the amount of energy available for activities and the scale of destructive potential.

The term *fin de siècle* possesses a strange allure. In the course of the advance of human society, our ancestors weathered the *fin de siècle* phenomenon any number of times. We, however, face a unique challenge. In today's world, the distance separating countries is shrinking at an ever-accelerating rate, people are traveling back and forth across national bounds with increasing frequency, and new means to test the limits of human potential are rapidly being developed. Knowledge now travels around the world almost instantaneously. Anyone can see that safely negotiating this perilous time calls for sacrifice, restraint, and ingenuity on a scale unimaginable to past generations.

Just as there are reversible and irreversible chemical reactions, the evolution of civilization features reversible and irreversible developments. We have gradually come to realize that this is also true of the world's ecosystem. As civilization and culture develop, we too need to become wiser.

As I write these words, I recall the British futurologist E. F. Schumacher, with whom I once enjoyed a frank and freewheeling discussion at an international symposium in Edinburgh. Sometime later he wrote *Small Is Beautiful*. After its publication he traveled widely, expounding its philosophy. During a lecture tour in the United States he finally collapsed from exhaustion and died. Not only did I lose a friend; the world lost a great visionary.

Schumacher foresaw more clearly than anyone else in our time the logical outcome of the economies of scale made possible by mass-production methods. I regard him as a kind of priest or holy man struck down while on pilgrimage to the United States. Navigating the rushing current of ever larger scale industrialization, he prophesied the aridity and the crises that would result from giving economic rationalism priority above all else. His challenge to the myth of mass production was convincing because it was rooted in his own experience. *Small Is Beautiful*, addressing as it does the issue of the quality of culture created by human society, is a *fin de siècle* bible. But since his death while embarked on a pilgrimage of warning, I see the world continuing to hurtle toward a new and unknown century with a speed and intensity that are frightening.

The images and data beamed to earth by artificial satellites are also beginning to warn of the ominous direction in which the world is heading. We have destroyed many of the creatures with which we once shared the earth. Will we continue this way until we have driven them all to extinction? I fear that this process may have reached an irreversible stage. Until now, human societies, seeing themselves as the conquerors, have been



spurred solely by the urge to vie with one another for supremacy. Now, finally, we are learning that politics, economics, legal systems, military forces—all have all been part of that great wave.

Our world contains an enormous number of countries and peoples, each with its own history and culture. Their coexistence and blending generate countless new relationships. Each of these myriad peoples, including the tribes that wander the Sahara, the people being driven out of the green jungles of the Amazon, and the thousands of other small tribal groups, believes in its own gods. This fact gives our prayers for lasting peace and world unification an empty ring. Nevertheless, at least we citizens of developed countries must take it upon ourselves, as representatives of humankind, to ponder the state of this world comprising a congeries of countries and to take responsibility for its destiny. It is clear that we are going to have to resolve to accept responsibility for all living things on this earth, motivated not by selfishness and contention, as heretofore, but by the need to ensure the survival of our descendants.

The only way we can overcome the present world crisis, it seems to me, is to take on the difficult task of reordering our priorities in such a way as to fully accommodate even the weakest and smallest groups. Grant-making foundations can play a part in this endeavor by providing a kind of comprehensive insurance.

In Japan, two attitudes have coexisted since ancient times: a rather passive habit of "calling on the gods in time of trouble" and a cynical denial of the supernatural. Both attitudes exemplify an all too egotistic society. But as long as we are human beings, and mortal, we must have some higher agency in which to believe. The world today, in which even religions spend the better part of their time wrangling, is a far cry from the ideal world of the gods and buddhas.

The original basis of philanthropy is, surely, the humanistic impulse. We who are involved in philanthropy through our activities in grant-making foundations must reaffirm this truth in considering our role in today's world.

In attempting to pave the way for the realization of a unified world in the twenty-first century, grant-making foundations have gradually taken on a greater responsibility to identify, refine, and organize the ways in which only they can protect and nurture the many distinctive lifestyles and cultures that have been overlooked or abandoned in today's insatiable greed for material gains. These ways include encouraging and supporting efforts to develop education, scholarship, and cultural activities aimed at preserving and fostering indigenous cultures. In view of this responsibility, the need to strengthen and diversify frameworks for cooperation among foundations takes on added urgency.

### Reassessing Grant Programs

In my second year as executive director, I have finally been able to examine the variety of grant-making activities the Foundation has built up over the years and have begun changing the approach of our programs little by little, adapting them to reflect better the changing world situation. In the past year I have reviewed a number of our grant programs and

have tried to improve the way in which they are administered. How successful this effort has been only the future will tell.

To initiate improvements is easy. But to carry them through entails enhancing the continuity of grant programs and the skills of the Foundation's staff, as well as generating more time for creative work by improving the reproducibility of results and administrative techniques. A grant-making foundation operates under many constraints. It must work within the parameters of the relationship of trust and interdependence that necessarily obtains between the foundation on the one hand and grant recipients on the other. This makes undertaking improvements quickly all the more important. In addition, I believe, the chance for self-examination afforded by this process forges able staff members and thus offers a way to fill the need for establishing systematic program staff education, though admittedly this will have to take the form of on-the-job training for the time being. This two-pronged approach—program review and staff education—is the only practical way to improve Foundation activities. In short, we must think and act at the same time. To make this possible, the Foundation must facilitate trial-and-error attempts to improve grant programs by making them more responsive to the needs of the times. And this means establishing a framework that will stimulate constant creative effort on the part of staff members within the bounds of the responsibility granted them to undertake such experiments.

For this reason, I have changed the functions of the planning committee, which consisted of four directors and whose main duties were approving communications-supplement grants and reviewing grant programs, establishing in its place a monthly planning meeting that includes program officers and other staff members. My intention in so doing is to instill the practice of assessing both individual grant programs and the Foundation's programs as a whole from an international perspective, as well as the ability to devise and implement improvements quickly and effectively in the light of changing conditions. By giving program officers and other staff members the authority and responsibility to evaluate projects by examining and analyzing their results and to make improvements on the basis of the lessons learned, I hope to encourage a still greater spirit of self-improvement.

In one experiment, I am asking the officer in charge of any program that is at least ten years old to make an overall evaluation of its effectiveness and suggest avenues of further development. The first programs to be reviewed this way are the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, which support the translation and publication of Southeast Asian and Japanese works to promote better understanding both between Southeast Asian countries and Japan and among Southeast Asian countries, and the biennial research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment."

Despite the great number of books generated by the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, particularly the program in Japan, it is hard to avoid the feeling that these programs lack the finishing touch that would make them an effective vehicle for spreading cultural understanding. A comprehensive review of these programs has already been initiated. The

research contest is somewhat different from the Foundation's other programs. Some of the award-winning projects have been translated into effective social action, but the special nature of environmental issues limits the effectiveness of the contest in its present form. This program, too, is now undergoing thorough study and reappraisal.

The three categories of the Research Grant Program are probably acceptable as they stand, but the growing number of grant applications for projects conducted overseas or involving joint international research suggests the necessity of considering some degree of consolidation with the International Grant Program.

The success of the International Grant Program is now widely recognized, but conditions in Southeast Asia, the focus of our international grants, differ greatly from country to country. We are also faced with the difficult question of determining whether it is wiser to continue to concentrate on grants for projects aimed at preserving and encouraging indigenous cultures or to shift the focus to projects promoting the formation of an interdependent common regional culture. Symposiums in Southeast Asia to discuss projects supported by international grants are now being planned, but we must take into account the fact that not every topic can be discussed in every country, a condition that restricts the possible sites for such symposiums. Preparations are already underway for the first symposium, to be held in a convenient city on an experimental basis.

In another change growing out of our review of Foundation activities, in fiscal 1989 forum grants, special research grants, grants to promote private grant-making activities, and other grants will be subsumed under a new program, the Foundation Initiative Grant Program, though further study of the new program's scope and character is needed.

Broader-based discussion of the Foundation's activities, as in the above-mentioned planning meetings, should better equip our program staff to meet the future needs of grant-making foundations. The immediate goal of this ongoing experiment is to enable everyone on the staff to engage in comprehensive evaluation of the Foundation's activities on an equal basis.

It is my hope that the members of the program staff, unconstrained by the programs with which they happen at present to be engaged, will thus enhance their ability to judge the way in which the Foundation's grant-making activities as a whole interact with society and to assess accurately the contributions made by the grant-making projects of their own areas of specialization. This endeavor will arm them against the temptations that so often lie in wait for foundation personnel: conceit because one happens to be in charge of a certain area or project, self-importance because one belongs to program staff, bureaucratic preoccupation with one's own part of the overall budget, and inordinate attachment to pet projects—the greatest pitfall of all. The ultimate goal, of course, is to hone staff members' skills so that they will be as closely attuned as possible to the needs of the times.

One reason our planning meetings consume so much time is that the Foundation is engaged in such a wide variety of grant-making projects; in the future I hope to induce discussion of the place of these projects within

the framework of the Foundation's activities as a whole and elicit suggestions as to the direction in which the Foundation should guide its activities in view of the changing demands of the times.

### Meeting the Challenge of Joint International Research Projects

Contacts with overseas foundations have been increasing in recent years, and this trend continued in fiscal 1988. We have received numerous invitations to participate with overseas foundations in jointly funding international grant-making activities, but at present our staff is too overloaded with other commitments to take on such activities. However, a growing number of projects supported by research grants, which traditionally have been awarded for domestically oriented projects, involve joint international research. Such projects are now beginning to yield results.

In one such project a team headed by Josef Kreiner, director of the German Institute of Japanese Studies, carried out a survey of most of the Ainu art and artifacts—now almost impossible to find in Japan—in West German and other European museums and, working with Japanese specialists, compiled an inventory of these items. The team presented the results of its research at a research symposium in March 1989, attracting an unexpected degree of interest and thus helping erase the embarrassing memory of a certain Japanese politician's boastful remarks in 1988 about the homogeneous nature of the Japanese people, which drew worldwide ridicule.

As this example indicates, over the past two or three years in particular we have noticed an increasing number of projects having both domestic and international aspects. This trend presents us with new issues with regard to the scope and administration of our grant programs. Whether we can cope successfully with these issues, including whether we can establish a truly forward-looking vision, will be the test of the efficacy of our grant-making activities. I am doing my best to create opportunities for staff members to acquire experience in dealing with this kind of convergence, but naturally enough the immediate issue is the quality of professional education available to Foundation personnel, and therefore the budget funds the Board of Directors can be persuaded to authorize for investment to upgrade staff skills.

In another development, the Foundation is increasingly being asked by other foundations with which we have close relations, both within Japan and overseas, to award grants for jointly sponsored research gatherings. We are carefully sifting these requests, but since cooperation depends upon our ability to provide the best people for such activities, we need to gain more leeway in terms of both time and budget before we can assign appropriate personnel.

Multilevel cooperation with overseas foundations is sure to increase. A test case is a jointly funded international project to preserve documents in the National Archives of Indonesia. The National Archives requested our support, along with that of the Ford Foundation and organizations in Britain, the Netherlands, and Australia. The Toyota Foundation is providing a grant for a preliminary survey and is also trying to facilitate participation by Japanese government organizations.

As the world shrinks, the distinction between the Foundation's domestic and international grant programs is bound gradually to disappear. This is only to be expected. How fast it will happen will depend on international developments, especially in the western Pacific region.

Above I have mentioned only a few of the many tasks facing the Foundation. We plan to tackle the remaining tasks in turn, beginning with internal review and analysis as well as analysis and evaluation by outside experts.

As we approach a new century, the ultimate aim of all the Foundation's activities must be understanding among all nations and peoples. Our basic mission is to identify and implement the most effective methods of reaching this goal, adjusting our programs accordingly.

**Takashi Asada**  
Executive Director

## Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report

### Forging Links with Society Through the Fruits of Grant-Supported Projects

There is no greater pleasure, for those of us involved in foundation work, than to see the results of projects supported by Foundation grants take concrete form. Not long ago a thick package of printed matter was delivered to our offices. It represented the fruit of three years of Toyota Foundation-supported Sino-Japanese joint research on the prevention of desertification and the promotion of agriculture in Inner Mongolia. The package contained thirty sets of printed documents. Each set, totaling three hundred thirty pages, included a comprehensive report, thirty-four research papers, and four reference documents. Fourteen of the papers had been written in Chinese by the Chinese members of the research team, the others were in Japanese, and the figures and references were in English. As I write (June 1989), the Chinese team members are translating the Japanese papers into Chinese. We hope that recent events in China will not delay their work and that the translation will be published on schedule.

#### Publicizing Grant-Supported Projects

The results of grant-supported projects come to us in many forms. Printed documents and books, as in the case of the Inner Mongolia desertification project, are common, but some research results are published as papers in scholarly journals or presented at symposiums. The results of less academic projects may be published as articles in general-interest magazines or reported in newspapers; we have even received videocassettes of television programs based on Foundation-supported projects. Whatever form is chosen, it is gratifying to know that the results of these projects are being publicized through such a variety of media.

Grant-making activities being closely linked with society, the results of grant-supported projects should be the common property of society. No matter how commendable a project's aim, it has little relevance to society if its results are not publicized. Failure to transmit knowledge gained is

tantamount to never having acquired that knowledge. Of course, all research is experimental, and failure is always a possibility. Sometimes a project meets its goals only to find that they contribute little to scholarship or society. Not all research is worth publicizing; but whenever useful knowledge or insights have been gained, they should be shared with as wide an audience as possible.

There are two basic attitudes toward the role of a grant-making foundation in publicizing the findings of grant-supported projects. One is that the foundation should take the initiative in providing appropriate opportunities for publicizing results. The other is that this should be left to the judgment of grant recipients. The Toyota Foundation has taken the latter approach. While we do publish essential information and sponsor symposiums, our basic policy has been to let grant recipients publicize the results of their research using the methods they themselves deem most appropriate. Thus we sponsor only one or two research symposiums a year and do not publish collections of research reports. At the same time, we actively support all endeavors by grant recipients to publicize the results of their research. The Communications-Supplement Grant Program was created for precisely this purpose.

#### **The Communications-Supplement Grant Program**

The purpose of this program is to disseminate the results of Foundation-supported research as widely as possible and stimulate further research. Originally these grants were awarded only to previous research-grant recipients, but they are now available to previous recipients of any kind of Foundation grant, though most continue to be awarded to previous research-grant recipients.

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program provides funding in six categories: (1) printing research results, (2) publishing research results, (3) convening symposiums related to the research, (4) participating in international symposiums and other scholarly meetings related to the research, (5) publicizing research results in other ways, and (6) conducting follow-up surveys, finalizing research activities, editing documents, and carrying out other supplementary tasks.

Grants for printing research results cover both printing and mailing costs. Research reports range from about one hundred to about four hundred pages in length, and anywhere from several hundred to one thousand copies may be printed. Most reports are in Japanese, but English reports are prepared in the case of joint international research projects. In recent years, Chinese reports have also been prepared for joint Sino-Japanese research projects, such as the one mentioned above. As a rule the printed reports are distributed free, though in cases where expenses exceed the grant amount a charge may be levied. The grants cover mailing costs, on the assumption that grant recipients will distribute the printed reports to all interested parties.

Grants for publishing research results defray the costs of commercial publication. These grants cover publishing expenses minus sales income. Some grants also provide funds for the author's purchase of a number of copies of the work for free distribution to interested parties. Grants for

publication are available only for works with first printings of two thousand copies or fewer. The results of joint international research projects are sometimes published in English or Chinese by overseas publishers. The Foundation takes no part in distributing these publications, which are sold through retail outlets.

The Foundation also awards grants for small-scale symposiums, workshops, and other gatherings organized by research teams to present and discuss research results. To be eligible for grants, such meetings must be tightly focused and permit intensive discussion. Meetings lasting two days or more are sometimes necessary in connection with the printing and publication of the results of joint international research projects; the costs of such meetings are also covered by these grants, and the venue is not limited to Japan but may be the country of any of the team members. The Foundation strongly encourages the organization of public symposiums in connection with such gatherings.

Grants to cover the travel costs of participation in international symposiums and other scholarly meetings overseas are most often awarded to those involved in research in the natural sciences. Priority is given to young recipients of Category I (individual-incentive research) and young researchers involved in projects receiving Category III (comprehensive research) research grants. Again, small, tightly focused meetings at which intensive discussion is possible are given preference over large-scale gatherings.

Grants for publicizing research results in other ways were created to include the varied media through which nonacademic research results can be publicized. To date, grants of this type have supported exhibitions and film editing.

Finally, the Foundation awards grants for supplementary tasks that will enhance the publicizing of research results. Such tasks include editing documents for printing and publication and conducting simple follow-up surveys.

### The Decision-Making Process

Anyone who has received a Foundation grant within the preceding five years is eligible to apply for a communications-supplement grant. This may seem an arbitrary time limit, in that a project's actual impact may not be known until at least ten years have passed. But the ways in which research results would be publicized after such an extended period would be completely different in nature from the immediate publicizing of results these grants are intended to assist.

Applications are accepted at any time. After screening the applications to ensure that they meet certain criteria, the staff of the appropriate program passes them on, with comments, to the newly created planning meetings, which decide major matters having to do with the normal operations of the Foundation. These monthly meetings include the Foundation's executive director, secretary, General Affairs and Accounting Division manager, and Research Grant Division and International Division program officers. Planning meetings were established this year to take over the functions formerly performed by a planning committee of four direc-



tors, which met four or five times a year. This change was instituted to promote more efficient operations, now that the Foundation staff has accumulated sufficient experience to oversee most activities directly. Applications are usually deliberated at one or two meetings before a decision is made.

Communications-supplement grants are approved at planning meetings (formerly by the planning committee) rather than by the Board of Directors, which must approve all other Foundation grants, both because applicants have already been approved by the Board of Directors at least once, after applying for earlier grants, and because in many cases circumstances require a quick decision.

The number and amounts of communications-supplement grants awarded through fiscal 1988 are listed in the table.

Communications-Supplement Grants, Fiscal 1977-1988

Fiscal year	Number	Amount (million yen)	Categories				
			1	2	3	4	5, 6
1977-83	130	157.03	65	15	23	27	10
1984	30	39.85	18	3	5	5	2
1985	40	48.21	15	10	6	9	1
1986	27	36.26	11	10	2	4	3
1987	19	31.88	7	7	4	3	1
1988	22	29.65	6	7	4	3	2
Total	268	342.88	122	52	44	51	19
Yearly average	22.3	28.57	(10.2)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(4.3)	(1.6)

Note: Since a single grant sometimes covers two categories, the total number of grants when totals are added together exceeds the actual total number of grants. Categories 5 and 6 have been combined because of the small number of grants. In the case of category 6, only grants made solely for that purpose have been counted.

The decrease in the number of grants and their amounts in recent years is due to changes in the organization of research grants made in fiscal 1984, which resulted in fewer grants. There was necessarily a lag of a few years before these changes were reflected in communications-supplement grants.

As the table shows, a total of 268 communications-supplement grants have been awarded so far. This is a very small number, little more than one-fourth the total number of research grants awarded, but that does not mean the results of other research projects have not been publicized. Quite the contrary. In most cases, results are presented at academic symposiums, printed in scholarly journals, or issued in book form by commercial publishers and therefore need no assistance from the Foundation. The Foundation often receives ten to twenty papers generated by a single research project.

The greatest number of communications-supplement grants, 122, cover printing costs, followed by 52 for publishing costs. For the past few years the number of grants in these two categories has been almost the same. There have been a few more grants for attending international symposiums (51) than for organizing symposiums (44), but as the table indicates, the trend is now toward a reversal of this balance.

The 22 communications-supplement grants awarded this year are listed on pages 71 and 72. The 6 grants for printing costs include the project on preventing desertification in Inner Mongolia. The proceedings of an international symposium on legal issues in West-to-East technology

transfer, to be published in English in the Netherlands in 1989, is one of the 7 projects awarded grants to assist publication. Of the 4 grants for convening symposiums, one is for an international seminar on self-reliance and external support to be held on the island of Negros in the Philippines in the summer of 1989. Finally, the 3 grants for participation in international symposiums include one for the presentation of a report on a field survey of traditional coastal fishing methods in Southeast Asia at the World Symposium on Fishing Gear and Fishing Vessel Design, held in Canada in November 1988.

Seeing a project through to a communications-supplement grant is highly gratifying to program staff members. We all await the results of Foundation-supported projects eagerly, and we make every effort to include brief summaries of project results in our Japanese-language quarterly publication, the *Toyota Foundation Report*. Recipients of grants for printing costs provide the Foundation with thirty copies of the final product, which the Foundation makes available to readers of the *Toyota Foundation Report*.

#### Improving Interaction with Society

There are disproportionately few private nonprofit organizations in Japan, considering its status as a global economic power, and most of them are ill prepared to meet the many demands for financial and human assistance Japan receives. This is due partly to the deeply rooted attitude that nonprofit activities are the province of the national or local government. Japan now spends more on official development assistance than any other country, even the United States, yet the assistance provided by Japanese nongovernmental organizations is minimal.

Forty-odd years ago the Japanese people declared in the preamble to their new postwar constitution that they wished to occupy "an honored place" in the international community. But how can we win worldwide respect if we leave everything to private business and the national government? Much more emphasis must be placed on strengthening private nonprofit endeavors, ranging from grass-roots volunteer activities to highly sophisticated NGO activities on an international scale. Private grant-making foundations fulfill a critical function as a source of funding, yet much of Japanese society does not understand, let alone appreciate, their importance.

This is not to say that Japan has no tradition of philanthropy. Yet the old view that philanthropy is something that is done quietly, without demanding thanks or credit, remains strong. Unfortunately, what begins as modesty often degenerates into complacency, a tendency that has impeded social acceptance of philanthropic activities. But foundations cannot afford to keep their light hidden. If they are to be truly effective, it is imperative that more people know and understand the nature of their activities. This is also a prerequisite for ensuring that such activities are conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

How foundations are to achieve this requires careful thought. Too much fanfare is unseemly, and splashy events often confuse the public as to whether the object is to publicize the foundation in question or its en-

dowing organization. Yet somehow foundations must begin to find ways to make information on their grant-making activities available to as many people as possible. The Foundation Library Center of Japan, chartered as a foundation in April 1988, will serve a useful function, though of course this will be limited to laying the foundation for more effective dissemination of information.

A more important way to promote public support for foundation activities is to publicize the results of grant-supported projects. This is a slow, time-consuming process, but perhaps the most appropriate means of making foundations' activities better known. Grant recipients, being more aware than anyone else of the possibilities that are being opened up through foundations' efforts, are the ideal agents to publicize these activities. The mass media, too, can further the effectiveness of grant-making foundations by informing the public of their relevance to society. Foundations, of course, must see that the media are accurately and fully informed; and the media must provide balanced coverage of specific foundation activities, as well as—and this is even more important—the social role of foundations in general. Enlightened media coverage would be the quickest way of educating the public to the significance of foundations and their activities.

Grant-making foundations can contribute to society only through the results of the projects that they support. Conversely, society becomes aware of foundations only through these results. This is an important reason for considering carefully the meaning and methods of publicizing research results.

In this connection, there are two points foundations would do well to bear in mind. First, grant recipients must be able to take pride in having been selected. No one who cannot point with pride to the source of his or her funding is going to tell others about it. Second, foundations must be careful not to award grants on the basis of projects' publicity value, tempting though that may be. Foundations must never lose sight of the fact that it is inconspicuous, unpretentious endeavors that are most in need of the kind of support that foundations can best provide. Foundation activities should never be acclaimed for their publicity value rather than their intrinsic worth.

How foundations can forge closer ties with the society of which they are a part through publicizing grant-supported research results is a subject that should be continually debated in a process involving everyone concerned—the foundation, grant recipients, and the mass media. The Toyota Foundation is approaching its fifteenth anniversary: this is a fitting time for us to reconsider this question in the context of our own methods of publicizing research results.

