

The Toyota Foundation
Report for Fiscal 1989

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 1989, covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1989 (April 1, 1989, to March 31, 1990) and approved at the fifty-fifth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 20, 1990.

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.

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*The Foundation regrets Mr. Oshima's sudden death in July 1990.

Contents

The Executive Director's Report	5	
Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report		9
International Division Program Officer's Report		17
Research Grant Program	25	
Category I Research	27	
Category II Research	31	
Category III Research	35	
Grant Program for Citizen Activities		39
Report-Compilation Grants	40	
Report-Publication Grants	41	
Information-Exchange Grants	41	
Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"	43	
International Grant Program	46	
International Grants	47	
Incentive Grants for Young Researchers		59
"Know Our Neighbors" Programs	61	
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan	62	
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia	63	
"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries	64	
Other Grant-Making Activities	66	
Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program		67
Foundation Initiative Grant Program	67	
Communications-Supplement Grant Program	69	
Adjustments to Grant Budgets	71	
Financial Report for Fiscal 1989	72	
Chronological Data	74	

The Executive Director's Report

Future Directions for Foundation Programs

This is my third, and probably final, report as executive director of the Toyota Foundation. The past year was so eventful it seemed to pass in a flash. Indeed, everyone must feel that changes of global import occurred at a tempo no one could have anticipated. Meanwhile, despite their heavy individual work loads all the Foundation personnel worked together diligently to administer our many grant programs soundly and keep them on the right track.

For me, fiscal 1989 was a time of personal reflection and evaluation, a time to look back candidly on my period as executive director from a variety of perspectives. This process was an essential part of preparing the Foundation to advance to a new stage.

I concentrated especially on gaining a sound grasp of the current state of all the Foundation's programs. I tried to evaluate the extent to which each program was meeting its original goals and to observe as closely and objectively as possible the signs of changing conditions in every field in the countries and regions in which the Foundation conducts grant-making activities, assessing each program in the context of overall trends and gauging its effectiveness in the light of its longevity and the funds invested in it. As part of this endeavor I also called upon the expertise of the members of our programs' selection committees. The aim of this personal evaluation and dispassionate reflection was, of course, to explore ways to enhance the Foundation's programs.

Needless to say, all this is much more easily said than done. The program reviews and program development plans undertaken by the Foundation during my tenure as executive director have demanded courage and decisiveness. In an ongoing process, the results have been incorporated in the Foundation's annual program of activities following approval by the Board of Directors, and then implemented on a trial basis.

The program officers' reports discuss these reviews and program

development plans. Below I would like to comment on them, program by program, from my own perspective.

Fiscal 1989 was the fifteenth year of the Research Grant Program, inaugurated the year after the Foundation was chartered. This program has always awarded grants for the kinds of unspectacular but timely and significant research projects that private-sector foundations are best equipped to support. Leaving aside the question of how far we have succeeded in fulfilling our secret wish to encourage greater flexibility and openness in academic research, we have become more aware year by year of the importance of the interface between scholarship and society, an area that private, nonprofit organizations are ideally suited to address. I hope that our program staff personnel will continue to hone their awareness of and sensitivity toward this imperative.

Since fiscal 1988 this program has given priority—under the key theme “In Search of a New Society”—to grant proposals focusing on two subthemes: coping with technologically advanced society and coping with multicultural society. It will soon be time to evaluate the appropriateness of this choice of subthemes.

The Grant Program for Citizen Activities, inaugurated in fiscal 1984, addresses local problems at the grass-roots level. The program’s focus has expanded from grants for the compilation and publication of reports on trend-setting citizen activities by people directly involved to grants for the promotion of information exchange among groups engaged in citizen activities.

In fiscal 1990 the program’s priority will shift from grants for recording activities to those for information exchange, and grant applications will be publicly solicited. Fiscal 1989 was devoted to working out application and selection procedures and redefining the program’s parameters.

The biennial research contest on the theme “Observing the Community Environment” is a somewhat unusual program for a grant-making foundation. The contest is designed to encourage ordinary citizens to take the initiative in addressing local environmental problems in a scientific manner and provides follow-up grants to enable superior teams to pursue and develop their research further and publish the results.

In fiscal 1988, and again in fiscal 1989, the Foundation commissioned a scholar who had served on contest selection committees to evaluate the contest from the viewpoints of environmental research and lifestyle research. The second report based on the two scholars’ findings was completed in March 1990. Using these reports, together with the views of other experts, as the basis for further study of the most appropriate future shape for the research contest, in fiscal 1990 the Foundation plans to determine new guidelines for the contest.

In fiscal 1989 a follow-up grant, to be used as seed money for long-term research, was awarded for the first time, to a winning team in the fourth research contest. The administration of this kind of fund also calls for further study.

People everywhere now recognize that environmental problems have

rapidly grown from local concerns to issues of global life and death. Indeed, the fate of all the earth's citizens hangs on their resolution. The Foundation's research contest addresses such problems on only a modest scale, of course, but it should help deepen understanding of environmental issues, which will probably continue to become more acute.

"Virtue practiced at home reaches far afield" goes the ancient Oriental saying. All those associated with the Foundation are now pondering the implications of this wise adage. The International Grant Program, directed toward Southeast Asia, has built up a solid record of achievement over the years since fiscal 1976, when its first grants were awarded.

Making use of the valuable experience gained in grant-making activities directed toward Southeast Asia, we are now studying the feasibility of a grant-making program for joint international projects extending over the entire Pacific region.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers is a program inaugurated in fiscal 1987 as part of the International Grant Program. Grants are awarded to young Indonesian researchers in the social sciences and humanities chosen by a review committee comprising Indonesian scholars and a selection committee consisting of Japanese scholars. A symposium for grant recipients held in Jakarta in November 1989, toward the end of the program's second year, confirmed the effectiveness of these grants.

We would like to expand the program to include other Southeast Asian countries, where we believe it would also have beneficial results, but before we can do so we must solve a number of problems, such as the acquisition of the additional specialized staff personnel necessary to administer a more diversified program.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs in Japan, in Southeast Asia, and Among Southeast Asian Countries, inaugurated between fiscal 1978 and fiscal 1983, have been praised for their departure from the conventional pattern of grant-making activities and have resulted in the publication of a large number of books, including Japanese books translated into Southeast Asian languages and Southeast Asian books translated into Japanese and into other Southeast Asian languages.

In fiscal 1989 we organized a review of the program in Japan by people knowledgeable in the fields of translation and publishing as part of our exploration of ways to raise the standard of translation of works published under this program and thus attract a larger readership.

We also decided that the time had come to expand the scope of the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs beyond Southeast Asia to India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and other South Asian countries. As the first step in this process we conducted field studies and consulted various experts.

Thanks to the increasing maturity and breadth of focus of our program staff, grant-making activities undertaken on the initiative of the Foundation itself rather than on the basis of publicly solicited grant applications have been slowly growing in number. These programs, which have been instituted from time to time, are extremely diverse in nature, but in fiscal

1989 we took the step of amalgamating them as the Foundation Initiative Grant Program.

At this point the new program is still just a collection of varied grant-making activities, but over time we hope to refine it into an original program that will generate new grant-making activities.

The Foundation Library Center of Japan, established in 1985 as a joint undertaking of a number of Japanese foundations, began the process of applying for foundation status shortly after I became executive director of the Toyota Foundation and was chartered by the Prime Minister's Office in April 1988. The Foundation has helped fund the center since its inception and, as one of the organizations behind its establishment, has continued to provide cooperation on every level, from administering fund-raising activities to conducting surveys and editing publications.

That the center is well on the way to meeting its initial goals is highly satisfying; but the Foundation's efforts on behalf of the center have also diverted much of our staff's energy, unavoidably slowing the process of conducting the studies necessary to improve the Foundation's own existing activities and to plan new ones. I feel a certain responsibility for this. Nevertheless, demands on the Foundation are bound to keep increasing; despite the strain imposed by cooperation with the Foundation Library Center, it has been worthwhile, I believe.

In October 1989 the Foundation celebrated its fifteenth anniversary, though we did not plan any special commemorative activities for the occasion. The Foundation is about to enter its fourth five-year cycle. It is my hope that in the years ahead the Foundation, building on the firm base laid down so far, will continue to develop new activities, rising above the swirling currents of global turbulence that surround us.

Takashi Asada
Executive Director

Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report

Changes in Corporate Philanthropy: A Five-Year Review of the Research Grant Division's Activities

In October 1989 the Toyota Foundation celebrated its fifteenth anniversary. This is an ideal time to reflect on the Foundation's grant-making activities. Since the Research Grant Division's activities during the Foundation's first decade are discussed in the fiscal 1984 Annual Report, here I will concentrate on the division's activities over the past five years. First, however, I would like to review developments having to do with Japanese grant-making foundations in general during that period.

A Period of Transition

More activity has surrounded grant-making foundations in the last five years than in the preceding ten years. There has also been a marked increase in public interest in foundation activities and corporate contributions to society. We Foundation staff members have tried to continue developing the Foundation's own grant programs while participating directly or indirectly in the events affecting grant-making foundations as a whole.

In October 1984 the Foundation sponsored a two-day international symposium to commemorate its tenth anniversary. Five individuals affiliated with foundations in the United States, Europe, and Southeast Asia were invited to the symposium to discuss with their Japanese counterparts the theme "The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations." The proceedings of the symposium were published the following year in English and the year after that in Japanese.¹

In conjunction with the tenth-anniversary symposium a Japanese translation of Waldemar A. Nielsen's *The Big Foundations* by Yujiro

1. Toyota Foundation, ed., *The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations: Proceedings of the Tenth-Anniversary International Symposium of the Toyota Foundation* (Tokyo: Toyota Foundation, 1985). The proceedings were published in Japanese as *Kore kara no Minkan Josei Zaidan* [The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations] (Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shimposha, 1986).

Hayashi, then the Foundation's executive director, was also published.² Nielsen's work provides a balanced view of the big American foundations and their activities from the inside, as well as an astute evaluation of the nature and potential of grant-making foundations. November saw the publication in Japanese of *Japanese Foundations: Their Past and Future*, coauthored by Hayashi and me.³ Our aim was to provide an easily understood guide to the characteristics and activities of Japanese foundations.

In December 1985 the Japan Center for International Exchange commemorated its fifteenth anniversary with an international symposium on the theme "The Role of Private Philanthropy in International Cooperation." People connected with corporate philanthropy and corporate foundations in the United States spoke on the situation there and on U.S. attitudes toward grant-making activities, and exchanged information and opinions with the symposium's Japanese participants. The proceedings of this symposium, too, were published the following year.⁴

For some time, there had been discussion of the possibility of establishing a center that would function as a link between Japanese grant-making foundations and the general public. In July 1984 a committee was formed to study seriously the feasibility of such a center, with the Japan Association of Charitable Corporations acting as the secretariat. In the autumn of 1985, on the basis of the committee's findings, plans were drawn up for the center's establishment. A founders' committee was formed with the cooperation of a number of foundations, and on November 20 the Foundation Library Center of Japan was officially launched with Hayashi as president. Space in the Toyota Foundation's offices was set aside for the center until its own offices were ready.

In May 1985 the Japan Association of Charitable Corporations had published a Japanese-language directory of Japan's grant-making foundations, based on a survey by the association of foundations offering grants, scholarships, and awards. It was agreed that this directory would be regularly updated and published by the new Foundation Library Center.

The center moved into its own offices in April 1986. In addition to collecting and offering for public perusal all kinds of materials on grant-making foundations, the center issues a quarterly bulletin⁵ and, as already mentioned, publishes a new edition of the *Josei Dantai Yoran: Minkan Jo-seikin Gaido* (Directory of Grant-Making Foundations: Guide to Private Grant Sources) biennially.⁶ Work on these publications as well as on a

2. Waldemar A. Nielsen, *Amerika no Ogata Zaidan: Kigyo to Shakai* [America's Big Foundations: Corporations and Society], trans. Yujiro Hayashi (Tokyo: Kawade Shobo Shinsha, 1984).

3. Yujiro Hayashi and Yoshinori Yamaoka, *Nihon no Zaidan: Sono Keifu to Tembo* [Japanese Foundations: Their Past and Future] (Tokyo: Chuo Koronsha, 1984).

4. Japan Center for International Exchange, ed., *Kokusai Kyoryoku ni Okeru Minkan Koeki Katsudo: Kigyo no Shakaiteki Sekinin to Minkan Zaidan no Yakuwari* [The Role of Philanthropic Activities in International Cooperation: Corporate Social Responsibility and the Role of Private Foundations] (Tokyo: Japan Center for International Exchange, 1986).

5. *Josei Zaidan* (Grant-Making Foundations), published quarterly since April 1986, lists the grant programs, application criteria, and grant awards of member foundations.

6. So far the Foundation Library Center has published the 1988 and 1990 editions of the directory. In 1988 and 1990 it also published *Nihon no Josei Zaidan no Genjo* (Japanese Grant-Making Foundations Today), a statistical analysis of the organizations listed in the directory, as a special issue of *Josei Zaidan*.

database of Japanese foundations began immediately. With the help of numerous foundations, the center's work progressed steadily. In April 1988 it was chartered as a foundation by the Prime Minister's Office, and Eiji Toyoda, chairman of the Toyota Foundation's Board of Directors, became chairman of the center, as well. As a result, in the past five years the amount of information available on Japanese grant-making foundations has increased dramatically, as have public understanding and support of foundations and their activities.

This period has also seen a significant change in the attitude of the business community toward corporate philanthropy as Japanese companies, expanding overseas, have found themselves obliged to become more responsive to local expectations, particularly in the United States. The December 1985 symposium of the Japan Center for International Exchange, together with the vigorous efforts of Keidanren (the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations), one of Japan's most influential business organizations and a patron of the symposium, helped stimulate this new sensitivity to corporate social responsibility.

Keidanren has continued to encourage this trend. Twice it has sent teams overseas to study corporate foundations and corporate philanthropy, to Europe in the autumn of 1986 and to the United States in the autumn of 1988, and it has published reports on the teams' findings.⁷ In November 1989 the Council for Better Corporate Citizenship was established, with the support of Keidanren, to facilitate communication among Japanese corporations involved in philanthropic activities overseas. Shortly after this, Keidanren and the Japan Center for International Exchange cosponsored a U.S.-Japan symposium on corporate philanthropy. It was at this symposium that the well-publicized One Percent Club, whose individual and corporate members pledge to earmark 1 percent of annual income for activities contributing to social welfare, was formed. (In April 1990 Keidanren announced plans to establish a large-scale foundation to encourage Japanese corporations to become more involved in social welfare activities overseas. Over the next three years Keidanren aims to collect ¥30 billion from its member corporations for the foundation's endowment.)

Corporate contributions to society are often directed at cultural activities. The Association for Corporate Support of the Arts (the Mécénat), established in March 1990, grew out of Japanese cultural exchange with France. Its purpose is to encourage and facilitate corporate support for cultural activities.

Japanese newspapers and magazines are giving increased coverage to corporate philanthropy, and more research in this area is being conducted and published.⁸ It is important that this interest not turn out to be a tem-

7. Keidanren, ed., *Yoroppa no Zaidan wa Ima* [Europe's Foundations Today] (Tokyo: Keidanren, 1987); Keidanren and Japan Center for International Exchange, eds., *Kigyō to Chiiki Shakai: "Yōki Kigyō Shimin" no Jōken* [Corporations and the Community: What Makes a Good Corporate Citizen] (Tokyo: Keidanren and Japan Center for International Exchange, 1989).

8. See, for example, Noboru Kawazoe and Yoshinori Yamaoka, eds., *Nihon no Kigyōka to Shakai Bunka Jigyō: Taishōki no Firansoropi* [Japanese Business Leaders and Social and Cultural Undertakings: Philanthropy in the Taishō Era] (Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shimposha, 1987); Hitachi Research Institute, ed., *Kaigai Genchi Seisan Jidai ni Okeru Kigyō no Shakaiteki Sekinin* [Corporate Social Responsibility in the Age of Offshore Production] (Tokyo: Hitachi Research Institute,

porary fad. Even as we broaden our horizons to include the whole world, we must develop philanthropic activities firmly rooted in Japanese society and contributing to its betterment. Much more basic documentation in this field is necessary.

Above I have outlined developments in Japan during the past five years. In the future, we will surely look back upon these years as a significant transitional period for foundations as a whole and for the Toyota Foundation in particular.

Developments in the Research Grant Division's Programs

The Toyota Foundation's involvement in the events of the past five years, especially the establishment and management of the Foundation Library Center, has affected our grant-making activities, particularly those of the Research Grant Division, in two ways.

First, our involvement with the Foundation Library Center has enabled us to observe our own grant-making activities in the context of the overall trend of foundation activities and thus to gauge the significance and relevance of our activities. The second effect of our involvement has not been so positive. The demands of the Foundation Library Center have compelled us to somewhat curtail our own activities. Though we have matured in awareness of the overall context in which we must function, our actual activities do not yet measure up to our broadened perspective.

Nevertheless, the last five years have seen measurable progress in a number of areas, including closer ties with the rest of East Asia through the Research Grant Program and continued growth in the Grant Program for Citizen Activities. Below I will review developments in Research Grant Division programs during this period.

Research Grant Program The Foundation has been awarding research grants since fiscal 1975, the year after it was chartered. Research grants were originally made available on the basis of publicly solicited applications, without regard to applicants' nationality, place of residence, or organizational affiliation. In fiscal 1984 it was decided to combine the program's three regular fields—human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture—under the key theme "In Search of a New Society." We were well aware that broadening the program's scope in this way would strain our administrative capacity. Nevertheless, we have managed to adhere to this key theme, thanks to the prodigious efforts of the selection committee, chaired by Ichiro Kato through fiscal 1987 and Soichi Iijima since fiscal 1988. Problems remain, of course, but we are still convinced that this is the best way to ensure that worthwhile but hard-to-classify projects receive the funding they need.

The three categories into which research grants have been divided since fiscal 1982 have also gradually become better defined. These are Category I (individual-incentive research) grants, directed at young re-

1988); Japan Association of Charitable Corporations, ed., *Nihon no Kigyo Zaidan 88* [Japan's Corporate Foundations, 1988] (Tokyo: Japan Association of Charitable Corporations, 1988); Sasaki Peace Foundation, ed., *Koporeto Shichizunshippu: 21 Seiki no Kigyo Tetsugaku* [Corporate Citizenship: A Corporate Philosophy for the Twenty-first Century] (Tokyo: Kodansha, 1990).

searchers; Category II (trial and preliminary research) grants, for interdisciplinary, international, or interoccupational joint research conducted in preparation for comprehensive research; and Category III (comprehensive research) grants, for research building on Category II projects or to continue Category III projects.

The content and administration of the program were altered slightly in fiscal 1988, when the chairmanship of the selection committee changed. To compensate for the key theme's extremely broad range we introduced two subthemes, coping with technologically advanced society and coping with multicultural society, with priority given to projects focusing on these subthemes. In addition, because of the special features of Category I grants we set up a subcommittee to review applications for these grants separately from applications for Category II and Category III grants.

In the past five years there has been a significant increase in the number of applications and grants for research projects focused on East Asia. First the number of grants awarded for China-related projects grew, and now the number awarded for projects related to South Korea is rising, as well. The table illustrates the trend in research grants for East Asia-related projects (including those headed by non-Japanese East Asians) during this period.

Trends in East Asia-Related Research Projects, Fiscal 1985-Fiscal 1989,
by Fiscal Year and Country

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
China	2 (1)	3 (2)	5 (3)	11 (6)	9 (5)	30 (17)
South Korea		2 (1)	3 (2)	4 (3)	4 (4)	13 (10)
Other				3 (2)		3 (2)
Total	2 (1)	5 (3)	8 (5)	18 (11)	13 (9)	46 (29)

Figures in parentheses indicate the number of projects headed by indigenous researchers. Each year of a multi-year project is counted as a separate grant.

About ten years ago the number of Chinese and South Korean students and visiting researchers in Japan began to rise sharply. The contacts they established here led eventually to an increase in applications for joint international research projects. The Research Grant Program attempts to respond to this growing demand with Category I grants for individual students and researchers and Category II and Category III grants for those engaged in joint international research.

Though the number of foundations offering scholarships and research funds to individual foreign researchers is increasing, few provide support for joint international research. The Ministry of Education does fund such research through its Monbusho International Scientific Research Program (originally known as Grants-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Surveys, then as Grants-in-Aid for Overseas Scientific Research). These grants have improved in both quality and quantity in the past several years; but the constraints on government funding are severe, and there are numerous joint international research projects that do not meet the Ministry of Education's

criteria. There is a dearth of the less-restricted private funding needed to fill this gap. The Foundation thus plays a small but important role through its Research Grant Program.

Research Contest The biennial research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment" is designed to encourage local residents and specialists to cooperate in long-term research that is closely related to the local community. Participating teams are awarded grants for six-month preliminary study projects, after which a smaller number of teams are awarded further grants for two-year main research projects. After these teams' final reports have been reviewed, several teams are selected for awards, and one team is provided with additional, long-term funding.

This contest, initiated in fiscal 1979 to commemorate the Foundation's fifth anniversary, has been held every two years since then. The selection committee for the fourth contest, which began in fiscal 1985, was chaired by Takashi Asada; the selection committee for the fifth contest, which began in fiscal 1987, is headed by Hideo Obara.

Through the third contest, only one team received a final award. With the fourth contest, however, it was decided to make several final awards and to select one of the winning teams to receive additional funding. In that contest one team received the award for most outstanding research and three received awards for outstanding research. The award for most outstanding research went to the Gytoku Bird-Watching Station Friendship Society. At the March 1990 Board of Directors meeting, it was decided to establish a ¥20 million fund for the society, to be administered by the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology. The fifth contest is still in progress, with the two-year main research projects scheduled to be completed in the autumn of 1990. Award recipients will be selected in March 1991.

"Citizen research" is gradually acquiring greater breadth and depth, but it is very difficult to gain a comprehensive view of such activities. For this reason, in fiscal 1988 the Foundation commissioned Yasuo Shimazu, a professor in the Faculty of Sciences of Nagoya University, to review and appraise the research contests held so far from the perspective of environmental research. In fiscal 1989 Hiroko Hara, a professor in the Faculty of Home Economics of Ochanomizu University, was commissioned to conduct a similar study from the perspective of lifestyle research. The sixth contest, which had been scheduled to begin in fiscal 1989, has been postponed until these studies, together with the views of other experts, can be evaluated and new guidelines for the contest drawn up in fiscal 1990.