Yoshinori Yamaoka  
Program Officer, Research Grant Division

## International Division Program Officer's Report

### Southeast Asia in the Emerging Asia-Pacific Era

The Toyota Foundation awarded sixty-seven international grants in fiscal 1988: eighteen each in Indonesia and the Philippines, ten in Vietnam, six each in Laos and Thailand, five in Nepal, and four in Malaysia. Thirty-seven grants were for continuing projects and thirty, or 44.7 percent of the total, for new projects. The number of grants awarded this year was only slightly smaller than the record seventy-one grants awarded in fiscal 1987.

This year, for the first time, international grants were denominated in U.S. dollars instead of yen. Formerly, large shifts in the yen-dollar exchange rate during the two- to seven-month interval between the time at which the amounts of grants were decided and the time at which funds were actually disbursed meant that grant recipients frequently received amounts different from those awarded. Denomination of international grants in dollars should rectify this problem.

#### Transnational Projects

A number of this year's new projects involve or affect two or more countries because of the approach to the subject, the way the project is organized, and other factors. A few such projects are described below.

"Compilation of Lan Na and Sipsong Pan Na Historical Documents, 1200-1949" is a joint project of Thai and Chinese researchers made possible by the joint-research system established in the course of organizing and conducting the international conference "Lan Na Thai and Sipsong Pan Na: Studies in Cultural Relations, Continuity, and Change," a project awarded international grants in fiscal 1985 and 1987. There is a need for comparative studies of the culture of Tai peoples, who are found in six Asian countries, but lack of information and organization, together with the difficulty of fieldwork, has hindered research. The present project is designed to alleviate these problems by collecting and organizing documents on the Tai people of Xishuangbanna (Sipsong Pan Na), in

China's Yunnan Province, between 1200 and 1949. Such documents will be sought in Britain, China, Thailand, and the United States.

"Compilation of an Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts," a project in Laos, builds on "Seminar on the Preservation, Documentation, Transliteration, Inventory, and Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts," a project supported by an international grant in fiscal 1987. The preservation of palm-leaf manuscripts has been underway for some years in Thailand, where there are a number of authorities on the subject, but politically tense relations between Laos and Thailand at the time of the seminar made it impossible to include Thai experts on palm-leaf manuscripts. Fortunately, a Japanese scholar familiar with Thai research in the field was able to participate, and his report on the Thai experience helped make the seminar a success. With the know-how gained from the seminar, researchers will inventory palm-leaf manuscripts in the provinces of Vientiane and Luang Prabang as the first step toward compiling an inventory of all the known palm-leaf manuscripts in Laos. The project will begin by locating manuscripts in temples and elsewhere and training monks and other local residents to read the manuscript titles. More relaxed relations with Thailand have made it possible to invite a Thai researcher to help in this training.

An important historical and cultural crossroads of Asia, Vietnam is a rich source of information on cultural relations between East and Southeast Asia. The fifty-four ethnic minorities in Vietnam preserve many valuable cultural traditions, but since these peoples are now undergoing rapid change, there is an urgent need for detailed and organized ethnological studies. "The Tai and Nung Peoples of Vietnam" will help fulfill this need. The Tai and Nung peoples have the same historical origin, speak related languages, and have a common cultural heritage. These peoples, who live in the mountains of northern Vietnam, share many cultural traits with the Tai peoples of Burma, southern China, India, and Thailand. This project is expected to provide valuable data for comparison with the Tai peoples of Thailand, who are already being studied.

"A History of Samudra Pasai, the First Islamic Kingdom in Indonesia: 1250-1525," a project in Indonesia, is a study of the kingdom of Samudra Pasai, situated in northern Aceh, in the far north of Sumatra. This kingdom flourished from the latter half of the thirteenth century until it was conquered in 1524 by the kingdom of Aceh. Samudra Pasai was not only the first Islamic kingdom in Indonesia but also a major trading center on the Malacca Strait. This project will reconstruct the history of the kingdom through the study of ancient inscriptions, coins, and other artifacts in Indonesia as well as records preserved in Britain and in China, India, Portugal, and other countries with which Samudra Pasai traded. Study of Samudra Pasai will contribute to knowledge of the history of not only Indonesia but also Southeast Asia as a whole.

"Recognition and Promotion of the Legal Rights of the Muslims of Mindanao as a Precondition for National Unity and Development" will investigate whether Islamic law, or Shariah, and Shariah trials are being implemented on the Philippine island of Mindanao, as has been required since 1977. The Muslims of Mindanao feel that the Philippine government has slighted their Islamic legal rights, culture, and traditions. On the basis of

the project's findings, recommendations will be made for revisions in government policy designed to protect Muslims' interests and welfare and to improve their quality of life. At the same time, an inventory will be made of Islamic law, the Islamic legal system, and Shariah trials. It is hoped that the project's recommendations will lead to the resolution of issues raised by Muslim separatists on Mindanao. The project's findings should also be of interest to researchers studying the Islamic cultures of Southeast Asia.

An international grant has also been awarded for "International Conference on Malay Studies," a project organized by the Department of Malay Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya. The aim of the conference is to bring together authorities in Malay studies from Asia, Europe, and North America to exchange information and pave the way for further joint international research. While ethnic Malay speakers of the Malay language are found in the largest numbers in Malaysia and Indonesia, their presence throughout Southeast Asia and in parts of South Asia creates a sizable "Malay sphere." Research on ethnic Malays is being carried out in various countries as a field of area studies. Though Malaysia, as its name implies, is at the center of the Malay sphere, this will be the first time an international conference on Malay studies has been held in this country. Through this conference the University of Malaya hopes to become an international center of Malay studies.

The projects described above are only some of those whose scope encompasses two or more countries. There are, of course, a number of continuing projects of a similar nature. As these examples indicate, it is becoming increasingly evident that the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia cross national bounds.

#### Transnational Developments in the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

Several projects in the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries this year are unusual in that they do not involve translation and publication as such but relate to concerns basic to translation and to the broader issue of cultural exchange based on the translation and publication of written works.

"Workshop on Translation of Social Science Texts from Vietnamese into English for Retranslation into Other Asian Languages" will address the problems involved in translating Vietnamese social science works into English, on the premise that English translations will be the basis for translations into other Asian languages. The planners of this workshop attended the International Workshop on Translation held in Thailand with the support of a Foundation grant awarded in fiscal 1985 and hope to apply that workshop's lessons in Vietnam. Researchers in Vietnam who are native speakers of English will be invited to participate to help lay the groundwork for disseminating Vietnamese scholarship in the social sciences to other Asian countries.

A grant was also awarded for "Exhibition of Works by Phraya Anuman Rajadhon in Asian Countries and an Intercultural Seminar in Thailand." An exhibition commemorating the centennial of the birth of

Phraya Anuman Rajadhon, a famous ethnologist known as Thailand's "walking encyclopedia," will tour Asian countries in the course of a year, with lectures on Thai culture and literature being presented in each country in conjunction with the exhibition. The following year an international seminar, "In Search of Asia: Local Knowledge and Modernization Through Culture and Literature," will be held in Bangkok. The exhibition, the accompanying lectures, and the international seminar are all directed at promoting cultural and information exchange among the countries of Southeast Asia. The project will be directed by the Sathirakoses-Nagapradipe Foundation, which has long been promoting the translation and publication of Phraya Anuman's ethnological works in other Asian countries.

*Tenggara* is an English-language journal of Southeast Asian literature that has been published in Malaysia for twenty years. The only literary journal in Malaysia covering all of Southeast Asia, it has helped make the literature and literary scene of neighboring countries known in Malaysia through English translations and has helped promote understanding among Southeast Asian countries. Unfortunately, financial difficulties in recent years have caused problems for the journal. "*Tenggara*, a Journal of Southeast Asian Literature" will enable the journal to improve its publishing setup, content, and contacts in various countries. An English-language journal like *Tenggara* fulfills a useful function in multilingual Southeast Asia, where translation among the many languages of the region presents formidable problems and English is therefore an important medium of communication. The publication of such a journal in Malaysia also provides a healthy stimulus to Malaysian literary circles.

The three projects described above, while not directly involving translation and publication, are significant in that their objectives transcend national interests, reflecting concerns common to all the countries of Southeast Asia. Here, too, we see a clear trend toward transnational projects.

#### Southeast Asia's Place in the Asia-Pacific Region

The Asia-Pacific region is seen as one of the centers of the world economy in the twenty-first century, and the Asian nations bordering the Pacific Ocean are attracting global interest. The major reason for this attention is the region's spectacular economic growth. Japan, the newly industrialized countries of Hong Kong, South Korea, and Taiwan, and the six member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand), particularly Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand, trace an "arc of affluence" that has often been likened to the inverted V of a flight of migrating geese, with the NICs and ASEAN countries fanning out from the point that is the mature economy of Japan. This arc of affluence is not without problems, but in the context of the world economy it stands out like a beacon.

A number of political developments have contributed to the region's rapid economic growth. Perhaps the most significant has been the regional repercussions of lessening East-West tension. *Perestroika* in the Soviet

Union and more relaxed Sino-Soviet relations have clearly been factors in the steadily improving ties between the three Indochinese countries of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam and the ASEAN countries that have been evident since the Foundation awarded its first international grants for projects in Vietnam in fiscal 1985. Years of war have badly crippled the economy of this socialist country. Vietnam is clearly making efforts toward rapprochement with the ASEAN countries in the hope of promoting economic exchange that will further its own economic reconstruction. Laos is also opening up to the West, making it possible, as noted earlier, for a Thai authority on palm-leaf manuscripts to visit that country to help conduct a training program in connection with their collection and preservation.

Yet despite these positive political and economic trends, the arc of affluence is plagued by a number of problems. Some observers see fallout from the so-called Japan problem generated by Japan-U.S. trade friction beginning to affect Southeast Asia. The strong yen is discouraging Japanese exports to the United States, they say, and many Japanese businesses are now targeting Southeast Asia as a substitute market.

Japan-U.S. relations today have too many ramifications to be confined to purely bilateral concerns. The context has expanded to include consideration of the roles these two countries can and should play in the Asia-Pacific region. U.S. pressure on Japan for more "burden sharing" has pushed Japan to take on greater responsibility for the region's development, and Japan has now surpassed the United States as the world's largest dispenser of foreign aid. But while the amount of Japan's official development assistance has grown significantly, there is still considerable criticism of the way in which it is administered. Japanese ODA is said to be overly concentrated in "hardware"—buildings, roads, and bridges—with insufficient funds being allocated for on-site studies of local needs before projects are initiated, for maintenance, and for follow-up studies. Such undertakings require people as well as money, and while the Japanese government has expanded its ODA budget, it has found it difficult to increase its ODA staff accordingly. As things stand, whether Japanese ODA is meeting the real needs of recipient countries and peoples is questionable.

The Asia-Pacific region and its political and economic characteristics have not been studied as thoroughly as the region's growing importance warrants, but a number of research projects have been initiated, and more and more international conferences on political and economic issues are being held in the region. Unfortunately, the same degree of progress is not being seen in research on the cultural features of the region, with its diverse values and peoples. As noted in discussing international grants and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, in this sphere, too, there is a need for transnational activities that will allow Southeast Asia to be seen in the context of the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

Fiscal 1988 marks the International Grant Program's thirteenth year. So far, emphasis has been placed on the promotion of research on Southeast Asia by Southeast Asians in Southeast Asia. In a year or two, when results of Foundation-supported projects in various countries will be evi-



dent, we plan an international symposium for the presentation of research results. This symposium will also provide a forum for assessing the International Grant Program and its achievements, a necessary exercise, since we can see that changing international conditions will soon make it necessary to consider new directions for international grant making.

**Yoshiko Wakayama**  
Program Officer, International Division

## Research Grant Program

Applications for fiscal 1988 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." Beginning this year, however, we gave priority to proposals focusing on two subthemes: coping with technologically advanced society and coping with multicultural society. Applications were accepted in our three research categories: Category I (individual-incentive research), Category II (trial and preliminary research), and Category III (comprehensive research). The scopes of these categories are noted in the table on the next page.

While most applicants are Japanese researchers, applications are accepted from anyone, regardless of nationality or place of residence, who is able to complete the Japanese-language application form. However, project proposals submitted by non-Japanese applicants must be related to Japan in some way. The Foundation uses the following criteria in screening applications.

1. Originality (Categories I, II, and III)
2. Foresight (Categories II and III)
3. Timeliness (Categories I and III)
4. Limited funding alternatives (Categories II and III)
5. Feasibility (Category III)

A total of 783 applications were received, a slight increase over last year's 737 applications. Of the total, 89 applications were from non-Japanese researchers, a significant rise over the 53 such applications received last year. In particular, the number of applications submitted by researchers from China and other East Asian countries showed a significant increase.

The ten-member selection committee, chaired by Soichi Iijima, professor emeritus of Nagoya University, screened applications for Category II and Category III grants from July through early September. Beginning this year, applications for Category I grants were screened by a new six-member subcommittee headed by Takao Sofue, a professor at the University of the Air, who is also vice-chairman of the selection committee. The selection committee recommended fifty-nine projects, totaling ¥200.7 million in

grants; these were approved at the fiftieth Board of Directors' meeting, held in September.

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

Because the total amount awarded in grants remained the same as last year although the number of grants decreased from sixty-eight to fifty-nine, more funds were available for individual grants, particularly in Category III. Meanwhile, the number of applicants increased this year, which meant that only 7.5 percent of applicants were awarded grants, compared with 9.2 percent of applicants last year.

A large proportion of Category II and Category III grants addressed one of the two subthemes, though this was not true of Category I grants to the same extent. In all categories, more projects addressed the subtheme of coping with multicultural society than that of coping with technologically advanced society.

In Category I, seven of the twenty-six grants were awarded to researchers from other East Asian countries: five from China and one each from South Korea and Taiwan. Moreover, many grants to Japanese researchers were awarded for projects to be conducted overseas. Six researchers were affiliated with graduate schools in the United States.

In Category II, as well, several projects involved researchers from other East Asian countries. One project leader was Taiwanese and one was Korean, while four research teams headed by Japanese included members from China or Hong Kong. The topics of Category II projects covered a much wider geographical range than these data suggest, however: Southeast and South Asia, North America, and the Pacific region.

In Category III, most projects focused on East or Southeast Asia, though research in Peru and West Germany was also included. All but one project grew out of earlier Foundation-supported research. That almost all the projects were related in some way to the two subthemes indicates the importance these subthemes have assumed in research grants over the years.

The following research symposium was held during fiscal 1988 for the presentation of research reports:

"Ainu Studies in Europe" (March 2, 1989, Tokyo)

## Research Categories and Grant Conditions

	Category I (Individual-Incentive Research)	Category II (Trial and 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, 1988	One year, beginning November 1, 1988	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1988

## Category I Research

The Dynamics of the State-Capital Relationship in Economic Development: A Comparative Study of the Automobile Industry in Korea and Japan

Jeong-Ro Yoon, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Sociology, Harvard University, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

Through comparative analysis of the development of the automobile industry in postwar Korea and Japan, this project seeks to develop a working theory of rapid economic development in East Asia and to offer policy suggestions for industrial development in other less-developed countries. Employing the new state-centered approach, this study will focus on the interaction between two major actors in the automobile industry, the government and large-scale industrial capital, and will elucidate the underlying structural factors and dynamic changes in the role of the state in the economic development process.

A Study of the History of the Anti-Japanese Struggle in Burma

Kei Nemoto, Graduate Student

Graduate School of Comparative Culture, International Christian University

¥1.9 million

The legitimacy of Burma's national army, which has always played a major role in modern Burmese politics, derives in part from the army's activities in the anti-Japanese struggle during the latter part of World War II. In studying the anti-Japanese struggle, however, the roles of other resistance groups, such as the Burmese Communist party, as well as the importance of unofficial cooperation between these groups and the Allied forces, must be also be considered.

This project, the first comprehensive study of its kind to be undertaken by a Japanese researcher, aims to clarify the anti-Japanese struggle in Burma by collecting and studying primary sources in Burma and Britain.

The Ideology, Reality, and Future of Economic Planning: A Comparative Study of Japan and China

Dong Zhi Li, Ph.D. Candidate

Faculty of Economics, Kyoto University

¥1.5 million

Characterized by "smaller government" in the West and by reformation of political systems in the East, liberalization has been a common trend in both Western and Eastern countries in the 1980s. Does this trend represent the rejection of planned economies and the role of economic planning, or does it indicate the birth of a mixed economy? At present the future of economic planning in Japan and of the reform of the planned economy of China is unclear.

To predict possible future trends, this project will undertake a comparative study of the reality and ideology of economic planning in Japan and China since the mid-1950s, taking the two nations' histories, experience, and economic theories into account.

The Relationship Between Human Beings and Montane Vegetation in Tropical Asia: A Study of Mount Kinabalu, Malaysia

Kanehiro Kitayama, Graduate Student

Department of Botany, University of Hawaii, U.S.A.

¥1.9 million

Until lately the vegetation on Mount Kinabalu (4,101 m), which was typical of tropical Asian flora, had been almost unaffected by human encroachment. However, recent exploitation, not only in the lowlands but also at high elevations, has begun to alter the montane ecosystem and to cause changes in the lifestyle of the Dusun, indigenous inhabitants of the area.

This study aims to clarify the relationship between the original vegetation and the local inhabitants and to determine how this relationship has changed as a result of exploitation. To conserve this priceless resource, vegetation management policies will be proposed on the basis of ecological surveys, and a documentary slide program will be produced to introduce the montane ecosystem to the general public.

The Non-Western World's Fascination with Western Views and Technology: A Study of the Adoption of Perspective in Japanese, Chinese, Indonesian, and Australian Aboriginal Art

Yoshiko Inui, Lecturer

Research Institute for Higher Education Programs, Hokkaido Tokai University

¥1.3 million

The study of indigenous art has focused primarily on the recording of traditional styles and techniques and on the identification and reconstruction of iconology and symbolism. Scholars of such art generally deplore the westernization of indigenous lifestyles and the attendant disappearance of traditional art.

Recognizing that changes have occurred in indigenous art because of westernization, this project focuses on the process of the adoption of perspective in Japanese, Chinese, Indonesian, and Australian aboriginal art. It is hoped that this study will help identify the social and psychological factors that contributed to these peoples' fascination with Western views and technology.

Changes in the Ethnic Identity of Second- and Third-Generation Japanese Americans: The Effect of the Movement for Redress for Wartime Internment

Yasuko Takezawa, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

In August 1988, the U.S. Congress finally passed a bill to compensate Japanese Americans for internment during World War II. Japanese Americans long remained silent about their experiences behind the barbed-wired fences of the internment camps; but in the early 1970s a movement to attain redress started—eventually becoming a nationwide movement—and second-generation Japanese Americans finally began to share their experiences with their children.

On the basis of fieldwork conducted in Seattle, Washington, the birthplace of the redress movement,

this project will undertake a cultural anthropological study of the transformation of the ethnic identity of second- and third-generation Japanese Americans that was effected in the course of seeking redress.

**Changes in Rural Chinese Society Accompanying Modernization: A Comparative Study of Japan and China**

**Qin Zhao-xiong, Ph.D. Candidate**  
Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo

¥1.6 million

Because non-Chinese scholars have been unable to conduct intensive field studies of rural Chinese society on the Chinese mainland, cultural anthropological studies based on fieldwork have been limited to Taiwan and Hong Kong.

The grant recipient—a Chinese student of cultural anthropology studying in Japan—will conduct long-term research on the Chinese mainland, focusing on the social and cultural changes that have occurred in rural society in the course of China's socialization and modernization. Past studies of social structures and their changes in rural Japanese society will be used in making a comparative analysis of the present state of rural society in China.

**The Dutch Influence in the Acceptance and Development of Lavoisier Chemistry in Japan: A Study Based on Research on the von Siebold Collection**

**Togo Tsukahara, Graduate Student**  
Leiden University, the Netherlands

¥1.9 million

The objective of this study is to trace the course of modern scientific knowledge in the field of chemistry, which was first introduced into Japan in the nineteenth century. Building on previous research on the von Siebold Collection in the Netherlands, the grant recipient will analyze and clarify one aspect of the exchange of intellectual knowledge between East and West.

Considering the introduction of Lavoisier chemistry as archetypical, the study posits the view that the introduction of modern science into Japan was and still is a point of cross-cultural contact. This project, making use of records surviving in the Netherlands, will contribute to and help shed light on historical research, including study of the history of thought.

**The Role of Leading Intellectuals in Education in Modern China and Japan: A Comparative Study of Ts'ai Yüan-p'ei and Mori Arinori**

**Wang Zhixin, Visiting Researcher**  
Faculty of Education, University of Tokyo

¥1.8 million

In entering the modern era, China and Japan have faced common problems, yet they have addressed them in different ways. One of the most important factors in modernization is education. Identification of the educational ideals of China and Japan will help clarify both the contradictory aspects of their modernization and the process of their modernization.

This project will compare the philosophy of educa-

tion in China and in Japan at the commencement of modernization, when their present educational systems were first developed. It will focus on the first modern ministers of education in China and Japan, Ts'ai Yüan-p'ei (1868–1940) and Mori Arinori (1847–89), who played major roles in the development of their nations' educational systems. The study will examine the mutual influences of Chinese and Japanese educational philosophy, acceptance of Western philosophy, and the way Western philosophy was reflected in the two nations' educational systems.

**A Historical Survey of Australian POWs Irradiated in Nagasaki: An Analysis of Relations Between People of Different Cultures in an Extraordinary Situation**

**Toshiyuki Tanaka, Lecturer**  
University of Adelaide, Australia

¥1.8 million

At the time the atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, three hundred seventy members of the Allied forces were being held in that city as prisoners of war. Among them were about thirty Australian soldiers, of whom twenty-eight reportedly survived and returned home the following month.

This project aims to investigate the histories of these Australian POWs, about whom very little is known, and through interviews with the survivors to analyze their anxieties and their conflicting feelings toward the Japanese. The study will elucidate both the reactions of peoples of different cultures to nuclear attack and the way in which relations among peoples of different cultures affect their responses to the extraordinary situation of a nuclear attack.

**The Administrative Structure of the Norman Kingdom of Sicily: The Effect of Interaction with Latin, Islamic, and Byzantine Cultures**

**Hiroshi Takayama, Graduate Student**  
Department of History, Yale University, U.S.A.

¥1.9 million

Scholars in Europe and North America agree that study of the Norman kingdom of Sicily is not only essential in understanding the formation of Europe but is also fundamental to a historical analysis of the geographical spheres of the Latin, Islamic, and Byzantine cultures, which played important roles in the kingdom's development.

This project will examine documents and annals of the period in Arabic, Greek, and Latin and analyze changes in the administrative structure of the kingdom, focusing on the formation and change of administrative organizations.

**Managing Japanese Companies in China: A Study of Cultural Accommodation Resulting from Cross-Cultural Contact**

**Chen Jianan, Lecturer**  
Institute of World Economy, Fudan University, China

¥1.6 million

Since China liberalized its economic policy toward foreign countries in 1978, many Japanese businesses have established locally managed enterprises there. Not

all of these ventures have been successful. Although some of their difficulties have been caused by restrictions on investment in China, another major cause is managers' and employees' inadequate understanding of the differences in their cultures and value systems.

In the light of such managerial problems, this project aims to determine the conditions conducive to and the possibilities for accommodation, taking managers' and employees' differing viewpoints into consideration. It also aims to identify common economic and cultural traits that transcend the differences in the social systems of Japan and China.

The Role of the Family in the Care of the Mentally Retarded Living in the Community: An Empirical Study of Support Networks and Changes in the Family Support System

Iwao Oshima, Researcher  
National Institute of Mental Health  
¥1.8 million

The mentally retarded have recently been recognized as needing support from the communities in which they live. However, the family is still expected to play a major role in the care of the mentally retarded. Because of the lifelong need for aid associated with this type of disability, community support for the daily physical care of the mentally retarded is especially necessary for people in their thirties, when their families generally become less able to care for them.

This project aims to determine the degree of support families can realistically provide under such conditions by conducting a five-year study of changes in family structure and function. It will also identify community support networks that supplement weakened family support and the factors that contribute to their development.

The American Policy of International Education: A Study of the American-Sponsored Overseas Schools in Latin America

Hiromi Ehara, Graduate Student  
Faculty of Education, University of Tokyo  
¥1.6 million

Because of the long history of relations between the United States and Latin American countries, American-sponsored overseas schools in Latin America provide excellent material for the study of the American policy of international education. Representing practical demonstrations of both American education and American efforts to promote international understanding, these schools are unique in their adaptation to the educational conditions in each country.

This project will undertake a historical review of American foreign policy toward Latin America and educational and cultural exchange with Latin American countries. It will also conduct field research on the history of American-sponsored overseas schools in Latin America, their educational philosophy, and the careers of graduates from each school. A comprehensive analysis of these studies will clarify the role of American schools in international relations, thereby shedding light on the American policy of international education.

A Study of Leopards Living Among Domestic Livestock in Kenya

Fumi Mizutani, Researcher  
Research Group in Mammalian Ecology and Reproduction,  
University of Cambridge, Britain

¥2.0 million

Wildlife conservation policy in Kenya prohibits the hunting of wild animals both in national parks and in the countryside. However, with Kenya's human population increasing, its rural areas must produce more food, particularly beef and mutton. Yet instances of livestock and humans being killed by such predators as lions and leopards have become more numerous, and these animals now pose an urgent national problem.

This project will estimate the numbers of wild herbivores inhabiting a working ranch in Kenya, count the natural prey species, and record the movements of livestock on the ranch. It will determine the numbers, distribution, movements, and social organization of leopards coexisting with the livestock and will also investigate means of reducing the damage done to livestock by these predators.

Developing More Effective and Predictable Psychiatric Treatment That Combines Western and Traditional Chinese Approaches

Xu Zhi Wei, Research Fellow  
School of Medicine, Kobe University  
¥1.7 million

Traditional Chinese medicine has a two-thousand-year history of theory and practice. At the same time, the modernization of China has led to the incorporation of Western medical practices in traditional Chinese medicine. The combining of Western and Chinese medicine is aimed at increasing the predictability and efficacy of treatment.

This project, conducted by a Chinese psychiatrist, involves case studies of patients receiving Western psychiatric treatment augmented with Chinese medical treatment. It will also investigate the scientific foundation of *shezhen*, the technique of diagnosing illness by examining the patient's tongue, which is widely used in China.

A Study of Medical Cultures Among Indian Tribes in the Upper Amazon Region

Hideo Takei, Ph.D. Candidate  
Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo

¥2.0 million

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1985, will develop the ethnographic study of medical cultures among the Tuyuca, who live along the Tiquié River in Colombia. It will also outline a possible combination of Eastern, Western, and folk medicine to supplement the last without provoking critical change in the ethnic culture.

This study will focus on the cosmology and healing rites of Indian tribes in the upper Amazon region. The researcher will compile an ethnographic report on folk medicine from the perspective of fortune-oriented systems, taking patients' life histories and social circumstances into consideration.

Bangladeshi Migrant Workers: An Empirical Study of Labor Migration to Japan, Western Europe, and the Middle East

Yasuro Hase, Graduate Student

Department of Sociology, Hitotsubashi University

¥2.0 million

Laborers from Bangladesh, one of the least developed countries in Asia, migrated in large numbers to England in the 1960s and to the Middle East in the 1970s. In the late 1980s, increasing numbers of Bangladeshi workers are migrating to Japan, drawn by the strong yen.

This project will involve fieldwork in Bangladesh to interview migrant workers who have returned to their homeland. The objectives of the study are to clarify the workers' social class, motivation for migration, criteria for selecting a host country, process of migration, legal status and working and living conditions in the host country, and employment history in Bangladesh on their return.

A Study of the Early Showa Era *Hogen Fuda* Policy in Okinawa Prefecture: National-Language Education in Okinawa Prefecture

Ryomei Hirayama, Teacher

Naha Senior High School

¥1.9 million

In the course of Okinawa's modernization from the 1920s through World War II, the authorities, frustrated by the incomplete dissemination of standard Japanese in the prefecture, instituted *hogen fuda*, the policy of punishing people who used regional dialects. Though it was intended to improve the quality of language education, one result of this policy was a noticeable decline in the preservation of Okinawan culture, which is nurtured through the use of regional dialects.

This project will clarify the history of national-language education in Okinawa Prefecture, elucidate problems of dealing with dialects while implementing national-language education throughout Japan, and foster understanding of regional culture as transmitted through regional dialects.

Becoming "Japanese" Emotionally: A Study of the Cultural Identity of Americans Who Are Long-term Residents of Japan

Junko Yagasaki, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Anthropology, University of California at Los Angeles, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

In recent years people's geographical movement and cross-cultural experiences have greatly increased. Such experiences result in a disparity between a person's behavioral and cognitive identification with a foreign culture and a person's emotional identification with that culture. This is especially true in the case of people born and raised to adulthood in one culture who then live for an extended period in another.

This project, which will focus on emotional identification, aims to clarify from a cultural anthropological perspective the mechanism of adults' experiences in foreign cultures. Such research may contribute to an understanding of the degree to which people are bound to their native culture.

The Family Therapy Approach in Treating Disturbed Adolescents in Extended Families

Takahisa Horinouchi, Lecturer

Health Management Center, Yokohama National University

¥1.8 million

Psychotherapy for families with disturbed adolescents, including those who refuse to attend school, indicates that three-generation households may be more prone to develop problems.

This project aims to determine the extended family's influence on the resolution of disturbed adolescents' problems by making a comparative study of the characteristics of three-generation households and by treating families with disturbed adolescents.

The Timorese Local Mestizo Elite in Modern Transition, 1900-1960

Kazuya Shiraishi, Graduate Student

Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, U.S.A.

¥1.1 million

The Chinese and other peoples drawn to the Indonesian island of Timor by the sandalwood trade intermarried with the local Timorese. The Eurasian mestizos called Topass, the progeny of Portuguese colonizers and the Chinese Timorese, became the established social and political leaders and through social change created a local elite in eastern Timor, which lay outside the influence of Portugal's colonial administration.

This project will make use of extant documents and previous interviews and surveys of Timorese communities in a historical and anthropological analysis of the changes in the identity of this elite.

A Sociological Study of the Telephone: Its Diffusion and the Transformation of Communication

Yoshimi Shunya, Senior Instructor

Institute of Journalism, University of Tokyo

¥1.7 million

Transcending its function as a simple machine, the telephone has become an indispensable part of Japanese life and has contributed to new forms of communication. Although it represents a window on the possibilities for telecommunications, little research has been conducted on the new ways human beings are using telephones.

This project will identify telephone communication patterns through historical and comparative sociological research and through interviews.

A Study of Regional Cooperation in the Meals on Wheels Programs for the Elderly in Metropolitan Tokyo

Tomoko Nomura, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Urban Engineering, University of Tokyo

¥1.1 million

Programs in which volunteers deliver meals to the elderly are increasing, but these services are generally viewed as welfare programs rather than community-building projects organized by local citizens. Moreover, basic requirements for the long-term provision of these services, such as food-preparation facilities and the right to use them, are often not met.

Regarding meals on wheels programs as a new field

for regional cooperation, this project will pursue means of obtaining local government support and identify the requirements that must be satisfied to secure a firm community base for these activities.

**Ainu Culture and History in the Shizunai and Ura-kawa Regions of Hokkaido: Video Recordings of the Lives of Elderly Ainu**

**Masanobu Fukimoto, Director**  
TV Man Union, Inc.

¥2.0 million

In the past one hundred years, research has been conducted on the culture and language of the Ainu, an ethnic minority now found mainly on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, but little research has focused on their daily lives. This project will make video recordings of various customs and traditions still practiced by the few remaining elderly Ainu.

By videotaping rites for the veneration of nature, the gathering and use of plants, and traditional cooking methods, the study aims to elucidate the Ainu view of life and the values by which the Ainu raised their children and survived in the hostile environment created by their harsh historical experience.

**A Case Study of Cultural Encounters: The Acceptance of Japan's New Religions in Taiwan**

**Chih-Huei Huang, Graduate Student**  
Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University

¥1.8 million

Japan's new religions began active missionary work in foreign countries only after World War II. Although diplomatic relations between Taiwan and Japan were severed in 1972, one of Japan's new religions, Tenrikyo, managed to obtain legal recognition from Taiwan's government, firmly establishing its position as one of nine officially accepted religions in Taiwan.

This project will examine the sociopolitical changes within Japan that fostered Tenrikyo's missionary efforts overseas, will identify conflicts arising between Taiwanese and Japanese religious bodies because of different cultural perceptions of rituals, the interpretation of doctrine, and organization, and will study responses to those conflicts.

## Category II Research

**A Preliminary Study for the Construction of a Machine Dictionary for Japanese Sign Language**

**Kazuo Kamata, Associate Professor (and three associates)**  
College of Engineering, Utsunomiya University

¥2.8 million

Because few hearing people understand sign language, communication aids that translate sign language into spoken language and vice versa are needed to help the

deaf participate fully in society. Such aids require a machine dictionary for use in a machine recognition system for sign language.

This project aims to identify and explore solutions to the problems involved in constructing such a dictionary. In the first phase, the study will concentrate on a machine dictionary for the Japanese manual alphabet, which will support machine recognition of finger spelling. The second phase will address the construction of a machine dictionary for Japanese sign language.

**Factors in the Pesticide-Induced Resurgence of Insect Pests in Paddies in Tropical and Temperate Asia**

**Fusao Nakasuji, Professor (and three associates)**  
Faculty of Agriculture, Okayama University

¥2.5 million

Synthetic pesticides have contributed to substantially increased crop yields, but they also have adverse side effects. One of these is the phenomenon called resurgence, in which the use of pesticides leads to a sudden rise in the populations of insect pests because the pesticides exterminate the insects' natural enemies or improve the insects' fertility. Even nonpest insects can suddenly become pests because of resurgence.

In this project, an international research team will study the role of natural enemies in fluctuations in plant hopper populations and the effects of pesticides in paddies in tropical Asia (the Philippines) and temperate Asia (Japan). The researchers will also analyze the influences of climate and rice variety.

**A Bibliographical Study of Educational Journals in Occupied Japan, 1945-1949**

**Eizaburo Okuizumi, Japanese Librarian (and two associates)**  
University of Chicago Library, U.S.A.

¥1.3 million

Identifying the educational issues recorded in magazines published in occupied Japan is essential not only for study of the Occupation but also for general research on Japanese history of the prewar, wartime, and postwar eras.

This joint international project will locate the Occupation-period Japanese education journals in the vast collection of the McKeldin Library at the University of Maryland and prepare a comprehensive list of tables of contents. An analysis of the extent of censorship imposed by the Occupation forces will be made, and an annotated bibliography of the journals will also be prepared.

**A Joint Sino-Japanese Study of the Traditional Cultures and Socioeconomic Modernization of Minority Groups in Yunnan Province**

**Taryo Obayashi, Professor (and nine associates)**  
College of General Education, University of Tokyo

¥3.0 million

China's 1949 revolution had little effect on the economy, society, and traditional cultures of the minority peoples of Yunnan Province, but they are changing dramatically in the wake of China's recent modernization. Harmonizing these minority peoples' social and economic modernization and the preservation and re-



vitalization of their disappearing traditional cultures has become an urgent question.

This joint international project, to be carried out in cooperation with the research center of the Yunnan Institute of Nationalities, will address this question. This year a field study of problems accompanying government promotion of the tourist industry will be made.

The Adjustment of Overseas Chinese to Multicultural Societies: An Analysis of Trends Among the Graduates of Overseas Chinese Schools in Japan and Taiwan

Gou Hui Du, Director (and five associates)

Yokohama Overseas Chinese School

¥2.6 million

The rapid internationalization of Japanese society is presenting new problems for the nation's young people. For instance, when they return to Japan, children who have lived abroad because of their parents' work often experience difficulties in continuing their education, finding employment, and finding marriage partners.

This joint international project will study graduates of overseas Chinese schools in Japan and Taiwan, who have experienced the problems caused by living in a culture that is different from the culture into which one was born. The project team will study the tangible and intangible adjustments of Chinese-school graduates over the years, comparing the information with data obtained in a study conducted twenty years ago. Chinese and Japanese researchers will cooperate to develop a fresh image of the overseas Chinese today and to throw light on one facet of Japanese society's move toward internationalization. It is hoped the research will provide clues significant to the study of human society.

A Field Study of Environmental Pollution Using Residual Plutonium from the Atomic Bomb Dropped on Nagasaki as a Tracer

Akira Kudo, Group Leader (and five associates)

Environmental Plutonium Contamination Research Group

¥3.0 million

The highly toxic artificial element plutonium was first produced in 1940. Since then over one thousand metric tons have been produced. Because plutonium is still so new, however, little is known about how it contaminates the environment, particularly about how it is transported into the environment and how it is transformed.

This joint international project will use residual plutonium from the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki (which contained about fifteen kilograms of plutonium, of which only one kilogram fissioned) as a tracer to evaluate environmental contamination and the transport and distribution of plutonium in the environment. The project team will begin by measuring the concentration of plutonium in the environment of Nagasaki.

The Practice of *Mabiki* in Rural Communities in the Latter Half of the Edo Period

Motoko Ota, Lecturer (and five associates)

Faculty of Education, Kochi University

¥2.7 million

In the latter half of the Edo period (1603-1868) chil-

dren's right to life was so ambiguous in Japan that ordinances were often enacted to prohibit child abandonment, abortion, and *mabiki*, or thinning out, a euphemism for infanticide. At the same time, however, the Japanese also clearly loved children and were deeply concerned for their education, as is evidenced by the publication of books on child rearing and by the popularity of toys, storybooks, and sweets for children. These contradictory attitudes were seen both in cities and in rural communities.

By determining who practiced the custom of *mabiki* and why, this project—first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987 and now in its second year—will clarify the relationship between people's desires to have fewer children and to rear them well. Primary documentary sources from five areas of Japan will be examined.

The Sociopolitical Mechanism of Conflicts Between Communities and Social Welfare Institutions and Means of Resolving Them

Yoko Shoji, Professor (and twelve associates)

Faculty of Social Welfare, Japan College of Social Work

¥2.5 million

Since the 1970s community residents' movements opposing the construction or expansion of social welfare facilities have attracted attention in Japan. The conflicts have been thought to derive from the insularity and self-righteous attitudes of the institutions themselves and from a lack of understanding on the part of community residents. The "socialization" of the institutions, integrating them into the community, has been propounded as a solution to the conflicts.

This project aims to go beyond the institutional socialization approach and construct a new framework for better means of resolving the problems. It will make case studies of conflicts, construct a typology of conflicts based on an analysis of the sociopolitical relations between institutions and communities, assess the relevance of various factors in the conflicts, and consider means of preventing conflicts.

A Study of Law and Politics in Hong Kong: The Legal and Political Order and Its Transformation in a Multicultural Society

Koichiro Fujikura, Professor (and three associates)

Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo

¥3.0 million

Hong Kong is typical of multicultural Asian societies. As a former territory of China, it maintains and is influenced by Chinese tradition; but at the same time, as a British colony, it has become a major center of international financial activity under the jurisdiction of British law. However, it is to be returned to China in 1997, at which time major changes are expected in its legal and political systems.

The first objective of this joint international study is to elucidate the mechanism of the legal and political order of Hong Kong's unique multicultural society through an examination of documents in the Public Records Office of the Hong Kong government and elsewhere. The second objective is to conduct basic research to be used in studying the expected transformation of Hong Kong's administrative system.

*The Impact of Japanese Official Development Assistance on Southeast Asian Societies*

Yoshinori Murai, Professor (and seven associates)  
Faculty of Foreign Studies, Sophia University  
¥2.8 million

The amount of Japan's official development assistance (ODA) has been increasing rapidly in recent years. Yet wide-ranging suggestions for and criticisms of Japanese ODA have been voiced both within Japan and abroad. Thus far, however, the opinions of the residents of communities receiving assistance have not often been reflected in policy making.

Conducted in cooperation with researchers in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, this project will evaluate the impact of Japanese ODA on communities in these three Southeast Asian nations. The project team will use this research to develop proposals for alternative forms of assistance that reflect the views of those receiving it.

*A Preliminary Study for a Subsurface Dam to Cope with Drought in India*

Tammireddy Venkateswara Rao, Senior Scientist (and seven associates)  
National Geophysical Research Institute, India  
¥2.5 million

The inland region of southern India receives only about 55 cm of rain annually, chiefly during the two or three months of the monsoon season. This scanty rainfall results in water shortages in many areas during the dry season and works great hardships on the region's residents.

Making use of available data on the subsurface dam being constructed on Miyako Island in Okinawa Prefecture, this joint international project will study the feasibility of excavating the impermeable dikes that separate known groundwater reservoirs in southern India and building subsurface dams to control the flow of subsurface water. Traditional water exploitation technologies will be reappraised and the socioeconomic impact of subsurface dams will also be evaluated.

*A Joint Sino-Japanese Study of the Formation of the Townscape of Xi'an, with Proposals for Conservation Policy*

Kunitaro Onishi, Professor (and nine associates)  
Architecture and Interior Design Department, Kyoto Junior College of Art  
¥3.0 million

As Asian societies become more advanced technologically, many Asian cities are paying for convenience and economic growth with the destruction of their natural and cultural assets, which strips townscapes of their previous distinctiveness and renders them homogeneous. It is urgent to establish townscape-conservation guidelines that accommodate the physical features and the societies of individual cities.

Taking as its subject Xi'an, one of China's most important cities both historically and culturally, this joint Sino-Japanese project will assess the formation and the present state of the townscape and will propose practical guidelines for conserving and improving the townscape.

*A Follow-up Study of the Occupational Socialization of Natives of the Shimokita Peninsula*

Tatsuro Hosoe, Associate Professor (and ten associates)  
College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Iwate University  
¥2.7 million

Recently psychologists have concerned themselves with life-span developmental psychology. The progress of research in this field requires both empirical studies focusing on adulthood and longitudinal surveys of other developmental stages, but such research is still inadequate.

This project, which focuses on the process of occupational socialization, is a long-term social psychological follow-up study. The study's ten subjects, now in their forties, were middle school students on the Shimokita Peninsula in Aomori Prefecture in 1963, when the study was begun. They have been interviewed at regular intervals since then, and the current study will contribute to research on development in adulthood, especially an understanding of occupational adjustment. It will also help improve the methodology of follow-up studies.

*A Study of the Establishment of Regional Autonomy in the Central Mountains of Northern Luzon: Restoring the Indigenous Political System*

Masaharu Osaki, Professor (and four associates)  
Faculty of Economics, Kokugakuin University  
¥2.8 million

Under the new Philippine Constitution, adopted in 1987, the Aquino administration recognized the right to regional autonomy of the central mountain region of northern Luzon. This decision reflects the region's tradition of local self-government.

This joint international project will study the region's ecology, economy, and religion, which are the foundation of its traditional autonomy. The project will also conduct a survey of the attitudes of local residents, of government representatives, and of the groups currently working toward the establishment of regional autonomy, will compile a history of the regional-autonomy movement, and will develop a working theory on the movement's vitality. The research team hopes to discover a model for the peaceful achievement of a multicultural society within a modern political system.

*Modern Migrants and Cultural Conflict: The Life Histories of Samoan Migrants to Hawaii*

Matori Yamamoto, Associate Professor (and three associates)  
Faculty of Economics, Hosei University  
¥2.8 million

Spontaneous migration movements from developing countries to industrialized nations are now common throughout the world and are creating serious problems everywhere. The situation in the Pacific is no different. Since the end of World War II there has been a continuous flow of migrants from Pacific islands to developed Pacific-rim countries.

This joint international project will examine the postmigration lives of Samoan migrants, who constitute the greatest number of migrants from Pacific islands, and develop a multifaceted view of their lives.

Focusing on Samoan migrants in Hawaii, the project team will build on previous research in Samoa to ascertain the dynamics of the cultural conflicts of modern migrants.

**A Study of Psychiatric Problems Among Japanese Returnees from China**

Yuji Haruta, Chief Psychiatrist (and twelve associates)

The Mental Health Center of Hyogo Prefecture

¥2.7 million

Many Japanese children were left behind in China at the end of World War II. Now adults, they are returning to Japan with their Chinese spouses and their children in growing numbers. Returnees and their families often experience difficulties in adjusting to life in Japan because of differences in language and lifestyle, because of socioeconomic problems, and because of feelings of isolation, and they are beginning to require psychiatric care.

This study will elucidate both the psychiatric problems of these people and the factors giving rise to their problems. The professionals who provide psychiatric, medical, and social welfare services to the returnees and their families will use the results of this study to develop both more effective means of treating and preventing their psychiatric problems and better support services for them.

**The *Keiseisaimin* Philosophy and Movement in Modern Japan**

Tetsuo Najita, Professor (and one associate)

Department of History, University of Chicago, U.S.A.

¥2.6 million

Many scholars have sought to address the significant and interesting question of the dynamics behind modern Japan's economic and social development and to draw comparisons with the Western experience.

This joint international project attempts to answer this question through interviews and analysis of archival materials. From a broad historical perspective, the researchers will study cooperative risk-taking ventures and mutual-assistance movements among commoners, together with the philosophy behind them. They will examine the *keiseisaimin* (national administration and relief) philosophy of the middle of the Edo period (1603-1868), review the economic and philanthropic Hotoku movement at the end of the Edo period, and finally consider both the industrial-association movement at the beginning of this century and the cooperativism of the postwar period.

**Comparative Study of the Relation Between the Aging of the Population and Socioeconomic Changes in Japan and Korea**

Kong-kyun Ro, Professor (and four associates)

Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Korea

¥2.8 million

Sound decisions and enormous resources are needed to cope with the problems associated with the aging of a population. The aging of a nation's population both is influenced by the nation's society and economy and has a great impact on them.

This joint international project will undertake a comparative study of the relation between the aging of the population and changes in the society and economy in Japan, which is already addressing these issues, and in the newly industrializing country of Korea, which must soon address them. Knowledge of Japan's experience will be of great benefit to Korea, and Japan will be able to learn much that will be useful in preventing the repetition of earlier mistakes.

**Amish Teenagers: Young People Leading a Seventeenth-Century Way of Life in Modern America**

Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Associate Professor (and three associates)

Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University

¥2.8 million

The Amish, a conservative Christian group, continue to maintain a seventeenth-century lifestyle in America's technologically advanced society. Supporting themselves mainly by dairy farming, they eschew the use of electricity, ride in horse-drawn buggies, and use horses to cultivate their fields. While preserving their simple way of life, they have nonetheless integrated themselves fully into the surrounding community and economy.

This joint international project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, involves observing classes and interviewing the students of a one-room school in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where there is a large Amish population. The researchers will show how the Amish have coped with a technologically advanced society and will assess the way in which the Amish identity is shaped and maintained in young people.

**International Cooperation for the Responsible Diffusion and Use of Biotechnology in Developing Nations**

Izumi Nakashima, Professor (and fifteen associates)

School of Medicine, Nagoya University

¥2.8 million

Biotechnology has made tremendous strides in recent years. To ensure its responsible diffusion and use, it is important to find effective means of biotechnological cooperation between Japan and developing Asian nations and to establish an international system that will enable researchers to work together toward common goals, such as the eradication of cancer.

This joint international project will address this issue in two phases. First, the project team will undertake documentary surveys, interviews, and field studies to evaluate possibilities for international cooperation. Second, building on the results of the research in the first phase, it will organize joint international research aimed at employing biotechnology in the immunological eradication of cancer.