Grant Program for Citizen Activities The Grant Program for Citizen Activities has made great progress over the past five years. "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society," added to the Research Grant Program in fiscal 1984 as Special-Subject Research, became an independent program, the Activity-Documentation Grant Program, in fiscal 1986, with grants being awarded for the compilation and documentation of reports on individual groups' activities. The objective of this program was to expand the scope of citizen activities and turn the experiences gained thereby into shared assets by

encouraging individual groups to share the lessons of their experience instead of simply pursuing their activities in isolation. So far, the Foundation has awarded report-compilation grants to fifty-two groups, twenty-five of which have also received report-publication grants. Thirteen reports have been published to date.

In fiscal 1988, renamed the Grant Program for Citizen Activities, the program was expanded to include grants for the exchange of information among groups engaged in citizen activities. The program will undergo further development in fiscal 1990. Yoko Nuita has chaired the selection committee since the program's inception as Special-Subject Research.

Foundation Initiative Grant Program Much progress has also been made in our foundation-initiative grant programs. (These programs have actually been jointly administered by the Research Grant and International divisions, but for convenience I will discuss them in this report.) One of the oldest of these is the Forum Grant Program, initiated in fiscal 1982 to support small-scale group research projects having a direct bearing on future Foundation activities. The Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, launched in fiscal 1984, has provided funds for projects instrumental to the expansion of private-sector grant-making activities. Since fiscal 1985 grants under this program have helped defray the operational expenses of the Foundation Library Center. Also in fiscal 1984, procedures were set up enabling the Foundation to award grants on an ad hoc basis for projects of particular significance to the Foundation's activities and requiring prompt funding. In fiscal 1986 a Special Research Grant Program was established to support long-term research projects initiated under the Forum Grant Program. The first such project was "The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology."

The gradual proliferation of such programs led the Foundation to amalgamate them into the Foundation Initiative Grant Program this year. This new program, which awards grants for many different types of Foundation-initiated projects, needs further refining to sharpen its focus. Originally, recipients of foundation-initiative grants were selected by a planning committee consisting of the Foundation's executive director and three other board members, but this was changed in fiscal 1988 to monthly planning meetings attended by the executive director and key staff members.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program The results of Foundation-assisted research can have an impact on society only if they are effectively publicized. The Communications-Supplement Grant Program, designed to assist the dissemination of research findings, has changed little over the past five years. There have been some changes in the types of projects funded, but I have already discussed these in last year's Annual Report.

Both a Corporate Foundation and a Civic Foundation

Having briefly described the major developments in Research Grant Division programs during the past five years, I would now like to discuss the

thinking behind these developments and our thinking with regard to the future.

As noted above, the past five years have been a transitional period for Japanese private foundations in general and for the Toyota Foundation in particular. Most notably, there has been a significant growth in public awareness of the obligation of corporations to contribute to society. We are bound to see more and more corporate foundations hereafter, with larger endowments than ever before. This trend is certainly welcome, but there is also cause for concern.

Corporate philanthropy cannot exist in a vacuum; only when firmly rooted in civic philanthropy can it contribute effectively to society. There is much discussion these days of the American term "good corporate citizenship," with its assumption that good citizens naturally contribute to society according to their means. In America, corporations are considered as much members of society as individual citizens, and therefore are believed to bear the same social responsibility. Corporate philanthropy is thus grounded in a strong tradition and practice of civic philanthropy.

Japan lacks such a tradition. Grass-roots citizen movements are gradually gaining strength, but Japanese institutions and customary practices, as well as individual attitudes and ways of thinking, do little to encourage the idea that individual citizens have a responsibility to contribute to society. As a result, the base for civic philanthropy is extremely weak. Corporate philanthropy is the dominant force. The phrase "corporate citizenship" has a fine ring, but corporate philanthropy could smother the fragile beginnings of civic philanthropy. The most important issue for Japanese corporate philanthropy today is the exploration of ways to encourage civic philanthropy.

The Toyota Foundation, endowed by the Toyota Motor Corporation, is a typical corporate foundation. Corporate philanthropy depends on corporate foundations and direct corporate giving. How the two should interact in the context of Japanese society is a key question that has yet to be effectively addressed. It need hardly be said that corporate foundations chartered as charitable corporations must endeavor to maintain independence from the business activities of their endowing corporations.

We have made a point of remaining totally independent, and this basic position has not changed over the past five years. Though we have strengthened liaison and cooperation with our endowing company in order to promote corporate philanthropy, we have always borne in mind the need to encourage civic philanthropy in planning and carrying out our grant-making activities. In short, while remaining fully aware of our character as a corporate foundation, we have sought to take on the attributes of a civic foundation, as well.

Finding a way to reconcile these two potentially contradictory characteristics is among our major tasks as we approach our twentieth anniversary five years hence.

Yoshinori Yamaoka
Program Officer, Research Grant Division

International Division Program Officer's Report

Fifteen Years of Grant Activities: Review and Outlook

The International Division's grant activities began fifteen years ago, if we include the preparatory year that preceded the awarding of the first international grants in fiscal 1976. The earliest grants were awarded on a trial basis, neither the region nor the thematic focus having been finally determined. As grant activities began to take firmer shape, however, the International Grant Program's present parameters were set, with grants being directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries and awarded for projects initiated and carried out by indigenous researchers and aimed at the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures. The discussion below is based on a statistical analysis of grant activities through fiscal 1989.

Distinctive Features of the International Grant Program

A statistical analysis of the Foundation's international grant activities through fiscal 1989 reveals a number of distinctive features of the International Grant Program. One striking characteristic of the program to date is the preponderance of grants for projects in Thailand: one hundred twenty-seven grants, worth a total of about ¥408 million (table 1). The largest proportion of grants was awarded for projects there in almost every fiscal year from 1977 through 1984. In fiscal 1985 the number of grants for projects in Thailand peaked at eighteen (table 2).

The next largest number of grants has been awarded for projects in Indonesia (ninety-three grants, worth a total of about ¥158 million) and the Philippines (ninety-two grants, worth a total of about ¥155 million). The number of grants for projects in both countries increased sharply in fiscal 1985 (twelve grants in Indonesia and eleven in the Philippines). This was not a haphazard development but was the result of a deliberate decision to diversify grant recipients by supporting projects in more countries and, within a particular country, more projects conducted by local researchers as opposed to researchers in major cities. Project development expanded

to include outlying areas and to emphasize the distinctive characteristics of various regions. Thus fiscal 1985 was a transitional year in the International Grant Program.

Although only about half as many grants (forty-three) have been awarded in Malaysia as in Indonesia and the Philippines, Malaysia is fourth in the total worth of grants awarded so far (about ¥145 million).

Table 1. International Division Grants, Fiscal 1976–Fiscal 1989, by Program and Country

(Units: No. of grants, yen)

	International Grant Program		"Know Our Neighbors" Programs						Total	
	No.	Amount	In Japan		In Southeast Asia		Among Southeast Asian Countries		No.	Amount
			No. ^a	Amount	No. ^b	Amount	No. ^b	Amount		
Burma	5	14,220,000	17	33,800,000					22	48,020,000
Cambodia	1	5,000,000							1	5,000,000
China	1	1,004,500					1	2,590,000	2	3,594,500
Indonesia	93 (152)	157,530,217 (174,166,631) ^c	35	69,980,000	3	33,480,000	3	11,880,863	134 (193)	272,871,080 (289,507,494) ^c
Laos	18	20,380,961			4	3,779,407			22	24,160,368
Malaysia	43	144,968,267	10	17,000,000	4	52,481,674	2	4,807,723	59	219,257,664
Nepal	28	94,626,547	3	3,440,000	5	19,840,000	3	5,682,960	39	123,589,507
Philippines	92	154,773,302	12	24,600,000	2	21,630,946	3	25,770,000	109	226,774,248
Singapore	6	35,590,000	11	15,210,000					17	50,800,000
South Korea	2	6,850,000							2	6,850,000
Sri Lanka	7	15,110,000	2	2,980,000	3	4,350,000	1	1,530,000	13	23,970,000
Thailand	127	408,260,731	35	86,580,000	1	15,770,000	7	23,431,564	170	534,042,295
Vietnam	33	50,745,836	2	4,970,000	9	34,041,145	10	19,538,828	54	109,295,809
Other	14	91,763,000							14	91,763,000
Total	529 ^d	1,217,459,775 ^d	127	258,560,000	31	185,373,172	30	95,231,938	717 ^d	1,756,624,885 ^d

a. The figures in this column indicate the number of books translated and published.

b. The figures in this column indicate the number of grants awarded to the organization entrusted with implementing this program in the country concerned. In principle, only one organization in each country is awarded grants under this program.

c. The figures in parentheses include incentive grants for young researchers.

d. This figure includes incentive grants for young researchers.

Table 2. International Grant Program Grants,

	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Burma													1	500
Cambodia														
China														
Indonesia					1	7,050	3	16,640	1	2,000	2	3,820		
Laos														
Malaysia			2	9,760	5	12,660	7	23,390	3	17,330	3	27,570	4	15,820
Nepal													1	1,650
Philippines			1	3,090	1	3,520	1	1,540					1	1,360
Singapore					2	6,850			1	10,020	1	9,480	1	5,670
South Korea							1	3,250	1	3,600				
Sri Lanka			1	4,760	1	690	1	1,200	1	2,390				
Thailand			4	10,570	4	8,230	5	21,280	9	22,360	13	45,490	12	55,470
Vietnam														
Other	2	15,183	4	31,830	3	24,430	3	12,140	1	5,330	1	2,850		
Total	2	15,183	12	60,010	17	63,430	21	79,440	17	63,030	20	89,210	20	80,470

a. Because amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousand, some figures in this column do not agree with those given in table 1.

b. This figure includes incentive grants for young researchers.

c. This figure is the number of grants exclusive of incentive grants for young researchers.

The reason is that while the number of grants in Malaysia has not fluctuated greatly on a year-to-year basis, individual grants have tended to be awarded for relatively large-scale projects.

A total of twenty-eight grants, worth ¥95 million, have been awarded for projects in Nepal since fiscal 1982. Strictly speaking, Nepal is a South Asian rather than a Southeast Asian country, but it has close ties with Southeast Asia.

Grants have been awarded for projects in Indochinese countries since fiscal 1985. Vietnam was added to the International Grant Program in fiscal 1985, and Laos was added in fiscal 1987. (The first international grant for a project in Cambodia was awarded in fiscal 1989.) So far, thirty-three grants, worth a total of about ¥51 million, have been awarded in Vietnam and eighteen grants, worth a total of about ¥20 million, in Laos.

Vietnam and Laos are both socialist countries, and when the Foundation initiated contact it took some time to achieve understanding of the concept of foundations as private-sector nonprofit organizations. While taking care to explain the program's policies and objectives as clearly as possible, we have had to adopt a somewhat flexible approach to project development in these countries, in accordance with the maxim "When in Rome do as the Romans do." In addition, at first researchers in Laos were resistant to the idea of cooperating with their counterparts in Thailand, but the growing cordiality of political relations between the two countries has been accompanied by increased enthusiasm among Laotian researchers for joint international projects with researchers in Thailand. Such activities are difficult to implement on a government-to-government basis; we believe that they are feasible precisely because the Foundation is a private nonprofit organization.

To analyze the types of grant projects in the various countries, we classified projects into eleven subthemes under the overall theme of "in-

Fiscal 1976--Fiscal 1989, by Fiscal Year and Country

1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Total	
No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt. ^a
1	2,500	1	5,440									2	5,780	5	14,220
												1	5,000	1	5,000
												1	1,005	1	1,005
2	2,390	4	5,300	12	22,480	15	25,110	34 ^b (17) ^c	30,020 ^b	36 ^b (18) ^c	28,831 ^b	42 ^b (18) ^c	30,525 ^b	152 ^b (93) ^c	174,166 ^b
								4	4,350	6	6,945	8	9,087	18	20,382
3	11,460	1	3,730	2	4,080			4	7,470	4	4,998	5	6,700	43	144,968
1	650	4	6,770	5	25,910	5	19,630	5	17,150	5	15,362	2	7,505	28	94,627
		1	840	11	20,850	19	32,000	23	35,510	18	28,018	16	28,045	92	154,773
1	3,570													6	35,590
														2	6,850
				2	5,900			1	170					7	15,110
13	59,620	15	71,760	18	45,020	10	20,140	10	21,180	6	15,086	8	12,054	127	408,260
				2	2,760	3	2,640	7	11,340	10	19,105	11	14,901	33	50,746
21	80,190	26	93,840	52	127,000	52	99,520	88	127,190	85	118,345	96	120,602	529	1,217,460

digenous cultures": ancient documents, history, archaeology, traditional culture, architecture and fine arts, languages and dictionaries, literature, encyclopedias, modernization and tradition, Southeast Asian regional studies, and miscellaneous. This analysis revealed distinct trends in different countries—a reflection of not only the differing conditions in each country but also the particular concerns of the Foundation's selection committee members and staff members directly involved with grant activities in each country. In the following evaluation by subtheme, grants awarded for the same project for two or more years are considered one grant, and therefore the grant recipient can be considered to be a single individual or group.

History (thirty-six grants): Indonesia and the Philippines, with thirteen grants each, dominate this subtheme, the reason being that in both countries growing interest in the study of local history coincided with the time at which the first grants were awarded. Malaysia and Vietnam, with three grants each, are a distant second.

Traditional culture (thirty-six grants): The countries with the largest numbers of grants in this subtheme are the Philippines (ten grants), Indonesia (nine), Thailand (seven), and Vietnam (six). This subtheme includes local cultures, and the above countries enjoy both great cultural diversity and conditions conducive to research on traditional culture.

Ancient documents (thirty-four grants): Indonesia (twelve grants) and Thailand (eight) are the leading countries, partly because both possess large numbers of palm-leaf manuscripts. Trailing these countries are Nepal and the Philippines, with three grants each, and Laos, with two.

Modernization and tradition (twenty-one grants): Topping the list are Indonesia and Malaysia, with six grants each, followed by Thailand, with four.

Architecture and fine arts (twenty grants): Thailand, with ten grants, leads, trailed by the Philippines, with three.

Languages and dictionaries (sixteen grants): Thailand (four grants) and Indonesia (three) lead.

Literature (sixteen grants): The Philippines has the largest number of grants in this subtheme (seven). This is because the Philippines has a tradition of literatures in diverse languages and because research in this field is well developed. The next group of countries includes Laos (four) and Indonesia (three).

Southeast Asian regional studies (sixteen grants): This subtheme includes the study both of Southeast Asia as a whole and of two or more Southeast Asian countries. Thailand (seven grants) and Malaysia (five) lead. In the case of Thailand, this reflects a high level of interest in surrounding countries as extensions of Thailand's indigenous culture. In Malaysia, meanwhile, because the concept of indigenous culture has a special connotation in that country's domestic context, researchers have tended to focus on the study of Southeast Asia as a whole.

Archaeology (ten grants): Thailand has the most grants in this subtheme, six, largely because of a series of projects to study ancient settlements using aerial photography. Vietnam follows, with three.

Encyclopedias (three grants): Nepal, Thailand, and Vietnam have one grant each in this subtheme.

Miscellaneous (twenty-nine grants): Grants for projects conducted on a trial basis in the early period of international grants account for most of the projects that do not fit into one or another of the above ten subthemes.

One other subtheme should be mentioned. In addition to projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures, through fiscal 1985 international grants were awarded for projects aimed at fostering healthy, self-reliant young people. But because relatively few grants were awarded for projects of this kind, they have been subsumed into the miscellaneous subtheme.

A comparison of the three countries in which the most international grants have been awarded—Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines—in the light of the above subthemes reveals a number of interesting trends. (1) Indonesia and the Philippines have more grants for historical studies than Thailand. (2) However, Thailand has many more grants in the related subtheme of archaeology than either Indonesia or the Philippines. (3) Indonesia and Thailand have more grants in the subtheme of ancient documents than the Philippines. (4) All three countries have quite a few grants for the study of traditional culture. (5) Thailand has the most grants in the subtheme of architecture and fine arts. (6) In the area of language-related projects, Thailand and Indonesia have the most grants in the subtheme of languages and dictionaries, while the Philippines has the most in the subtheme of literature. (7) Indonesia and Thailand have many more grants in the subtheme of modernization and tradition than the Philippines. (8) Thailand has more grants for Southeast Asian regional studies than either Indonesia or the Philippines.

The Foundation's task now is to make effective use of these findings in planning future project development.

The Changing Nature of the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan awards grants to assist the translation and publication in Japanese of literary works and works on the culture, society, history, and other aspects of Southeast Asian countries written by indigenous authors. From fiscal 1978, when the program was inaugurated, through fiscal 1989 one hundred twenty-seven grants were awarded (table 3) and ninety-five volumes were published (table 4).

By far the largest numbers of grants have been awarded for the translation and publication of Indonesian and Thai works (thirty-five grants each). Burmese works follow, with seventeen grants. A variety of factors account for the disparity in the numbers of grants awarded for the translation and publication of works from different countries: the existence of books suitable for translation, the availability of translators, interest on the part of publishers, and so on. Looking at the kinds of books translated, we see that in the case of Indonesian works both literature and the social sciences are well represented, whereas Thai works lean somewhat toward literature and in the case of Burma almost all the books translated are literary works.

Fiscal 1989 marked the twelfth year of this program. Well over a hundred grants had been awarded, and the number of volumes published was

Table 3. "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan Grants,

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Burma							3	4,740	5	8,280	4	9,620
Indonesia			4	7,290			8	19,410	4	9,540	3	5,780
Malaysia			2	4,170			1	370			4	7,680
Nepal												
Philippines	3	4,660							1	1,860	2	3,160
Singapore			1	930	2	2,260	1	1,000	1	1,800	2	2,260
Sri Lanka												
Thailand	4	10,620	5	15,810	8	28,200	2	4,680	4	9,390	1	1,400
Vietnam												
Total	7	15,280	12	28,200	10	30,460	15	30,200	15	30,870	16	29,900

Table 4. Books Published Under the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan, Fiscal 1978-Fiscal 1989, by Fiscal Year and Country

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Burma					4	3	1	1	2	1		2	14
Indonesia			3		4	5	2	4	2	2	2	2	26
Malaysia				2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Nepal											1		1
Philippines	1		1				1				2	1	6
Singapore			2			2	1	1			3	1	10
Sri Lanka ^a													
Thailand		3	3	6	4	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	29
Vietnam ^a													
Total	1	3	9	8	12	12	8	8	7	8	11	8	95

a. Although no Sri Lankan or Vietnamese books have yet been published under this program, grants for such books have been approved.

approaching a hundred. Sales, however, have been disappointing. And one of the long-term goals of this program, to put the translation and publication of Southeast Asian works in Japanese on a self-supporting basis, is still far from realization.

Considering fiscal 1989 to be a turning point in this program, the Foundation organized a meeting of translators, editors, scholars, journalists, publishers' representatives, and booksellers to talk about problems and solutions. The discussion focused on the following points: whether the subjects of the books translated and published are attractive to Japanese readers and are appropriate vehicles to convey greater understanding of Southeast Asia, the appearance and overall quality of the books translated and published, the program's societal *raison d'être*, and its prospects. The Foundation intends to apply the frank opinions and advice offered at this meeting to the future development of this program.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia, inaugurated in fiscal 1982, awards grants to assist the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of Japanese literary works and works on the culture, society, history, and other aspects of Japan, as well as the results of Japanese research on Southeast Asia. In principle, one organization in each country is awarded grants for three years. This organization is entrusted with administering the program in its country, that is, selecting the books to be translated, translators,

Fiscal 1978–Fiscal 1989, by Fiscal Year and Country

(Units: No. of grants, thousand yen)

1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Total	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2	6,800	2	2,800	1	1,560							17	33,800
6	8,820	2	3,260	2	4,800	3	5,060	1	2,300	2	3,720	35	69,980
1	1,340	1	1,640			1	1,800					10	17,000
		2	2,440			1	1,000					3	3,440
2	3,300	1	5,200	1	1,100			2	5,320			12	24,600
				3	3,660	1	3,300					11	15,210
										2	2,980	2	2,980
3	5,180	3	3,240	2	2,600	2	3,300			1	2,160	35	86,580
								1	2,580	1	2,390	2	4,970
14	25,440	11	18,580	9	13,720	8	14,460	4	10,200	6	11,250	127	258,560

editors, and publishers. By the end of fiscal 1989 a total of eighty volumes had been translated and published under this program (this figure is provisional because of the time lag between the initiation of a project and actual publication).

Table 5 shows the number of books published by country and year. There is a wide spread in the number of books published in the various countries. Of the countries in which grants were awarded relatively early in the history of the program—Malaysia (fiscal 1982), Thailand (fiscal 1982), Indonesia (fiscal 1983), and Nepal (fiscal 1984)—Nepal has published the greatest number of books, thirty-two volumes. The other three countries have published between nine and fifteen volumes each. In terms of content, literature—especially poetry, children's stories, and folk tales—predominates in Nepal. In Malaysia and Thailand the books published are fairly evenly divided between literature and the social sciences, whereas in Indonesia they are heavily weighted toward the social sciences. One reason for this imbalance in the types of works selected for translation and publication has to do with the nature of the grant-recipient organization in each country. The Foundation is now pondering the advisability of trying to strike a more even balance in the types of books published in countries that lean heavily toward either literature or the social sciences and how to go about doing so.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries, inaugurated in fiscal 1983, awards grants to assist the translation and publication in Southeast Asian lan-

Table 5. Books Published Under the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast Asia, Fiscal 1982–Fiscal 1989, by Fiscal Year and Country

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Indonesia				2			3	4	9
Laos								2	2
Malaysia				2	4	1	4	4	15
Nepal					4	5	11	12	32
Philippines								3	3
Sri Lanka								2	2
Thailand	1			3	4	1	1		10
Vietnam					1	1	2	3	7
Total	1			7	13	8	21	30	80

Table 6. Books Published Under the "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast Asian Countries, Fiscal 1984-Fiscal 1989, by Fiscal Year and Country

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Indonesia					1	1	2
Malaysia ^a							
Nepal ^a							
Philippines			5	8	6	7	26
Thailand	1	1	2	2	2	3	11
Vietnam						1	1
Total	1	1	7	10	9	12	40

a. Although no books have yet been published in Malaysia or Nepal under this program, grants for such books have been awarded to groups in these two countries.

guages of literary works and works on the culture, society, history, and other aspects of other Southeast Asian countries. Grants are awarded on the same basis as those of the program in Southeast Asia. By the end of fiscal 1989 a total of forty volumes had been published under this program. Of the two countries in which the earliest grants were awarded, Thailand (fiscal 1983) and the Philippines (fiscal 1985), twenty-six volumes have been published in the Philippines as opposed to only eleven in Thailand (table 6). Most of the books published and translated in the Philippines, and all those translated and published in Thailand, are works of literature.

Because this is the newest of the three "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, it is too early to generalize about the number of volumes published or trends in content, but the preference for literature over the social sciences probably stems from the same cause as in the case of the program in Southeast Asia.

The Future of International Division Grant Programs

Review and evaluation of both the International Grant Program and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs have been conducted, but will be carried on in earnest in fiscal 1990. The "Know Our Neighbors" Programs in particular are approaching a major turning point. Various methods of review are already in the planning stage. The challenge for the Foundation will be to find ways to develop new directions for these programs without forfeiting the gains already made.

International grants to researchers in developing countries should be continued, but recent developments in international conditions suggest the need to develop additional grant programs having a broader regional and thematic focus. The world situation is changing swiftly. We are now studying the kinds of programs most effective for addressing rapid social change and diverse value systems. We can foresee that while the core region of future international grant programs should be East Asia, in which Japan is located, and Southeast Asia, the region in which the Foundation has the most experience in international grant activities, new programs should consider these regions in a larger context.

Yoshiko Wakayama
Program Officer, International Division

Research Grant Program

Applications for fiscal 1989 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 last 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 following 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 771 applications were received, a slight decrease over last year's 783 applications. Of the total, 92 applications were from non-Japanese researchers, a slight rise over the 89 such applications received last year. In particular, the number of applications submitted by researchers from China and other East Asian countries increased.

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. Applications for Category I grants were screened by a seven-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 sixty-two projects, totaling ¥201 million in grants; these were approved at the fifty-third Board of Directors' meeting, held in September.

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

The total amount awarded in grants this year was about the same as last year, but because the number of grants rose from fifty-nine to sixty-two, the size of individual grants shrank somewhat. This was especially noticeable in the case of Category III grants, which decreased in value by ¥1 million or so. Meanwhile, because there were slightly fewer applicants this year than last, 8.0 percent of applicants were awarded grants, as opposed to only 7.5 percent of applicants last year.

A large proportion of Category II and Category III research projects addressed one of the two subthemes, though this was not true of Category I projects to the same extent. In all three categories, more projects addressed the subtheme of coping with multicultural society than that of coping with technologically advanced society. More grants were awarded for research projects in the social sciences than in the natural sciences, and even most projects in the natural sciences involved a social-scientific perspective and methodology.

In Category I, many of the Japanese applicants were studying or conducting research overseas, and seven grants were awarded to Japanese researchers studying overseas (all in Western countries except for one researcher studying in Thailand). Seven grants were awarded to non-Japanese researchers. Only one grant was awarded to a Chinese researcher, as opposed to five last year, but two grants were awarded to South Korean researchers, compared with only one last year. Grants were also awarded to British and American researchers.

In Category II, fifteen of the twenty-two grants were for joint international research projects, mainly involving China or Southeast Asian countries. Most of the projects also entailed fieldwork overseas. Six grants were awarded for projects led by non-Japanese researchers representing a variety of regions: two from China and one each from Britain, Indonesia, the United States, and Vietnam.

In Category III, too, eleven of the fourteen grants were for joint international research projects, mostly involving East or Southeast Asia. The non-Japanese project leaders included two from South Korea and one each from China, Colombia, and Israel. The majority of projects addressed the subtheme of coping with multicultural society. In addition, three projects focused on historical reevaluations of Japanese society from new perspectives.

The following research symposium was held during fiscal 1989 for the presentation of research reports:

"Japan and Other Asian Countries in the Workplace" (April 21, 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, 1989	One year, beginning November 1, 1989	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1989

Category I Research

The Rise of Empiricism and the Emergence of Western-Style Painting in Eighteenth-Century Edo

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Fine Arts Graduate Course, Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music

¥1.9 million

Scholars have tended to overlook the Western-style painting that developed in Edo (present-day Tokyo) in the latter half of the eighteenth century because of its stylistic naiveté. However, Edo Western-style painters' antitraditional attitudes, as indicated by their departure from the deeply entrenched conventions of Chinese-style art, indicate the pioneering role these artists played in the modernization of Japanese painting.

This project will examine the rise of empiricism in eighteenth-century Edo, the impetus behind Western-style painting, and the effect this had on pioneering intellectuals' study of the natural world, and will also identify the stylistic features of Edo Western-style painting.

Social Change and the Expansion of Inequality in Thailand: A Study of the Emergence and Role of the Middle Class

Noriyuki Suzuki, Graduate Student

Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

¥1.7 million

Thailand achieved an economic growth rate of more than 10 percent in 1988. Meanwhile, increasing disparities between rural and urban areas, between Bangkok and other parts of the country, and between different levels of society are creating serious social problems. The expansion of inequality resulting from rapid social change requires urgent attention.

In an attempt to clarify the way in which inequality has developed and expanded, this project will undertake an empirical analysis of the process by which a middle class has arisen in the context of social change and the societal role played by this class.

A Study of the Mating Habits of the Kuril Seal by Means of Paternity Analysis Using DNA Fingerprinting

Miki Kawashima, Graduate Student

Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University

¥1.7 million

The Kuril seal is the only pinniped that inhabits coastal areas of Japan year round. The decrease in the seal population since World War II necessitates protective measures. Private volunteer research has been underway since 1973, but because the seals mate underwater, making direct observation impossible, nothing is known of their mating habits.

This study will elucidate the mating habits of the Kuril seal by means of paternity analysis using DNA fingerprinting. This will yield data valuable not only for biological research but also for conservation of the species.

A Study of Independence Movements in the Three Baltic Republics: Contemporary Trends Toward Secession and Integration

Sonoko Shima, Research Fellow

Institute of International Studies, Tsuda College

¥1.9 million

Recent independence movements in the three Baltic republics (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania) of the Soviet Union illustrate the difficulties of coexistence in a multicultural society. Such movements enable small ethnic groups and nations to achieve growth and liberation through either secession or integration.

This project examines independence movements in the Baltic republics in terms of the relationship between secession and integration in the world today. Study of the historical background will be augmented by information collected from émigrés and others.

Adjustment of Preschool Children to Foreign Culture: A Study of the Socialization of Japanese Preschool Children in Britain

Yoshiko Sato, Ph.D. Candidate

Institute of Education, University of London, Britain

¥1.7 million

Studies of self-control mechanisms in Japanese preschool children indicate that the development of assertiveness and inhibition are consistent with the Japanese pattern of socialization, which stresses cooperation within the group.

By comparing the relationship between child-rearing patterns and preschool children's development of self-control mechanisms in social settings in three groups—Japanese preschool children in London, Japanese preschool children in Tokyo, and British preschool children in London—this project will examine the process by which Japanese children of preschool age, the stage at which basic social and cultural values are acquired, assimilate Japanese and British cultural traits in adapting to a foreign culture.

Japanese Businesses' Adaptation to and Manipulation of China's Legal System and the Potential for Systemic and Cultural Development: An Empirical Study of Sino-Japanese Dispute Resolution

Ji Wei-dong, Ph.D. Candidate

Graduate School of Law, Kyoto University

¥1.6 million

The increase in Sino-Japanese trade and joint ventures can be expected to bring a corresponding increase in legal problems and disputes. The differences in the two countries' legal systems necessitate empirical research into the mechanisms of dispute resolution in Japanese companies and the functional significance of these mechanisms.

Making use of the negotiation-process model and the factorial coupling theory, this project aims to identify the formative factors, mechanisms, and effects of systematization of the "trilateral trade" in the market for legal services in East Asia, focusing on the legal and extralegal methods of Sino-Japanese business ventures. The potential for development of a "Pacific style" of dispute resolution will also be studied, and establishment of a theoretical framework will be attempted.

Attitudes of Koreans Living in Japan: A Study of the Cultural Movement of Third-Generation Koreans

Chung Chin-sung, Researcher
Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo
¥1.8 million

Recognition of the plight of Korean residents of Japan is essential when considering the internationalization of Japan, since the conditions of this minority present an international as well as a domestic problem.

This project will examine changes in the conditions of Koreans living in Japan from the period of Japanese annexation of Korea (1910-45) onward, focusing on the recent cultural movement among young Koreans in Japan. On the basis of interviews and questionnaires, a comprehensive analysis will be undertaken of this movement, its relationship to earlier social movements, and the generation gap within the Korean community in Japan. The present movement will also be considered in the context of historical changes in industry, social status, the labor market, and the international status of South Korea and Japan.

An Empirical Study of Sexual Problems Affecting the Quality of Life of the Chronically Ill and the Development of Professional Skills to Address These Problems

Yuko Kuroda, Ph.D. Candidate
St. Luke's College of Nursing
¥1.8 million

The development of medical technology has given rise to new forms of inhumaneness. One of these is the suffering endured by chronically ill patients whose lives have been prolonged as a result of scientific advances. While rapid economic and social development has improved the quality of life of the majority of people in Japan, it is doubtful that the chronically ill have felt many of the benefits of this progress.

Through a comparative study of healthy and chronically ill individuals, this project will examine the quality of life of the latter and factors affecting this. The study will focus in particular on sexual problems of the chronically ill, including stress and coping mechanisms, taking into account psychosocial variables.

Trends and Changes in the Medical Culture of a Multiracial City in Northern Nigeria: A Social Anthropological Case Study

Hidetoshi Kondo, Graduate Student
Department of Anthropology, University College of London, Britain
¥2.0 million

The pluralistic nature of urban medical culture in developing countries is particularly evident in multiracial cities, such as those of Nigeria. The interaction and competition of diverse medical subcultures is generating changes, such as the professionalization of traditional medical practitioners, who are now trying to organize associations and legitimize their practices.

This project will elucidate the process of change in the medical culture of Kaduna, a city in northern Nigeria, using such social anthropological methods as participant observation and interviews to examine people's medical beliefs and attitudes toward illness and treatment, as well as traditional healers' methods.

The Identity and Ethnicity of Indochinese Refugees in Japan: A Case Study of Vietnamese Families

Ikuro Kawakami, Ph.D. Candidate
Graduate School of Letters, Osaka University
¥1.5 million

Indochinese refugees first began to settle in Japan in 1975 and now number more than five thousand. However, little is known about their lifestyle or the process of their adaptation to life in Japan.

This project will undertake a cultural anthropological study of the identity and ethnicity of Vietnamese families living in the vicinity of Tokyo and Osaka, analyzing their acculturation, the formation of social networks, and the characteristics of such networks.

Japanese Universities and the Future of Japanese Technology

Tad Holden, Lecturer
College of General Education, Tohoku University
¥1.6 million

Most basic research in Japan is carried out by universities. Support systems, however, are sometimes inadequate. Moreover, few systematic studies have been conducted on the role of universities in the process of developing technology.

Focusing on material science, this project will examine the role of Japanese universities in the development of technology by investigating the process through which basic ideas are transmitted from universities to business enterprises and the way in which basic research is conducted.

An Ecological Study of Cultivated Land to Identify Fertility Maintenance Mechanisms in Tropical Soil: Soil and Root Conditions of Cleared Land in Thailand

Yukihiro Hayashi, Graduate Student
Research Division of Agriculture, Kyoto University
¥1.8 million

Population growth and the spread of commercial economies in developing countries have led to the clearing of forested areas to create farmland in order to increase food production and income. In tropical regions, however, the fertility of cleared land cannot be maintained, and consequently much land is abandoned.

This project will attempt to identify measures to enable sustained soil fertility in the tropics by surveying existing agricultural technologies and systems in Thailand and their effects on soil and plant ecology, particularly root systems, in cleared areas.

The Influence of Changes in Child-Rearing Methods on Early Development of the Masticatory Organs: A Case Study in the Sakishima Islands, Okinawa

Reiko Sakashita, Graduate Student
Graduate Division of Medical Sciences, University of Tokyo
¥1.8 million

The incidence of dental disease and other disorders caused by malocclusion has increased rapidly in recent years. This phenomenon, which represents a maladjustment to the environment, is believed to be the result of replacing traditional child-rearing methods with modern, uniform methods oriented toward raising

the survival rate, a shift that has led to rapid changes in the nutrition of nursing infants.

Through field studies in the Sakishima Islands of Okinawa Prefecture, where urbanization is still in progress, this project aims to clarify the process of changes in child rearing due to modernization and their relation to the early development of the masticatory organs in order to investigate a new child-rearing system.

A Study of the Establishment of Buffer Zones Between Humans and African Elephants in the National Parks of Kenya

Chiaki Nakamura, Research Student
Kagawa Nutrition College

¥2.0 million

African elephants are in danger of extinction, having decreased in number from about 1.3 million in 1979 to about 630,000 at present. One reason for this phenomenon is competition for habitats between the human population, which is growing rapidly, and elephants, whose ecological requirements are insufficiently understood.

This project will study African elephants' feeding behavior and the feasibility of establishing buffer zones to lessen interspecies conflict. Such buffer zones could be stocked with the nutrients needed to ensure the elephants' survival. As a preliminary step, the project will determine the nutrients the elephants ingest and eliminate (especially ash content) through analysis of their food and feces.

Prerequisites for Farming in Semiarid Regions of the Indian Subcontinent: An Evaluation of Existing Surface Soil Management Practices

Ueru Tanaka, Graduate Student
Research Division of Agriculture, Kyoto University

¥1.6 million

Existing farming methods in semiarid tropical regions do not always ensure stable, sustainable agricultural production. Such methods are often too inflexible for an environment subject to severe fluctuations in the hydrologic environment and to soil deterioration. On the Indian subcontinent, however, traditional farming methods suited to semiarid conditions are practiced.

By evaluating several existing surface soil management systems in South India and the soil properties of the regions in which they are practiced, this project aims to identify the prerequisites for successful farming in semiarid regions. Research will focus on soil management techniques that prevent crusting and sheet erosion immediately after sowing.

Western Studies in China and Japan in the Late Ming Dynasty: The Case of Fang I-chih

Liu An-wei, Graduate Student
Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo

¥1.8 million

The introduction of Western studies to China in the late Ming (1368-1644) and early Ch'ing (1644-1912) dynasties had a great impact on the cultures of both China and Japan. Comparative study of Chinese and

Japanese intellectuals' reactions to Western culture and of the changes in traditional Chinese and Japanese culture and society that accompanied the introduction of Western culture should help elucidate the effects of Western studies on Chinese culture.

By tracing the diffusion of the *Wu Li Hsiao Shih*, a work of natural science incorporating Western knowledge written by the unconventional Chinese thinker and scientist Fang I-chih (1611-71), which was widely read in Japan in the early Edo period (1603-1868), this project will examine the reception of Western culture and the study of Western knowledge in premodern China and Japan.

Public Health and Human Ecology in Relation to Place of Death: A Study of the Changing Culture of the Ryukyu Islands

Noriyuki Kondo, Ph.D. Candidate
Graduate School of Medicine, University of the Ryukyus

¥1.1 million

People in highly industrialized societies tend to die in hospitals rather than at home. Death and dying have become divorced from daily life, and medical technology even permits control of death. Although thanatology, the study of death, could make a significant contribution to modern society, little research in this area has been undertaken.

This project aims to elucidate attitudes toward life and death in the Ryukyu Islands of southern Japan through surveys on Yoron Island and nearby islands to clarify the islanders' pattern of "death in the community"—the "ideal death" to them—and to consider its significance in relation to the pattern of death prevailing in modern society.

A Study of the Management of Stone Bridges in Kumamoto Prefecture: Flood Control Versus Tourism

Yoshiaki Ohsawa, Research Assistant
Faculty of Engineering, Kumamoto University

¥1.7 million

There are more than 270 stone bridges in Kumamoto Prefecture, Kyushu, approximately half the total number in Japan. These bridges are important as historical sites, tourist attractions, and local symbols. At the same time, they hinder flood control and traffic planning, which makes preservation of these bridges in their present form extremely difficult.

Taking into consideration the conflicting priorities of flood control and tourism, this project will undertake an interdisciplinary analysis of the social problems presented by outmoded stone bridges, as well as their future role. Various alternatives, such as renovation, reconstruction elsewhere, and demolition, will be considered, using such methods as cost-benefit analysis and landscape simulation.

Bioethical Problems in New Genetic Technology

Yuri Aono, Staff Writer
Science Department, The Mainichi Newspapers

¥1.4 million

During the last decade genetic engineering techniques have advanced rapidly, generating heated controversy

concerning the social and ethical implications of this technology. Although the initial object of genetic engineering research was microbes, recent research has concentrated on human genetics.

Through interviews with researchers, government officials, bioethicists, and members of the general public, this project will examine the ethical aspects of the Human Genome project, genetic diagnosis, the use of DNA fingerprinting in criminal investigations and in court, and the therapeutic use of genetic engineering.

The Relationship Between the Egyptian Socioeconomic System and Islamic Values: A Social Anthropological Study of Weekly Markets

Katsumi Okuno, Ph.D. Candidate
Graduate School of Social Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University

¥1.8 million

Mercantile features are an integral part of the cultural basis of Arab Islamic societies. This subject, however, has been studied mainly from historical and diachronic perspectives; few synchronic studies have been undertaken.

This project will consider the place of mercantile features in contemporary Islamic culture through a social anthropological field study of weekly markets in twenty-four villages and towns of Aswan Governorate, Upper Egypt. The project will also endeavor to elucidate the meaning of these markets as a system and their significance as a cultural mechanism by comparing them with other systems of commodity exchange and by examining their relation to Islam.

A Study of the Improvement and Restoration of Immigrant Neighborhoods in France

Hitoshi Terao, Trainee
Interministerial Commission on Towns and Urban Social Development, France

¥1.2 million

The French urban renewal system has developed larger target areas and increased procedural flexibility. Improvement of densely populated immigrant districts, however, has been hampered by both physical and socioeconomic problems.

To provide an understanding of the current urban policy in multiracial French cities, this project will analyze the Urban Social Development System, established in 1989 to provide a comprehensive policy for densely populated immigrant neighborhoods. The analysis will focus on participation at the national, regional, and local levels, the division of labor at each level, and citizen participation.

Basic Empirical Research on Social and Historical Factors in the Formation of Farmers' Values and Attitudes: A Case Study of Conflict over the Aerial Spraying of Agricultural Chemicals

Shinji Aoki, Lecturer
Akita Prefectural College of Agriculture

¥2.0 million

The spread of the organic farming movement in Japan in recent years has led to conflict over the aerial spray-

ing of agricultural chemicals. The issue has grown from one of pollution of suburban areas to one of pollution of farming areas and is now escalating into a clash of interests, including economic interests, that divides residents in general and farmers in particular.

Through analysis of the historical and social factors contributing to the formation of the values and attitudes of farmers who support aerial spraying and those who oppose it, this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, aims to elucidate the conflict between residents, especially farmers, empirically and to provide a structural and comprehensive understanding of the process by which farmers determine their attitudes in the context of pluralistic value formation.

A Study of the Mental Health of Japanese in Britain: Toward the Establishment of Mental Health Services for Japanese Overseas

Takeshi Tamura, Associate
Institute of Family Therapy, University of London, Britain

¥1.8 million

An increasing number of Japanese are living abroad, with an estimated fifty thousand to sixty thousand in Britain alone. Despite the stresses of culture shock and the lack of social-support networks, both of which complicate life in a foreign culture, little research on the mental health of Japanese living abroad has been conducted, and Japanese public agencies have shown scant interest in the subject.

This project—undertaken in cooperation with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, in Britain, the Samaritans Japanese-language telephone counseling service, the Japan Club, and Japanese schools and firms—will investigate the mental health of Japanese living in Britain and will attempt clinical intervention in cases of maladjustment. The project will also examine the need for Japanese government agencies and businesses to provide mental health services for Japanese overseas.

A Study of the Use of Modern Drugs to Treat Acute Respiratory Infections of Infants in Fortaleza, Northeastern Brazil

Chizuru Misago, Graduate Student
Graduate School of Health Sciences, University of the Ryukyus

¥1.9 million

Although problems arising from the inappropriate use of modern drugs in developing countries are frequently cited, data on the use and misuse of drugs in such countries based on field studies are extremely scarce. As the World Health Organization has pointed out, surveys on the use of modern drugs are extremely important to the implementation and evaluation of the policy of ensuring a steady supply of essential drugs to developing countries.

This project will investigate the use of modern drugs in the treatment of acute respiratory infections among infants in Fortaleza, northeastern Brazil, a country with a large market for modern drugs. The way in which modern drugs are prescribed, attitudes toward and use of such drugs in the home, and the availability of modern drugs in local pharmacies will be surveyed.

Female Part-time Labor and Industrialization: A Study of Female Part-time Workers in Britain

Sawako Shirahase, Junior Research Associate
East Asian Institute, Columbia University, U.S.A.
¥1.8 million

In all industrial countries, industrialization has been accompanied by an increase in the number of women in the work force. Part-time labor is an important factor in this increase.

Focusing on women's career mobility in Britain, where the proportion of the total female work force made up of part-time workers is higher than in any other country belonging to the European Community, this project aims to examine part-time labor in industrial countries from a dynamic viewpoint. The study will concentrate on investigating whether part-time work raises or lowers women's status and whether it reduces or increases sexual inequalities in the labor market. It is hoped that study of the British example will provide a new perspective enhancing understanding of the female labor force in Japan.

Change in a Traditional South Asian Muslim Society: Japan's Social, Cultural, and Economic Influence on the Republic of Maldives

Andrew Forbes, Senior Research Associate
Asian Studies Centre, St. Antony's College, University of Oxford, Britain
¥1.5 million

The Republic of Maldives is a traditional South Asian Muslim society. The major industries are fishing and coconut farming, to which have been added, in recent years, tourism and light industry. In the past twenty years the economy and society of the Maldives have undergone major changes, due in large part to Japanese trade and investment.