**A Preliminary Study for Following the Aging Process and Health of Three Populations Exposed to Heavy Metals**

Hiroshi Saito, Professor (and five associates)

School of Medicine, Nagasaki University

¥3.0 million

Parts of Toyama Prefecture on northern Honshu and Kumamoto and Nagasaki prefectures on Kyushu have

been severely polluted by heavy metals, which cause Minamata disease and Itai-itai disease. In recent years, the effects of heavy metals on the aging process have become a major concern in these prefectures.

This joint international project will use a common standard to compare socioeconomic conditions and the state of the people's health in the three areas. Cohorts will be defined in each prefecture and a retrospective study made of changes in the past five years in such fundamental variables as physique, blood pressure, and age at death.

### Category III Research

A Study of Fluctuations in Animal Brain Activity to Infer Principles of Human Behavior

Mitsuaki Yamamoto, Professor (and eleven associates)  
Faculty of Engineering, Tohoku University

¥11.4 million (two-year grant)

Low frequency band fluctuations—that is,  $1/f$  fluctuations—have been observed in all physical matter and are recognized as evidence that all physical systems normally experience the state of thermal equilibrium characterized by these fluctuations. This suggests that  $1/f$  fluctuations are necessary in human behavior and supports the hypothesis that  $1/f$  fluctuations are the most natural form of human response.

This joint Japanese-West German project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, seeks to prove this hypothesis through observation of neurological activity in mammalian brains. The research team has already discovered  $1/f$  fluctuations in the single neuronal spike trains of a cat during paradoxical (REM) sleep. Data from the project's first year indicate that biological systems do not always actively maintain functions of homeostasis (such as thermoregulation) and that during paradoxical sleep biological systems may adapt spontaneously to  $1/f$  fluctuations in the surrounding physical environment. This year the researchers will develop a method for observing neuronal activity in the brain of a cat moving at liberty outdoors.

A Comprehensive Study of Historical Relations Between Japan and Thailand Based on Primary Sources in Both Countries

Toshiharu Yoshikawa, Professor (and six associates)  
Faculty of Foreign Languages, Osaka University of Foreign Studies

¥9.2 million (two-year grant)

Most studies of the history of relations between Japan and Thailand have focused on the early-seventeenth-century Japanese settlement in Ayuthaya or on contemporary political and economic relations. The long period from the beginning of Japan's self-imposed isolation in the seventeenth century to the end of World War II has remained obscure. Recent progress in archival in-

vestigation in Japan has revealed that relations between Japan and Thailand predate the fourteenth century and has thrown light on their relations since the seventeenth century. It has also become clear that documents in the archives of Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs may be important historical materials on relations since the beginning of the Meiji era, in 1868.

This joint international project, the continuation of a preliminary study awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, will follow up on the workshop "Historical Resources for the Study of Thai-Japanese Relations," which the Foundation cosponsored in 1987 as a special activity commemorating the centennial of formal Thai-Japanese relations. This year the project team will examine Japanese historical materials and, in collaboration with Thai researchers, will also study documents on Thai-Japanese relations in the holdings of the National Archives of Thailand, particularly the enormous number of documents bearing on World War II. The researchers will elucidate from both Japanese and Thai perspectives the relations between Japan and Thailand during the periods that have not been studied before. The researchers also plan to record the serial history of relations between the two countries.

A Historical Approach to Korean Economic Development: Case Studies in Kyonggi Province and North and South Chungchong Provinces

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

¥12.0 million (two-year grant)

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

This joint Japanese-Korean project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, aims to shed light on Korea's economic development. The study will concentrate on a period of roughly one hundred years beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, paying particular attention to the years just before and after Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, when Korea's social structure changed significantly, and to the 1930s, when Korea's industrialization began. The preliminary study revealed the state of research in Korea and Japan and confirmed common perspectives. This comprehensive study will focus on Kyonggi Province, where industrialization was most advanced during the colonial era, and on North and South Chungchong provinces, where a system of tenant farming remained firmly entrenched. Local documentary sources will be located and examined and a general comparative analysis will be made.

Cooperation Between Welfare Institutions and the Community to Educate Students About Social Welfare  
Tatsuko Yamamoto, Director (and seven associates)  
In-Service Training Center, Tenryu Welfare Association  
¥5.5 million (two-year grant)

For the last seven years a social welfare education program for middle and high school students has been offered in facilities operated by the Tenryu Welfare As-

sociation. A preliminary study, which received a grant in fiscal 1986, considered the social necessity for this sort of program and the significance of students' direct contact with the handicapped. That study made it clear that students' attitudes are not formed solely by isolated learning experiences in welfare facilities but are influenced by the home, the school, and the community.

This year a project team consisting of welfare workers, educators, and researchers in those fields will consider the content necessary in welfare education to ensure students form desirable attitudes toward social welfare. The project team will also study means of achieving this sort of education, using Tenryu as a model city. The group aims to make it possible for students to have direct contact with handicapped people in natural settings, outside welfare institutions, and will determine how this can be done in the community.

Construction of a Japanese-Foreign Language Electronic Dictionary System Based on Data from Japanese-German Character and Sentence Dictionaries  
Kennosuke Ezawa, Associate Professor (and nine associates)  
Department of German Philology, Tübingen University, West Germany

¥10.0 million (two-year grant)

This joint international project will further develop and consolidate two previous projects, "A Preliminary Study on the Form and Content of a New Style of Japanese-German Dictionary," which received grants in fiscal 1981 and 1982, and "Feasibility Study for the Compilation of a Japanese-German Character Dictionary," which received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1987. A specialist in electronic dictionaries is being added to the team of German-language, Japanese-language, and Japanese-character researchers. The present project reflects the rapid progress made in Japanese-language data processing technology in Japan in the past few years.

The project will develop a uniform input format for data from an existing Japanese-German sentence dictionary and for data from the German translation of a forthcoming Japanese-English character dictionary (awarded a Toyota Foundation grant in fiscal 1981). In addition, a complex output format will be developed to enable both Japanese and German users to access all the dictionary data effectively. The electronic dictionary, which will be published on CD-ROM, will be a prototype for a new descriptive and consultative form of Japanese-foreign language dictionary.

Multicultural Society in Northeastern China: The Influence of Manchu Culture on Surrounding Ethnic Groups

Jin Liang Hong, Associate Professor (and six associates)  
College of International Studies, Chubu University

¥7.2 million

Manchu culture began to lose its individual identity with the swift assimilation of the Manchu people into the Chinese mainstream after the 1911 Revolution, and at one time the Manchu culture was thought to be facing extinction. The Manchu population has increased rapidly in recent years, however, showing an amazing recovery, and interest in Manchu language, culture,

and history is growing. The study of Manchu culture at this juncture is of great significance in clarifying the mechanism of maintaining ethnicity.

This joint international project, which received its first grant in fiscal 1986, aims to elucidate in diachronic and synchronic terms the multicultural society, or culture complex, that emerged and has been maintained in northeastern China in the three and a half centuries since the Ch'ing dynasty was first established. The team leader and the other researchers of Manchu descent will survey Manchu culture, taking advantage of their personal experiences and cultural perceptions; the Japanese researchers, who are cultural anthropologists, will draw on their own expertise in studying the cultures of the surrounding peoples. Building on their two years of preliminary studies, this year the two groups will conduct full-scale field research to clarify the relationships between the Manchus and neighboring peoples. The project team will also attempt to develop a comprehensive understanding of multicultural society from the perspective of general theory.

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

Saburo Nishi, Professor (and eleven associates)  
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Tokyo Metropolitan University

¥4.7 million (two-year grant)

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. Home care for such patients requires treatment by a team that offers medical treatment, nursing, and paramedical assistance and also requires medical equipment, emergency services, and preparation for dealing with emergencies. Thus organized support for home care must be established in the community.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1987 and now in its second year, this project will offer home care to seriously ill patients in Mitaka City and Arakawa Ward in metropolitan Tokyo to determine the needs to be met in home care—including terminal care—and how to provide a community support system and operate it effectively. The research team will consider relations and cooperation among local medical associations, specialized hospitals, public health centers, welfare offices, and visiting nurses and will also study the value of psychiatric treatment in terminal care and the form it should take. This practical interdisciplinary, interoccupational project is conducted by a team of specialists from the fields of medicine, hygienics, social welfare, and law who will prepare guidelines for making the results of their studies widely available for use in other communities.

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

Shozo Masuda, General Director (and nine associates)  
Society for the Promotion of Ethnology

¥10.0 million

The Japanese Peruvian community of about eighty thousand people consists of roughly seventeen thousand immigrants who arrived before World War II and

their descendants. Unlike other Latin American countries, Peru has severely restricted immigration from Japan since the war; thus its Japanese community has evolved without augmentation.

This joint international project, awarded a grant in fiscal 1987 and now entering its second year, will be conducted in cooperation with Peruvian scholars and will involve an extensive questionnaire survey of the Japanese Peruvian community. The questionnaire is nearly identical to the one the team leader used in a similar survey in 1966. The results of the two studies will be compared to reveal the dynamics of change in the Japanese Peruvian community during the past twenty years; life histories of the immigrants will be recorded and a history of the Japanese immigration compiled. All research will be fitted into the broad context of the history of Peru and its society.

#### A Study of the Incident-Reporting System in Aviation, with Special Emphasis on Aircraft Maintenance and Inspection

Masako Miyagi, Executive Director (and eight associates)  
Japan Research Institute of Air Law  
¥10.5 million

Advances in science and technology have greatly benefited humankind, but those advances result in heavy social costs when accidents occur. Many accidents are caused by simple human error, but human error is rooted in a wide variety of complex circumstances. To assure safety in aircraft operation, it is important to collect information on daily incidents (minor mistakes and malfunctions), clarify the relationships between types of errors and contributing factors, and eliminate factors contributing to potential hazards.

This project—which also received grants in fiscal 1984, 1985, and 1986—has already investigated and analyzed problems experienced by flight crews and air traffic controllers and has proposed remedial measures. To gain a comprehensive picture of problems in mechanical servicing operations, one of the three main pillars of aviation safety, this year the project team will use a questionnaire survey to examine the “human-factor incidents” of maintenance workers employed by commercial airlines. Integrating the results of all three studies should make it possible to develop multifaceted measures to ensure aviation safety.

#### Modern Western-Style Architecture in Asia: A Survey of the Extant Heritage

Terunobu Fujimori, Assistant Professor (and thirty-three associates)  
Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo  
¥10.3 million

Since 1974 the Japanese architectural world has taken great interest in the nation's early Western-style architecture (buildings erected between 1868 and 1941). A nationwide survey of extant early Western-style architecture in Japan, which received a grant in fiscal 1976, resulted in the compilation of *Nihon Kindai Kenchiku Soran* (Catalogue of Early Western-Style Architecture in Japan), which was published in 1980 with the aid of a Toyota Foundation grant. This catalogue reawakened interest in Japan's early Western-style architecture,

which is gradually disappearing, and has stimulated reconsideration of Japanese architectural history since the beginning of the Meiji era, in 1868. As other Asian nations develop economically and become more urbanized, Asian researchers are making similar attempts to reevaluate early Western-style architecture in their countries.

This joint international project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987 and now entering its second year, aims to compile a catalogue of early Western-style architecture in Asia with the collaboration of researchers in other Asian nations. Building on last year's preliminary research in Tianjin, China, this year the study will be extended to other Chinese cities (Harbin, Jinan, Qingdao, Yantai, Weihaiwei, Wuhan, Nanjing, and Guangzhou), South Korea, and Taiwan. A survey will be made of all extant architecture, measurements and drawings of significant buildings will be made, and documents related to those structures will be examined. A study of primary documents in the West will complement this research.

#### A Study of the Behavior of Chemical Materials in Vietnam's Environment and Their Effects on the Human Body

Masazumi Harada, Assistant Professor (and eight associates)  
Medical School, Kumamoto University  
¥5.3 million

During the Vietnam War chemical defoliants were used in the Mekong Delta area in great quantities, estimated at seventy-two million liters altogether. Some two million people are believed to have been exposed to those defoliants. Dioxin and other agents in the defoliants appear to survive for long periods in the environment, and animal experiments have shown them to be highly teratogenic and carcinogenic. Such far-reaching chemical pollution of the environment is unprecedented. It is imperative that the effects of the defoliants be elucidated, but little research has been done in this field in the dozen years since their use ended.

To shed light on the effects of defoliants, this international project—conducted by a team of Japanese researchers experienced in the study of pollution-induced illnesses, such as Minamata disease, and Vietnamese gynecologists and pediatricians—will undertake an environmental epidemiologic study of stillbirths, miscarriages, and congenital abnormalities in the Mekong Delta area. In light of the present political situation, this study is being initiated on a modest scale by individual researchers. This project will also explore means of establishing the permanent large-scale international, interdisciplinary research network that future studies in this field will require.

#### Developing Tools for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of Aphasia in South Korea

Park Hea-Suk, Chief Speech Therapist (and six associates)  
Yonsei University Hospital, South Korea  
¥2.8 million

Strokes are the leading cause of death in the Republic of Korea today. Rehabilitation is needed for all stroke victims, but speech therapy for those suffering aphasia is inadequate. In the initial phase of this joint international

project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1987, an aphasic differential diagnosis test developed in Japan, which closely resembles Korea in terms of psychological culture and linguistic structure, was used to create a Korean aphasic differential diagnosis test with the cooperation of the developer of the Japanese version. The efficacy of the test was evaluated by administering it to groups of healthy and brain-damaged people. The results indicate this test (Experimental Test I) is highly reliable and appropriate for the differential diagnosis of aphasia.

This year the project team will continue its evaluation of Experimental Test I and attempt to establish a standardized testing procedure. To this end, Experimental Test I will be administered to one hundred aphasics and one hundred thirty people with no history of brain damage. The data obtained will be analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively, and Experimental Test I will be improved in the light of neurological evidence.

## Grant Program for Citizen Activities

In fiscal 1988, as in the past, the Grant Program for Citizen Activities, under the theme "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society," awarded grants for the compilation and publication of reports on individual groups' activities. In addition, this year the scope of the program was widened to include grants for the exchange of information among groups engaged in citizen activities.

Applications for report-compilation 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 twenty-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 fiftieth meeting, on September 21, 1988, the Board of Directors decided to award a total of ¥6.7 million to four applicants. The project period is one year beginning November 1, 1988.

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 a total of ¥6.2 million to six applicants: one approved at its fiftieth meeting and five approved at its fifty-first meeting, on March 15, 1989.

Selection criteria for report-publication 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.

Applications for information-exchange grants are not publicly solicited but are drawn up on the basis of discussion between project leaders and Foundation officers. The major criteria for such projects are that they both facilitate activities by individual groups engaged in citizen activities and promote broad-based exchange and cooperation among such groups. On the basis of the selection committee's recommendations, the Board of Directors decided to award six grants totaling ¥12.1 million: three approved at its fiftieth meeting and three approved at its fifty-first meeting.

## Report-Compilation Grants

Report on the Activities of Urban Women Working with Rural Women to Revitalize Farming Areas  
Takako Fukunaga, Representative (and eleven associates)  
Akane Group, Miyagi Prefecture  
¥1.6 million

The Akane Group's activities are centered in Miyagi Prefecture, where the group initiated a program to purchase agricultural produce directly from environment- and health-conscious farming families. The program not only stimulates the economies of depressed farming communities but also contributes to the health and welfare of urban consumers.

This report will review the group's activities over the past six years. It is hoped that the group's activities will help to restore the lost trust between producer and consumer and to give both rural and urban women a better outlook on life.

Report on the Matsudo Ohanashi Caravan Foundation  
Tadashi Shoji, Director (and nine associates)  
Matsudo Ohanashi Caravan Foundation, Chiba Prefecture  
¥1.8 million

A totally city-funded undertaking chartered by the Chiba Prefectural Board of Education, the Matsudo Ohanashi (Storytelling) Caravan Foundation was founded in April 1981 to carry on storytelling activities in the city's libraries. However, its origins go back to highly successful citizens' volunteer storytelling activities carried out in the city of Matsudo since 1975.

This report will trace the history of the citizens' movement to secure construction of libraries in Matsudo, the management of these libraries, and the subsequent formation of an association of storytellers.

Report on the "Birthday Thanks" Campaign  
Takashi Fujimoto, Representative (and fifty-one associates)  
The "Birthday Thanks" Campaign, Hyogo Prefecture  
¥1.5 million

The "Birthday Thanks" Campaign is a grass-roots campaign to urge people to remember the mentally retarded on that one day of the year that is special to everyone, one's own birthday, by donating ¥100 to activities for the mentally retarded.

The campaign has been in progress for a full quarter of a century. The report will consist of sections on the campaign's history, the perceptions of campaign managers, means of educating the public, the qualities required in socially conscious volunteers, means of promoting a grass-roots movement, the campaign's focus on birthdays, and, finally, the need for social welfare education from an early age.

Report on Activities to Improve Living Conditions for the Disabled  
Hirokuni Dazai, President (and fifteen associates)  
Japan Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons, Tokyo  
¥1.8 million

The Japan Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons was organized in 1980 to promote equality for the disabled and their full integration into society. The council's Subcommittee on the Problems of Housing and Attendant Care was appointed in 1984 to conduct research on the improvement of living conditions for the disabled since the launching of the International Year of Disabled Persons, in 1980.

This report aims not only to record the subcommittee's activities but also to present an accurate picture of the present living conditions of disabled people in Japan and the problems that still have to be resolved. Special emphasis will be placed on the individual efforts of the subcommittee's members and on concrete examples of how a disabled person's environment can be improved.

## Report-Publication Grants

Representative	Project	Amount
Toru Adachihara	Report on the Association of Agricultural Development Engineers	¥1.0 million
Shunsuke Iwasaki	Report on the Japan International Volunteer Center	¥1.0 million
Masako Hirano	Report on the Activities of Fukinoto, a Volunteer Meal Service for the Elderly	¥1.2 million
Tadashi Inamoto	Report on the Activities of the Acorn Club	¥1.0 million
Tadashi Uematsu	Report on the Activities of the Japan Society for Dying with Dignity	¥1.0 million
Kayoko Uenoya	Report on a Community-Based Volunteer Action and Assistance Group in Neyagawa City	¥1.0 million

## Information-Exchange Grants

### Community Newspapers and Journals on Citizen Activities

Hisashi Maruyama, Director (and six associates)  
Citizen Activities Library, Tokyo  
¥2.4 million

Built in 1976 with private funds, the Citizen Activities Library is the only public center of its kind in Japan dedicated to the collection and preservation of the newspapers, journals, pamphlets, and fliers published by citizen groups active throughout the nation.

This project's objective is to compile and publish a comprehensive catalogue of the library's holdings. This year a computerized data base of the library's present holdings will be prepared. Additional materials will also be acquired.

### The Translation and Publication of a Japanese Edition of *Blueprint for a Green Planet*

Takemi Iida, Representative (and five associates)  
*Blueprint for a Green Planet* Translation Group, Kanagawa Prefecture  
¥1.1 million

*Blueprint for a Green Planet*, by John Seymour and Herbert Girardet (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1987), offers concrete suggestions on ways that individuals and communities can halt humanity's destruction of the environment, reversing present trends. The authors propose practical, simple, well-considered means of effecting the recovery of our ailing planet.

This project will undertake to translate and publish a Japanese edition of this guide to restoring the world environment.

### Japan Networkers' Conference

Toshiyuki Yano, Secretary (and six associates)  
Japan Networkers' Conference, Tokyo  
¥3.1 million

A national conference for Japanese networkers to be held in Tokyo and Osaka in the fall of 1989 will follow up on the many discussions on networking conducted by the Networking Forum, which was awarded grants in fiscal 1984, 1986, and 1987. It is hoped that further public discussions of the concept of networking and the nature of Japanese networking will enable participants to plot the future course of networking for a new and better society.

This project involves the organization and management of the conference and the laying of groundwork to ensure that the conference can be convened regularly in the future.

### A Newsletter on the Japanese Environment for Distribution Overseas

Rick Davis, Representative (and six associates)  
*Japan Environment Monitor* Editorial Committee, Yamaguchi Prefecture  
¥2.0 million

The conservation of natural resources, protection of endangered species, and other environmental issues are worldwide concerns, but very little is known about what Japan is doing to address these concerns. To fill the quantitative and qualitative gap in environmental information from Japan, the grant recipient has for some time been translating Japanese writings on Japanese environmental issues and publishing an English-language newsletter on the subject.

This year, with the aid of the present grant, the translated articles will be supplemented with a special feature and reports on the activities of Japan's many civic groups.

#### A Newsletter for Networkers

Yoshio Murakami, Director (and five associates)  
Institute for the Networking Society, Nara Prefecture  
¥2.5 million

Though individual civic groups have their own publications, there are few publications to bring different groups together. This project grew out of the work of the Networking Forum, which received grants in fiscal 1984, 1986, and 1987, and involves the publication of a newsletter containing timely information for Japanese networkers, who are trying to facilitate communication among civic groups throughout the country.

#### 1990 Directory of Kansai Networkers

Hajime Aisaka, Representative (and six associates)  
Committee for the Compilation of a 1990 Networkers'  
Directory of Kansai Citizen Groups, Kyoto  
¥1.0 million

Networking has become a major concern for all kinds of citizen groups, whatever their priorities, as they seek broader cooperation and strengthened ties so that they will be better able to address the multitude of issues that confront them daily.

Networkers, the people most intimately involved in forming ties and exchanging information among different groups, play a vital role in intergroup communication. The aim of this project is to compile and publish a comprehensive directory of citizen groups in the Kansai region, the area around Kyoto and Osaka, to promote networking. This year the project will begin with a survey of citizen groups in metropolitan Kyoto and in Shiga Prefecture.

## Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

For the past nine years the Toyota Foundation has held 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 began in fiscal 1987.

The eight project teams selected for two-year main research project grants in the fourth contest presented their final research reports, after which one team was selected to receive the most outstanding research award and three teams were selected to receive outstanding research awards. The first step in selecting the award recipients was the symposium on November 30, 1988, at which the eight teams presented final reports on the results of their research of the preceding two and a half years. The members of the selection committee for this contest then reviewed these research reports and nominated candidates for the awards. At the selection committee's meeting on December 6, all the reports were reread, each was discussed, and one project for the most outstanding award and three for outstanding awards were tentatively selected. Each project was assigned to two committee members, who made a careful study of its research data. When all the projects' qualifications were confirmed, the awards were recommended to the Board of Directors, which approved them at its fifty-first meeting, on March 15, 1989. (A combined award ceremony and commemorative symposium at which the winners presented reports on their projects was held in Tokyo on April 7, 1989.) In October 1989, after further deliberation, one of the four award-winning teams will be selected to receive either a ¥20 million Research Promotion Fund, to be used as seed money for long-term research, or a ¥10 million Additional Research Grant, to be used to finance further research on a more modest scale.

The eighteen project teams selected to receive six-month preliminary study grants in the fifth contest presented reports on their preliminary studies, after which six teams were selected to receive two-year main research project grants. Four other teams were awarded incentive grants to facilitate further research outside the scope of the contest.

The selection committee for the fourth contest was chaired by Takashi Asada and in-

cluded Hiroko Hara, Toshitaka Hidaka, Yoshihito Homma, Kiyonobu Itakura, Yukiko Kato, Akihiko Okabe, Yasuo Shimazu, and Tsuguyoshi Suzuki. The selection committee for the fifth contest was chaired by Hideo Obara and included 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
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 Promotion Fund and Additional Research Grant	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1991

This year the Foundation also initiated a three-year comprehensive review and appraisal of the five contests held so far. As the first step in this process, the Foundation commissioned Yasuo Shimazu, a professor in the Faculty of Sciences of Nagoya University, to conduct a study. Building upon his findings, the Foundation will conduct further studies and consider the future shape of the research contest. For this reason applications will not be solicited in fiscal 1989.