This project will survey and analyze Japan's recent influence on the Maldives, making use of sources in Britain, Japan, and the Maldives.

Category II Research

A Joint International Study of Organic Rice Cultivation in Thailand

Tetsuro Taniyama, Associate Professor (and four associates)
Faculty of Bioresources, Mie University
¥2.0 million

Thailand produces high-quality rice that is also the cheapest on the world market. Although the low price has been attributed to low farm wages, in fact a number of factors seem to be involved, among them a 150-year history of independent farm management and organic farming methods suited to the Thai ecosystem, as well as the productivity of *indica* rice varieties.

This project will elucidate the foundations on which organic rice cultivation, employing neither

pesticides nor chemical fertilizers, has been established in Thailand's lowlands. The Japanese team will work with local researchers to quantify seeding, planting, plant growth, and total yields per unit of land area. The nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium content of straw and leaves returned to paddy soil after the harvest will be analyzed, and total hours of labor, as well as wages, will also be studied.

An Interdisciplinary Study of the Kazusa Method of Well Digging and Its Applicability in Developing Countries

Aohito Morooka, Chairman (and ten associates)
Kazusa Method Study Group
¥2.5 million

The traditional Kazusa method of well digging, which has been practiced in Japan for more than two hundred years, is on the verge of disappearing from that country. However, it is drawing new attention in some developing countries because of its potential usefulness, since it does not require electricity.

This project will organize and record the technology of the Kazusa method, establishing a theoretical framework and clarifying the conditions under which it can be used in developing countries. Specialists in the fields of geology, industrial archaeology, ethnology, and international cooperation, as well as people actually using the Kazusa method to dig wells in developing countries, will contribute their expertise and experience to develop new ways to employ this traditional technology.

A Sociological Study of Marriage and Population Dynamics of Minority Groups in China

Keiko Wakabayashi, Chief (and four associates)
Migration and Distribution Studies Section, Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Health and Welfare
¥2.7 million

China is home to fifty-five minority groups, which accounted for about 6.7% of the country's population at the time of the 1982 census. The population dynamics of these minorities are fairly diverse due to differences in marriage customs (such as early marriage or numerous offspring), mores, culture, and religion. The importance of these groups in China's modernization, particularly in terms of political and economic integration, is rapidly being recognized.

In this sociological study, a joint Sino-Japanese research team will shed light on the population problems of the Li, a group that has long lived on Hainan Island. The project includes a comparative study of the Han Chinese, who are subject to strict population control measures.

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

Fusao Nakasugi, Professor (and three associates)
Faculty of Agriculture, Okayama University
¥1.0 million

Synthetic pesticides have contributed to substantially increased crop yields, but they also have adverse side effects. One of these is the phenomenon called resur-

gence, in which the use of pesticides leads to a sudden rise in the populations of insect pests or causes potential pests to quickly become actual pests because the pesticides exterminate the insects' natural enemies or improve the insects' fertility.

In this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, an international research team is studying 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.

The Social Adjustment and Health Care Needs of Asians Living in Japan

Yoshihiko Yamazaki, Research Assistant (and seven associates)

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo

¥2.4 million

The number of people from other Asian countries living in Japan has been increasing rapidly in recent years. As a result of moving to Japan, they undergo changes in lifestyle, life crises, and health problems, which they seem to be handling with the aid of self-help networks they have developed.

This joint international study will elucidate the situation of these people and consider ways in which Japanese society can assist these people and have good relations with them. A survey will be made of the countries of origin, visa status, and health risks of other Asians living in Japan. An interview survey of medical counselors and professionals in medical institutions and volunteer associations will also be undertaken.

Okinawan Materials in American Collections: Textiles, Ceramics, and Lacquerware

Amanda Stinchecum, Researcher (and two associates)

Institute for Okinawan Studies, Hosei University

¥3.0 million

The cultural heritage of Okinawa, nurtured during the long period when Okinawa was a kingdom, is of great value in assuring the richness and diversity of Japanese culture. However, many objects and resource materials were destroyed in World War II, leaving very little to tell us of the exquisiteness of Okinawan crafts. This joint Japanese-American project, a comprehensive study of the great volume of material in the collections of American museums, focuses on textiles, ceramics, and lacquerware.

Homelessness and Social Services for the Homeless in Large Cities

Kyoko Kubota, Professor (and two associates)

Faculty of Sociology, Toyo University

¥2.6 million

People who for some reason have lost their homes subsist at the bottom rung of society in large cities. Although they are "outsiders," their way of life directly reflects the diversity of cultures and the rapid changes in large cities.

This study will attempt to gain a clear picture of the homeless in large cities. To find means of providing

social services in ways that take these people's own values into consideration, the researchers will collect data on three thousand homeless people who have been assisted by a social welfare institution in Tokyo since the end of World War II and analyze the process of their becoming homeless, the factors contributing to their homelessness, and their lifestyle.

The Mental Health of Workers in Information Processing Industries

Yuji Sasaki, Professor (and six associates)

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo

¥2.9 million

The technological advancement of modern society has greatly increased the demand for electronic information processing. Meeting this demand, however, seems to have created working conditions that impose great physical and mental strain on the people employed in industries related to information processing, and this has led to a wide variety of problems for these people.

This project will study the actual workplace and work environment of employees of firms in the information processing field to obtain an understanding of the employees' mental health and the rhythm of their lives. The relationship between the two will be analyzed and a comparison made with data on people engaged in other types of work to assess the health problems faced by people working in information processing industries. Ways to deal with these problems will also be considered.

Case Management in Long-term Care of the Frail Elderly: A Demonstration Program and Economic and Social Evaluation

Nobuo Maeda, Professor (and four associates)

Department of Sociology and Economics, Sapporo Medical College

¥2.9 million

As Japan's population ages, providing care for the increasing number of frail elderly is becoming a serious problem. Case management is a new community-based support system to provide services needed by elderly people requiring long-term care.

This project will implement such a system in a community on a trial basis and evaluate the results. Individual care plans based on the health, medical, and welfare needs of the frail elderly will be developed, and conferences on developing and utilizing services to implement those plans will be held. A case manager will be engaged to make effective use of existing social service resources. The researchers will also attempt to develop indices for measuring the effects of case management.

A Preliminary Study of the Prospects for Autonomy and Nuclear Freedom in Pacific Island Countries

Yukio Satow, Lecturer (and five associates)

Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University

¥3.0 million

Pacific islanders' strong desire for autonomy and nuclear freedom began to be realized in the 1980s, with the conclusion of the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone

Treaty. However, the economic weakness and social instability of the Pacific island nations has set the stage for a recent series of political incidents that could undermine the islanders' efforts.

The main purpose of this joint international study is to clarify the complex development of citizen movements for autonomy and nuclear freedom in relation to desirable development in the region. Focusing on Fiji, New Caledonia, and Palau, the researchers will base their studies on opinions gleaned from interviews with people in all walks of life who are involved in citizen movements, as well as on local newspaper reports and statistical data.

The Role of CATV in Revitalizing Local Communities

Toru Yamamoto, Professor (and three associates)

Faculty of Humanities, Sophia University

¥2.8 million

Large-scale urban CATV, or community antenna television, systems have recently been the focus of interest in Japan. The same technology is being applied to smaller CATV systems that can be used in local communities. One such experiment is underway in the township of Oyama, in Oita Prefecture.

For the past thirty years, Oyama has been implementing a unique, locally initiated community revitalization program. This project undertakes an in-depth review of the program, the CATV system established as an outgrowth of it, and the attitudes of local citizens in order to assess the potential role of CATV in the revitalization of local communities.

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

Eizaburo Okuizumi, Head Librarian (and five associates)

Japan Section, East Asian Library, University of Chicago, U.S.A.

¥1.2 million

Copies of periodicals published in occupied Japan that were seized by the Occupation forces for review by censors are stored in the McKeldin Library at the University of Maryland.

This joint international project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, will locate the education journals in these holdings, locate and organize English-language documents (including translations from Japanese) indicating the extent of censorship imposed, and prepare an annotated bibliography in order to facilitate use of these materials in academic research.

The Vietnamese Economy: The Current Situation and Development Strategy

Tran Van Tho, Associate Professor (and twelve associates)

School of International Studies, Obirin University

¥3.0 million

In recent years, Vietnam has been adopting a market economy while mobilizing domestic and foreign resources to foster the country's economic development. The state of the Vietnamese economy and its future direction are matters of interest not only to Vietnam but also to the rest of the world, but the actual situation and the potential for development are unclear.

This joint international project will contribute to an understanding of the present state of the Vietnamese economy and will examine development strategy. Data on the underlying condition of the Vietnamese economy will be prepared and analyzed to elucidate the pattern of Vietnam's economic development.

A Comparative Study of the Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metals and Organochlorines in Finless Porpoises in Chinese Waters

Zhou Kaiya, Professor (and four associates)

Department of Biology, Nanjing Normal University, China

¥1.8 million

Two species of dolphins, the baiji (*Lipotes vexillifer*) and the finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*), inhabit the Yangtze River in China, but the environment in which they live is deteriorating year by year because of pollution of the river, and both species are rapidly declining in number. The baiji, with an estimated population of fewer than three hundred, is in danger of extinction.

This joint Sino-Japanese project will undertake basic research aimed at developing measures to protect the Yangtze porpoises. The concentrations and distribution of heavy metals and organochlorines in the tissues of finless porpoises in the Yangtze River and the Yellow Sea will be analyzed and compared to shed light on the problems in the Yangtze ecosystem.

Changes in the Ecosystem and Land Use in the Coastal Plains of Sumatra

Suplandi Sabiham, Lecturer (and six associates)

Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia

¥2.7 million

The ecosystem and local society of the coastal plains of the Indonesian island of Sumatra are undergoing major changes in the wake of a resettlement project and agricultural development that have failed to take them into consideration. This area, which has been exploited for wet-rice cultivation, is experiencing environmental problems that include severe oxidation of soil minerals and land subsidence as a result of deforestation and the draining of bogs, as well as social friction between the original residents and newcomers.

This joint international study will seek a new method of developing the coastal plains that is based on the ecology of the region and the way of life of its residents rather than prescribed by the government. The project will study the original coastal-plain residents' traditional knowledge of their ecosystem, their agricultural techniques, and the relationship of their way of life to their environment.

An Assessment of the Effects and Environmental Risk of the Pollution of Osaka Bay by Synthetic Organic Compounds and Heavy Metals

Shin'ichiro Kawai, Professor (and three associates)

School of Home Economics, Kobe College

¥2.8 million

It is very important to determine the present distribution of pollutants that have caused serious problems in

the past, as well as to assess both the degree to which the environment is being polluted by synthetic organic compounds and heavy metals that are currently being used and their potential hazard to organisms.

Focusing on Osaka Bay and the rivers that drain into it, this study will employ field observation and laboratory experiments to assess the past, present, and future state of pollution in water, sediment, and aquatic organisms caused by contaminants believed to be highly residual. Physiological and biochemical methods will be used to evaluate the ecological effects of such materials.

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

Kazuko Koshitani, Reporter (and four associates)
Public Opinion Research Department, The Mainichi Newspapers

¥2.5 million

The perception of the elderly in modern Japan as passive recipients of care and services provided by others must be changed to cope with the needs of an aging society. To this end, research on self-help networks created by elderly people themselves is needed.

In its first year this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1987, undertook a study of self-help networks among the elderly. This year it will use an interview survey to expand its scope and examine "citizen initiative" networks organized by the elderly in which young and middle-aged people are also involved and which provide opportunities to influence national and local government. The researchers will assess the problems confronting elderly people, the process of forming networks, leadership qualities of networking groups, and interpersonal relations among network members.

The Development of Dwellings in Asian Cities and Villages

Minoru Oota, Professor (and nine associates)
Faculty of Engineering, Hokkaido Institute of Technology

¥3.0 million

The multiplicity of ethnic groups in Asia makes an understanding of how these groups live together indispensable. In Inner Mongolia, where the Han Chinese are now the majority, westernized housing is common, particularly in urban areas. Such housing is found side by side with the traditional yurts (circular felt tents) of the once-dominant nomadic Mongols, fixed circular dwellings patterned after yurts, and brick Han-style dwellings.

This joint international project will undertake a field study of ethnic groups with different lifestyles who live together in Inner Mongolia to clarify the history of their coexistence and their acculturation over the centuries and to gain an understanding of the merits and demerits of the dwellings that have been developed.

The Chinese Legacy of Sino-Japanese Exchange

Xia Ying-yuan, Researcher (and five associates)
History Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

¥2.8 million

People have been traveling between Japan and China

for over two thousand years. Numerous studies of the history of Sino-Japanese relations have been conducted in Japan, and Chinese scholars have become more interested in this subject in the past ten years or so. However, very little research has been done on the locales where Japanese were active in China or on the effect of their presence.

In this joint international project a team of Chinese and Japanese historians and archaeologists will select prominent Japanese figures who visited China before the middle of the seventeenth century and will endeavor to identify the places where they worked and lived. Photographs and maps acquired through field studies will be used in evaluating the significance of these places as part of China's historical legacy.

The Social Effects of Japanese Direct Investment and the Response of the Host Society

Robert Martin Vesey Collick, Senior Lecturer (and three associates)
Centre for Japanese Studies, University of Sheffield, Britain

¥2.6 million

As a result of Japan's economic growth, Japanese corporations are rapidly increasing their direct investment in major production facilities overseas. Relations with the host community and potential problems must be considered before such direct investments are made, but there has been little research on preinvestment planning and the situations arising after the commencement of production.

From the perspective of the host community, this joint international project will investigate the interaction of corporate decisions and local responses in the cases of two Japanese firms that have already made direct investments in Britain and a third that plans to do so. The research will be conducted by British and Japanese scholars of sociology and economics, and they will be assisted by students at the University of Sheffield.

Language Acquisition and Information Access for Asian Brides of Japanese Nationals

Yusaku Ozawa, Professor (and three associates)
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Tokyo Metropolitan University

¥2.7 million

To become self-reliant, women from other Asian countries who have gone to rural Japanese communities as brides need access to information and an environment that will help them acquire facility in the Japanese language.

To shed light on the situation of these women, this joint international project will study the brides and their husbands' families, the policies of local government bodies in the areas where they reside, and the matchmakers in Japan and the brides' homelands who have arranged the marriages. The information thus obtained will be compared with data on efforts made to meet the needs of Korean residents of Japan, people who went to Japan as entertainers or students and married Japanese nationals, "mail order brides," and immigrants in such countries as West Germany.

Sources in Art History: A Feasibility Study for a Bilingual Database on Modern and Contemporary Japanese Art

Reiko Tomii, Senior Research Associate (and one associate)
Center for International Contemporary Arts, Inc., U.S.A.
¥3.0 million

The Center for International Contemporary Arts is committed to facilitating the worldwide exchange of art, artists, ideas, and information. To promote research on modern and contemporary Japanese art by scholars in other countries, this project plans to develop a database for information that will contribute to a broader understanding of these subjects.

A joint international research team will undertake a feasibility study that includes a survey of library resources in Japan and a review of database technology. A proposal will be developed for a full-scale database consisting of a bibliography of Japan's modern art movement since the Meiji Restoration of 1868 and an index of articles published in selected Japanese art journals during the 1980s.

Category III Research

Itinerancy and Itinerant Societies in Japanese Culture: Their Significance and Relationship to Sedentary Society

Jacob Raz, Professor (and three associates)
Faculty of Performing and Visual Arts, Tel-Aviv University, Israel
¥6.0 million

Japanese culture is generally regarded as sedentary, and both Japanese society at large and scholars have dealt with itinerancy exclusively from the standpoint of sedentary society.

This joint international project aims to clarify the significance of itinerants in Japanese culture, as well as the relationship between itinerants and sedentary society. Starting from the premise that sedentary and itinerant societies have always viewed each other with a mixture of yearning and apprehension, the researchers will use historical and cultural anthropological research techniques to explore the religious, social, economic, and artistic significance and role of itinerants in Japanese culture. During the preliminary study, awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, contact was established with a variety of itinerant groups, and their way of life and worldview were studied. This year case studies will be expanded and research conducted into the past and present status of itinerant society, the image conventional society has of itinerants, and Japanese culture as seen from their standpoint. The research will include analysis of the itinerant as seen in popular culture (such as festivals), field studies of itinerant religious-artistic groups (for instance, *daikagura* dance troupes), and compilation and analysis of theories of itinerants and strangers.

Japan's Image in Major Latin American Countries

Gustavo Andrade, Director (and twenty-two associates)
Iberoamerican Institute, Sophia University
¥6.7 million

Although relations between Japan and Latin America have generally been regarded as very good, recent incidents have provoked disappointment with Japan and aroused anti-Japanese sentiment in Latin America. As relations between Japan and Latin America develop, the gap in perception can be expected to lead to a wide variety of problems. Nonetheless, there has never been a full-scale study of Japan's image in that region.

In cooperation with research institutions in seven Latin American countries, this joint international project will conduct a comprehensive questionnaire survey on Japan's image directed to more than a thousand political, business, and intellectual leaders and university students in nine cities. A preliminary study, which received a grant in fiscal 1987, established the joint research structure, including coordination of communications with research institutions in each country, and a pilot survey was conducted in Colombia to establish the content of the questionnaire. Building on the results of that study, this year's survey will shed light on the nature of Japan's image at every level in each country.

The Society and History of Artisans in Premodern Japan

Yoshihiko Amino, Professor (and five associates)
Kanagawa Junior College, Kanagawa University
¥3.0 million

Research on people engaged in nonagricultural occupations in premodern Japan is making progress in various fields. Thus it is necessary to reconsider the historical view of Japanese society and culture as homogeneous and founded on wet-rice cultivation. However, even though it is essential, there has been little comprehensive study of the richly illustrated primary materials centered on artisans, such as scrolls depicting *shokunin uta-awase* (artisans' poetry contests), works that incorporate illustrations, poems, and commentaries on the poems.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, has already made an extensive collection of *shokunin uta-awase* scrolls, undertaking an interdisciplinary analysis and researching methods of interpreting depictions of artisans in graphic media. The results obtained thus far will be enhanced through further study of documentary sources. At the same time, the researchers will study more thoroughly the ways of life of different types of artisans and the significance of artisans as a social class to elucidate the complexity of Japanese social history.

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

Naoki Maruyama, Associate Professor (and fifteen associates)
Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology

¥10.0 million (two-year grant)

Because coastal ecosystems have been particularly rich in resources, human societies have been concentrated in coastal areas since ancient times. When considering the

use and protection of the natural environment, it is important first to clarify the way coastal ecosystems have been affected by human impact on the environment.

This joint international project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, undertakes a comparative analysis of changes brought about by humans in coastal ecosystems of Japan, New Zealand, and Tasmania. All these island systems are located in temperate zones, but development has followed a different course in each. An interdisciplinary team of botanists, ornithological ecologists, paleoecologists, and physical anthropologists will make a comparative study of changes in coastal vegetation and the shearwater in different periods in the light of the associated development of technology, industry, and society. The distinctive characteristics of each region will be identified and their histories clarified. The preliminary study conducted in the first year established prospective areas of study and research methodology. During the next two years, full-scale field studies will be carried out in each area.

Sino-Japanese Cultural Exchange: A Comprehensive Study of the Contribution Made by Chinese Residents of Japan

Tang Wen-ji, Department Head (and eight associates)
Department of History, Fujian Teachers College, China
¥5.0 million (two-year grant)

As one of Japan's closest neighbors, China has exerted tremendous influence on Japanese society and culture over many centuries. Chinese emigrants have long contributed to Japanese culture. Since the Meiji Restoration of 1868, however, when the focus of Japanese national policy shifted—distancing the country from Asia and bringing it closer to Europe—the way in which Chinese emigrants have interacted with Japanese society has changed.

This project aims to elucidate the contribution emigrants from China have made to Japanese culture since the Meiji Restoration. A preliminary study, conducted with the aid of a grant awarded in fiscal 1987, made the researchers aware that the culture of these emigrants—exemplified by popular religion, art, and medicine—is the culture of the common people. During the next two years the joint Chinese-Japanese research team will focus mainly on the Chinese communities in Nagasaki and Kobe to learn how that culture has been transmitted and altered in Japan's Chinese community and how it has influenced Japanese society and culture. An interview survey will also be conducted to assess the social mobility of Chinese in Japan and their contribution to Japanese society.

Changing Patterns of Morbidity and Mortality Among Koreans in Japan and South Korea

Jong Kum Kim, Professor (and four associates)
School of Public Health, Seoul National University, South Korea
¥7.0 million (two-year grant)

It is estimated that more than a million Koreans live in Japan, constituting about 1 percent of the population. Few studies of their way of life have been made, and detailed data to identify problems arising from their way of life or suggest measures for improvement are scarce.

Building on the results of a preliminary study conducted under a grant awarded in fiscal 1986, this joint international project will undertake a comparative study of the process of change in patterns of illness and causes of death among three population groups: Japanese and Koreans living in Japan and Koreans in South Korea. The correlation between changes in mode of life, health care, and cultural and socioeconomic factors in the living environment will be analyzed. The degree of acculturation, response to change, and friction in the three populations will be measured. The influence of Japanese culture on Koreans and their community in Japan will be elucidated, and their present problems and means of improving their situation will be considered.

A Study of the Adaptational Process of Japanese Returnees from China

Keisuke Ebata, Chief Psychiatrist (and twenty associates)
Department of Psychiatry, Tokyo Metropolitan Matsuzawa Hospital
¥5.5 million

In recent years increasing numbers of people with diverse cultural backgrounds have been migrating to Japan, among them a large number of Japanese who as children were left behind in China at the end of World War II. Because these people are unfamiliar with the Japanese language and culture, they face a wide variety of difficulties in adapting to Japanese society.

Building on an independent study begun last year, this joint international project is designed to facilitate returnees' adaptation to Japanese society and discover means of alleviating and preventing adaptational problems. The adaptational process of some 1,000 people in about 250 families returning from China will be studied for three years following these people's arrival in Japan. A comparative study of the adaptation of Japanese who have remained in China will also be undertaken to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the factors in adaptation. This project aims to provide a model of adaptation and the directions social welfare should take in a multicultural society, which will contribute to the social adaptation of migrants from other countries as well.

A Comprehensive Study for the Compilation of a Japanese-Ainu Dictionary to Aid Systematic Study of the Ainu Language

Shigeru Kayano, Curator (and four associates)
Nibutani Ainu Culture Museum
¥3.5 million (two-year grant)

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

This project, led by a member of the youngest generation to have a complete understanding of Ainu, will compile a comprehensive Japanese-Ainu dictionary. In a preliminary study, which received a grant in fiscal 1987, all vocabulary items in dictionaries pub-

lished thus far were entered into a personal computer and a database that allows retrieval from either Ainu or Japanese was created. During the next two years, the database will be expanded and numerous sample sentences prepared. Voice recordings of these sentences will be made as part of the foundation of an extensive dictionary. As the first phase of this undertaking, the publication of an elementary Japanese-Ainu dictionary with abundant sample sentences is planned in 1990.

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

Akira Kudo, Director (and seven associates)
Environmental Plutonium Contamination Research Group
¥10.0 million

The artificial element plutonium was first produced in 1940. It has physical and chemical properties not observed in the natural elements. Its use for military, electric power, medical, space, and other purposes has progressed, and more than one thousand metric tons have now been produced. Production will continue to increase, yet little is known about how plutonium contaminates the environment.

This joint international project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, will use residual plutonium from the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki as a tracer to evaluate the behavior of plutonium in the environment, particularly its transport into and equilibrium in the ecosystem. Of the estimated fifteen kilograms of plutonium in the bomb dropped on Nagasaki, only one kilogram fissioned. Last year's preliminary study extracted residual plutonium from a sediment core taken from a reservoir at the center of the Nagasaki suburb where "black rain"—rain containing radioactive fallout—fell immediately after the detonation, from surface soil in the vicinity, and from the annual rings of eighty-year-old cryptomeria trees growing there. This year the project team will analyze the data from those samples and take samples from neighboring areas to shed light on the extent of the "black rain" and the global dispersion of plutonium.

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

Choe Kil-song, Professor (and ten associates)
Keimyung University, South Korea
¥8.5 million (two-year grant)

Nearly half a century after the end of Japanese colonial rule, South Korea is growing economically and playing a more prominent role in the international community. At the same time, nationalism is on the rise, making objective, comprehensive historical study of the period of Japanese colonization very difficult; thus few such studies have been undertaken. It must not be forgotten, however, that even an unfortunate history *is* history.

This joint international project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, will review and make an objective evaluation of the residual influence of the culture imposed by Japan and of the Japanese colonial administration on present-day South Korean society. In the

preliminary study researchers began translating and analyzing the enormous volume of material generated by the Japanese Government General of Korea. The next two years of the study will be devoted to a more thorough analysis of these documents. People's recollections of their experiences under the colonial administration will be tape recorded and transcribed and their significance weighed. This project will also include a cultural anthropological field study of interpersonal relations between Japanese who emigrated as a group to develop the island of Geomun Do and residents of nearby islands.

The Practice of *Mabiki* in Rural Communities in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries

Motoko Ota, Lecturer (and eight associates)
Faculty of Education, Kochi University
¥9.0 million (two-year grant)

The Japanese custom of *mabiki*, or thinning out, a euphemism for infanticide, has until now been thought to be a result of the poverty of rural villages. But many extant documents indicate that in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries *mabiki* and abortion were practiced among even the nonimpoverished classes to limit the number of children to between one and three, indicating an awareness of family planning.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, first studied the practice of *mabiki* in the Tosa fief (present-day Kochi Prefecture), clarifying who practiced this custom and their motives for doing so. In the second year, with the collaboration of researchers in other regions, the scope of the study was extended to five areas of Japan and collection of relevant documentary sources begun. Now the researchers will analyze the books on education and the feudal clan, local government, and private documents they have collected. Using these data they will determine regional and class differences in the reasons for limiting the number of children, the relationship between the small number of children and the care with which they were reared in early modern Japan, whether the choice to limit the number of children was dictated by the lineal family or by the community, and the degree of moral conflict felt by people "returning" their newborn children.

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

Izumi Nakashima, Professor (and fourteen associates)
School of Medicine, Nagoya University
¥10.0 million (two-year grant)

In developing countries, where hopes are rising for the use of biotechnology in research in the biosciences, there are high expectations of international cooperation with Japan and other economically and technologically advanced nations. To meet the needs of developing countries, a wide variety of attempts at international cooperation have been made at all levels—among individual scientists, government organs, and institutions in the private sector. Not all these efforts have been successful, however.

This joint international project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, will follow up on the preliminary study made last year, surveying the current status and

potential of biotechnology in the developing nations of Asia to discover better methods of international cooperation. Participants in the International Cell Research Organization/UNESCO International Training Course, as well as the researchers in other Asian countries who are using biotechnology and who were identified in the preliminary study, will be surveyed by questionnaire and interviewed. The information thus obtained will contribute to collaboration among junior and senior scientists in Japan and other Asian countries who are employing advanced biotechnology, such as the creation of a transgenic mouse, in experiments aimed at the eradication of cancer.

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

Taryo Obayashi, Professor (and fourteen associates)

College of General Education, University of Tokyo

¥11.0 million (two-year grant)

China's 1949 revolution had little effect on the 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 of their disappearing traditional cultures has become an urgent question.

This joint international project, being carried out in cooperation with local researchers, will assess the directions and conditions of the kind of economic and social modernization that allows traditional culture to be maintained. A field study in Xishuangbanna, which received a grant in fiscal 1988, confirmed that past economic relations among ethnic minorities there took full advantage of their traditional cultures. The researchers used this information to develop what they term the Xishuangbanna Model, which restructures these social relations in a modern context. Over the next two years, the project team will undertake further field studies to determine the practicability of this model, its applicability in other regions, and the possibility of constructing other effective models adapted to different regions.

The Impact of Japanese Official Development Assistance on Southeast Asian Societies

Yoshinori Murai, Professor (and seven associates)

Faculty of Foreign Studies, Sophia University

¥5.5 million

In fiscal 1990, almost ¥1.4 trillion was budgeted for Japan's official development assistance (ODA), and Japan is expected to become the world's largest aid donor, surpassing the United States. Now, however, the worth of this enormous "assistance" is increasingly being questioned. Much of the criticism has to do with abuses, malfeasance, and corruption involving ODA, and studies of the situation do not necessarily reveal problems perceived by the citizens of recipient countries.

Working with the research organization established during the preliminary study, awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, this joint international project will obtain from researchers and nongovernmental representatives in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand lists of

ODA projects in those countries that seem to exhibit problems and will select several projects for close study. The Japanese team will chart the intricate flow of funds budgeted for ODA and evaluate the administration of funds in the light of the local studies. Estimates of future debt liability will also be made. The researchers will review problem points identified by their studies and will develop proposals for better means of administering ODA.

Grant Program for Citizen Activities

The aim of the Grant Program for Citizen Activities is to facilitate activities by individual groups engaged in citizen activities and to promote broad-based exchange and cooperation among such groups. Grants are awarded for the compilation of reports on individual groups' activities, for the publication of such reports, and for projects designed to promote exchange 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 thirty-two 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 fifty-third meeting, on September 20, 1989, the Board of Directors decided to award a total of ¥8.2 million to five applicants. The project period is one year beginning November 1, 1989.

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 ¥8.0 million to eight applicants: three approved at its fifty-third meeting and five approved at its fifty-fourth meeting, on March 6, 1990.

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 five grants totaling ¥11.1 million: two approved at its fifty-third meeting and three approved at its fifty-fourth meeting.

Report-Compilation Grants

Report on the Activities of the Kansai Guide Dogs for the Blind Association

Hideo Kuwahara, President (and eight associates)
Kansai Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, Inc., Kyoto
¥1.6 million

The Kansai Guide Dogs for the Blind Association seeks to train guide dogs to function as the eyes and companions of the blind, and to promote their use. Since its founding in 1980, this association has been a grass-roots welfare organization.

This report traces the association's history, describes its various activities—pursued with dedication despite both a chronic shortage of funds and obstacles within the welfare system—recounts the process of its incorporation as a nonprofit organization and the opening of its training facility, outlines the training procedures for guide dogs, and explores the prospects for the guide dog movement.

Report on the Activities of National Volunteer Study Groups

Nobuo Saito, Head (and eight associates)
Volunteer Information Center, Japan Youth Volunteer's Association, Tokyo
¥2.0 million

The Japan Youth Volunteer's Association participates in a wide-reaching national and international volunteer network involved in a multitude of volunteer-training activities.

For the past twenty years the National Volunteer Study Group program has functioned as a forum for the exchange of information on grass-roots citizen movements and problem-solving study groups. This report will consist of transcriptions of the oral testimony of people involved in this program, descriptions

of its various volunteer activities and how they began and what they achieved, and a review of and the programs of the national rallies held over the past twenty years. Such records provide invaluable insight into the history of volunteerism in Japan.

Report on the Activities of the Association to Study the Santama Issue

Kazuko Miyamoto, Vice-Chairman (and ten associates)
The Association to Study the Santama Issue, Tokyo
¥1.7 million

This association was formed in 1972 by twelve local residents concerned about the drainage and reclamation of urban rivers, a common practice at that time. Under such slogans as "Return the Waterways to the People," "Clean Up Our Rivers," and "Springs for Cities," the association has held open debates, made surveys of springs, sponsored waterway walkathons, and held gatherings to enable residents of upper and lower river areas to meet.

This report will include sections on forming ties to nearby waterways, foundations for social participation, the fundamental human right to a clean environment, forest waterways and the endangered global environment, and forging a new kind of history.

Report on the Activities of the Citizen Movement to Protect the Environment and Halt the Desalination of Lake Shinji and Nakaumi Lagoon

Takehiko Hobo, Representative (and ten associates)
Citizen Movement Against the Desalination of Lake Shinji and Nakaumi Lagoon, Shimane Prefecture
¥1.9 million

Dedicated to terminating the national government's project to desalinate and drain Lake Shinji and the adjoining Nakaumi Lagoon for land reclamation, this citizen group—concerned with protecting the environment and centering local revitalization on Lake Shinji and Nakaumi Lagoon—has succeeded in halting this

project, which has been underway for the past thirty-two years at a cost of ¥99 billion.

The report will explore better forms of regional development based on environmental preservation and protection. It will focus on the background, beginnings, and critical points of this citizen movement.

Report on the Activities of the Society for Art Education
Jun Kawai, Chairman (and ten associates)

The Society for Art Education, Osaka Prefecture

¥1.0 million

The 124 members of the Society for Art Education are

art teachers employed in Osaka Prefecture's eighteen schools for the mentally handicapped. The group has grown gradually since its spontaneous formation ten years ago. Its three annual meetings and periodic exhibitions are directed at making the public better informed about and more accepting of mentally handicapped children.

This report will review the society's past ten years of activities and examine the significance and potential of art education in the education of handicapped children. To foster a better understanding of handicapped children, the report will also introduce the children's works and their daily lives.

Report-Publication Grants

Representative	Project	Amount
Shun'ichiro Ogata	Report on the Activities of the Food and Health Group	¥1.0 million
Kosei Takahashi	Report on the Activities of the People's Association for Drug Surveillance	¥1.0 million
Hisako Hirota	Report on the Working Mothers' Association	¥1.0 million
Taeko Ueno	Report on Nara Tampopo no Kai	¥1.0 million
Yasuko Kinoshita	Report on Progress in Developing Community Care and Support Group Activities	¥1.0 million
Takako Fukunaga	Report on the Activities of Urban Women Working with Rural Women to Revitalize Farming Areas	¥1.0 million
Tadashi Shoji	Report on the Matsudo Ohanashi Caravan Foundation	¥1.0 million
Teiichi Aoyama	Report on the Activities of the Nippon Environmental Planners' Assembly	¥1.0 million

Information-Exchange Grants

How Citizen Groups Work

Mamiko Tsuchiya, Secretary (and eight associates)

Town Information Center, Kanagawa Prefecture

¥1.0 million

In recent years citizen groups have been very active throughout Japan, and their networks are gaining attention. However, numerous obstacles make it difficult for these groups to function independently.

This project will conduct a survey and analysis of the structural environment of citizen activities, including obstacles to activities, to develop proposals for measures to ensure a better environment for the activities of citizen groups.

Japan Networkers' Conference

Toshiyuki Yano, Secretary (and sixteen associates)

Japan Networkers' Conference, Tokyo

¥4.2 million

Networking is becoming an increasingly important part of the activities of citizen groups and is having a pro-

found effect upon the way these groups function and interact. Unfortunately, lack of agreement on a definition of the concept of networking has often led to confusion.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, involves the organization of a conference of various opinion leaders to discuss the significance of networking and its ramifications for the future. The first Japan Networkers' Conference was held in Tokyo and Osaka in November 1989.

A Newsletter on the Japanese Environment for Distribution Overseas

Rick Davis, Representative (and six associates)

Japan Environment Monitor Editorial Committee, Yamanashi Prefecture

¥2.0 million

Very little has been published in English about Japan's environmental issues or the activities and networks of Japanese citizen groups working for environmental protection. This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is an effort to facilitate both an exchange of information among and the activities of citizen groups in Japan and other countries by compiling and distributing a monthly twenty-page English-language newsletter on Japanese environmental issues and related subjects.

A Survey of the Activities of Nongovernmental Organizations as Described in *The Field Director's Handbook*

Miyoshi Tokita, Representative (and six associates)

NGO Action '90, Tokyo

¥1.5 million

One of the reasons Japan's nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are considered less effective than their Western counterparts is that their existence and activities are little known to the Japanese public.

This project aims to elucidate the function of an NGO and examine the organization of its activities as outlined in *The Field Director's Handbook*, published by the British NGO OXFAM (Oxford Committee for Famine Relief) as a guidebook for its field staff. It will also conduct a survey of Japanese NGOs and their activities and compile the results of this survey and the study of the OXFAM handbook in a report.

Community Newspapers and Journals on Citizen Activities

Hisashi Maruyama, Director (and nine associates)

Citizen Activities Library, Tokyo

¥2.4 million

Opened in April 1976, the Citizen Activities Library collects and preserves newspapers, journals, pamphlets, and fliers published by citizen groups active throughout Japan.

The objective of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, is to compile and publish a comprehensive catalogue of the library's holdings. Last year work was begun on a computerized database of the library's holdings, and additional materials were acquired. This year work on the computerized database and the cataloguing of the newly acquired materials will continue.

Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

For the past ten 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 follow-up activities in connection with the fourth contest, which began in fiscal 1985, and activities in connection with the fifth contest, which began in fiscal 1987.

Of the four teams selected for awards in the fourth contest (one award for most outstanding research and three for outstanding research), three applied for a follow-up grant. In August 1989 the selection committee studied the applications and recommended one team for a follow-up grant. Following consideration of the pros and cons of awarding a follow-up grant to be used as seed money for long-term research, the Board of Directors decided at its March 1990 meeting to award a grant of ¥20 million.

A symposium for the presentation of progress reports by participants in the fifth contest was held on November 30, 1989. Representatives of the six teams awarded grants for two-year main research projects in fiscal 1988 presented interim reports, and representatives of three of the four teams not selected for main research grants but awarded incentive grants to facilitate further research outside the scope of the contest presented final reports. (Representatives of one team were unable to attend.)

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

	<i>Fourth Contest</i>	<i>Fifth Contest</i>
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 follow-up grant	Oct. 1989	Oct. 1991

This year the Foundation also continued its three-year comprehensive evaluation of the five research contests held so far, a project begun in fiscal 1988.

The first research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment" was planned as a fifth-anniversary commemorative activity and inaugurated in October 1979. However, judging that continuation of the program was necessary if its initial objectives were to be realized, the Foundation decided to conduct further contests on a biennial basis. A total of five hundred eighty-three teams have applied to participate in the five contests held so far, and teams from ninety-six places around Japan, from Rebun Island in Hokkaido to Ishigaki Island in Okinawa, have advanced to at least the first phase of the contest, six-month preliminary studies.

Over the years this program has become one of the Foundation's major activities. However, in view of the many changes that had occurred since the time of the first research contest, the Foundation decided in fiscal 1988 to undertake a three-year comprehensive evaluation of the program, reviewing its development so far to determine the extent to which it has managed to fulfill its original objectives and the validity of those objectives after a decade. On the basis of this evaluation, the Foundation will consider the steps to be taken to ensure the program's continued relevance.

The main objectives of the evaluation project are to sum up the program's first ten years, assess its significance as an endeavor by a private grant-making foundation and ordinary citizens to address environmental problems, and define the issues to be addressed in future program development.

The project can be divided into three major components: reports, evaluation, and publicization. The first entails compiling a record of the activities of all the teams that have completed two-year main research projects following the conclusion of the contest, based on the comprehensive report on each contest and the results of each team's project.

The second component, evaluation, is being carried out by current and former members of research contest selection committees commissioned to evaluate the program independently, bearing in mind the following criteria: the program's appropriateness as a Foundation activity, its place in the context of citizen activities, and its significance within the framework of environmental issues and research.

In fiscal 1988 Yasuo Shimazu, a professor in the Faculty of Sciences of Nagoya University, was commissioned to conduct the first evaluation. He reviewed team reports, studied a number of teams in greater depth through questionnaires and on-site interviews, and compiled a report on his findings. In April 1989 a number of current and former selection-committee members were brought together to discuss the program in the light of his report.

This fiscal year Hiroko Hara, a professor in the Faculty of Home Economics of Ochanomizu University, and her assistants Natsuko Hagiwara and Nachiko Kiwaki were commissioned to evaluate the program. They too compiled a report on the basis of a review of team reports, on-site interviews with members of certain teams, and interviews with a number of people with experience on selection committees. (In April 1990 current and former committee members gathered again to discuss the program in the context of the second report.)

On the basis of the evaluations and concrete proposals contained in the two reports, in fiscal 1990 the Foundation secretariat will draft new plans for the research contest, to be implemented in fiscal 1991.

As for the third component of the evaluation project, publicization, the Foundation is planning to use the same review process adopted for the reports and evaluation.

Follow-up Grant Recipient, Fourth Research Contest

Restoration of Shinhama: Cleansing the Water and Bringing Back Birdlife

Ryoichi Azuma (and twenty-five associates)

Gyotoku Bird-Watching Station Friendship Society, Chiba Prefecture

¥20.0 million

From among the teams that have received most outstanding and outstanding research awards, one team in each research contest is selected to receive a follow-up grant to support long-term research. Of the four teams in the fourth contest that received awards in March 1989, three applied for follow-up grants at the beginning of July; and at the August meeting of the selection committee, the Gyotoku Bird-Watching Station Friendship Society was chosen as the recipient. At that time, however, it was decided to deliberate further on the type and amount of the grant. At the end of February 1990, it was determined that a follow-up grant in the form of a research promotion fund was feasible, and the selection committee decided to recommend to the Board of Directors a grant of ¥20 million. The Board of Directors approved this award at its March 1990 meeting.

This project, which received the most outstanding research award in March 1989, devised a unique, simple method of purifying domestic waste water and using that water to bring reproductive colonies of wild birds back to tidelands left parched by land reclamation projects. (A complete description of this project appears on pages 43-44 of the English-language *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1988*.) When the most outstanding and outstanding research award recipients were selected, this project was deemed an unprecedentedly outstanding test of experimental ecology conducted by local residents.

If a stable, long-term source of income can be assured by establishing a research fund, it will be possible to continue and develop this experiment in en-

vironmental improvement over a long period, which would be highly significant both for the development of the research team and for the future of the bird sanctuary. Thus the need for seed money is great. Because of the difficulty of establishing an independent fund immediately, it was decided to award this project team a follow-up grant on condition that it be administered by the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology for the time being, with the goal of establishing an independent fund in the near future.

International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program currently is directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its thirteen years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1989 the Foundation concentrated on projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures. The Foundation is placing priority on projects of the following types:

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

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

In general, the Foundation does not approve grants for endowments, building construction, equipment procurement, museum or library acquisitions, annual budgets of institutions or established programs, propaganda or lobbying activities, religious activities, or salaries of project leaders or researchers.

There are no fixed deadlines for submitting applications. The Foundation will require from six months to one year to review an application, depending on the nature of the proposed project and the amount of information provided by the applicant(s). In most cases, the Foundation's professional staff will visit the applicant(s) to gather necessary information before and during the review period. For projects with a duration of more than one year, applications must be submitted each year. Grants are approved at the Board of Directors meeting held in October.

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-six years of age. Grants are relatively small, to enable as many people as possible to benefit from the program. To begin with, grants are being made available only to researchers in Indonesia.

This year twenty-four researchers, selected from among four hundred twenty-three applicants, were awarded incentive grants. The recipients included researchers from twelve universities and research institutions represented for the first time. Researchers based in the regional cities of Lampung and Mataram were also awarded grants for the first time. However, ten recipients, almost half the total, were based in major centers of research: Bandung, Jakarta, and Yogyakarta. This year three grant recipients were women. Two grants supported research for M.A. theses, while one supported research for a doctoral dissertation. The fields of research represented included economics, agricultural economics, business administration, cultural anthropology, education, literature, and history.

On November 18 and 19, 1989, a symposium for the presentation of reports by recipients of incentive grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988 was held in Jakarta.

International Grants

Translation of Old Mon and Burmese Codes into English

Nai Pan Hla, Former Head

Engravings Section, Archaeological Department, Ministry of Culture, Burma

\$21,000

The role of the indigenous Mon people, who absorbed the sophisticated cultures of India and Sri Lanka, in the historical development of Southeast Asian countries like Burma and Thailand is well known. However, little research has been conducted on their history and culture.

The grant recipient is an expert in Mon documents. Working in Japan with a Japanese scholar, he will translate into English eight Mon codes and one Burmese code covering the same subject matter as one of the Mon codes, using copies in Japan. These translations may shed light on the relationship between the Mon and both continental Southeast Asia and India and Sri Lanka.

The Royal Edicts of Burma (1598-1885), Edited with an Introduction and Notes and an English Summary of Each Edict

Than Tun, Former Professor

Mandalay University, Burma

\$19,500

Most of Burma's royal edicts were scattered in the turmoil of World War II, and those that were not lost are dispersed throughout Burma. The project leader has

spent many years seeking out and copying these edicts by hand.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1984, aims to put the edicts into typewritten form, arrange them in chronological order, supplement them with summaries and a general introduction in English, and publish them in ten volumes. Including edicts pertaining to such items as legal provisions, judicial procedures, revenue and taxes, court etiquette, and inheritance, marriage, and divorce laws, the volumes are valuable for study of Burma's political and cultural history. Eight volumes have already been published, and the final two will be published this year.