### Most Outstanding Award Recipient, Fourth Research Contest

Restoration of Shinhama: Cleansing the Water and Bringing Back Birdlife

Ryoichi Azuma (and twenty-four associates)  
Gyotoku Bird-Watching Station Friendship Society, Chiba Prefecture

¥1.0 million

Shinhama, the present-day Urayasu and Gyotoku district in Chiba Prefecture, was at one time an important nesting ground for migratory water birds, but rapid development has urbanized most of the area. The Gyotoku wildlife sanctuary and the Imperial Household Agency's Shinhama duck preserve constitute the special Gyotoku nature conservation area, a valuable sanctuary of roughly eighty-three hectares that has been created in one section of the Shinhama district.

The Gyotoku wildlife sanctuary had been affected

by land reclamation and lacked a source of the fresh water indispensable for water birds, so few birds used it for nesting or foraging. The Maruhama, a river flowing by the Gyotoku Bird-Watching Station, which looks out over the entire sanctuary, had become a drainage channel for domestic waste water and was filthy. Because organic materials are the principal pollutants in domestic waste water, the project team reasoned that if the food chain could be restored, beginning with organisms that feed on organic waste matter, it should be feasible to transform the septic river water into fresh water and a source of food for birds.

Like fertilizing paddies with manure or using waste water for farming, purifying the river water and bringing back the water birds could be related. Confirming this and improving the environment of the sanctuary are the objectives of this project.

The research project began in April 1986 with the experimental installation of a water wheel, of the kind used at fish farms, to aerate the water of the Maruhama.

A bottom sampler was used to sample the mud on

the river bottom monthly; the organisms living in it were studied; and the color and odor of the mud and water were recorded. Visual field observations were made of birds and other life. The amount of oxygen dissolved in the water was measured to assess its increase and decrease. Water quality was monitored with an abbreviated analysis that measured pH, chemical oxygen demand (COD), ammonia, nitrous acid, and phosphoric acid. Because the water quality varied dramatically, river-bottom sediment was sampled to measure the hydrogen sulfide in the mud, as well as the COD and the ammonia in the water at that depth.

The Maruhama was severely polluted with domestic wastes, and the water flowing into it contained almost no oxygen. The project team found that the use of a water wheel definitely increased the amount of oxygen in the water and later installed two more water wheels.

With oxygen present in the water, the condition of the bottom mud slowly improved and pollutants like hydrogen sulfide and ammonia decreased. Midges, *Tubificidae*, and other bottom life returned to the Maruhama, which had been a "river of death," devoid of almost all life. Water trapped in deep pockets created by dredging, however, always lacked oxygen and was not purified. This water was pumped up onto the riverbank and exposed to the air, and when it was returned to the river, improvement in the water quality was clearly visible.

The experiment with the water wheel proved that the quality of the water in the Maruhama could be improved to a degree. In August 1987, in the project's next phase, the project team created a shallow pond of about one hectare in the grassy portion of the Gyotoku wildlife sanctuary known as the "mainland," and water from the Maruhama was diverted to it through a 350-meter-long pipeline.

The group continued its observations, monitoring the organisms living on the bottom of the artificial pond and the quality of the water and bottom mud, as well as counting the birds that came to the sanctuary. The group also dug a channel, built levees, regulated the water level in the pond, created an island where water birds could nest, cut grass as a means of vegetation control, and carried out other environmental-improvement and -management tasks. A siphon with a large-gauge hose was installed to allow the purified water to flow out of the pond to keep it from stagnating, to regulate its water level, and to carry water to the parched tidelands.

Fish, crawfish, and other aquatic animals were introduced into the pond.

In addition to making annual public presentations on the results of the experiment at the Gyotoku Bird-Watching Station, the group is working to publicize the results widely by participating in other activities in cooperation with nearby environmentalist groups. During the summer holidays, the group sponsors the Clean Maruhama Festival, whose activities include removing rubbish from the river, a biodegradable-soap-making demonstration, and a barbecue party. Furthermore, during the observation tours of the sanctuary—conducted almost every week—group members show visitors the pond and water wheels and explain the objectives and results of the experiment.

In the new artificial pond, contaminated water is rapidly purified and phosphoric acid and nitrogen, in particular, drop markedly. It is believed that purification proceeds through the food chain, as organic matter is consumed by algae and microorganisms, which are in turn eaten by insects.

Eighty different varieties of birds have already been seen in the vicinity of the pond, and Japan's first reproductive colony of black-winged stilt and Honshu's second reproductive colony of falcated teal have also been observed there.

Reviewing the results of their two and a half years of research, the group concluded that, as they initially hoped, it is indeed possible to purify domestic waste water and use that water to bring birdlife back to previously moribund tidelands.

It should be noted that when award recipients were selected, this project was deemed an unprecedentedly outstanding test of experimental ecology conducted by local residents, and thus the selection committee unanimously recommended it for the most outstanding award.

## Outstanding Award Recipients, Fourth Research Contest

A Survey and Study of the Friendly Environments of  
Nezu, Sendagi, Ueno, and Yanaka

Masaaki Urai (and thirty-five associates)

Study Group on the Edo Towns of Nezu, Sendagi, Ueno,  
and Yanaka, Tokyo

¥0.5 million

The destruction wreaked by the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and firebombing during World War II missed many sites in the districts of Nezu, Sendagi, Ueno, and Yanaka in Tokyo, where examples of traditional architecture are still to be seen. But because of skyrocketing land prices in the wake of escalating redevelopment, many of the surviving buildings are being destroyed. In addition, rising rents have caused increasing numbers of people to move out of these areas, reducing their permanent populations. Furthermore, since the bulk of the new housing being erected consists of one-room apartments, most of the incoming tenants are single people, who rarely develop ties to the local community. All these factors create obstacles to maintaining a friendly neighborhood environment.

This project undertook a study of the dynamics of a friendly environment in an endeavor to discover new directions for community building. In the future, the project team intends to make proposals for preserving, revitalizing, and creating congenial environments that are suited to each of the localities studied.

The project has involved researching the dynamics of a friendly environment with respect to congenial places, things, and happenings; finding, recording, and preserving congenial things within the district; finding,

recording, and preserving documents and other materials; and developing methods for studying a friendly environment, including sponsoring community activities and publishing a local encyclopedia.

Through this project, it has become clear that the functioning of a congenial environment includes *ninjo*, implicitly understood rules of human interaction and a kind of synergy between people and things that enhances communication. *Ninjo* exists in the friendly environment that has been created by the residents of this area since the Edo period. This important feature should be a guide for future community building.

The project also identified the following large and small mechanisms: within the restricted environments of the thoroughfare Aizome-odori and numerous small back streets, people care about one another and care for potted flowers and plants, buildings, and equipment that create a congenial atmosphere; the five-story pagoda at Yanaka, Shinobazu Pond, and other well-known landmarks are cherished by many people.

In addition to collecting and recording numerous items, this project has fostered local residents' understanding of their environment through the various activities it has sponsored and the encyclopedia it has published.

#### Wild Birds of Amparu, Ishigaki Island

Ken'ichi Shimabukuro (and sixty-six associates)

Ishigaki Island Wild Bird Study Group, Okinawa Prefecture  
¥0.5 million

Amparu is an extensive mangrove tideland along Nagura Bay on Ishigaki, one of the Yaeyama Islands in the far south of Okinawa Prefecture. It is a famous nesting area for migratory birds. In the past several years, as reclamation projects have progressed, development has reached Amparu, and deforestation and other activities are altering the natural environment.

The objectives of this project are to survey the condition of the habitat of wild birds in Amparu and the surrounding area; to assess the effect that the rapid development-induced changes in Ishigaki's environment are having on the ecosystem, including wild birds and human society; and to create a basis for preparation of teaching materials for schools and community education programs to present the project's results to the local community, including schoolchildren.

To obtain an overall understanding of the present natural environment of Amparu, including not only biological factors but also the relationship between Amparu and the lives of the local people, the project team was divided into ten groups to study Amparu's water, flora, insects, benthic fauna, fish, land fauna, birds, and development and history and to survey residents' attitudes and prepare teaching materials. The results of the team's two and a half years of study can be summarized as follows:

1. Amparu is an important major natural subtropical area in Japan.
2. Because of reclamation and dam construction projects, the environment of Amparu has been deteriorating in recent years.
3. If reclamation and dam construction are carried out as planned, Amparu's natural environment is in danger of complete destruction.

4. Amparu has long been linked closely to human life.

5. In order that the natural environment of Amparu not be destroyed, most local residents desire that at the least it be left in its present state.

Building on these discoveries, the project team has taken steps to preserve the natural environment of Amparu. The team has recommended that the value of Ishigaki's largest mangrove swamp be recognized and that it be designated a "natural monument" and preserved. The team has also made specific proposals, including that development plans be reassessed, and has further suggested a plan for creating a nature and culture park at Amparu.

#### An Attempt to Continue Dairy Farming in an Urban Environment: The Coexistence of Urban and Rural Communities in Tama New Town

Noboru Suzuki (and twenty-nine associates)

Dairy Farm Village Study Group, Tokyo  
¥0.5 million

The nineteenth residential district of Tama New Town in western Tokyo is where dairy farming first began in the Tama area. Some ten dairy farms still exist there, forming a traditional rural community. Although dairy farming is generally the first agrarian industry to succumb to urbanization, in recent years Japan's urban residents have developed a taste for cheese and other dairy products, and the harmonious coexistence of urban areas and dairy farms is now more desirable than in the past.

Relations between dairy farmers and urban residents are the basis on which this project team is assessing the conditions that enable dairy farms to survive despite urbanization. The group proposes a new type of development for Tama New Town predicated on harmony and coexistence with agriculture rather than exclusion of it. The project also assesses the status of the dairy farming community as an element in the urban environment.

The research has included an assessment of the agricultural resources of the area; the urban residents' evaluation of the agricultural resources and the environment of the area; a review of agricultural management methods that create high added value in the face of urbanization; evaluation of the effects of learning through experience on dairy and other farms; and, using the data thus obtained, brainstorming sessions on plans to ensure the continued existence of dairy farming and other agriculture in Tama New Town.

With regard to agricultural resources, the project revealed that except for dairy farmers, all farmers are engaged in some other occupation and their farming is almost entirely limited to cultivating vegetables for their own consumption; through the sale of surplus produce from cultivation for home consumption, farmers have come to know the urban residents; the dairy and sericulture products of this area are now of sufficiently high quality to be attractive to urban residents; and since farmers growing produce for their own consumption lack independent distribution routes, a distribution system can be established through direct contact with the area's urban residents.

From the results of its research, the team concluded

that if local agriculture is to be preserved, diversified production is needed to gain urban residents' interest, because dairy farming and other agriculture can survive in an urban setting only with the cooperation of the urban residents.

## Main Research Project Grant Recipients, Fifth Research Contest

### The "Encounter Space" Project: A Plan to Create a Wooded City

Yoshiharu Imaizumi (and eighteen associates)  
Tsuru City Small Animals Council, Yamanashi Prefecture  
¥4.0 million

This project will attempt to create places where people can become acquainted with very ordinary wild mammals in Tsuru City and in the second-growth forests of the hills surrounding Tsuru City in Yamanashi Prefecture. Called encounter spaces, these places will be created in natural environments. The project is beginning by working with giant flying squirrels, squirrels, a variety of mice, and moles. Giant flying squirrels will be transferred to a new forest, where an encounter space will be made by clearing areas so that it will be easy for them to fly. An orchard will be planted for squirrels, and squirrel bridges will be built between it and the adjacent mountain. Small shelters have been constructed near the entrances to mice's nests so that they can be observed moving about in the wild without being disturbed. In the future, the project team will consider appropriate means for creating encounter spaces for moles and other animals.

### A Study of Water Conditions in the Ono Basin Shujiro Takai (and twenty-nine associates) Ono Basin Groundwater Study Group, Fukui Prefecture ¥4.0 million

Ono City in Fukui Prefecture has rich groundwater resources, which it relies on for everything from domestic to industrial use. Expanded economic activity in recent years has caused wells to go dry and has dried up or contaminated springs, endangering the groundwater supply.

Aware of the way this will affect their lives, the project team members have for some time appealed for action on the groundwater problem. They have added a specialist to their team to address this problem and conserve groundwater. They will assess the use of water by local residents and the local economy. In their preliminary study, they made progress in mapping springs and measuring groundwater levels, clarifying changes in the groundwater environment. Their next goal is to elucidate the mechanisms of groundwater hydrology. On the basis of these studies, they will make specific proposals for conserving water and using it appropriately.

### A Study of Development of a Small-Scale Hydraulic Power System Using General Purpose Pumps

Koichiro Koike (and seven associates)  
Water Wheel Village Council, Shizuoka Prefecture  
¥4.0 million

Most hydraulic power systems today are large-scale projects employing "big engineering." But these are causing destruction of the earth's environment.

This project aims to develop an alternative energy source using small-scale engineering appropriate to the area as a viable answer to "big engineering" and large-scale systems. The project team will employ readily available general purpose pumps to increase small-scale hydraulic power generation with little additional labor. In its preliminary study, the team demonstrated the possibility of drawing the power necessary for tea cultivation from a small water source. In the main research, experiments will be continued, and a small-scale hydraulic power system that can be used anywhere will be developed. Taking into consideration the relationship between the local economy and the daily life of local residents, the opinions of people who use the small-scale hydraulic power system, and the kind of organization needed to ensure effective use of the system, the team intends to popularize the system.

### 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 twenty-six associates)  
Uogaki Association, Okinawa Prefecture  
¥4.0 million

Shiraho on Ishigaki, one of the Yaeyama Islands in the far south of Okinawa Prefecture, is near one of the few living coral reefs that have escaped depredation by the crown-of-thorns starfish. A plan to build a new airport in the area has drawn international attention as a major environmental issue.

Conducted by residents of Shiraho, this project will examine the lives of the people who have depended on this fish-breeding coral reef year round for their livelihood. In the preliminary study, an on-site survey was made of the natural environment of the coral reef and elderly people were questioned about their recollections of living in the reef environment. The main research will survey marine life, water and seabed quality, island vegetation, and land use. It will also continue questioning people about their life histories, shore-use customs, and such occupations as fishing.

### A Study of Hakodate's "Color Culture": Reconstructing the Color Scheme of the Port City's Painted Clapboard Buildings

Takeshi Muraoka (and twenty-two associates)  
Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture, Hokkaido  
¥4.0 million

About one thousand prewar Western-style wooden buildings remain in Hakodate. Almost all of them are painted clapboard structures.

This project will assess Hakodate's past color environment by studying these buildings' successive layers of paint. The project team sandpapers small spots on the exteriors of the buildings, photographs the



color layers that gradually appear, and makes color-chart maps. The team calls the circular striped designs produced by sanding "time-stratified color rings." In the preliminary study, the team surveyed eighteen buildings, finding an average of eight paint layers on each of them. All the buildings had an intermediate layer of a dark, ashen color, which the team hypothesizes was wartime camouflage coloring. Since Hakodate is a port town, evidence of the use of marine paint is also coming to light. The time-stratified color ring measurement of eras is being supplemented with both computer-graphic extrapolations and interviews. While seeking means of measuring eras physically through paint layers, the project team is also analyzing the significance of the colors in each layer in an attempt to shed light on the prevailing attitudes in each era as reflected in the color of its buildings.

#### A Study on Creating a Shore Recreation Area Without Reclaiming the Sambangase Shallows

Seiichi Onoo (and sixteen associates)  
Sambangase Shallows Study Group, Chiba Prefecture  
¥4.0 million

Since World War II Tokyo Bay has been subjected to continuous land reclamation, with the result that it has completely lost its functions as a fishing ground and as a recreation site. A variety of development plans, which include filling in the waterfront, are about to deliver the final blow. Sambangase, a shallows near the city of Funabashi in Chiba Prefecture and one of the few bountiful fishing grounds left in Tokyo Bay, is also affected.

This project team is working to create a community waterfront recreation area at Sambangase without reclaiming the shallows. In its preliminary study, the team measured the transparency of the water and surveyed the state of shellfish habitats, conducted a questionnaire survey of the attitudes of the local residents, and sponsored a festival and other activities. The main research will continue this work to accumulate further data.

### Incentive Grant Recipients, Fifth Research Contest

#### A Study of How Kamakura Residents Can Help the City Keep Its Squirrels

Setsuko Kinoshita (and twenty-six associates)  
Kamakura Nature Study Group, Kanagawa Prefecture  
¥1.0 million

The success with which artificially introduced animals adapt to a new habitat depends on the constituents of the ecological system of the area, including humans. In the case of birds and other wild animals, exposure to humans is particularly important, and human reactions affect the animals.

This project is trying to elucidate the factors and processes in the expansion of the distribution of Formosan squirrels in Kamakura in relation to the city's climate, human society, and urbanization.

The preliminary study threw light on the history of the migration and distribution of Formosan squirrels, revealing that there is little support for the theory that they entered Kamakura by way of the nearby island Enoshima. It was also confirmed that contrary to the experience in other sites in Japan that have been colonized by these squirrels, their habitat in Kamakura is expanding despite its being an urban area. The project team will now interview Kamakura residents to assess the human response to the squirrels.

#### A Study of Ramie Production Techniques in the Oashi District of Showa Village and of Attitudes Toward Continued Cultivation of the Ramie Plant

Fumiaki Sugaya (and thirteen associates)  
Study Group on Showa Village Culture, Fukushima Prefecture  
¥1.0 million

Ramie, a plant whose fibers are used to make the fine linenlike fabric known as Echigo *jofu*, has long been cultivated in the Okuaizu region of Fukushima Prefecture, where Showa Village is located. With the proliferation of synthetic fibers and changes in the economic environment since World War II, the number of people producing ramie has declined, and today the tradition is carried on by only a few elderly people.

A group of young people working to revitalize their local community turned their attention to this traditional industry and undertook this study to preserve the techniques of Echigo *jofu* production. In the preliminary study, they grew ramie themselves, learning methods from elderly local residents, and began making a record of their work. In continuing this project, the team members will clarify the processes from cultivation and spinning through weaving and will make a permanent written and photographic record of ramie production.

#### Providing Public Baths with Special Services to Upgrade Home Care for the Aged in Shinjuku Ward

Kimiya Ishikawa (and twenty associates)  
Study Group on Home Care for the Aged in Shinjuku, Tokyo  
¥1.0 million

At present, only a very limited number of special nursing homes serve as bases for welfare services for bedridden elderly people living at home, and a considerable number of these people in Tokyo are unable to receive adequate welfare services at home. In view of the expected accelerating increase in the size of Japan's elderly population, the provision of community-based welfare services has become an urgent problem.

As one attempt to find a solution to this problem, this project is assessing the feasibility of using the public bathhouses scattered throughout residential areas to offer welfare services to elderly people living at home who require care. In the preliminary study, on a trial basis the project team provided bathing services to four people at three bathhouses in Shinjuku Ward during the hours before they opened for business. Physical therapy and medical consultation with specialists were also

made available. In continuing this project, the team will serve more people and will review the requirements that must be met to make this system workable on a communitywide basis.

A Study of Recycling Milk Cartons as a Welfare Activity in the Vicinity of the North Base of Mount Fuji  
Fumio Tsujisawa (and twenty-four associates)  
Mount Fuji North Base Carton Recycling Study Group,  
Yamanashi Prefecture  
¥1.0 million

Although no progress is being made in improving employment opportunities for the handicapped in Japan, welfare institutions are using trial-and-error methods to create work for them.

This study links a project to recycle disposable paper milk cartons with welfare activities for the mentally retarded. It is the joint effort of the group of housewives who began the recycling project and a group aiming to help mentally retarded people become self-reliant. In the preliminary study, the team members worked on various technological improvements that would enable retarded people to strip the plastic coatings from milk cartons. The team discovered a method that has the potential to be highly productive, even on a small scale. The objectives of further study are to establish a practical stripping process and to consider the various problems involved in turning this recycling into a viable business.

## International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program currently is directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its twelve years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1988 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 September.

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

searchers 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-seven 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 researchers in Indonesia.

This year 18 researchers, selected from among 340 applicants, were awarded incentive grants. While some of the recipients are based in Jakarta and Yogyakarta, Indonesia's major centers of research, most are based in other parts of the country. This year, the recipients include 7 women and 2 researchers affiliated with local nongovernmental organizations. Four grants support research for M.A. theses. The fields of research represented include economics, sociology, cultural anthropology, education, law, literature, and public health.

## International Grants

### Coastal Societies in Southern Sulawesi

**Mukhlis, Director**

Coastal Societies Study and Development Project, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

\$28,000

This project, now in its third year, also received grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987. It is a comprehensive study of coastal societies, mainly fishing villages, in southern Sulawesi and employs a variety of approaches. In the first two years ten researchers made a social and economic survey of coastal societies and studied their social history.

Research this year will focus on social and technological change in coastal regions. The researchers will undertake a multifaceted examination of the changes brought about in coastal societies by modernization—for example, the rapid spread of the use of motors for fishing boats and ship transportation, the introduction of new fishing methods and equipment, improved harbor facilities, and improved social and financial systems—and the various problems that have arisen as a result of modernization.

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

**Mus Huliselan, Lecturer**

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Pattimura University, Indonesia

\$5,800

The Wakaholo, the subjects of this study, live on Buru, one of the Moluccas. They were isolated from the outside world until comparatively recently, in spite of the resettlement policy being implemented by the Indonesian government.

This three-year project, which was also awarded grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, is now in its final year. In

the first two years a cultural anthropological study of the Wakaholo in their original settlements in central Buru focused on their social system, religion, world view, occupations, and political system. In the third year the social and cultural changes among the Wakaholo brought about by their resettlement in coastal areas will be studied. A monograph presenting the results of this three-year study is also planned.

### A Study of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Traditional Medicine in Bali

**I Ketut Suwidja, Head**

Gedong Kirtya Museum of Singaraja, Indonesia

\$4,000

A great many palm-leaf manuscripts, or *lontar*, survive on Bali. This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1987, will study *lontar* that deal with traditional medicine.

The first year of the project was devoted to locating and cataloguing palm-leaf manuscripts on traditional medicine. In the second year these manuscripts will be analyzed and a comprehensive index of their contents prepared, listing diseases and symptoms together with corresponding treatment and the names (including scientific names) of efficacious medicinal herbs, as well as the methods used for making medicines from these herbs. A report summarizing this information will be published. *Dukun*, practitioners of traditional medicine, are also participating in this project.

### *Suluk*, the Mystical Poetry of Javanese Muslims

**Simuh, Dean**

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

\$5,700

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, this project is making a comprehensive study of *suluk*, short religious Islamic poems, on which little research has been done.

The project is transliterating into the Latin alphabet both *suluk* found in library collections and newly

discovered orally transmitted *suluk* recorded in Arabic or Javanese script, and also translating poems written in Javanese into Indonesian. A dictionary of obscure old Javanese words appearing in the *suluk* is also being compiled. In its second year, the project will continue the work done in the first year, translating additional texts, collecting orally transmitted poems, and compiling the dictionary. An interim report will be published.

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

Tenas Effendy, Second Secretary  
Institute for Traditional Customs of Riau Province, Indonesia  
\$5,600

Riau Province, on the northeastern coast of Sumatra, is the site of the oldest recorded Malay kingdom.

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1987, is collecting the *nyanyi panjang* (literally, "long songs"), oral works of the Petalangan people, who live in the interior of Riau. In the project's first year the portions of the *nyanyi panjang* pertaining to customary laws were recorded on audio tape. This year the project will cover *tombo*, the sections of the *nyanyi panjang* that describe the origins, family relationships, history, and migrations of each tribe. These oral accounts are invaluable sources of information in reconstructing the history of this area, where few written records exist.

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  
\$21,700

The aim of this project is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the process of social and cultural change in traditional rural societies brought about by the introduction of large-scale industrial projects in northern Aceh. Also awarded grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, this project is now in its fourth year.