Reprinting and Distribution of a Khmer Dictionary

Sam Prumemea

Ministry of Education, Cambodia

\$34,800

Prolonged civil strife in Cambodia has devastated the country. As part of Japanese assistance to Cambodia's educational system, in 1983 the Japan Committee for Republication and Relief of Cambodian Buddhist Books published a facsimile edition of an earlier Khmer dictionary and distributed two thousand copies free in Cambodia.

In this project, an additional two thousand copies of this dictionary will be reprinted and distributed to educational institutions in Cambodia, which need the dictionary now that Khmer orthography has been standardized to facilitate Khmer-language education. Since the dictionary will be printed in Japan, the Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee, which assisted with the facsimile printing, will oversee the printing. The dictionaries will then be distributed by the Cambodian Ministry of Education.

The Fourth International Conference on Thai Studies

Chen Lufan, Director

Yunnan Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, China

\$7,000

The International Conference on Thai Studies was organized to promote understanding of Thailand and ethnic Thai groups outside Thailand, provide opportunities for exchange among scholars of Thai studies, and encourage Thai studies. The first conference was held in 1981 in New Delhi, the second in 1984 in Bangkok, and the third in 1987 in Canberra. The fourth conference is scheduled to be held in Kunming, Yunnan Province, in May 1990.

It is significant that the fourth conference is being held in Kunming, which has a large ethnic Thai population. Some three hundred participants from over twenty countries are expected to attend the conference. This grant will be used to defray the accommodation and travel expenses of fifteen conference participants from Southeast Asia.

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

\$8,800

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is a comparative study of the history of the tobacco industry in two regions of Java.

Cultivation of Vorstenlands tobacco in Surakarta was begun by a Dutch tobacco company and taken over by the Indonesian government after independence. Besuki tobacco, on the other hand, was first cultivated by 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. In the first year of the project historical documents were studied and personal interviews conducted. This year documentary research will be conducted in the Netherlands and a report compiled.

Compilation of Acehese *Adat*

Darwis A. Soelaiman, Director

Research and Development Center, Institute for Traditional Customs and Culture of Aceh, Indonesia

\$16,400

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 the culture of the Near and Middle East. After Islam became established in Indonesia, Aceh flourished as a center of Islamic learning. Even today, Islam is most strongly rooted there, making the area somewhat different from other parts of Indonesia.

The aim of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, 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*. In the first year data concerning rites of passage were collected. This year customs and customary laws relating mainly to communal labor will be recorded and classified.

Compilation of an Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Bali

I Gusti Ngurah Rai Mirsha, Director

Center for Documentation of Balinese Culture, Indonesia

\$6,700

Palm-leaf manuscripts, *lontar*, using Balinese script and written in Balinese or ancient Javanese are scattered throughout Bali and western Lombok. The subject matter of these manuscripts is diverse: the concept of godhood based on Hindu theology, philosophy, ethics, religious rites, laws, literature, medicine, traditional architecture, astronomy, and historical chronicles known as *babad*.

The aim of this project is to locate the scattered *lontar*, inventory them, and prepare summaries.

Coastal Societies in Southern Sulawesi

Mukhlis, Director

Coastal Societies Study and Development Project, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

\$10,000

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1986, 1987, and 1988, is a comprehensive study of coastal societies, mainly fishing villages, in southern Sulawesi and employs a variety of approaches. Ten researchers have been studying coastal societies from the perspectives of economics, social history, and technological and social change.

This year the research team will concentrate on writing a history of the southern Sulawesi regencies that have strong coastal-society characteristics, that is, regencies in which villagers' lives are based on fishing rather than agriculture. The focus of the text will be the social history of coastal societies.

Suluk, the Mystical Poetry of Javanese Muslims

Simuh, Dean

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

\$6,000

Also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, 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 is also translating poems written in Javanese into Indonesian. A dictionary of obscure old Javanese words appearing in the *suluk* is also being compiled. This year the elements of *suluk* appearing in long narrative poems will be analyzed.

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

\$2,700

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, examines the process of the gradual rehabilitation of West Sumatra under the strict surveillance of the central government, in particular the key role the civil and military elites played in national integration. This year the project will continue work undertaken in the first year, collecting documents and interviewing people involved in the rehabilitation of the region.

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

Tenas Effendy, Second Secretary

Institute for Traditional Customs of Riau Province, Indonesia
\$7,800

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

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, 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, transcribed, and translated into Indonesian. The second year was spent recording, transcribing, and translating *nyanyi panjang* dealing with the history of the Petalangan people. This year oral works covering more general subjects will be collected.

The *Hikajat Prang Tjoembok* as a Source of Acehnese History and Literature

M. Isa Sulaiman, Lecturer

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia

\$4,400

The *Hikajat Prang Tjoembok* (Tale of the Tjoembok War) is a famous Acehnese epic recording the conflict between the *uleebalang*, or Acehnese nobles, and members of PUSA (Persatuan Ulama Seluruh Aceh: All-Aceh Union of Religious Scholars) in December 1945 and January 1946. PUSA won the struggle, which greatly altered the political structure of Acehnese society. The epic was written in Acehnese by PUSA activists.

The aim of this project is to collect, translate into Indonesian, annotate, and publish various versions of the epic for use by researchers of Acehnese history.

Lifestyles in Javanese Society During the Dutch Colonial Period: An Inventory of Housing Arts from the Nineteenth Century to the Mid-Twentieth Century

Djoko Soekiman, Lecturer

Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
\$3,400

During the Dutch colonial period, Dutch people sent to Java as merchants and administrators and Western-educated members of the Javanese elite *priyayi* class hired by the Dutch as local administrators created a unique style of architecture blending Western and Indonesian influences. The Indies style, as it is known, evolved as

aristocratic *priyayi* were exposed to Western education and experienced an awakening of ethnic pride.

This project, combining documentary research and field study, will survey eleven large and smaller cities of Java in an attempt to catalogue existing Indies-style buildings and examine the social conditions that gave rise to this architectural style.

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

\$3,500

Few kingdoms were ever established in the eastern islands of the Indonesian archipelago, and even today the region lags in social and economic terms.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, will study fishing villages on the island of Seram in the Moluccas to elucidate the elements required for successful development in typical fishing villages in 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. In the second year of this project, discussions and surveys will be conducted to supplement the results of field research conducted the first year and a report will be prepared.

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

Wasit, Head

Research and Development Board, Walisongo State Institute for Islamic Religion, Indonesia

\$7,400

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, is studying the nine Muslim holy men (*walisongo*) said to have introduced Islam to Java. Many people believe in the *walisongo* and worship them, but it is unclear whether they were actual people or imaginary personages.

The aim of this 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. In the project's first year various versions of the annals were collected and studied. The principal texts were transliterated from Javanese script into the Latin alphabet and translated from ancient Javanese into Indonesian. Similar work on other texts will be undertaken this year.

A Case Study of *Sinoman* Groups in Tanete Village, South Sulawesi

Haji Djaali, Lecturer

Education and Teacher Training Institute of Ujung Pandang, Indonesia

\$7,500

Neighborhood mutual-aid organizations known as *sinoman* groups are found throughout Indonesia. However, since they conduct their activities using the names

of other social organizations, little is known about them and their functions are unclear.

Focusing on *sinoman* groups in the farming village of Tanete, South Sulawesi, this project will conduct field research and examine documents to elucidate the social context within which *sinoman* groups arose, the origin of the word *sinoman* and its connotations, the historical functions and roles of *sinoman* groups, and *sinoman* group members' perception of society and society's perception of *sinoman* groups.

The *Hikayat Perang Sabil*: Its Creation and Society's Reception of It During the Aceh War, 1873-1912

Imran T. Abdullah, Lecturer
Department of Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
\$3,400

Aceh, in the far north of Sumatra, put up strong resistance to the Dutch colonial rulers in the Aceh War (1873-1912). It is well known that the Acehnese epic *Hikayat Perang Sabil* (The Tale of the Holy War) played a major role in stimulating ethnic pride. However, only the content of this work has been analyzed so far.

To better understand the social conditions under which this work was created and the strong support it attracted, this project will elucidate the literary traditions of Aceh and trace the creation of the *Hikayat Perang Sabil* within that context, as well as the role of Islamic educational institutions and *ulama* (Islamic scholars) in its dissemination.

Transliteration of *Sabilal Muhtadin*, by Syekh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari

Analiansyah, Head
Institute for Research and Surveys, Antasari State Institute for Islamic Religion, Indonesia
\$5,000

Syekh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari (1710-1812), born in what is now South Kalimantan, lived in Mecca for over thirty years studying the teachings of Islam. In 1772 he returned to his birthplace, where the Banjar kingdom was flourishing, and was asked by the king to write *Sabilal Muhtadin*, a work of Islamic religious doctrine. While the work deals mainly with Islamic religious teachings, it also contains many descriptions of eighteenth-century Banjar society and culture, making it a valuable source for the study of Banjar society at that time.

The aim of this project is to transliterate *Sabilal Muhtadin*, written in Malay using Arabic script, into the Latin alphabet, provide annotations for obscure vocabulary items, and publish the transliterated version.

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
\$18,900

More than two hundred fifty languages are spoken in Indonesia. Until now no quantitative studies of 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, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, addresses this issue, based on citizens' responses to two questions on language usage in the national census of 1980. In the first and second years of the project basic analyses—including an independent linguistic survey to obtain a benchmark for assessing the reliability of the census data and clarifying its limitations—and a computer analysis of census data were conducted. This year these data will be interpreted and a report compiled.

Language Change: A Case Study of Balinese Migrants in Lampung

I Gusti Made Sutjaja, Lecturer
Department of English, Udayana University, Indonesia
\$5,000

The island of Bali has a very high population density, and since the 1950s many Balinese have migrated to Sumatra, Sulawesi, and other parts of Indonesia.

This project, focusing on Balinese resettled in Lampung, southern Sumatra, as part of the government's transmigration policy, will examine changes in the Balinese spoken by the migrants from a linguistic viewpoint, including phonetics and word and sentence formation. Changes in the role of Balinese in the migrants' new surroundings and the relationship of Balinese to the languages of other groups will also be studied. Field observation, interviews, and discussions will be the main methods of research, with participants selected on the basis of social status, age, occupation, and gender.

The Religious Life of *Tarekat* Members in Central Java: A Religious Research Training Program

Parsudi Suparlan, Lecturer
Department of Anthropology, University of Indonesia, Indonesia
\$47,200

This project, a religious research training program, will examine various features of the religious life of members of *tarekat*, mystical Sufi orders, using a cultural anthropological approach including fieldwork in Central Java.

The twenty-one members of the program are young researchers in Islamic religious institutes, Islamic institutions of higher education, and university departments of cultural anthropology in Jakarta, Semarang, and Ujung Pandang. Twenty-one locations in five areas of Central Java will be selected for study, with each researcher conducting supervised individual fieldwork.

Musyawatutthalibin: The Largest Islamic Local Organization During the Period of the Nationalist Movement in South Kalimantan

M. Nur Maksum, Researcher
Institute for Research and Surveys, Antasari State Institute for Islamic Religion, Indonesia
\$4,200

The Indonesian nationalist movement is said to have begun in 1908 with the establishment of Budi Utomo.

The nationalist movement subsequently joined forces with the Islamic movement, and numerous Islamic organizations, such as Sarekat Islam and Muhammadiyah, were formed. Musyawaratthalibin, established in 1931 in South Kalimantan, grew to be the largest Islamic local organization.

This project will elucidate the history and role of Musyawaratthalibin and examine the political, economic, social, and cultural conditions in the region at the time of its founding. People who were members at that time will be interviewed.

A Study of Traditions and Rituals in the *Thao Hung* Epic

Douangdeuane Viravong, Senior Writer
Vannasinh Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture,
Laos

\$2,400

The *Thao Hung*, an epic written between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries by court poets of the Lan Xang kingdom, is the longest work in Laotian literature but only came to light in 1941, when the text was discovered in the National Library of Thailand. This epic records the heroic deeds of kings who ruled in the Mekong River basin from the tenth to the twelfth century. It also describes the religious beliefs, culture, and traditions of the society of that time, vestiges of which can be found in present-day Laos.

This project will study the customs and rituals described in the *Thao Hung*.

Research on the Music, Dance, and Songs of Ethnic Groups in Savannakhet Province

Sophouthalangsy Teu, Deputy Chief
Cultural Service of Savannakhet Province, Laos

\$6,000

Savannakhet, the capital of Savannakhet Province, is the largest city in Laos after Vientiane, the national capital. Savannakhet Province also has a large population. As in other Laotian provinces, a variety of traditional performing arts survive in Savannakhet, but because of prolonged war, no books on these performing arts have been published.

The aim of this project is to conduct field research in different parts of the province to collect and document its music, dances, and songs and publish the results in book form. The lifestyles of the various ethnic groups of the province will be presented, and photographs of musical instruments and dances will also be included.

Completion of an Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

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

\$29,700

In this three-year project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, researchers are locating palm-leaf manuscripts stored in temples and other sites in Vientiane and Luang Prabang provinces and training priests and others to read the titles of the manuscripts so that a computerized inventory can be compiled.

In the first year a Thai researcher was invited to help train priests, and classification of manuscripts was undertaken. This year similar activities will be conducted, and members of the project team will be sent to Thailand to undergo training in data processing.

Compilation of a Dictionary of Standard Lao

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

\$2,900

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, is to compile a dictionary of standard Lao containing twenty-five thousand entries that reflect the social and technological development in Laotian society. Data are being collected from manuscripts (including palm-leaf manuscripts), newspapers, and other sources. Definitions of words are being checked carefully and usage examples provided. In the first year of the project work on 40 percent of the entries was completed, and work on the remainder will be carried out this year.

Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary

Maha Khamphanh Virachith, Vice-President
National Institute for Social Sciences, Laos

\$6,700

Laos and Cambodia have different languages and forms of government, but the two countries adjoin each other, and both are predominantly Buddhist. At present the two countries are also linked by a friendship treaty, and many Laotians study in Cambodia and vice versa. Exchange among scholars in the two countries is also underway.

This three-year project will undertake the compilation of the first Khmer-Lao dictionary to further exchange and deepen understanding between Laos and Cambodia. A Cambodian research institution is expected to cooperate in compiling the dictionary.

Adaptation of the *Sinsai* Epic from Ancient Verse to Modern Prose

Outhine Bounyavong, Deputy Editor
Vannasinh Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture,
Laos

\$3,000

The *Sinsai*, a collection of folk tales written in the seventeenth century, is a work of classical literature that exists today in the form of an epic of ten thousand lines compiled and transliterated from palm-leaf manuscripts. The folk tales of the *Sinsai* strongly reflect the traditions, Buddhist beliefs, and ethics of seventeenth-century Laotian society, and are indispensable for helping the Laotian people rediscover and understand their indigenous culture and traditions. However, while the stories in the *Sinsai* have been orally transmitted, only a handful of scholars conversant in Pali can actually read them.

In this project a comparative study of different versions of the *Simsai* will be carried out, after which it will be translated into modern prose and published.

A Folk Poetry Collection

Bosengkham Vongdara, Director
Institute for Social Science Research, Laos
\$6,200

In all parts of Laos there are many traditional orally transmitted poems that have not yet been systematically collected and recorded. This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is conducting 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.

In the first year orally transmitted materials throughout the country were collected. This year these materials will be catalogued and published. The results of the project will provide valuable reference material for scholars of linguistics, ethnography, sociology, and literature in universities and research institutions and will serve to introduce Laotian culture to the general public.

A Study of Laotian Art History

Bounheng Bouasisengpraeth, Assistant Director
Department of Museums and Archaeology, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos
\$6,600

The grant recipient has spent many years examining art objects in various parts of Laos, recording each work's major features, date of creation, and other data on index cards. However, lack of funds has forced him to curtail his activities in recent years.

In this project, field research will be undertaken in Savannakhet and Houaphane provinces, which the grant recipient has not yet had the opportunity to investigate thoroughly. In addition, all artworks for which data are recorded on index cards will be photographed. Based on the information collected in this way, a history of Laotian art from before the kingdom of Lan Xang, established in the fourteenth century, to the eighteenth-century period of the Three Kingdoms will be written and published.

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

Amarjit Kaur, Associate Professor
Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$14,700

The development of transport systems is a major influence in regional economics, since such systems 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, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, similar research is being conducted in Sabah and

Sarawak, on the island of Borneo, from the perspective of the development of river transport. In the first year documents in the two states were examined and interviews were conducted. This year documents in Britain will be studied and a report prepared.

The Life and Times of Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, the Longest-Serving Prime Minister of Thailand

Kobkua Suwannathat-Pian, Associate Professor
Department of History, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$8,300

Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram (1897-1964), prime minister of Thailand from 1938 to 1944 and from 1948 to 1957, was that country's longest-serving prime minister.

The aim of this project is to study the life and times of Phibun in the context of modern Thai history. Documentary research in Thailand, Britain, and the United States will be undertaken, and interviews will be conducted. Japanese documents from the periods before and during World War II will also be consulted. The grant recipient is a Thai historian on the faculty of a Malaysian university.

The Arabs in Southeast Asia: A Historical and Sociological Study

Omar Farouk Shaeik Ahmad, Lecturer
Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$9,200

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 also received grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988. In the first and second years documents in Southeast Asian countries, North America, and Europe were surveyed, and field research was conducted in Arab communities in Southeast Asia. This work will be continued this year, and field research will also be carried out in Yemen, the ancestral homeland of most Arabs in Southeast Asia, and other Arab countries.

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

Syed Husin Ali, President
Malaysian Social Science Association, Malaysia
\$10,300

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1987, and 1988, 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 such fields as economics, sociology, and cultural anthropology. Contributors include not only Malaysians but also scholars from other Southeast Asian nations.

This journal now has the largest circulation among publications of its type in Malaysia and has acquired a solid reputation. Steps are being taken to make the journal financially independent.

Monographs on Malaysian History, 1900-1941
Khoo Kay Kim, Professor
Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$4,300

The aim of this project is to produce monographs on six areas of modern Malaysian history in which insufficient historical research has been conducted, using the abundant source materials in contemporary local English-language newspapers and other publications. These monographs will form the foundation of a comprehensive history of Malaya (Peninsular Malaysia) from 1900 to 1941.

The monographs will address the following subjects: Chinese economic activities in Malaya, 1880-1941; Islam in Malaya, 1900-1941; Indian associations in Malaya, 1892-1936; Selangor: from maritime trade to industrialization; Kuala Lumpur, 1880-1941, and Ipoh, 1902-41; and an economic history of Malaya, 1880-1941.

Editing a Dictionary of Classical Newari
Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Secretary-Treasurer
Nepal Bhasha (Newari) Dictionary Committee,
CWASAPASA, Nepal
\$17,900

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 and of the Buddhist scriptures transmitted from India to Nepal and other Asian countries.

This project, which aims to compile a dictionary of classical Newari, also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988. All the vocabulary items to be included in the dictionary, selected from dramas, religious and philosophical works, poems, historical documents, and other sources in classical Newari, have been transliterated and translated. This year editorial work will begin. This includes confirming inflections of the vocabulary items, reviewing definitions, and translating definitions into English. These editorial tasks are expected to take three years.

A Cultural Encyclopedia of Nepal
Kumar Khadga Bikram Shah, Executive Director
Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University,
Nepal
\$34,800

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 also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1987, and 1988. So far, study tours of Indonesia, Japan, and Thailand have been made to learn about the experiences of encyclopedia-compilation teams in those countries, seminars and workshops have been held, an index of entries to be included has been drafted, and prospective contributors have been selected. One-third of the entries have been commissioned, and editing of the manuscripts received is underway. This year another one-third of the entries will be commissioned, and editing of manuscripts, English translation of some

of the manuscripts, and selection of graphs, tables, and photographs for inclusion in the encyclopedia will be carried out.

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
\$2,000

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1986, 1987, and 1988, deals with the history of Negros Oriental Province, on the island of Negros, from 1901, when American rule was established, to 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.

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. The results of this research were compiled last year, but since the manuscript was much longer than originally estimated, an additional grant has been awarded to cover publication costs.

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
\$23,500

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, aims to determine the geographical distribution and ethnic characteristics of indigenous Muslim architectural forms on Mindanao and in the Sulu Archipelago. The structures have distinctive architectural and artistic features that are a blend of indigenous 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. In the second year extensive fieldwork was conducted, and the photographic record was augmented and integrated with diagrams, records of interviews, and expository text. This year the material will be compiled and published in book form.

[The Foundation regrets Professor Tiamson's death in October 1989, which temporarily interrupted the 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
\$3,900

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 unemployment and starvation.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988, aims to 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. Reports on documents surveyed in the Philippines and the United States and on an ethnographic survey will be published as a book.

Chabacano Folk Literature of Zamboanga City

Orlando B. Cuartocruz, Dean
University Research Center, Western Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$7,200

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, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is using anthropological and ethnographic methodologies to collect, record, classify, and interpret folk tales, legends, proverbs, and folk songs, which will be published together with translations into English. Preserving this aspect of the multifaceted Philippine culture will contribute to the formation of a national culture.

Ilonggo Literature: Texts and Contexts

Lucila V. Hosillos, Chairman and President
Ilonggo Language and Literature Foundation, the Philippines
\$9,800

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 its subsequent decline resulted in unemployment among the farmers and mounting social unrest.

Adopting the approach that literature is a reflection of history, the grant recipient is preparing a historical anthology of Ilonggo literature for publication. Representative literary works, including poems, short stories, novels, dramas, proverbs, and legends, are being selected and translated into English. This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1988, aims to clarify the relationship between literature and the economic, political, and social climate that forms its background.

Subanen Folklore: A Study of Cultural Change

Joy V. Enriquez, Archivist
Folklore and Folklife Museum and Archives, Xavier University, the Philippines
\$9,000

The Subanen are a minority people living on the Zamboanga Peninsula and in Misamis Occidental Province, on the island of Mindanao. They can be divided into two groups. One lives in lowland areas, and in recent years its members have adopted Islam or Christianity. The other lives in mountainous areas and adheres to indigenous traditions.

The aim of this project is to collect and preserve the folklore of the Subanen and to elucidate the effects of Western culture on their folklore in order to evaluate their acculturation. No comprehensive study of Subanen folklore has ever been undertaken, and this project is expected to produce valuable findings.

Bukidnon, 1946-1985

Mardonio M. Lao, Professor
Graduate School, Central Mindanao University, the Philippines
\$5,600

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, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is recording the history of Bukidnon Province, Mindanao, 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 people of Bukidnon is also being 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
\$5,700

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, 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. Thus the project is making an ethnographic study of their religious community on Mount Banahaw.

Maranao Practices and Beliefs

Esmail R. Disoma, Associate Professor
Department of Sociology, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$5,800

The Maranao are one of the largest Muslim groups on Mindanao. They are a proud people who have resisted domination by foreign powers for two centuries, preserving their indigenous practices and beliefs.

The aim of this project is to analyze the practices and beliefs of the Maranao within a social and economic context. Six municipalities in the province of Lanao del Sur will be surveyed: Marawi City, the urban center of the Maranao, and five municipalities selected by random sampling. Interviews using open-ended questions will be conducted with two hundred informants.

A Demographic History of Negros Oriental: An Analysis of the Peopling Process from the Spanish Period to the Present

Rowe V. Cadelina, Director
University Research Center, Silliman University, the Philippines
\$6,800

Ethnographic studies of the Philippines have been carried out, but no systematic demographic studies have been conducted. Folk accounts of population growth and shifts in the province of Negros Oriental have been handed down, but there has been no organized analysis of this process from the Spanish period to the present.

The aim of this project is to study patterns of population concentration in Negros Oriental in order to elucidate the relationship of community growth to the history and economic development of this region.

A Descriptive Survey of Spanish Archival Materials on Philippine Local History

Belen D. Alampay, Associate Professor
Department of History, De La Salle University, the Philippines
\$11,600

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1985 and 1987, seeks to develop a foundation for local historical research in the Philippines by creating a bibliography of documents relating to local history in major historical archives, with the aim of providing a qualitative and quantitative outline of historical sources.

In the first year collections in the archives of the Dominican order in Manila, the archives of the archdiocese of Manila, and the Philippine National Archives, as well as collections of old documents published by various religious orders, were surveyed. In the second year surveys were conducted in archives in six Spanish cities, including Barcelona, Madrid, and Seville. This year a bibliography of documents in major archives will be compiled on the basis of the first two years' surveys and published.

Unpublished Documents of the Spanish Regime in the Philippines: Research, Transcription, Translation, and Publication

Virginia B. Licuanan, Vice-Chairman
National Trust for Historic and Cultural Preservation of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$25,400

The aim of this project is to study, transcribe, and translate into English unpublished documents in the Archives of the Indies, in Seville, Spain, relating to the history of the Philippines from its discovery by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 to the end of the Spanish colonial period, and to organize and publish the documents as a series of books.

Over a three-year period documents covering two hundred years will be studied and one hundred years' worth of documents will be translated into English and published. Thereafter, the project will be continued without grant assistance, with revenues from book sales being used as a revolving fund. These books will make it possible to conduct historical research without a knowledge of Spanish and without having to travel to Spain to study documents.

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

Zenaida S. Reyes, Acting Head
Division of Continuing Legal Education, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$8,100

The Muslims of Mindanao feel that the Philippine government attaches little importance to their Islamic legal rights, culture, and traditions. This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, aims to 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. An inventory of Islamic law, the Islamic legal system, and Shariah trials will also be compiled.

A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages

Ernesto Constantino, Professor
Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$23,400

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1986, 1987, and 1988, 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 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.

Philippine Vernacular Literatures Translated into Pilipino

Esther M. Pacheco, Director
Ateneo de Manila University Press, the Philippines
\$24,800

Understanding of their cultural heritage plays an important part in the Filipino people's efforts to forge a nation and establish a national identity. However, the main elements of the Filipino cultural heritage are literatures in numerous languages.

While Tagalog-based Pilipino is becoming established as the national language, care must be taken to preserve the literary traditions of other languages, as well. The aim of this project is to translate and publish in Pilipino works of literature orally transmitted or written in the languages of the Philippines' eight major non-Tagalog-speaking ethnic groups.

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

Elena G. Maquiso, Coordinator
University Research Center, Silliman University, the Philippines
\$24,300

The *Ulahingan*, an oral epic of the Manobo, a minority

people in North Cotabato Province, 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.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, aims 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 on these tasks will continue this year.

A Comparative Study of Thailand Yao and Guangxi Yao

Theraphan L. Thongkum, Deputy Dean for Research Affairs
Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
\$9,600

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, 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 groups originally migrated to Thailand from Guangxi by way of Laos.

In the first year a comparative study of Yao dialects, folk tales, and folk songs and traditional clothing of the Yao of northern Thailand and of Guangxi was undertaken and records of Yao migration routes and settlements since leaving China were collected. In the second year field studies in Guangxi were conducted jointly with Chinese researchers. This year a report will be compiled and published.

Burmese Architecture in Lan Na

Sa-Ngob Chimpleeya, Lecturer
Department of Arts, Chiangmai Teachers College, Thailand
\$8,900

Since the Lan Na kingdom, located in what is now northern Thailand, was a tributary state of Burma from 1558 to 1774, its arts and architecture exhibit a complex mixture of indigenous and Burmese elements. The local people are so accustomed to these Burmese elements that they consider them part of their own culture. To a specialist, however, these Burmese arts and architecture are unique in many respects.

The objective of this project is to collect data on Burmese-influenced architecture in ten provinces of northern Thailand and to analyze beliefs connected with architecture and evaluate their influence. It is hoped that this project will stimulate interest in preserving this architecture.

A Study of the Relationship Between the Zhuang and the Thai

Pranee Kullavanijaya, Dean
Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
\$8,800

The aim of this project is to record and study the lan-

guage, folklore, and history of the Zhuang, a minority group in Guangxi, China, by comparing them with the Thai (particularly the northeastern Thai) to document and preserve the indigenous culture of the Zhuang, 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 also received grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, involves documentary research, translation of Chinese materials into Thai, and field studies in Guangxi with the cooperation of the Guangxi Institute of Nationalities. In the first year field studies were conducted in six areas of Guangxi. In the second year comparative analysis of the data collected was carried out and a comparative study of Thai dialects and the Zhuang language was made. This year a report will be compiled and published.

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

Aroonrut Wichienkeeo, Lecturer
Department of History, Chiangmai Teachers College,
Thailand

\$3,700

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1984, 1985, and 1986, is to compile and publish a dictionary of ancient northern Thai, the language used in the palm-leaf manuscripts of northern Thailand, to enable researchers in as many fields as possible to make use of the manuscripts.

In the first two years the research team discussed the form that the dictionary should take and the items that should be included, collected vocabulary items from palm-leaf manuscripts and inscriptions, and clarified the meanings of problematic terms. In the third year the researchers broadened the range of documents used as sources of vocabulary items and clarified the meanings and usages of the new items. This year the dictionary will be completed and published.

The Lan Na Annual Cycle of Traditional Rites: An Ethnohistorical and Comparative Study

Sommai Premchit, Associate Professor
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Chiangmai
University, Thailand

\$5,500

This project aims to study and record the indigenous culture of northern Thailand (the former Lan Na kingdom), which is being buffeted by the changes affecting Thai society as a whole. Emphasis will be placed on conducting a detailed study of the Lan Na annual cycle of traditional rites. Anthropological data regarding myths, legends, and rites will be recorded and analyzed to elucidate the historical background of these rites.

A comparative study of northern Thailand and the Lan Xang kingdom of Laos, which bore ethnological similarities to northern Thailand, will also be conducted. Both the Yuan, who founded the kingdom of Lan Na at Chiangmai, and the Lao, who established the Lan Xang kingdom in the Mekong River basin, were Tai peoples. Because the two peoples were closely related and similar in many ways, this comparative study is expected to yield valuable results.

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

\$26,400

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, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, documents on the Tai people of Xishuangbanna (Sipsong Pan Na), China, between 1200 and 1949 are being collected in Britain, China, Thailand, and the United States, and bibliographic information on the documents is being compiled. Documents in China are being collected by Chinese researchers. Primary sources on Tai politics, society, traditions, and intragroup contacts are being selected and will be published in Chinese, English, modern Thai, northern Thai, and Thai Lu.

An Archaeological Study of Textiles in Thailand

Chiraporn Aranyanak, Senior Conservation Scientist
Conservation Subdivision, Division of National Museums,
The Fine Arts Department, Thailand

\$10,900

The grant recipient has been investigating ancient Thai textiles since 1978 and has identified 87 of 116 textile fragments found in conjunction with 1,500 bronze and iron artifacts excavated from archaeological sites in central, northern, and northeastern Thailand. These textile fragments were long neglected, and some have been lost. Those that remain are of loose weave and were produced on open looms. The fibers used were hemp, silk, cotton, banana fiber, and asbestos.

The aim of this project is to further study the fibers and weaving techniques used to make ancient Thai textiles. Fibers will be analyzed through microscopic examination and chemical tests. Ancient textiles and the primitive textiles of present-day minority ethnic groups will also be compared.

The Dynamics of the Indigenous Knowledge System and Prospects for Its Revitalization

Chantana Panpasirichote, Researcher
Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

\$10,700
This project will focus on Thailand's indigenous knowledge system, which research on Thai culture and development has neglected. Study of the indigenous knowledge system will not only indicate the future direction of Thai culture but also contribute to practical aspects of development.

Yet in the course of the modernization that is taking Thailand into the ranks of the newly industrialized economies, the role of the indigenous knowledge system has been largely ignored at the policy-making level. The loss of this knowledge system will make it difficult to link indigenous Thai technologies and new technologies. The aim of this project is to stimulate interest in the indigenous knowledge system and investigate prospects for its revitalization.

Four Thousand Elements of Chinese Origin in the Vietnamese Language

Hoang Van Hanh, Director
Institute of Linguistics, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$9,100

Around 60 percent of Vietnamese words relating to economics, politics, and law and about 50 percent of words used in ordinary conversation are said to be of Chinese origin. These words, as well as the ideograms developed in Vietnam, derive from about four thousand elements of Chinese origin. Those elements, the smallest linguistic units carrying meaning in Vietnamese, are used as models when new words are created, particularly in the field of science.

The aim of this project is to collect and classify the elements of Chinese origin in the Vietnamese language.

The Folk Culture of the Viet People of Southern Vietnam

Nguyen Quang Vinh, Deputy Director
Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$10,000

During southern Vietnam's three centuries of development the Viet people, originating in northern Vietnam, migrated south. The Viet, who constitute the largest ethnic group in Vietnam, took with them their psychological makeup and folk traditions. These cultural characteristics, adapted to suit southern Vietnam, survive to this day.

The aim of this project is to systematically record the folk culture of the Viet people in southern Vietnam and to elucidate the important role their traditional culture has played in the development of the Vietnamese people's modern way of life.

Traditional Folk Festivals of the Viet People of North Vietnam

Ngo Duc Thinh, Vice-Director
Institute of Folklore, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$10,500

Present-day folk festivals of the Viet people date back some three thousand years and have undergone considerable change over the centuries. Folk festivals have two aspects: the religious, which involves offerings and worship of the deities, and the secular, which includes such entertainments as games and performing arts.

The aim of this project is to record Viet folk festivals and to investigate the worldview revealed by the people's religious beliefs and the values demonstrated by their social structure. Through clarifying folk festivals, a classic expression of traditional culture, the project will also investigate ways to preserve harmony between tradition and modernization.

An Encyclopedia of Vietnam

Pham Nhu Cuong, President
Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$17,700

In Vietnam it is difficult to obtain necessary informa-

tion on science, culture, and the arts. Thus there is an urgent need for the encyclopedia that will be compiled in this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988. 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 Influence of Traditional Factors on the Organizational Forms of Agricultural Production in the Red River Delta Since the End of the Nineteenth Century
Chu Van Lam, Vice-Director

Institute of Economics, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam
\$8,100

Vietnamese agriculture evolved from traditional small-scale wet-rice farming to more productive cooperatives and state collectives growing a greater variety of crops. However, these new organizational forms mandated from above have met with resistance, and some have failed. In rural areas, traditional factors still have considerable influence on social and economic activity.

The aim of this project is to formulate effective policies for establishing organizational forms of agricultural production that will lead to greater productivity and a higher standard of living while preserving and reinforcing the positive aspects of traditional factors.

Cham History and Culture

Nguyen Cong Binh, Director
Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam
\$8,900

The Champa kingdom of the Cham people lasted from the end of the second to the seventeenth century A.D. The Cham, an Austronesian people speaking a Malayo-Polynesian language, preserve 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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, 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.

The Tai and Nung Peoples of Vietnam

Be Viet Dang, Director
Institute of Ethnology, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam
\$8,300

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, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is studying 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.

The Sino-Nom Engraved Texts of Vietnam

Nguyen Quang Hong, Vice-Director
Sino-Nom Institute, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam
\$9,200

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, which first received a grant in fiscal 1988, 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 southern Vietnam, have never been catalogued. There is an urgent need to make rubbings of these inscriptions.

Oriental Civilization and the Traditional Vietnamese Family

Nguyen Phuoc Tuon, Director
Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam
\$4,700

As in other East Asian countries, Confucianism influenced the formation of the family system in Vietnam. This in turn had an effect on relations between family and village, kinship relations, and relations between family and government. However, Vietnam has been exposed to Western civilization since the beginning of the twentieth century. This has caused far-reaching changes in the traditional family system, and a new type of family has emerged.

The aim of this project is to study the formation of the traditional Vietnamese family under different social and economic conditions and, bearing in mind the influence of Confucianism, to determine the conditions under which the traditional family system contributes to modernization and those under which it constitutes an impediment.

The Culture and Population of the Red River Delta

Vu Tu Lap, Head
Center for Socio-Economic Geography, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam
\$7,600

The Red River Delta, where Hanoi and Haiphong are

located, 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, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is investigating the culture and 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.

Preservation and Documentation of Vietnamese *Huong Uoc* Manuscripts

Nguyen Duy Thong, Director

Vietnam Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$10,500

During the feudal period Vietnamese villages were subject to the laws of the state. At the same time, each village also had its own regulations, or *huong uoc*, which were more strictly enforced than those of the state. Over six thousand *huong uoc* manuscripts are in the keeping of the Vietnam Institute of Social Science Information. Half are written in Vietnamese, and half in a mixture of Chinese ideograms and ideograms developed in Vietnam.

The aim of this project is to collect the *huong uoc* manuscripts still at large, input the texts of all the manuscripts written in Vietnamese on a computer, and record all those written in ideograms on microfilm. The contents of the manuscripts will also be analyzed.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers

The Economic Rationality of the Labor of Migrant Workers in Surian Hanyar Village, Danau Salak No. 18 Public Rubber Plantation

Mukhtar Sarman, Lecturer

Faculty of Social and Political Science, Lambung Mangkurat University

Rp3.2 million

Factors Influencing the Consumption Behavior of Housewives in Supermarkets in Bogor, West Java

Hartoyo, Lecturer

Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University

Rp3.89 million

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

A Comparison of Ideals and Reality in Patterns of Responsibility for Care of the Elderly: A Case Study in Rao Rao, Batusangkar

Alfan Miko, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Andalas University

Rp2.57 million

The Orientation Toward and Perception of Time and Work Among Ragpickers in Mataram

Zainal Asikin, Secretary

Center for the Study of Self-Reliant Development

Rp2.075 million

The Relationship Between Household Consumption and the Allocation of Agricultural Production Resources: A Comparative Study of Mountain, Plain, and Coastal Areas of Yogyakarta

Rini Widiati Gunawan, Lecturer

Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Gadjah Mada University

Rp3.5 million

Siri': The Effect of Biology Education on Attitudes Toward Environmental Protection Among Middle School Students in Sengkang, Wajo, South Sulawesi

A. Abd. Lahil Munir Patawari, Lecturer

Education and Teacher Training Institute of Ujung Pandang

Rp3.5 million

The Relationship Between Paternalism and a Fatalistic Attitude Toward Beggars: A Study of Beggars in Central Java and Yogyakarta

Rahmad Santosa, Lecturer

Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University

Rp3.0 million

The Management Style of Chinese in Indonesia

Rhenald Kasali, Lecturer

Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia

Rp4.585 million

Indonesian Novels, 1920-1942: Their Genesis and Reception

Faruk, Researcher

Research Centre for Culture, Gadjah Mada University

Rp3.1 million

A Study of the Economic Activities of Bugis Migrants in Ambon

Mansyur Radjab, Lecturer

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Pattimura University

Rp3.5 million

Patron-Client Relations Among the Fishers of Bagan Deli, Medan

Zulkifli, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, University of North Sumatra

Rp3.097 million

The Concepts of Privacy, Territoriality, and Personal Space Among the Baduy: Their Changes and Effects on the Architectural Environment
Baskoro Tedjo, Lecturer
Department of Architecture, Bandung Institute of Technology
Rp3.0 million

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

The Deconstruction of Aesthetic Values in Contemporary Javanese Society as Seen in the Design of Traditional Furniture: Changes in the Lifestyle of Urban Javanese and the Emergence of New Aesthetic Values
Agus Sachari, Lecturer
Department of Design, Bandung Institute of Technology
Rp4.07 million

The Role of Chinese Settlements in Urban Development in Java
Johannes Widodo, Lecturer
Department of Architecture, Parahyangan Catholic University
Rp4.5 million

Changes in Customary Land Rights in West Java Since Implementation of the Basic Agrarian Law No. 5/1960
Krishna Daswara, Lecturer
Faculty of Literature, Padjadjaran University
Rp4.0 million

Distinctive Characteristics of Popular Places of Consumption in Bandung
Rina Indiatuti, Lecturer
Faculty of Economics, Padjadjaran University
Rp3.13 million

The Decline of *Varna* (Caste) and the Emergence of New Social Classes: Economic Transformation and Social Change on Bali
Ida Bagus Gde Yudha Triguna, Lecturer
Institute of Hindu Dharma
Rp3.0 million

The Social and Economic Impact of the Culture System of Forced Cultivation on the Land and People of the Rembang District, 1830-1870
Agustinus Supriyono, Lecturer
Faculty of Letters, Diponegoro University
Rp3.3 million

The Influence of the Umas Jaya Pineapple Factory on the Society of Terbanggi Besar, Central Lampung: A Study of the Role of Farm Women
Rochmiyati, Lecturer
Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Lampung University
Rp4.0 million

The Development of Model Criteria for Evaluating Learning of the Affective (Attitude) Domain
Aos Santosa Hadiwijaya, Ph.D. Candidate
Education and Teacher Training Institute of Jakarta
Rp3.4 million

Agricultural Modernization in Relation to Guaranteeing the Economy of Farming Communities: A Case Study of Changes in the Relationship of the Labor System and Farmland in Rural Java
Anwar Budiyo, Independent Researcher
Sragen
Rp3.0 million

The Impact of Technological Development on the Traditional Silk Fabrics of South Sulawesi
Ahdin Gassa, Lecturer
Faculty of Agricultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
Rp3.35 million

A Comparative Study of the Lifestyles of Devotees of the Wayang Kulit of Yogyakarta, the Wayang Krucil of Cirebon, and the Wayang Golek of the Citarum River Area
Musjafak Assjari, Lecturer
Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung
Rp3.0 million

A Study of Cultural Value Systems in Relation to Development Among the Kenyah Dayak of Long Iram, Kutai, East Kalimantan
Sudrajat, Lecturer
Faculty of Education, Mulawarman University
Rp3.625 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 twelfth 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 127 works; 17 from Burma, 35 from Indonesia, 10 from Malaysia, 3 from Nepal, 12 from the Philippines, 11 from Singapore, 2 from Sri Lanka, 35 from Thailand, and 2 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 a fifth grant was made to a group in Vietnam; a third grant was made to another group in Vietnam; and second 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 Laos, where one group was awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988 and another was awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989; 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 third grant was awarded to a group in Indonesia, a second grant was awarded to a group in Vietnam, and first grants were awarded to groups in Malaysia and Nepal. 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>Dan Perang Pun Usai</i>	Ismail Marahimin	Yoshihiro Takadono	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥1,370,000
<i>Hon Dat</i>	Anh Duc	Kenji Tomita	Hodaka Shoten	¥2,390,000
<i>Collected Works of A. T. Ariyaratne, 3 vols.</i>	A. T. Ariyaratne	Kuniaki Yamashita, Chine Hayashi, and Osamu Nagai	Haru Shobo	¥1,480,000
<i>Heta Ecchara Kahuwara Na</i>	Edirivira Saracchandra	Padma Ratnayake and Reiko Nakamura	Nan'undo	¥1,500,000
<i>Khuen fa Nao</i>	Amnat Yensabai	Yurie Sato	Sotoshu Volunteer Association	¥2,160,000
<i>Anak Tamahair: Secercah Kisah</i>	Ajip Rosidi	Megumi Funachi	Toseisha	¥2,350,000
Total				¥11,250,000

Dan Perang Pun Usai (And Then the War Ended)

This novel, set in Japanese-occupied southern Sumatra in the closing days of World War II, tells the story of the loves of two couples: Lieutenant Ose, the Japanese protagonist, and his maid Satiya and a Javanese youth who helps Dutch prisoners of war escape and Lena, the village beauty. Weaving a rich tapestry of the lives of ordinary people as their fortunes are buffeted by war, the novel describes a Japanese army detachment posted in the area, Dutch prisoners of war forced to build a bridge, and the local residents, who carry on their lives with characteristic strength.

States and South Vietnamese government troops are doggedly carrying out a cruel sweeping operation in the village of Hon Dat, in Rach Gia Province in the Mekong delta of southern Vietnam. Interweaving the stories of friends and foes, this novel depicts the dauntless courage of the villagers in the face of the operation. The novel focuses particularly on the role of women in the struggle, and on their joys and tribulations. This work, considered a masterpiece of the southern liberation literary style, was a pacesetter for other works in this genre.

Hon Dat

It is early 1961, during the Vietnam War, and United

Collected Works of A. T. Ariyaratne, 3 vols.

A. T. Ariyaratne is founder of Sarvodaya Shramadana, a Buddhist-inspired rural-development move-

ment aimed at making Sri Lanka's villages self-reliant. This three-volume work is a collection of Ariyaratne's writings and speeches he has delivered around the world. It includes Ariyaratne's assessment of the shortcomings of modern Western civilization in comparison with the traditional Buddhist values and ideals of the culture in which he was born and raised and records the activities of the Sarvodaya movement, as well as its thirty-year history of remedying the effects of centuries of Western colonialization of Sri Lanka. These books give readers a comprehensive picture of the Sarvodaya Shramadana movement.