In the first three years researchers studied changes in local residents' attitudes toward industrialization, traced the migration of a mountain-dwelling people, followed up on communities displaced by the industrial projects, and also examined the relationship between communities in the industrialized areas and surrounding societies, community services offered to these societies by corporations and the government, and changes in attitudes among the female labor force. This year research in these fields will continue. Changes in the attitudes of women in societies near the industrialized areas and changes in the structure of local residents' income and expenditures will also be examined.

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  
\$20,500

More than two hundred fifty languages are spoken in Indonesia. Until now no quantitative studies on these languages have been conducted and no research has been

done on the extent to which people actually speak Indonesian, the official national language.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987 and now in its second year, addresses this issue, based on citizens' responses to two questions on language usage in the national census of 1980. In the first year of the project an independent linguistic survey was conducted in two areas to obtain a benchmark for assessing the reliability of the census data and clarifying its character and limitations and to enable the researchers to plot the future course of this study. This year data from the census will be analyzed, and field research will be undertaken in eight areas to compensate for inadequacies in the census data.

The Rise of Urban Culture: Surakarta, 1900-1915

Kuntowijoyo, Lecturer  
Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia  
\$15,000

Surakarta, in central Java, was both a major court city and a bustling center where foreign traders were active. At the beginning of the twentieth century Surakarta rapidly changed into a modern commercial city, and new social classes—for example, Dutch-educated bureaucrats and wealthy Muslim entrepreneurs—began to emerge as the leaders of a new urban culture. Nationalistic feelings were aroused among these people, and various nationalist groups were formed.

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1986, is attempting to substantiate this history through a review of historical documents. In the first year documents in Indonesia were collected. This year the project will continue with the collection of relevant documents in the Netherlands.

The History of the West Coast of Sumatra: The Tax Revolt of 1908 and Its Expansion

Rusli Amran, Local Historian  
Jakarta, Indonesia  
\$9,800

In 1908, when Indonesia was under Dutch colonial rule, a people's revolt spread throughout West Sumatra. The revolt was kindled by the new requirement that taxes be paid in currency rather than in kind, as before. Although the tax revolt of West Sumatra was the most widespread unrest in the entire colonial period, very little research has been carried out on this subject.

The aim of this project is to conduct a historical study of the uprising, examining both documents in Dutch archives and local historical materials.

Walisono, the Founding Fathers of Islam in Java, as Depicted in the Oldest Javanese Historical Writings

Wasit, Head  
Research and Development Board, Walisono State Institute for Islamic Religion, Indonesia  
\$5,600

This project will study the nine Muslim holy men (*walisono*) said to have been the first to introduce Islam in Java. Many people believe in the *walisono* and worship them, but it is unclear whether they were actual people or imaginary personages.

The aim of the project is to examine the legends surrounding the *walisongo* and to elucidate the process by which Islam became established in Java through a study of *babad*, annals compiled by order of the Javanese kings. Because many of the annals were amended by successive kings, a large number of different versions exist today. Portions of various texts related to the *walisongo* will be selected for investigation.

The Integrating Role of Civil and Military Elites in Regional Rehabilitation and Development: The Case of West Sumatra, 1966-1987

Saafroedin Bahar, Researcher  
National Defense College, Indonesia  
\$3,200

The Minangkabau people of West Sumatra, who produced many heroes of the Indonesian war of independence, revolted against the postindependence central government in 1957 and established a revolutionary republic. The revolt was put down by government troops but left the region deeply scarred.

This project will examine the process of the gradual rehabilitation of West Sumatra, in particular the role the civil and military elites played in national integration. Research will cover the period from the days of strict government supervision after the military intervened up to 1984, when the region was honored for most outstanding performance in achieving economic development goals.

The Modern History of Minangkabau: From the Declaration of Independence to the Rebellion of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia

A. A. Navis, Writer  
Padang, Indonesia  
\$9,400

This project researches the history of West Sumatra from Indonesia's declaration of independence to West Sumatra's revolt against the central government in 1957. The project described above deals with the history of West Sumatra after this revolt; the focus of this project is the period between 1945 and 1957.

The Minangkabau of West Sumatra produced many figures active in the independence movement, including Mohammad Hatta (the first vice-president) and Sutan Sjahrir (the first prime minister). Some years after independence was achieved, however, the region rose in revolt. Based on statements from many participants, this project will attempt to assess the revolt's meaning for the Minangkabau from the perspective of the independence movement.

The Cultivation of Vorstenlands Tobacco in Surakarta Residency and Besuki Tobacco in Besuki Residency and Its Impact on the Peasant Economy and Society: 1860-1960

Soegijanto Padomo, Lecturer  
Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia  
\$1,300

This project is a comparative study of the history of the tobacco industry in two regions of Java.

Cultivation of Vorstenlands tobacco in Surakarta Residency was begun by a Dutch tobacco company. After independence, the Indonesian government took over its operations through a state-owned company. Besuki tobacco, on the other hand, was first cultivated on the plantation of a private Dutch planter and continued to be grown privately by Indonesians after independence. The two tobacco plantations had completely different histories of prosperity and decline. This project will make use of historical documents and personal interviews to elucidate the histories of the two plantations.

A History of Samudra Pasai, the First Islamic Kingdom in Indonesia: 1250-1525

Teuku Ibrahim Alfian, Dean  
Faculty of Letters, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia  
\$2,500

The kingdom of Samudra Pasai was established in the mid-thirteenth century in the far north of Sumatra in what is now the province of Aceh. The kingdom flourished until 1524, when it was conquered by the kingdom of Aceh. Samudra Pasai was not only the first Islamic kingdom in Indonesia but also a prosperous trading center on the Malacca Strait. Even though it was an important kingdom, it has never been studied extensively, owing to the paucity of historical documents.

This project will reconstruct the history of Samudra Pasai through the study of ancient inscriptions, coins, and other artifacts in Indonesia as well as records preserved in Britain and by such trading partners as China, India, and Portugal.

A Study of Poverty in Indonesia

Wilobroto, Coordinator  
Indonesian Association of Research, Indonesia  
\$15,000

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

The Social Structure of the Bukit People: A Study of Social Change

Noerid Haloei Radam, Researcher  
Research Center, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia  
\$4,700

The Bukit, a minority people whose main occupation is slash-and-burn agriculture, live in a mountainous region of South Kalimantan Province on Borneo. Bukit society is currently undergoing rapid change as a result of large-scale lumbering operations, the introduction of Islam through contact with Muslims living in coastal areas, and the government's policy of resettling the Bukit in coastal regions.

In this project, researchers will live with the Bukit and undertake field studies, observing occupational changes among the Bukit, especially with regard to agriculture, and the accompanying process of change in their traditional culture. The project will attempt to clarify the various problems that are surfacing in the course of this process.

Motivation and Development: A Study of Coastal Villages in East Seram

Abdul Rivai Hatawe, Lecturer  
Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Science, Pattimura University, Indonesia

\$4,000

Few kingdoms were ever established in the eastern islands of the Indonesian archipelago, and even today the region is lagging in social and economic terms. Thus the development of eastern Indonesia is a major concern of the central government.

This project will study fishing villages on the island of Seram in the Moluccas to elucidate the elements required for successful development in typical fishing villages on the islands. Researchers will focus on internal elements, examining the types of social frameworks within which they develop, and will also consider the ways in which such external elements as development policy can work most effectively.

Compilation of Acehnese *Adat*

Darwis A. Soelaiman, Vice-Chairman  
Institute for Traditional Customs and Culture of Aceh, Indonesia

\$17,200

Aceh, in the far north of Sumatra, was a port of call for Indian and Arab traders and was thus the first region to be influenced by Western culture. After Islam became established in Indonesia, Aceh flourished as a center of Islamic learning. Even today, Islam is most strongly rooted there, making it somewhat different from other regions.

The aim of this project is to conduct field research on the customs and customary laws, or *adat*, of the Aceh region as a whole by interviewing elders and head keepers of *adat* and collecting and making a record of customs and customary laws related to various areas of daily life.

Publication of a Record of Lao Decorative Arts

Prida Savatvong, Researcher  
Artistic and Literary Research Institute, Laos

\$8,200

The aim of this project is to copy and collect traditional decorative motifs found on the walls of Buddhist temples in the Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, and Champassak areas and to publish these reproductions.

The publication will also include sketches of ancient Buddhist temples in the three regions, elevations of temples and their pagodas, floor plans, and details of decorative elements. It will also systematically catalogue the motifs, giving their names, placement on structures, and cultural background. This publication will be more detailed and of broader scope than similar past works by non-Laotians.

A Folk Poetry Collection

Bosengkham Vongdara, Director  
Institute for Social Science Research, Laos

\$7,800

In all parts of Laos there are many traditional orally transmitted poems that have not yet been systemati-

cally collected and recorded. These poems are a rich repository of Laotian culture. Recording, preserving, and studying them will play an important role in understanding this culture.

This project will conduct field research throughout Laos to collect, record, catalogue, and publish orally transmitted materials, such as folk songs, children's songs, work songs, love songs, proverbs, and riddles. The results of the project will provide valuable reference material for scholars of linguistics, ethnography, sociology, and literature in universities and research institutes and will serve to introduce Laotian culture to the general public.

Publication of the Proceedings of the First National Seminar on Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

Khampeg Kettavong, Researcher  
Artistic and Literary Research Institute, Laos

\$4,700

Palm-leaf manuscripts are important documentary sources in studying the history and culture of Laos, but the manuscripts are scattered throughout the country. In fiscal 1987 this project received a grant to support the convening of a seminar on the preservation, documentation, transliteration, inventorying, and microfilming of palm-leaf manuscripts. The seminar, held in Vientiane in March 1988, was attended by cultural service officers and Buddhist priests from all provinces of Laos and by scholars from universities and research institutes in Vientiane. The participants agreed on the importance of palm-leaf manuscripts and discussed future courses of action. This year the proceedings of the seminar will be compiled and published.

Compilation of an Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

Kanlagna Dara, Editor in Chief  
*Vannasinh* Magazine, Ministry of Culture, Laos

\$15,600

This project, an outgrowth of the first national seminar on palm-leaf manuscripts, described above, will inventory palm-leaf manuscripts scattered throughout Laos. The project, to be conducted over a three-year period, will inventory palm-leaf manuscripts in Vientiane and Luang Prabang provinces.

Researchers will try to locate palm-leaf manuscripts believed to be stored in temples and other sites in these two provinces and train priests and others to read the titles of the manuscripts so that an inventory can be compiled. A Thai researcher well experienced in inventorying palm-leaf manuscripts will be invited to participate and share his knowledge.

Compilation of a Dictionary of Standard Lao

Thongkham Onemanisone, Vice-Director  
Institute for Social Science Research, Laos

\$6,000

Existing Lao dictionaries are small and lack entries in a number of fields. Because these dictionaries were compiled many years ago, they do not include new words that have entered the language. Moreover, some of the definitions they contain are no longer current. The aim of this project is to compile a dictionary of standard

Lao containing twenty-five thousand entries that reflect the social and technological development in Laotian society.

Data will be collected from manuscripts (including palm-leaf manuscripts), books, magazines, and newspapers. Definitions of words will be checked carefully and usage examples provided to ensure this is a practical dictionary.

#### Publication of Lao Folk Tales

Kideng Phonkaseumsook, Chief  
Literature Section, Artistic and Literary Research Institute,  
Laos

\$9,800

Because of the country's rich cultural heritage and large number of ethnic groups, Laos abounds in folk tales. These folk tales, handed down orally, transmit the cosmic views and histories of the nation's many peoples and contribute to a multidimensional understanding of Laos. Today, however, many of these folk tales are being lost.

In this project the grant recipient will select and publish fifty tales from a collection of orally transmitted folk tales submitted from throughout the country to a Lao folk tale contest organized by the Artistic and Literary Research Institute. Since many tales are preserved in either local or archaic languages, they will be translated into standard Lao for publication.

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

Syed Husin Ali, President  
Malaysian Social Science Association, Malaysia

\$10,500

This project assists the publication of *Ilmu Masyarakat* (Social Science), a scholarly journal edited and published by the Malaysian Social Science Association. Each issue contains papers in English or Malaysian in the social sciences, in such fields as economics, sociology, and cultural anthropology. Contributors include not only Malaysians but also scholars from other Southeast Asian nations.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1987, is now in its sixth year. Steps will be taken to make the journal financially independent in the near future.

#### A Historical Study of Transport in Sabah and Sarawak, 1800-1940

Amarjit Kaur, Associate Professor  
Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$4,200

The development of transport systems is a major influence in regional economics, since they link producers to markets, resulting in a flow of goods, people, money, and information and leading in turn to the introduction of a cash economy. The grant recipient has produced an excellent historical study of economic development in western Malaysia, on the Malay Peninsula, from the perspective of the development of rail and overland transport.

In this project similar research will be conducted in

Sabah and Sarawak, on the island of Borneo, where rivers have been the main avenue of transport. The study will be supplemented with a historical analysis based on information obtained from primary sources in Malaysia and Britain and through field research.

#### International Conference on Malay Studies

Mohamed Taib Osman, Head  
Department of Malay Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$11,800

While ethnic Malay speakers of the Malay language are found in the largest numbers in Malaysia and Indonesia, their presence throughout Southeast Asia and in parts of South Asia creates a sizable Malay sphere. Research in Malay studies is being carried out around the world as a field of area studies.

An international conference on Malay studies organized by the Department of Malay Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya, will bring together authorities in Malay studies from Asia, Europe, and North America. The participants will exchange views on the present state of Malay studies and explore possibilities for joint international research.

#### The Arabs in Southeast Asia: A Historical and Sociological Study

Omar Farouk Shaeik Ahmad, Lecturer  
Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$11,200

Relations between Southeast Asia and the Arab world date back more than a thousand years. Arabs who journeyed to Southeast Asia made important contributions in the areas of commerce, finance, education, religion, legal systems, and politics.

This project aims to clarify these contributions by examining documents in various Southeast Asian countries, North America, Europe, and the Middle East and by conducting field research in Arab communities in Southeast Asian countries. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1987, is now in its second year. Researchers will continue the document survey and field research begun last year and will use questionnaires to locate related documents and obtain additional data.

#### Inscriptions of the Medieval Period in Nepal

Dhanavajra Vajracharya, Reader  
Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University,  
Nepal

\$8,100

This project 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 facsimiles and a summary in English.

The project, which also received grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, is now in its third year. In its first year the project dealt with inscriptions from both the first period (879-1482) and the second period, that of the Lalitpur Kingdom (1482-1768). The second year's activities focused on inscriptions of the Kantipur Kingdom (1482-1768). This year inscriptions from the Bhaktapur



Kingdom (1482-1769) will be studied, and the results of the project's first two years will be published.

#### A Dictionary of Classical Newari

Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Secretary-Treasurer  
Nepal Bhasha (Newari) Dictionary Committee,  
CWASAPASA, Nepal

\$17,400

Newari, a member of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages, long had a written form and is one of the few languages of that family in which ancient documents have survived. Newari is an important language in the study of the history and culture of the Himalayan region.

This project, which aims to compile a dictionary of classical Newari, also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987 and is now in its fourth year. In the first three years vocabulary items were selected from five dramas, seven stories, two religious and philosophical works, five poems and songs, and four historical documents. Compilation will continue this year, with vocabulary items being selected from several inscriptions, historical documents, treaties, and other sources.

#### A Cultural Encyclopedia of Nepal

Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah, Executive Director  
Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University,  
Nepal

\$46,700

The aim of this project is to compile the results of the many studies of Nepalese culture conducted up to now and publish them as an encyclopedia.

This five-year project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985 and 1987, is now in its third 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. During the second year numerous seminars and workshops were held, an index of topics to be included was drafted, and prospective contributors were decided on. This year the actual compilation of the encyclopedia will begin. Articles amounting to about one-third of the encyclopedia's entries will be commissioned and the manuscripts edited.

#### A Photographic Inventory of Kathmandu Valley Art Objects

Lain Singh Bangdel, Chancellor  
Royal Nepal Academy, Nepal

\$13,600

The towns and villages of the Kathmandu Valley contain countless 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, which also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, is in its fourth year. Its objective is to protect these art objects by confirming the locations of the sculptures and compiling a photographic inventory. A photographic inventory of art objects already

stolen will also be compiled. The manuscripts of the two forthcoming inventory volumes have been prepared, and this supplemental grant will defray the costs of publishing all the materials.

#### Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts

Padma Ratna Tuladhar, Member  
Committee for the Preservation and Documentation of  
Nepalese Manuscripts, CWASAPASA, Nepal

\$30,000

This project, now in its fifth year, was also awarded grants in fiscal 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987. The project's purpose is to establish a small archive to prevent the dispersal of privately owned old Nepalese manuscripts, an important cultural legacy, and to facilitate scholars' access to the manuscripts.

Thus far in this project a catalogue of the manuscripts has been compiled and a building to house the archive bought and renovated. The archive was formally opened in December 1987 and has operated on a trial basis for one year. This year, the final year of the project, the archive will become fully operational. This year's grant will help defray future operating expenses.

#### A Social History of Manila: 1765-1898

Maria Luisa T. Camagay, Associate Professor  
Department of History, University of the Philippines, the  
Philippines

\$5,400

No comprehensive 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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1987, will elucidate the nature and diversity of Manila's social structure by documenting the lives of its residents of various social classes. The survey of documents in public archives begun in the first year is continuing. To capture the atmosphere of the period, literature and religious icons are also being studied as primary sources.

#### A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages

Ernesto Constantino, Professor  
Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the  
Philippines

\$43,800

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, is to compile a dictionary of one hundred five Philippine languages, bringing together the accumulated results of the grant recipient's 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. About thirty-five languages have been addressed in each year of the project, using a computer to process the data. This dictionary will serve as a ready source of lexical data for developing Pilipino, the national language of the Philippines.

Indigenous and Contemporary Muslim Filipino Art and Architecture

Alfredo T. Tiamson, Associate Professor  
Division of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines at Manila, the Philippines

\$24,900

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, will determine the geographical distribution and ethnic characteristics of indigenous Muslim architectural forms in Mindanao and Sulu. The structures have distinctive architectural and artistic features that are a blend of indigenous influences and foreign influences, ranging from Hindu to Chinese, Malay, and Middle Eastern.

In the first year a preliminary photographic study was carried out and the geographical distribution of buildings determined. This year extensive fieldwork will be conducted, and the photographic record will be augmented and integrated with diagrams, records of interviews, and expository text.

A History of Pasig, 1572-1987

Carlos Tech, Local Historian  
Pasig, the Philippines

\$4,600

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 documents to be studied are local records of land ownership and other matters. Old documents are easily destroyed by humidity and by disasters and can be lost through a family's carelessness. Although the owners of these materials are often reluctant to share them with outsiders, it is relatively easy for the grant recipient to approach them, since his family has long lived in Pasig.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, this project is now in its second year. Last year it focused on locating owners of the documents, evaluating the documents, and making copies of them. Old records in public archives were also investigated. These activities will continue this year.

The Origins of the Filipino Clergy in the Eighteenth Century

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

\$15,400

Since the vast majority of the population is Roman Catholic, the church plays an influential role in modern Philippine society. The knowledge of the origins of the early Filipino clergy—both priests and nuns—provided by this project will greatly enhance the understanding of present-day Philippine society and the role of the indigenous clergy as potent social and spiritual leaders.

Also awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, this project is now in its second year. The survey of documents conducted last year yielded considerable information on the Filipino clergy. However, gaps still remain in the historical record. This year archival records in Spain will be investigated in order to determine who actually ordained the Filipino priests being studied in this project and to achieve a clearer understanding of the authority and roles of these priests.

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

Rene B. Javellana, Lecturer  
Department of Theology, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines

\$16,900

Excluding the period of their absence from the Philippines occasioned by the brief papal abolition of their order, Jesuit missionaries had a great influence on the development of towns in the frontier areas of the Visayas and Mindanao, from which they conducted their missionary activities.

The three main objectives of this project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1987, are to document the history of the art and architecture of the Jesuit churches in these areas, to make a visual record of surviving churches and ruins, and to record the history of the towns established by the missionaries. The fieldwork and the survey of documents in public archives begun last year will be continued this year. The research results will be published in book form when the study is completed.

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

\$3,100

The history of the Philippines is so riddled with gaps that a definitive history of the country is incomplete. These gaps can be filled only by reconstructing the history of the country's many regions. For this reason local-history studies are being accorded increasing emphasis.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, is chronicling the history of Pangasinan Province from 1901 to 1986. The grant recipient, a pioneer in local-history studies, has already published a history of the province covering the period between 1572 and 1800. This year she will publish an already completed manuscript on the history of the region covering the years 1801-1900, together with the results of this project.

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

Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga, Director  
Social Research Center, University of St. La Salle, the Philippines

\$5,800

The large sugar cane plantations, or haciendas, in Negros Occidental Province on the island of Negros 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, causing such social problems as unemployment and starvation.

This project, which received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, 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. This year final reports will be

compiled on the documents surveyed in the United States and the Philippines and on an ethnographic survey conducted in the preceding years of the project.

**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  
\$9,400

This project, which was also awarded grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, deals with the history of Negros Oriental Province on the island of Negros 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.

During the project's first two years documentary surveys were carried out in the Philippines and the United States and interviews and documentary surveys were conducted in thirty-one towns in Negros Oriental. This year the results of this research will be compiled into a book.

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

Elena G. Maquiso, Coordinator  
University Research Center, Silliman University, the Philippines  
\$21,000

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 aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, is to record the chanted verses, transcribe them, translate them into English, edit the manuscripts, and produce a final manuscript consisting of the original version transliterated into the Latin alphabet and an English translation. Work undertaken on these tasks last year will be continued this year.

**Cebuano Literature: A Critical Anthology Series, 1801-1985**

Resil B. Mojares, Director  
Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, the Philippines  
\$4,200

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 elucidating local identity and preserving and fostering local traditions as elements of the national culture.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal

1986 and 1987, is now in its third year. It will conduct a historical survey of works written in Cebuano, the language most widely spoken as a mother tongue in the Philippines, and will select representative works of poetry, fiction, and drama for publication in Cebuano together with English translations. In the first and second years of the project, poetry and novels, respectively, were addressed. In the third year, dramas will be translated and 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  
\$9,200

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 there. However, these buildings are rapidly deteriorating and are being reconstructed with no consideration whatsoever for their historical significance or original architectural style.

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, is to visually document thirty-seven of these churches. In the project's first two years documentary surveys and visual documentation (photographs, plans, and elevations) of the churches were undertaken. These activities will be completed this year, and the research results will be published in book form.

**Ilonggo Literature: Texts and Contexts**

Lucila V. Hosillos, Cultural Consultant  
Quezon City, the Philippines  
\$8,300

Ilonggo is spoken on the central islands of the Philippines, the nation's sugar-producing region. The rapid growth of the sugar industry generated vast wealth, but the industry's subsequent decline has resulted in unemployment among the farmers and mounting social unrest.

Adopting the approach that literature is a reflection of history, the grant recipient will collect and publish a historical anthology of Ilonggo literature. Representative literary works, including poems, short stories, novels, dramas, proverbs, and legends, will be selected and translated into English. This project aims to clarify the relationship between literature and the economic, political, and social climate that forms its background.

**Socially Conscious Tagalog Poems, 1946-1986**

Violeta S. Ignacio, Associate Professor  
University of the Philippines College, Clark Air Base, the Philippines  
\$4,700

A valuable resource for historians is literature, poems in particular, because they can be analyzed as social documents. Shorter than novels and easy to read, written poems are very popular in the Philippines, and they have a strong influence on public opinion.

The aim of this project is to analyze the thoughts of people who have written poems about events in the Philippines. A literary and historical approach will be used to determine the way social and economic changes affect culture.

#### Chabacano Folk Literature of Zamboanga City

Orlando B. Cuartocruz, *Dean*  
Research Center, Western Mindanao State University, the Philippines  
\$7,500

Chabacano is a Spanish creole that has been spoken for close to four hundred years in Zamboanga City on Mindanao. This language needs to be recorded and preserved to keep it from being absorbed totally into the rapidly diffusing major Philippine languages and to prevent the loss of its cultural identity.

This project will use anthropological and ethnographic methodologies to collect, record, classify, and interpret folk tales, legends, proverbs, and folk songs and will publish the collected material together with translations into English. Preserving this aspect of the multifaceted Philippine culture will contribute to the formation of a national culture.

#### Bukidnon, 1946-1985

Mardonio M. Lao, *Professor*  
Graduate School, Central Mindanao University, the Philippines  
\$4,000

The island of Mindanao has many non-Christian, non-Muslim inhabitants. The Philippine government has been trying to integrate these groups into the national mainstream, but they have been neglected in recent years because efforts have concentrated more on integrating the Muslim population.

This project will focus on Bukidnon Province and will record the history of the area and the attempts made to integrate its indigenous inhabitants. The issue of whether development projects have in fact contributed to improving the quality of life of the natives of Bukidnon will also be addressed.

#### Myths and Rituals of Mount Banahaw: A Study of the Structure and Role of Religious Legends

Guillermo M. Pesigan, *Assistant Professor*  
Department of English, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines  
\$7,400

Followers espousing the teachings of a late-nineteenth-century revolutionary group live in a religious community in the foothills of Mount Banahaw on Luzon. These people, whose beliefs are a compound of folk religion and Christian teachings, have a rich store of myths and rituals.

The aim of this project is to describe this group's myths and rituals and clarify their structure and role in order to learn about the group's worldview. An understanding of the worldview of these people will yield insights into Philippine folk religions. The project will make an ethnographic study of one religious community on Mount Banahaw.

#### Recognition and Promotion of the Legal Rights of the Muslims of Mindanao as a Precondition for National Unity and Development

Zensaida S. Reyes, *Acting Head*  
Division of Continuing Legal Education, University of the Philippines, the Philippines  
\$15,400

The Muslims of Mindanao feel that the Philippine government attaches little importance to their Islamic legal rights, culture, and traditions. This project will investigate whether Islamic law, or Shariah, and Shariah trials are being implemented on the island, as has been required since 1977.

On the basis of the project's findings, recommendations will be made to assist the government in revising policies affecting the Muslims' welfare and interests and in establishing measures to improve their quality of life. At the same time, an inventory of Islamic law, the Islamic legal system, and Shariah trials will be compiled.

#### A Comparative Study of Thailand Yao and Guangxi Yao

Theraphan L. Thongkum, *Director*  
Linguistics Research Unit, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand  
\$14,200

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 one of the two originally went to Thailand from Guangxi by way of Laos.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, this project is now in its second year. Last year a comparative study of Yao dialects, folk tales, folk songs, and traditional clothing of the Thailand and Guangxi Yao was undertaken and records of Yao migration routes and settlements since leaving China were collected. This year field studies are to be conducted jointly with Chinese researchers in Guangxi.

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

Pichit Akanich, *Associate Professor*  
Faculty of Humanities, Chiangmai University, Thailand  
\$12,300

The *Jataka* are popular stories of former lives of the Buddha before he attained spiritual enlightenment. As Buddhism spread to various regions, versions of the *Jataka* that incorporated local manners and customs appeared. One of these local versions is the *Panyasa Jataka*, said to have been written by a northern Thai priest in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It gained acceptance not only in a kingdom in northern Thailand but also in surrounding kingdoms, becoming widespread in the Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia.

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1984 and 1985, is to produce a standard text of the northern Thai version of the *Panyasa Jataka*. In the project's first two years a large stock of palm-leaf manuscripts was transliterated and surveyed. This year material for the standard text will be selected and published.

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, Professor**  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Chiangmai University, Thailand  
\$22,500

The Tai peoples, distinguished by 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. Moreover, the cultures of Tai-speaking peoples in Thailand differ somewhat from region to region.

This project, in which Burmese and Indian researchers are participating, is making a comparative anthropological study of the lifestyles, behavior patterns, and social structures of the Tai peoples of northern Thailand, Shan State in Burma, and Assam State in northeastern India. Also awarded grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, this project is now in its third year. This year workshops will be held in India and Thailand to discuss the findings of the first two years' research.

A Study of the Relationship Between the Zhuang and the Thai

**Pranee Kullavanijaya, Associate Professor**  
Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand  
\$7,500

This project will record and study the language, folklore, and history of the Zhuang, a minority group in Guangxi, China, by comparing them to the Thai (particularly the northeastern Thai) to document and to preserve the unique Zhuang culture, which is rapidly changing. Such a record will also help trace the roots of the Thai people, to whom the Zhuang are thought to be related.

The project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1987, involves documentary research, translation of Chinese materials into Thai, and field studies in Guangxi with the cooperation of the Guangxi Institute of Nationalities. Last year studies were carried out in six areas of Guangxi. This year the data collected will be analyzed and compared, and a comparative study of Thai dialects and the Zhuang language will be made.

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

**Pornpen Hantrakool, Assistant Professor**  
Department of History, Silpakorn University, Thailand  
\$30,600

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 societies formed the socioeconomic basis of both countries in the nineteenth century, a time of anticolonial struggle. Thus there is much to be gained from a comparative study of the two nations' histories.

The objective of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, is to lay the groundwork in Thailand for the study of Vietnamese history. Under

the guidance of Japanese researchers, the grant recipient will study Nguyen-period (1802-83) social and economic history at a Japanese university, where materials on Vietnamese history are plentiful. In addition to continuing to study the Vietnamese language and collect materials, the grant recipient will examine the collected materials and write a report this year.

Compilation of Lan Na and Sipsong Pan Na Historical Documents, 1200-1949

**M. R. Rujaya Abhakorn, Director**  
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University, Thailand  
\$26,800

There is a need for comparative studies of the Tai peoples, who are found in six Asian countries, but lack of information and organization, together with the difficulty of fieldwork, has hindered research.

In this project documents on the Tai people of Xishuangbanna (Sipsong Pan Na), in China, between 1200 and 1949 will be collected in Britain, China, Thailand, and the United States, and bibliographic information on the documents will be compiled. Documents in China will be collected by Chinese researchers. Primary sources on Tai politics, society, traditions, and intragroup contacts will be selected and published in Chinese, English, modern Thai, northern Thai, and Thai Lu.

Dong Son Drums in Vietnam

**Nguyen Van Hao, Vice-Director**  
Institute of Archaeology, Vietnam  
\$66,800

Dong Son bronze drums, archaeological relics that have been unearthed in Vietnam, are considered an important key to clarifying the ancient history of Southeast Asia, about which much remains unclear. These bronze drum-shaped objects are found in what is called the Dong Son culture sphere, which is thought to have been the location of an important prehistoric culture. Recently similar objects have been unearthed in southern China, and more extensive archaeological research on Dong Son bronze drums is being conducted.

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1985, involves the publication of a book containing black-and-white photographs, sketches, and dimensions of all two hundred twenty-nine bronze drums discovered thus far.

Ancient Towns in Vietnam

**Van Tao, Director**  
Institute of History, Vietnam  
\$6,700

This project is an interdisciplinary study of fifteen towns throughout Vietnam that 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 these towns will enhance the understanding of urbanization, tradition, history, culture, commerce, and the beginning of capitalism.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, this project is in its second year. Continuing the research begun last year, specialists in such fields as archaeology, history, sociology, and ethnology will study these towns, documenting their physical layout and the economic activities, social structure, and culture of their inhabitants.

#### Hoa Binh Culture

Hoang Xuan Chinh, Vice-Director  
Institute of Archaeology, Vietnam  
\$6,900

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1987, will compile the results of research on the Hoa Binh culture. 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.

On the basis of the first year's research, a history of the discovery of and research on the Hoa Binh culture will be written, a chronological table will be drawn up, and the economic activities and anthropological characteristics of the Hoa Binh people will be elucidated. The project results will be published in book form.

#### The Tai and Nung Peoples of Vietnam

Be Viet Dang, Director  
Institute of Ethnology, Vietnam  
\$8,800

An important historical and cultural crossroads of Asia, Vietnam is a rich source of information on cultural relations between East and Southeast Asia. The fifty-four ethnic minorities in Vietnam preserve many valuable cultural traditions, but since change is rapidly overtaking these peoples today, there is an urgent need for systematic and detailed ethnological studies.

This project will study the Tai and the Nung peoples, who share a common historical origin, belong to the same language group, and have a common cultural heritage. These peoples, who have a large population and live in the mountains of northern Vietnam, have played a special role in Vietnamese history.

#### Printing of *The Treasure of Han Nom*, Volume Two

Pham Huu, Director  
Social Sciences Publishing House, Vietnam  
\$9,300

Numerous invaluable books, monographs, and inscriptions recorded in Han—that is, Chinese—ideograms and the Nom script derived from them still survive in Vietnam. Many of those that have been collected date from the Ly and Tran dynasties (1010–1400) to 1943.

The late scholar Tran Van Giap devoted his entire life to compiling a two-volume record of these works: *The Treasure of Han Nom*. Volume one, published in 1971, was reprinted in 1984. However, fifteen years after his death, volume two still had not been published. This project aims to publish volume two and thus contribute to cultural and historical research on Vietnam.

#### The Sino-Nom Engraved Texts of Vietnam

Nguyen Quang Hong, Vice-Director  
Sino-Nom Institute, Vietnam  
\$7,700

Like Japan and Korea, Vietnam borrowed the Chinese writing system in an early age, and the country's ancient Nom script derives from those ideograms. Numerous texts recorded in ideograms and Nom survive in calligraphic or engraved form. This project concerns itself with texts engraved in stone, bronze, and wood.

Between the beginning of the twentieth century and 1945, French scholars, in collaboration with Vietnamese scholars, collected and catalogued engraved inscriptions, but no systematic collecting has been undertaken since then. Many important inscriptions, particularly in provinces in southern Vietnam, have never been catalogued. There is an urgent need to make rubbings of these inscriptions.

#### Cham History and Culture

Nguyen Cong Binh, Director  
Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  
\$8,700

The Champa kingdom of the Cham people, which lasted from the end of the second to the seventeenth century A.D., freed itself from overt Indian cultural influence and Chinese domination in the sixth century. The Cham, an Austronesian people speaking an Austronesian language, still maintain their own script, which derives from ancient Sanskrit. Their indigenous religion is a variant of Hinduism, but many of them are converts to Islam.

This project aims to study the history of the Cham, descendants of a once flourishing kingdom, and to preserve their culture. It will also elucidate similarities and relationships between the Cham and other Southeast Asian peoples.

#### An Encyclopedia of Vietnam

Pham Nhu Cuong, President  
Vietnam Social Sciences Committee, Vietnam  
\$13,200

In Vietnam it is difficult to obtain necessary information on science, culture, and the arts. Thus there is an urgent need for the encyclopedia that will be compiled in this project. The encyclopedia will introduce to general readers not only the four-thousand-year history of Vietnam's sciences, culture, and art but also the sciences, culture, and art of other countries.

The State Council for the Compilation of a Vietnamese Encyclopedia will be responsible for compiling the encyclopedia. The council is composed of six scholars in various fields, thirty special committee members, two hundred twenty members of twenty-four committees, and three hundred contributors and advisers.

#### The Culture and Population of the Red River Delta

Vu Tu Lap, Head  
Center for Socio-Economic Geography, Vietnam  
\$8,800

The Red River Delta, the site of Hanoi and Haiphong, is a fertile plain in northernmost Vietnam that extends

through seven provinces. The ancient Red River civilization, built on a primitive wet-rice cultivation, village structure, and political system, originated in this delta. That civilization developed to a high degree and provided the foundation for later Vietnamese lifestyles and traditions.

This project will investigate the cultural features and the people of the Red River Delta, from earliest times to the present. Through this research, the project aims to contribute to the preservation of what is best in traditional culture. It will also help formulate effective economic and social measures to contribute to development policies and improve the people's quality of life.

#### 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  
\$7,500

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 pre-historic times and are reflected in the peoples' economy, folkways, religions, customs, festivals, languages, and art.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, is now in its second year. Its objectives are to study the characteristics of the ethnic groups in the Mekong Delta and their cultural and economic relations in order to contribute to the formation of appropriate development policies for the region and to strengthen understanding among people in neighboring countries who have contacts with these peoples.

### Incentive Grants for Young Researchers

Improved Fulfillment of Basic Human Needs in South Kalimantan in the Course of Implementation of the First Five Five-Year National Development Plans, 1969-1988

**Hairin Fajeri, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Agriculture, Lambung Mangkurat University  
Rp4.0 million

Differences Between the Indonesian Spoken in the Home and That Spoken in the Classroom: A Sociolinguistic Study of the Forms and Functions of Interrogative Patterns of Speech

**Ah. Rof'uddin, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Language and Arts, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Malang  
Rp2.3 million

The Impact on Farmland of Industrial Development and the Expansion of Medan City

**Edy Murya, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Law, University of North Sumatra  
Rp4.0 million

The Effects of a Food Supplement Program for Pregnant Women and Children Under Six Years of Age in Oeulu Kampung, Mukekuku Village, East Roti, East Nusatenggara

**Susy Maria Katipana, Consultant**  
Social Hygiene Promotion Program  
Rp4.82 million

The Role of the Islamic Students' Association in the "1966 Generation": One Episode in the Establishment of the New Order, 1965-1969

**Saifullah SA, Graduate Student**  
Syarif Hidayatullah State Institute for Islamic Religion  
Rp4.0 million

An Analysis of the Consumption of Foods Containing Protein: A Case Study of the Upper Basin of the Solo River, Wongiri Regency, Central Java

**Endang Siti Rahayu, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Agriculture, Sebelas Maret University  
Rp5.0 million

The Farming Methods and Dry-Season Economic Activities of the Dayak Bahau of Kutai, East Kalimantan

**Bastiah H. Radam, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mulawarman University  
Rp4.8 million

Nusantara and Indonesia: A Study of Cultural Change

**Muhammad Taufiek Rahzen, Coordinator**  
Transformative Social Science Forum  
Rp3.3 million

The Bureaucratic System of the Malay Dynasty of Fourteenth-Century East Sumatra

**Ratna, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, University of North Sumatra  
Rp2.0 million

Encyclopedia of Indonesian Ethnic Groups

**Zulyani Hidayah, Staff Member**  
Directorate General of Culture, Department of Education and Culture  
Rp5.0 million

The Role of Women in Raising the Standard of Living of the Families of Street Vendors

**Eny Fahrati, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Economics, Lambung Mangkurat University  
Rp3.75 million

Compilation of an Inventory of Historical Buildings in Surabaya

**Timoticin Kwanda, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Civil Engineering and Design, Petra Christian University

Rp3.75 million

The Social and Economic Impact of Income-Generating Activities of Women's Groups Among the Rejang of Bengkulu

**Reksowardoyo, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Andalas University

Rp3.73 million

The Ethics of Daily Life as Seen in Sundanese Folklore

**Ine Hermina, Staff Member**  
Bureau of Culture, Provincial Government of West Java

Rp2.75 million

Changes in the Political Activities of the Nahdatul Ulama in Connection with the 1987 General Election: A Study of the Nahdatul Ulama's Perception of Religion in Politics

**Syamsuddin Haris, Staff Member**  
Center for Political and Regional Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Rp3.1 million

The *Koba* Oral Literature of the Melayu Society of Rokan, Riau

**Al Azhar, Staff Researcher**  
Center for Rural Development Studies, Islamic University of Riau

Rp3.0 million

The Effect of the *Desa* Administrative System on Integration of the Traditional Law-Based Society of the Minangkabau of West Sumatra

**Bafirman, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Sports and Health Education, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Padang

Rp3.0 million

The Impact of Social and Cultural Factors on Choice of Residence: A Case Study of Palembang Citizens' Lack of Interest in High-Rise Public Housing

**Anang Bakar Astari, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University

Rp3.4 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 eleventh year. The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia got underway 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 121 works; 17 from Burma, 33 from Indonesia, 10 from Malaysia, 3 from Nepal, 12 from the Philippines, 11 from Singapore, 34 from Thailand, and 1 from Vietnam.

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 fourth grants were made to groups in Malaysia and Vietnam; second grants were made to groups in Laos and Vietnam; and first grants were made to groups in Laos and the Philippines. Activities connected with this program are also underway in Indonesia, where a group was awarded grants in fiscal 1983, 1985, and 1987; in Malaysia, where a group was awarded grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1986; in Nepal, where a group was awarded grants in fiscal 1984, 1985, 1986, and 1987; and in Thailand, where a group was awarded 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 peoples to read the works of their neighbors. This fiscal year a second grant was awarded to a group in Indonesia, and a first grant was awarded to a group in Vietnam. Activities connected with this program are also underway in the Philippines, where a group received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, and 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>Guruku: Orang-Orang dari Pesantren</i>	K. H. Saifuddin Zuhri	Haruki Yamamoto and Yukio Soma	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥2,300,000
<i>Canal de la Reina</i>	Liwayway A. Arceo	Motoe Terami	Dandansha Co., Ltd.	¥1,880,000
<i>Mass</i>	F. Sionil José	Matsuyo Yamamoto	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥3,440,000
<i>Mua Mua Hã</i>	Ma Van Khang	Sakae Kato	Shinjuku Shobo	¥2,580,000
Total				¥10,200,000

*Guruku: Orang-Orang dari Pesantren* (My Teachers: The People of the *Pesantren*)

The core of the Islamic power that has played a major role in the history of modern Indonesian politics is the Nahdatul Ulama, the political party of traditional Muslim scholars and religious teachers. This work is the autobiography of one of the leaders of this party, covering the first half of his life. In tracing his life from his student years in a *pesantren*, or Muslim boarding school, to his maturation as a religious teacher and the expansion of his activities from his home village to central and eastern Java, the book also describes the course of the Nahdatul Ulama as a sociopolitical power in the struggle for independence and the process of nation building, and thus describes the world of the *pesantren* and the Islamic leaders they produced.

*Canal de la Reina* (The River Reina)

This work, which describes conflicts within Philippine society from the late 1960s to the early 1970s through the eyes of the middle class in Manila, is praised as a monument of Tagalog literature. The protagonist, Caridad, an ordinary middle-class housewife, inherits land along the Reina River from her father. The story develops around the conflict between Caridad's family and Nyora Tentay, a moneylender who moves onto the land and settles there when a tenant defaults on his

loan. Nyora Tentay embodies the social evils of the time. When her house is destroyed by a typhoon, however, her and Caridad's children vow to work together for social reform.

*Mass*

This is the fourth volume of the well-known Philippine writer F. Sionil José's five-volume series *The Rosales Saga*. The protagonist of this volume is Pepe, the son of Antonio Samson, the central figure of the first volume, *The Pretenders*, already published in Japanese translation under this program. Although stigmatized as illegitimate, Pepe goes to Manila and enters a university, bearing the hopes of his mother and aunt. But, while living a dissolute life in the slums of Manila's Tondo district, he gradually awakens to the injustices in Philippine society and to the role he must play, and he sets off for the "mountains," determined to become a fighter. This masterpiece portrays the Filipino people's struggle to attain justice.

*Mua Mua Hã* (Summer Rain)

Following its reunification in 1976, Vietnam was beset by serious problems, ranging from crop failures caused by a string of natural disasters to difficulties with the country's ethnic Chinese community and with over-

hasty socialization of the south. These adversities gave rise to "new trend" literature. This novel is a transitional work. Set during the time of the great flood of the Red River in 1978, it illustrates the many difficulties Vietnam faced at that time by vividly portraying the contrast between those like the protagonist, an ardent young socialist and flood-control engineer, who devote themselves to rebuilding their country, motivated by their individual ideals, and ordinary city folk, who seek only immediate profit, heedless of the great cause of their homeland.

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

Translation and Publication of Books on Japanese Social Sciences and Humanities in Lao

Ousa Sihananthath, Chief of Foreign Relations  
Ministry of Culture, Laos  
\$5,900

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1987, aims to promote understanding of Japan among the people of Laos by supporting the translation and publication in Lao of social science and humanities works on Japan.

In response to increasing interest in studying the background, nature, and vigor of Japan's economic development in order to apply the Japanese experience to economic development in Laos, Kunio Yoshihara's *Japanese Economic Development* was translated in the project's first year and is now being printed. Translation and publication of G. C. Allen's *Japan's Economic Policy* are planned for the second year.

Translation and Publication of Japanese Literature in Lao

Houmphank Rattanavong, Director  
Artistic and Literary Research Institute, Laos  
\$4,800

The project "Translation and Publication of Books on Japanese Social Sciences and Humanities in Lao," administered by the Ministry of Culture, is also part of the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Laos, but all the books being translated and published under that project deal with the social sciences and humanities. Thus the Artistic and Literary Research Institute proposed the translation and publication of works of literature. 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 Laos's unique situation.

The objective of this project is to increase understanding of Japanese society and culture among the people of Laos through the translation and publication in

Lao of Japanese literary works. In the project's first year the translation and publication of a collection of traditional Japanese folk tales is planned. This work will be translated from a French version.

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project of the Foundation for the Promotion of the Sciences and the Toyota Foundation

Abu Bakar Hamid, Chairman  
Foundation for the Promotion of the Sciences, Malaysia  
\$75,600

This project aims to promote understanding of Japan among the people of Malaysia by facilitating the translation and publication in Malaysian of social science and humanities works on Japan and of Japanese literary works.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1986, is now in its fourth year. A total of twelve books were published in the first three years of the project—four literary works, three books in the humanities, three social science books, one collection of folk tales, and one textbook—and another eleven works were selected for translation and publication. Overall, the works published to date have been well received. The translation and publication of four works are planned for the current year of the project.

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

F. Sionil José, Chairman  
Solidarity Foundation, the Philippines  
\$46,300

This project aims to promote understanding of Japan among the Filipino people through the translation and publication in Tagalog, Cebuano, and Ilocano of social science and humanities works on Japan and of Japanese literary works. The Philippines, which is undergoing rapid modernization, can learn much about the prerequisites for modernization from the Japanese experience.

The Solidarity Foundation has a firm grounding in translation and publication thanks to several years' participation in the Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries. The translation and publication of approximately six works are planned for the first year of the present project.

Translation and Publication of Japanese Books on Industry, Economics, and Management in Vietnamese

Vo Dai Luoc, Director  
Institute of World Economy, Vietnam  
\$29,000

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, is now in its fourth year. The project aims to promote understanding of Japanese industry, economics, and management among Vietnamese scholars and general readers by translating and publishing works in these fields in Vietnamese.

Three works were translated and published in the project's first year, one in the second year, and two in

the third year. The translation and publication of two more works are planned for the fourth year of the project. As a result of the gradual liberalization of Vietnam's economic policies, interest in foreign countries is increasing, and the works already translated and published have gained a large readership.

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

Pham Hieu, Director  
Social Sciences Publishing House, Vietnam  
\$25,500

The project "Translation and Publication of Japanese Books on Industry, Economics, and Management in 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 of the project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, work progressed on the translation and publication of two books. This year the translation and publication of two additional books are planned.

### "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  
\$28,300

The Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education, and Information is a private research center whose activities to promote both education and the Indonesian people's understanding of neighboring countries include the publication of books and magazines that enjoy a reputation for quality. Under this project, the institute will translate and publish in Bahasa Indonesia works in the social sciences and humanities from neighboring Southeast Asian countries.

In the first year of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1987, three works dealing with Southeast Asia as a whole, one volume on the history of

the Philippines, and one sociological work were translated. In the second year five works from other countries will be selected and translated.