Heta Ecchara Kaluwara Na (Tomorrow Will Not Be So Dark)

This novel deals with an armed struggle arising out of the popular liberation movement born in 1971, which has grown into a force transforming Sri Lankan society, and with the responses of various people at a university. The protagonist, Professor Amaradasa, sympathizes with his students, and when government troops quell a campus disturbance, he slips away with students who have participated in the movement. But the age difference between the professor and his students hampers understanding, and the students experience emotional conflict as they are pitted against the army. This book, describing the life of an intellectual in that period, is a representative work by Edirivira Saracchandra, one of the leading figures in Sinhalese literature.

Khuen fa Nao (A Cold Night Sky)

The political and social changes in Thailand in the 1960s and 1970s have significantly influenced Thai society. This novel vividly describes a young man's coming of age against the backdrop of those social changes. Bunproot, the protagonist, grows up in poverty in a farming village in the 1960s, goes to Bangkok to study, and later works as a reporter for a progressive weekly magazine. This novel acquaints readers with the feelings and issue-oriented activism of the students who were the driving force behind the political changes of the 1970s, the hand-to-mouth existence in farming villages and the problems Thai agriculture faces, and the state of the movement encouraging people to return to their home villages and farming.

Anak Tanahair: Secercah Kisah (Children of the Homeland: A Story)

In this novel Ajip Rosidi, one of Indonesia's leading writers, follows the growth of a young painter, who could be called Rosidi's alter ego, during the period of social and political upheaval following the founding of the Indonesian republic. The story unfolds between the early 1950s and 1965, when Rosidi himself was growing up. The protagonist, encouraged by a painter friend, periodically changes his artistic vision. This novel offers an excellent description of the way artists in a country that gained independence after World War II frantically try to absorb Western artistic perceptions in the wake of rapid westernization and modernization.

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

Translation and Publication of Japanese Literature in Lao

Houmphanh Rattanaovong, Director
Artistic, Literary, and Linguistic Research Center, Laos
\$7,900

The objective of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, 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 a collection of traditional Japanese folk tales was translated from French into Lao, beautifully illustrated, and published. The translation and publication of *Contes Japonais*, edited by M. Coyard, which contains one hundred thirty-eight stories gathered from all parts of Japan, is planned for the current year.

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

E. Sionil José, Managing Director
Solidarity Foundation, the Philippines
\$108,900

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, 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 nine works planned in the first year of the project are proceeding. In the second year translation and publication of fourteen works are planned.

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

Vo Dai Luoc, Director
Institute of World Economy, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam
\$29,000

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988, 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, two in the third year, and two in the fourth year. The translation and publication of two works are planned for this year.

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

Nguyen Duc Dieu, Director
Social Sciences Publishing House, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$31,500

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.

Two books were translated and published in each of the first two years of this project, which was awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988. 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 institute that conducts social and economic studies and publishes books and journals on social and economic issues. Under this project, the institute is translating and publishing in Bahasa Indonesia works in the social sciences and humanities from other Southeast Asian countries.

In the first year of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, three works dealing with Southeast Asia as a whole and two works on Muslims in the Philippines and Thailand were translated and published. In the second year five works from Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and other countries were translated and published. This year five books on economics, politics, and other subjects in Southeast Asian countries will be translated and published.

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

Abu Bakar Hamid, Chairman
Foundation for the Promotion of the Sciences, Malaysia

\$24,200

In this project the group that has translated and published in Bahasa Malaysia twenty-eight works on Japan under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia will now undertake the translation and publication of works from other Southeast Asian countries.

The objective of this project is to translate and publish in Bahasa Malaysia works from other Southeast Asian countries in the fields of literature, the social sciences, and the humanities. In the initial year of the project the translation and publication of two works are planned.

Nepalese "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project: Works in Other South Asian Languages to Be Published in Nepalese Languages

Bhuvan Lal Pradhan, Chairman
Translation Committee, CWASAPASA, Nepal

\$15,400

In this project the group that has already translated and published in Nepalese languages thirty-six works on Japan under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia will now translate and publish works from other South Asian countries.

Because Nepal and most of its nearest neighbors are South Asian countries this project, unlike the others supported under this program, will translate and publish works from other South Asian countries in Nepalese languages. In the first year the translation and publication of one work each from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka are planned.

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

Sulak Sivaraksa
Sathirakoses-Nagapradipe Foundation, Thailand

\$31,400

In commemoration of the centennial of the birth of the renowned ethnologist Phraya Anuman Rajadhon, known as Thailand's "walking encyclopedia," this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is sponsoring an exhibition of his works in a number of Asian countries, with lectures on Thai culture and literature presented in each country in conjunction with the exhibition.

In the project's first year the exhibition toured Asia, and this 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 Socioeconomic Development in Vietnamese

Nguyen Minh Hang, Vice-Director

Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies, Vietnam Committee
for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$27,000

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, aims to foster the Vietnamese people's understanding of neighboring countries through the translation and publication in Vietnamese of books on Southeast Asia. As one of two independent institutes conducting studies on Southeast Asia under the aegis of the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, the Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies is translating and publishing books concerning social and economic development.

Although Vietnam desires closer cooperation with the countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, little information about these countries is now available in Vietnam. To help remedy this situation, two books were translated and published in the project's first year, and the translation and publication of two additional works are planned for this year.

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

Pham Duc Duong, Director

Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam Committee
for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$14,500

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 Committee for Social Sciences. Unlike the Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies, the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies focuses on translating and publishing in Vietnamese books on the history, culture, and traditions of other Southeast Asian countries.

In the first year of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, the translation and publication of one work were undertaken. The translation and publication of an additional work are planned for the second year.

Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs described thus far, this year the Toyota Foundation also provided grants under the Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program, the Foundation Initiative Grant Program, and the Communications-Supplement Grant Program.

The Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program, a three-year project initiated in fiscal 1987 and similar in nature to the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, supports the translation and publication in English by Cornell University of contemporary Japanese scholarship on Southeast Asia. This year a grant of \$96,400 was awarded.

The Foundation Initiative Grant Program amalgamates grants for forums, special research, the promotion of private grant-making activities, and other purposes, hitherto administered as separate programs. This year eleven grants worth a total of ¥32.8 million were awarded for projects meeting the following provisional criteria:

1. Small-scale forum research projects with a direct bearing on future Foundation activities (the former Forum Grant Program)
2. Long-term research projects growing out of forum research projects and jointly planned by the Foundation and individual forums (the former Special Research Grant Program)
3. Studies and projects instrumental to the further development of private-sector grant-making activities in Japan (the former Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program)
4. Studies and projects aimed at supplementing, strengthening, and further developing other grant-making programs of the Foundation
5. Joint studies and projects conducted by two or more foundations in which the Foundation's participation is considered desirable
6. Projects of particular significance to the Foundation's activities and that necessitate prompt funding

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program provides grants to disseminate the results of Foundation-assisted research as widely as possible. These grants are

awarded to help cover the costs of printing and publishing research results, convening symposiums, participating in international symposiums, and similar activities. This year seventeen communications-supplement grants worth a total of ¥30.27 million were awarded.

Grant proposals in all these categories are screened at monthly planning meetings including the executive director and other members of the Foundation's professional staff. Communications-supplement grants are approved at these meetings, while the final decisions on other types of grants are made at the Board of Directors meetings held three times a year.

Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program

Translation and Publication of Contemporary Japanese
Scholarship on Southeast Asia

George McTurnan Kahin, Professor
Southeast Asia Program (SEAP), Cornell University,
U.S.A.

\$96,400

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, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, 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 course of the project four collections of papers are to be translated and published.

The first volume, which consists of papers examining changes in traditional cultural patterns from the perspectives of cultural anthropology and history, has already been published; the second volume will include papers regarding Vietnam in the 1940s and 1950s; the third volume will contain papers analyzing Japan's economic penetration of Southeast Asia in the 1930s; and the fourth volume will consist of papers examining Suharto's Indonesia.

Foundation Initiative Grant Program

Seminar on Scientific Research Exchange Between
China and Japan and the Role of Grant-Making Founda-
tions

Tetsuya Hattori
Planning Committee for the Seminar for Chinese and Japanese
Grant-Making Foundation Officers

¥0.7 million

The establishment of numerous grant-making foundations in China since the early 1980s has generated new funding sources. The National Natural Science Foundation of China, a grant-making foundation that supports scientific research, disburses government funds independent of government policies and administration to promote research.

This grant will help defray both the travel expenses of six members of the National Natural Science Foundation of China and the expenses of the two-day seminar "Scientific Research Exchange Between China and Japan and the Role of Grant-Making Foundations" to be held in December 1989. Many Japanese foundations, including those participating in the planning committee, are jointly providing financial support for this seminar.

The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology
Shigeru Nakayama

Science and Society Forum

¥6.5 million

The study of modern Japanese history is incomplete without consideration of the social significance 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 even the preliminary work necessary for systematic study of this subject has been neglected.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988, aims to collect and organize primary sources on the relationship of society and postwar science and technology and to publish important sources with commentaries and an annotated bibliography.

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.

¥2.8 million

The community of Georgetown, Kentucky, has been greatly affected by the establishment of a Japanese automobile plant there. Since 1986 the Center for Developmental Change at the University of Kentucky has been conducting a long-term survey of the changes in residents' attitudes.

The project was also awarded grants in fiscal 1986 and 1988. This year a telephone survey of residents' attitudes will be conducted in July. Previous surveys revealed anxiety and confusion among residents arising from urbanization and exposure to a foreign culture. A major focus of this year's study, therefore, will be residents' reactions to these feelings and resultant changes in attitudes.

Fifth International Workshop on Living Children's Theater in Asia

Mitsue Ishitake
Ohanashi Caravan Center

¥2.0 million

This workshop enjoys the participation of people from Japan and the countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations who are concerned with children's theater and puppet theater. Initiated in fiscal 1979 as a commemorative project in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Toyota Foundation, this project fosters cultural exchange and learning through performances and conferences.

The project also received grants in fiscal 1982, 1984, and 1986. This year's grant will help finance the fifth international workshop, on the theme "Nurturing Creativity Through Puppet Theater," to be held in Indonesia and will also help defray the travel expenses of participants from ASEAN countries. Funding for the workshop is also being provided by other private foundations, the Japan Foundation, and private enterprises.

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 communication. In response, the Research Group on a Conversion Method for Scientific Languages was founded in 1985 by researchers in the Kyoto area to enable them to stay abreast of new developments in other fields and exchange opinions with colleagues in other fields. The project was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988.

This year's grant will be used to defray the travel expenses of people from various parts of Japan to en-

able them to participate in the forum meetings, held chiefly in the Kyoto area. It is anticipated that discussions among the participants will stimulate new ideas.

Legal Problems in the Internationalization of Japan

Yoshihiro Nomura
Forum on Law and the Internationalization of Japan

¥2.9 million

With the growth of its economic power, Japan is being required to address an increasing number of complex legal questions arising from complaints related to reciprocity in its trade relations with the United States, members of the European Community, and newly industrializing economies.

The forum, which also received a grant in fiscal 1987, under the leadership of Akio Morishima, has been conducting discussions of a broad spectrum of problems accompanying internationalization. This year the project will focus on trade friction between Japan and Western countries, discussing Japanese structural market impediments and liberalization of the domestic market in the context of laws and customs of Western countries.

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan

Hiroshi Kanda
Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥5.0 million

Interest in the activities of Japanese private grant-making foundations has been increasing both in Japan and abroad. The Foundation Library Center of Japan was established as a joint undertaking by Japanese grant-making foundations to make information on Japanese foundations available to the public. The Toyota Foundation, together with other foundations, has cooperated in the administration of the center.

In addition to this year's grant, the center received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988. This year's grant will help defray part of the operating costs, covering the expense of the acquisition and cataloguing of materials and of publication of the quarterly bulletin *Josei Zaidan* (Grant-Making Foundations) and the *Josei Dantai Yoran* (Directory of Grant-Making Foundations).

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

¥3.3 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. This project, which was also awarded grants in fiscal 1986 and 1988, has sponsored regular discussions among representatives of a wide range of fields—the natural sciences, philosophy, religion, and management—as well as two marathon dis-

cussions and one international workshop convened in cooperation with the National Institute for Research Advancement.

This year's grant will enable the forum to resume its activities after a one-year hiatus. Discussions will focus primarily on the theory of "place," a recurrent theme in earlier discussions.

Establishment of a Database of NGO Activities

Toshihiro Takami

The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation

¥3.0 million

Even though Japan's official development assistance budget is now one of the highest in the world, few nongovernmental organizations contribute to international assistance, and the scope of their activities is limited. The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation was established by Japanese NGOs to improve this situation by promoting the compilation of data and sponsoring forums.

This project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is gathering and cataloguing materials on both Japanese and non-Japanese private development assistance in order to establish a database. This year the translation of abridgements of non-Japanese documents will begin.

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

George Asseniero

Japan-Southeast Asia Forum

¥2.0 million

The number of Southeast Asian researchers spending relatively long periods, approximately six to twelve months, in Japan has increased in recent years. The Japan-Southeast Asia Forum was inaugurated in November 1988 with the cooperation of the International House of Japan to provide a mechanism for exchange of information among Southeast Asian researchers in Japan and with Japanese researchers engaged in study of Southeast Asia.

This forum, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, fosters multilateral exchange and explores the potential for academic exchange between Southeast Asia and Japan, transcending the present narrow emphasis on bilateral exchange.

Translation and Publication of Educational Materials That Promote International Understanding

Shin'ichiro Yoshida

International Education Resources and Information Center

¥2.0 million

In view of the present emphasis on internationalization, it is essential that Japan enrich educational content and foster a better understanding of developing countries and the relationship between those countries and Japan. However, Japanese education to promote international understanding lags far behind that of Western industrialized nations.

This project aims to translate and publish popular

teacher's manuals and teaching materials from Western countries and use them on a trial basis in order to develop Japanese teacher's manuals and teaching materials. As a first step, the British text *World Studies 8-13: A Teacher's Handbook* will be translated.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

The Compilation and Use of Contemporary Written and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia During World War II [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Mitsuo Nakamura

¥3.5 million

A Study of Ramie Production Techniques in the Oashi District of Showa Village and of Attitudes Toward Continued Cultivation of the Ramie Plant [printing costs]

Hiroaki Kanke

¥1.0 million

Development and Clinical Application of Devices for Electrical Stimulation of Patients with Spinal Paralysis [convening a symposium]

Jiro Kawamura

¥3.5 million

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

Hiroshi Shimizu

¥1.82 million

A Follow-up Study of the Long-term Prognosis for Mentally and Physically Handicapped Children [publishing costs]

Teiju Kobayashi

¥1.9 million

The Homemaker's Role in Determining Family Dietary Patterns: A Study in Japan with Implications for Indonesia [participation in an international symposium]

Wati Ichwanudin

¥0.3 million

Nondestructive Monitoring of the Toxicological Effects of Heavy Metals in Birds [participation in an international symposium]

Katsuhisa Honda

¥1.0 million

Research on Japanese Involvement in Southeast Asian Development [convening a symposium]

Shoichi Yamashita

¥3.5 million

A Study of the Effects of Ice Floes on the Lives of People Living Along the Sea of Okhotsk [printing costs]

Ryoichi Yamahara

¥1.0 million

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

Ryozo Yoshii

¥0.41 million

Restoration of Shinhama: Cleansing the Water and Bringing Back Birdlife [printing costs and supplemental study]

Ryoichi Azuma

¥1.55 million

An Evolutionary Study of Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination in Reptiles and of the Applications to Wildlife Conservation [participation in an international symposium]

Shoji Tokunaga

¥0.53 million

Remedies for Skin Problems Among Ostomates [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Michiko Koya

¥1.0 million

Analysis of the Mechanisms and Dynamics of Desertification in Arid Areas of China [convening a symposium]

Akiyoshi Matsuda

¥3.0 million

An Analysis of Housing and Care for the Very Old: A Field Study in Sweden [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Tadashi Toyama

¥1.5 million

International Cooperation for the Responsible Diffusion and Use of Biotechnology in Developing Nations [printing costs]

Izumi Nakashima

¥0.66 million

A Botanical Survey of Medicinal Plants in Brazil [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Goro Hashimoto

¥4.1 million

Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1989–March 31, 1990)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amount Approved Amount Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1981	Atan bin Long International Division Grant	Research Committee for the Readership Promotion Cam- paign, Malaysia	June 17, 1981	¥17,710,000 1,006,096 ¥16,703,904
Fiscal 1986	Dandansha Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		October 2, 1986	¥1,560,000 330,000 ¥1,230,000
Fiscal 1987	Yuki Minegishi Forum Grant	The Asian Art-Exchange Forum	June 17, 1987	¥2,500,000 293,038 ¥2,206,962
Fiscal 1988	Wilobroto International Divison Grant (grant proposal withdrawn)	Indonesian Association of Re- search, Indonesia	September 21, 1988	¥1,982,475 2,056,872 ^a ¥0
	Houmphanh Rattanavong "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Southeast Asia	Artistic and Literary Research Institute, Laos	September 21, 1988	¥639,888 41,580 ¥598,308
	Nicholas Tarling Other Grants	University of Auckland, New Zealand	March 15, 1989	¥420,000 129,247 ¥290,753

a. Because of exchange-rate fluctuations the yen value of this grant, which was awarded in U.S. dollars, appreciated between the dates of disbursement and return.

Financial Report for Fiscal 1989

Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1989–March 31, 1990)

	Fiscal 1989	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1987	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1986
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	190,983,654	201,207,194	197,996,710	92,173,206
Donation	150,000,000	150,000,000	—	—
Income transferred from the reserve for special programs	—	250,000,000	—	—
Endowment income	794,188,051	752,255,804	863,127,559	913,404,111
Miscellaneous income	6,601,508	2,189,258	8,816,000	2,578,641
Total Income	1,141,773,213	1,355,652,256	1,069,940,269	1,008,155,958
EXPENDITURES				
Grants and program expenses	656,419,030	660,970,897	694,454,539	683,251,709
Expenses for special commemorative grant and activities	—	—	10,145,807	—
Administrative expenses	128,264,673	113,797,921	158,802,191	120,294,909
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	120,000,000	130,000,000	—	—
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	8,307,897	7,492,104	5,330,538	4,499,496
Total Expenditures	912,991,600	1,164,668,602	868,733,075	810,159,248
Excess of Income over Expenditures	228,781,613	190,983,654	201,207,194	197,996,710

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, 1990)

	Fiscal 1989	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1987	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1986
ASSETS				
Cash and bank deposits	149,738,698	55,793,479	87,161,533	16,772,044
Negotiable securities	11,985,269,327	11,906,685,239	12,015,752,087	12,077,400,884
Prepaid expenses	3,046,539	3,046,539	2,616,526	2,616,526
Advances (disbursements)	17,386,099	459,530	15,629,803	—
Suspense payments	—	—	1,764,700	1,506,600
Fixed assets	47,217,727	47,914,917	46,470,608	47,993,225
Total Assets	12,202,658,390	12,013,899,704	12,169,395,257	12,146,289,279
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	231,011,688	206,516,866	234,725,152	223,570,544
Deposits received	3,623,205	2,086,007	8,086,147	3,053,182
Reserve for retirement allowances	42,024,157	36,398,260	28,906,156	23,675,618
Reserve for grants	250,000,000	130,000,000	—	—
NET ENDOWMENT				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000
Surplus fund	275,999,340	238,898,571	497,677,802	495,989,935
Total Liabilities	12,202,658,390	12,013,899,704	12,169,395,257	12,146,289,279

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

Endowment Status

	End Fiscal 1989	End Fiscal 1988	End Fiscal 1987	Unit: Yen End Fiscal 1986
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,675,999,340	4,638,898,571	4,897,677,802	4,895,989,935
Total	11,675,999,340	11,638,898,571	11,897,677,802	11,895,989,935

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1989 includes the surplus fund of ¥275,999,340.

Chronological Data

1989 Apr. 1: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1989 Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Apr. 15: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 48* (in Japanese)

Apr. 21: Twenty-sixth Research Grant Division Symposium (in Tokyo)

May 31: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 9* (in English); deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1989 Research Grant Program applications (771 applications received) and Grant Program for Citizen Activities report-compilation-grant applications (32 applications received)

June 5: Fifty-second meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1988 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1989 grants decided: for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 3 recipients; fiscal 1989 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 5 recipients; approval of appointment of expert subcommittee members for Research Grant Program; fourteenth meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of status of Foundation activities

June 30: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 49* (in Japanese)

July 31: First deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1989 Grant Program for Citizen Activities report-publication-grant applications (7 applications received) and information-exchange-grant applications (2 applications received)

Aug. 20: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1988

Sept. 20: Fifty-third meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1989 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 62 recipients; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 5 recipients for report compilation, 3 for report publication, and 2 for information exchange; for International Grant Program, 96 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 6 recipients for program in Japan, 4 for program in Southeast Asia, and 6 for program among Southeast Asian countries; for Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 5 recipients; fiscal 1989 grants acknowledged: Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 5 recipients

Oct. 18: Fiscal 1989 grant award ceremony

Oct. 20: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 50* (in Japanese)

Nov. 18-19: Incentive Grants for Young Researchers Symposium (in Jakarta, Indonesia)

Nov. 25: Preparatory conference for International Grant Program Symposium (in Manila, the Philippines)

Nov. 30: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 10* (in English)

Dec. 15: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1988* (in English)

Dec. 31: Second deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1989 Grant Program for Citizen Activities report-publication-grant applications (5 applications received) and information-exchange-grant applications (3 applications received)

1990 Jan. 12: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 51* (in Japanese)

Mar. 6: Fifty-fourth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1989 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," 1 recipient of follow-up grant; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 3 recipients; fiscal 1989 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 7 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 1989 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1990 activity program and budget; decision on terms of office for and approval of appointment of directors, auditors, trustees, and members of advisory and selection committees and of expert subcommittees; decision on establishing South Asian committee for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs

Mar. 25: Publication of "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Report No. 10 (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

Masumi Narita

Rie Oiwa

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 Officers

Toichi Makita

Yumiko Himemoto