*Tenggara*, a Journal of Southeast Asian Literature  
Muhammad Haji Salleh, Professor  
Foundation for the Promotion of the Sciences, Malaysia  
\$10,300

*Tenggara*, which will be published with the aid of this grant, is an English-language journal of Southeast Asian literature that has been published in Malaysia for twenty years. The only literary journal in Malaysia covering all of Southeast Asia, *Tenggara* has helped make the literature and literary scene of neighboring countries known in Malaysia through English translations and has helped promote understanding among Southeast Asian countries. Unfortunately, difficulties in recent years have caused problems for the journal.

This project will enable the journal to improve its publishing setup, content, and contacts in other countries and will thus help revitalize this important literary journal.

Exhibition of Works by Phraya Anuman Rajadhn in Asian Countries and an Intercultural Seminar in Thailand

Sulak Sivaraksa  
Sathirakoses-Nagapradipe Foundation, Thailand  
\$33,200

In commemoration of the centennial of the birth of the renowned ethnologist Phraya Anuman Rajadhn, known as Thailand's "walking encyclopedia," this project will sponsor an exhibition of his works that will tour Asia. Lectures on Thai culture and literature will be presented in each country in conjunction with the exhibition.

The exhibition will travel for one year, and the following year an international seminar, "In Search of Asia: Local Knowledge and Modernization Through Culture and Literature," will be held in Bangkok. Through these activities the project aims to promote cultural and intellectual exchange among the countries of Southeast Asia.

Translation and Publication of Southeast Asian Books on History, Culture, and Tradition in Vietnamese

Pham Duc Duong, Director  
Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam  
\$11,000

Although in principle the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries assists only one organization in each country, an exception has been made in Vietnam in view of the fact that two separate institutes conduct research on Southeast Asia under the auspices of the Vietnam Social Sciences Committee. Unlike the Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies, the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies will focus on translating and publishing in Vietnamese books on the history, culture, and traditions of other Southeast Asian countries.

The translation and publication in Vietnamese of a classical literary work from Burma, whose culture has

long been linked to that of Vietnam, are planned for the first year of this project.

Translation and Publication of Southeast Asian Books on Socioeconomic Development in Vietnamese

Nguyen Minh Hang, Vice-Director  
Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies, Vietnam  
\$20,500

This project aims to foster the Vietnamese people's understanding of neighboring countries through the translation and publication of books on Southeast Asia in Vietnamese. As one of two independent institutes conducting studies on Southeast Asia under the aegis of the Vietnam Social Sciences Committee, the Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies plans to translate and publish books concerning socioeconomic development.

Although Vietnam desires closer cooperation with the ASEAN member nations, little information about these countries is now available in Vietnam. To help remedy this situation, the translation and publication of two books are planned for this project's first year.

Workshop on Translation of Social Science Texts from Vietnamese into English for Retranslation into Other Asian Languages

Bui Dinh Thanh, Editor in Chief  
Vietnam Social Sciences, Vietnam  
\$6,300

This workshop will address problems in translating Vietnamese social science works into English, on the premise that English translations will be the basis for translations into other Asian languages. The planners of this workshop attended the International Workshop on Translation held in Thailand with the support of a fiscal 1985 Toyota Foundation grant and hope to apply that workshop's lessons in Vietnam.

Researchers in Vietnam who are native speakers of English will be invited to participate in this workshop and thus help enhance its value.

## Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs described thus far, this year the Toyota Foundation took the initiative in providing grants for forums, special research, the promotion of private grant-making programs, and the translation and publication in English of Southeast Asian studies. Grant proposals were deliberated in monthly planning meetings attended by the Foundation's executive director, secretary, General Affairs and Accounting Division manager, and Research Grant Division and International Division program officers. Final decisions on grants were made by the Board of Directors at its three regular yearly meetings on the basis of the recommendations resulting from these planning meetings.

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 Special Research Grant Program allows projects initiated by forums, but which do not fall within the scope of programs that award grants on the basis of publicly solicited applications, to conduct long-term research on the basis of joint planning by the Foundation and individual forums. This year "The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology" was awarded a special research grant for the third consecutive year to enable its continuation as an independent research project.

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. To date the Foundation has been concentrating chiefly on the provision of grants to help defray the operational expenses of the Foundation Library Center of Japan. This year a grant was also awarded to the Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation to enable it to improve its information network.

The Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program, a three-year project initiated in fiscal 1987, is similar in nature to the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs. This program supports the translation and publication in English by Cornell University of contemporary Japanese scholarship on Southeast Asia.

In addition to the above Foundation-initiated grants, the Foundation awards grants

through the Communications-Supplement Grant Program to disseminate the results of Foundation-assisted research as widely as possible. Grants are awarded to help cover such costs as those for printing and publishing research results, convening symposiums, and participating in international symposiums. In the interest of speedy decision making, decisions on communications-supplement grants were made in planning meetings. This year grants were awarded to twenty-two recipients.

Finally, projects of particular significance to the Foundation's activities and that necessitate prompt funding may be awarded grants following deliberation in planning meetings and approval by the chairman of the Board of Directors. Four such grants were awarded this year.

## Forum Grant Program

In Search of a New Philosophy of Science and Technology: A Relational Understanding of the Life System

Hiroshi Shimizu

Forum for Creating a New Philosophy of Science and Technology

¥2.85 million

The life system comprises a wide variety of elements related in complex ways. Understanding this system calls for transcending the traditional framework of the natural sciences. Thus the creation of a new philosophy has become necessary. The aim of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, is to address this theme from multiple perspectives. In the first year representatives of a wide range of fields—the natural sciences, philosophy, religion, and management—met to discuss relevant issues. In its second year the project will build on earlier discussions and will select several issues for intensive discussion.

The Compilation and Use of Contemporary Written and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia During World War II

Mitsuo Nakamura

Forum for the Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia

¥2.6 million

Collection and organization of historical records concerning Japan's colonization and military occupation of other Asian countries before and during World War II has made little progress in Japan. However, it is a fact that Japanese occupation was a major turning point in these countries' history, and scholarly interest in that period is gradually increasing.

This project, which was awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, aims to collect and organize written and oral records concerning the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, with the cooperation of Indonesian researchers. This year the records located during the first two years will be classified and a catalogue compiled.

Establishment of a System for Exchange Among Southeast Asian Researchers in Japan: Problems and Methods of Intellectual Exchange in the Humanities and Social Sciences

Surichai Wun'Gao

Japan-Southeast Asia Forum

¥1.0 million

The number of Southeast Asian researchers spending relatively long periods in Japan as visiting research fellows, visiting professors, or full-time university faculty members has increased in recent years. However, until now they have had little opportunity for exchange with one another. The Japan-Southeast Asia Forum was inaugurated by young Southeast Asian researchers in Japan to provide a mechanism for the exchange of research results and information, to help newly arrived researchers adapt to Japan, and to facilitate exchange with Japanese researchers engaged in study of Southeast Asia. This grant will enable the forum to hold monthly meetings, two of which will be symposiums, and conduct other regular activities for a six-month period.

An Examination of Long-term Research Prospects Concerning the Impact of a Japanese Plant on Community Life in Georgetown, Kentucky

Thomas Ford

Center for Developmental Change, University of Kentucky, U.S.A.

¥4.8 million

Clarification of the problems caused by the introduction of foreign enterprises operated by people of a totally different cultural background is an important issue in community planning. As Japan's economy expands, an increasing number of Japanese corporations are establishing operations abroad. The Center for Developmental Change at the University of Kentucky is conducting a long-term survey of the changes in Georgetown, Kentucky, caused by the establishment of a Japanese automobile plant there.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1986, this project is now in its second year. This year the surveys of local residents' attitudes begun two years ago will be continued, an anthropological survey of changes in residents' lives will be undertaken, and information will be exchanged with Japanese researchers.

In Search of a Conversion Method Facilitating Interdisciplinary Communication by Combining the Most Advanced Methodologies of the Natural and Social Sciences

Takamitsu Sawa

Research Group on a Conversion Method for Scientific Languages

¥2.6 million

The increasing specialization of different branches of science has led to the development of discipline-specific languages, hindering interdisciplinary research. A method of converting these specialized languages into a common language is needed. The Research Group on a Conversion Method for Scientific Languages has conducted independent research and exchange activities, mainly in Kyoto. This grant will enable the group to continue and expand these activities, exploring problems of interdisciplinary communication.

Creating Opportunities for Learning to Make the Most of Disabilities: Identifying the Skills Necessary for Active Integration

Sadayuki Matsuki

Research Group on Lifestyles of the Disabled

¥1.3 million

Attitudes toward the disabled, as well as care programs and facilities, have improved considerably since the United Nations International Year of Disabled Persons was launched in 1980. However, many problems, not only within the welfare system but also among disabled people themselves, must still be resolved before the disabled can achieve true independence and integration in society. This project will conduct a retreat for researchers with severe physical disabilities in order to discuss extensively the causes of various problems and complaints and to determine a basic approach to solving these problems.

## Special Research Grant Program

The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology

Shigeru Nakayama, Representative

Science and Society Forum

¥7.5 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, 1986, and 1987, aims to collect and organize primary historical sources on the relationship of society and postwar science and technology and to publish these sources with commentaries and an annotated bibliography. Although originally planned to be completed in four years, the project has been extended to permit further work. So far, two groups have undertaken research in order to compile a general history, while two other groups have embarked on research in other subjects. This year, these groups will continue their studies, two more groups will begin full-scale research, and five or six new groups will begin preparations for research in other subjects.

## Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan

Hideo Yamaguchi, Secretary

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥10.0 million

The Foundation Library Center of Japan was established in November 1985 as the first joint undertaking by Japanese grant-making foundations. In April 1986 the center opened a reading room, giving visitors access to its materials. Publication of the quarterly bulletin *Josei Zaidan* (Grant-Making Foundations) has continued, and the *Directory of Grant-Making Foundations: Guide to Private Grant Sources* has been published. The center was chartered as a foundation in April 1988 by the Prime Minister's Office.

In addition to this year's grant, the center was awarded grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987 that helped defray operating costs. In fiscal 1988, in conjunction with the center's chartering as a foundation, the Toyota Foundation contributed ¥250 million to the center's endowment fund. The center plans to increase its endowment through donations and will fund its operating costs through its endowment income and membership fees. Since the center's income is not yet adequate, this year's grant will help defray operating costs in fiscal 1988.

Establishment of a Data Base of NGO Activities

Toshihiro Takami

The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation

¥3.0 million

Although Japan's official development assistance has rapidly increased over the past few years, there are still few nongovernmental organizations contributing to international assistance, and the scope of their activities is limited. Moreover, Japanese foundations are extremely inactive in this field. The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation, a privately funded organization, was established in 1987 to stimulate the partici-



pation of NGOs in overseas assistance programs by enlisting the cooperation of people who have played a pioneering role in this field. The center will do this through various means, including sponsoring international forums and compiling a directory of NGOs. Because of limited funds, however, it has not been possible to establish an adequate data base to enable the center to fulfill its goals.

The present grant will enable the center to devote three years to gathering materials on both Japanese and non-Japanese private development assistance and to promote NGO activities and encourage the participation of private grant-making foundations.

### Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program

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

\$110,000

This experimental grant program, the outgrowth of a fiscal 1986 Foundation study of possible new international programs, explores new directions for International Division activities.

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, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, Cornell University is translating and publishing in English significant works of contemporary Japanese scholarship on Southeast Asia. A six-person team including both Japanese and non-Japanese members is administering the project and selecting the materials to be translated. In the first year it was planned to translate and publish 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; translation of the first collection is complete and publication is planned in 1989, and translation of the second collection is underway. In the second year a collection of papers on twentieth-century Indochina, with emphasis on Japanese involvement during World War II, is to be translated and published.

### Communications-Supplement Grant Program

Empirical Research on the Utilization and Conservation of the Natural Environment by Agroforestry Systems [printing costs]

Manabu Morita

¥0.6 million

In Search of a New Philosophy of Science and Technology: A Relational Understanding of the Life System [publishing costs]

Hiroshi Shimizu

¥1.1 million

A Preliminary Study of Legal Issues in West-to-East Technology Transfer [convening a symposium]

Hiroshi Oda

¥1.5 million

The Structure of Northern Thai Mural Paintings [publishing costs]

Sone Simatrang

¥3.0 million

Calcium Carbonate Production in Okinawan Coral Reefs and the Fixation of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide [participation in an international symposium]

Shigeru Ohde

¥0.52 million

A Follow-up Study of the Long-term Prognosis for Mentally and Physically Handicapped Children [supplemental study]

Teiju Kobayashi

¥1.0 million

Comparative Studies of Indigenous Coastal Fisheries in the Western Pacific Region: Indigenous Fishing Gear and Craft [participation in an international symposium]

Efren Ed. C. Flores

¥1.05 million

Research on Comprehensive Dental Health Services for the Community [participation in an international symposium]

Fumiaki Shinsho

¥0.6 million

A Study of Legal Issues in West-to-East Technology Transfer [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Hiroshi Oda

¥2.4 million

The Development of School Architecture to Accommodate the Needs of Integrated Education in Japan [publishing costs]  
Midori Nomura  
¥1.5 million

A Comparative Study of Women's Magazines in Japan, Mexico, and the United States [publishing costs and supplemental study]  
Teruko Inoue  
¥1.15 million

Changing Patterns of Disease and Causes of Death Among Koreans in Japan and Korea [printing costs]  
Jong Kun Kim  
¥0.64 million

A Historical Approach to Korean Economic Development: A Comparison with Modern Japanese Economic Development [publishing costs]  
Satoru Nakamura  
¥1.5 million

Analysis of the Mechanisms and Dynamics of Desertification in Arid Areas of China [printing costs and supplemental study]  
Akiyoshi Matsuda  
¥3.0 million

*Tongkonan* in Toraja: Their History and Function [supplemental study]  
Cornelis Salombe  
¥0.54 million

The Economic and Social Impact of the Influx of Foreign Labor into Japan [convening a symposium and supplemental study]  
Tadashi Hanami  
¥1.0 million

A Basic Study of Modern Western-Style Architecture in Asia: A Survey of the Extant Heritage in China [printing costs and supplemental study]  
Terunobu Fujimori  
¥1.35 million

A Study of Human Relationships Among Students, with Emphasis on the Role of School Infirmaryes [printing costs]  
Hiroko Nakamaru  
¥1.0 million

Research on the Ideal Lifestyle to Prevent Stroke and Cardiovascular Disease [printing costs]  
Minoru Iida  
¥0.35 million

Development of an Aerial Photography Method Using Kites at Altitudes of About 1,000 Meters and Its Application in the Study of Snow [convening a symposium]  
Katsutaka Murooka  
¥1.0 million

The Philosophy of Japan's Colonial Administration: An Examination of the Cultural Policies Evincing in the Investigation Records of the Government General of Korea [publishing costs]  
Choe Kil-song  
¥1.5 million

The Prospects for Self-sufficiency and Economic Assistance on Negros in the Philippines [convening a symposium]  
Jun Nishikawa  
¥3.35 million

## Other Grants

Assisting a Japanese Participant in the International Review Team Drawing Up a Plan for Preservation of Books and Documents in the National Library of Indonesia  
Mastini Hardjo Prakoso, Director  
National Library of Indonesia, Indonesia  
¥2.0 million

Approximately seven hundred thousand books and documents from the period of Dutch rule are preserved in the National Library of Indonesia. Most of these materials are in Dutch and Indonesian and, since the National Library is a copyright depository, theoretically include all works published in Indonesia both before and after World War II. Despite the significance of these materials to Indonesia, however, the majority are deteriorating because of poor conservation conditions. In response to the urgent need for effective measures to preserve this intellectual heritage, research on an appropriate preservation program by an international team of experts is planned in July 1989. The present grant will help cover the cost of participation by a Japanese expert from the National Diet Library.

Assisting Southeast Asian Participants in an Editorial Conference to Discuss First Drafts of Manuscripts for the *Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*  
Nicholas Tarling, Professor  
Department of History, University of Auckland, New Zealand  
¥420,000

A number of renowned historians are collaborating in the writing of the *Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*, which will be published by the Cambridge Univer-

sity Press. Work on this project was begun in 1987 under the direction of Professor Nicholas Tarling of the University of Auckland. To date, twenty-one contributors have been selected. In February 1989 they will meet in Singapore to discuss the first drafts of their manuscripts. The present grant will help defray the travel expenses of six historians from Southeast Asian countries who will be attending the meeting to ensure that Southeast Asian views are reflected in the second drafts.

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.

¥1.18 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 recently scholars in Japan had no contact with this committee. A grant in fiscal 1987 helped meet the cost of Japanese scholars' participation in the committee's activities. The present grant will be used for the same purpose.

Partial Funding of the First Asian Cultural Forum

Mikio Kato, Executive Director  
The International House of Japan

¥2.0 million

The Asian Cultural Forum aims to promote exchange among young Asian opinion leaders in Japan and other Asian countries, especially in such fields as education, culture, and science, by providing regular opportunities for discussion, and thereby to create a communication network among opinion leaders in the region. The first Asian Cultural Forum, jointly sponsored by the Ishizaka Foundation and the International House of Japan, will be held in Japan April 18-20, 1989. The topics will include Asian self-perceptions and world views, images of and lessons offered by other countries, the internationalization of Japan, and visions of the future. The present grant will help cover the costs of the forum.

# Financial Report for Fiscal 1988

## Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1988–March 31, 1989)

	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1986	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1985
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	201,207,194	197,996,710	92,173,206	57,666,036
Donation	150,000,000	—	—	—
Income transferred from the reserve for special programs	250,000,000	—	—	—
Endowment income	752,255,804	863,127,559	913,404,111	897,699,821
Miscellaneous income	2,189,258	8,816,000	2,578,641	2,891,285
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>1,355,652,256</b>	<b>1,069,940,269</b>	<b>1,008,155,958</b>	<b>958,257,142</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grants and program expenses	660,970,897	694,454,539	683,251,709	644,996,482
Expenses for special commemora- tive grant and activities	—	10,145,807	—	—
Administrative expenses	113,797,921	158,802,191	120,294,909	117,887,454
Purchase of fixed assets	2,407,680	—	2,113,134	—
Contribution to the Foundation Library Center of Japan	250,000,000	—	—	—
Income transferred to the reserve for grants	130,000,000	—	—	—
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	7,492,104	5,330,538	4,499,496	3,200,000
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>1,164,668,602</b>	<b>868,733,075</b>	<b>810,159,248</b>	<b>766,083,936</b>
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditures</b>	<b>190,983,654</b>	<b>201,207,194</b>	<b>197,996,710</b>	<b>192,173,206</b>

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, 1989)

	Unit: Yen			
	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1985
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	55,793,479	87,161,533	16,772,044	21,492,731
Negotiable securities	11,906,685,239	12,015,752,087	12,077,400,884	12,018,676,338
Prepaid expenses	3,046,539	2,616,526	2,616,526	2,343,502
Advances (disbursements)	459,530	15,629,803	—	24,232,585
Suspense payments	—	1,764,700	1,506,600	750,000
Fixed assets	47,914,917	46,470,608	47,993,225	47,936,239
Total Assets	<u>12,013,899,704</u>	<u>12,169,395,257</u>	<u>12,146,289,279</u>	<u>12,115,431,395</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	206,516,866	234,725,152	223,570,544	302,801,673
Deposits received	2,086,007	8,086,147	3,053,182	3,344,155
Reserve for retirement allowances	36,398,260	28,906,156	23,675,618	19,176,122
Reserve for grants	130,000,000	—	—	—
<b>NET ENDOWMENT</b>				
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	4,400,000,000	4,350,000,000
Surplus fund	238,898,571	497,677,802	495,989,935	440,109,445
Total Liabilities	<u>12,013,899,704</u>	<u>12,169,395,257</u>	<u>12,146,289,279</u>	<u>12,115,431,395</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

	Unit: Yen			
	End Fiscal 1988	End Fiscal 1987	End Fiscal 1986	End Fiscal 1985
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,638,898,571	4,897,677,802	4,895,989,935	4,790,109,445
Total	<u>11,638,898,571</u>	<u>11,897,677,802</u>	<u>11,895,989,935</u>	<u>11,790,109,445</u>

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1988 includes the surplus fund of ¥238,898,571.

## Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1988–March 31, 1989)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amount Approved Amount Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1984	Sone Simatrang Communications-Supplement Grant	Silpakorn University, Thai- land	June 12, 1984	¥6,150,000 450,000 ¥5,700,000
Fiscal 1985	Dandansha Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 20, 1986	¥1,340,000 572,000 ¥768,000
Fiscal 1987	Rattanaavong Houmphanh International Division Grant	Artistic and Literary Re- search Institute, Laos	October 1, 1987	¥2,100,000 70,000 ¥2,030,000
	Pham Huu International Division Grant	Social Sciences Publishing House, Vietnam	October 1, 1987	¥4,830,000 437,300 ¥4,392,700
	Salahuddin International Division Grant	South Sulawesi Local Gov- ernment, Indonesia	October 1, 1987	¥1,360,000 155,675 ¥1,204,325
	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		March 7, 1988	¥5,800,000 348,000 ¥5,452,000
	Mieko Iwasaki Research Contest Grant	Study Group on Familylike Care for Children	March 17, 1988	¥550,000 8,230 ¥541,770
	Koichiro Koike Research Contest Grant	Water Wheel Village Con- ference	March 17, 1988	¥500,000 11,075 ¥488,925
	Hiroto Naora Communications-Supplement Grant	Australian National Univer- sity, Australia	March 17, 1988	¥500,000 135,571 ¥364,429

## Chronological Data

1988 Apr. 1: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1988 Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Apr. 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 44* (in Japanese)

May 31: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1988 Research Grant Program applications (783 applications received) and Grant Program for Citizen Activities report-compilation-grant applications (25 applications received)

June 16: Forty-eighth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1987 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1988 grants decided: for Forum Grant Program, 2 recipients; fiscal 1988 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 6 recipients; approval of appointment of trustees and of selection committee members for Research Grant Program, for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, and for fourth and fifth research contests; thirteenth meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of directors and auditors; explanation of status of Foundation activities

July 1: Forty-ninth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of chairman and vice-chairman

July 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 45* (in Japanese)

July 31: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1987

Sept. 21: Fiftieth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1988 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 59 recipients; for Special Research Grant Program, 1 recipient; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 4 recipients for report compilation, 1 for report publication, and 3 for information exchange; for Fifth Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 10 recipients for main research project and incentive grants; for International Grant Program, 85 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 4 recipients for program in Japan, 6 for program in Southeast Asia, and 6 for program among Southeast Asian countries; for Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program, 1 recipient; for Forum Grant Program, 3 recipients; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 2 recipients; fiscal 1988 grants acknowledged: Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 3 recipients

Oct. 19: Fiscal 1988 grant award ceremony

Oct. 31: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 46* (in Japanese)

Nov. 30: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 8* (in English)

Dec. 31: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1988 Grant Program for Citizen Activities report-publication-grant applications (5 applications received)

1989 Jan. 10: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1987* (in English)

Jan. 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 47* (in Japanese)

Mar. 2: Twenty-fifth Research Grant Division Symposium (in Tokyo)

March 15: Fifty-first meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1988 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 5 recipients for report publication and 3 for information exchange; for Fourth Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 4 recipients of most outstanding and outstanding awards; for Forum Grant Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 1988 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 13 recipients; for other grant programs, 4 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 1988 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1989 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of expert subcommittee members for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan and of expert subcommittee members and advisers for Incentive Grants for Young Researchers; explanation of status of the Foundation Library Center of Japan's activities

March 25: Publication of "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Report No. 9 (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

Masumi Narita

Hiromi Sayama

Kaoru Hijikata

Shino Ariizumi

Yuriko Ono

**Research Grant Division**

*Program Officer*

Yoshinori Yamaoka

*Assistant Program Officers*

Masaaki Kusumi

Gen Watanabe

**International Division**

*Program Officer*

Yoshiko Wakayama

*Assistant Program Officer*

Toichi Makita

*Program Assistant*

Yumiko Himemoto