

The Toyota Foundation
Report for Fiscal 1991

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 1991, covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1991 (April 1, 1991, to March 31, 1992) and approved at the sixty-third meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 16, 1992.

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

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

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

Report for Fiscal 1991

April 1, 1991, to March 31, 1992

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Tokyo, Japan

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The President's Report

Overview of Foundation Activities in Fiscal 1991

The Research Grant Program is one of the most important of the Toyota Foundation's grant-making activities. The program's key theme is "In Search of a New Society," and priority is given to research projects focusing on the subthemes "coping with technologically advanced society" and "coping with multicultural society." Every year applications are publicly solicited. A total of seven hundred sixty-two applications for fiscal 1991 research grants were received, and after evaluation by the selection committee a total of fifty-nine were selected for grants: twenty-seven in Category I (individual-incentive research), twenty in Category II (trial and preliminary research), and twelve in Category III (comprehensive research).

The key theme and subthemes of the Research Grant Program have been criticized as being too inclusive and diffuse, but this apparent drawback leaves generous latitude for freedom and spontaneity of research, as borne out by the more than seven hundred sixty applications received. At the same time, the grant awards are determined on the basis of freewheeling discussion by the selection committee and thus reflect the members' own views. Naturally the committee's concerns shift somewhat from year to year as the membership changes; but these subtle shifts ensure that fresh perspectives are constantly brought to bear on the selection of grant recipients, so that even though the key theme and the subthemes remain unchanged the selection process does not lapse into mannered formalism.

Perusal of this year's research grants reveals a preponderance of projects with an international dimension. Many of the projects address phenomena in Asia, Africa, North America, and Europe, either directly or through comparative research that includes Japan. A large number of projects involve joint international research conducted by teams including both Japanese and non-Japanese researchers. Moreover, seven grants were awarded to non-Japanese researchers and seven to Japanese re-

searchers residing overseas. One major feature of this year's grants is thus the global spread of both research projects and researchers.

In addition, a number of projects focus on urgent problems facing Japanese society today, including issues having to do with the elderly, children, women, foreign residents, and medical care. Other projects deal with Japanese culture and history.

Another of the Foundation's major grant-making activities is the International Grant Program, which awards grants primarily to indigenous researchers in Southeast Asian countries. In fiscal 1991 this program continued to build on the successes of past years. This program does not depend passively on public solicitation of applications; program officers travel throughout the region, visiting researchers and research institutions to stimulate proposals for original projects in line with the program's theme of the preservation and encouragement of indigenous cultures. Constant efforts over many years have generated valuable results. Smooth administration of the International Grant Program has been facilitated by the deep trust and gratitude it has gained the Foundation in Southeast Asia, together with the enthusiasm of the program officers and the dedicated cooperation of many scholars of Southeast Asian studies at Japanese universities.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers, a subprogram administered as part of the International Grant Program, awards grants to Indonesian researchers under thirty-six years of age, selected on the basis of applications submitted in Indonesian. This program has generated a great response since its inauguration in fiscal 1987, attracting more than five hundred applicants for the thirty-five grants awarded this year. Despite administrative difficulties involving budget, selection procedures, and post-selection follow-up, this is a significant program. The Foundation will continue to strive to enlarge the geographic scope and enrich the content of its international grant-making activities, which also include the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs.

Through the Grant Program for Citizen Activities and the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," the Foundation has played a pioneering role in supporting independent citizen activities in Japan. Now that such activities are maturing in terms of scope, quality, and international networking capability, the Foundation must consider carefully how best to develop these programs further. Upon reviewing the results of this year's activities, we plan to continue studying ways to improve our grant-making activities in this area. Experts commissioned by the Foundation completed their evaluation of the first five research contests last year, and this year the sixth contest was inaugurated.

The Foundation has always been concerned with environmental issues. This year, wishing to contribute in some way to efforts to deal with the environmental devastation wreaked by the 1991 gulf war, the Foundation extended a grant to the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology to enable researchers to take part in a survey of the effects of oil pollution on birds in the Arabian Gulf.

Soichi Iijima
President

The Managing Director's Report

Japanese Corporate Foundations at the Crossroads

Most of the questions I am asked, as a representative of a corporate foundation, have to do with the Toyota Foundation's grant-making activities. I have developed the habit of responding by enumerating the following five features of the Foundation. First, the Foundation is empowered to award multipurpose grants, for research and projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, and education and culture. Second, it awards grants overseas as well as in Japan. Third, it has a relatively large endowment. Fourth, it has a professional staff. And fifth, it is operated independently of the subscribing company.

In connection with the fifth point, the 1991 edition of *Foundation Giving*, a yearbook detailing the activities of U.S. foundations, describes American corporate foundations as follows: "A corporate foundation usually maintains close ties with the parent company that has provided its endowment. . . . Its giving program often reflects the corporate interests and geographic areas in which the parent company operates."¹ The Toyota Foundation clearly differs significantly from American corporate foundations in this respect.

During the period when little systematic thought was being given to Japanese corporate philanthropy, Japanese corporate foundations (not just the Toyota Foundation) were more akin to what are called independent foundations in the United States, and as such they were leaders of Japan's modest philanthropic activities. Now, however, the climate of Japanese philanthropy has changed. Interest in corporate philanthropy is growing, witness the establishment of such organizations as the One Percent Club, whose corporate and individual members pledge to contribute 1 percent of annual income to social-welfare activities, and the Mécénat (Association for Corporate Support of the Arts).

1. Loren Renz, *Foundation Giving: Yearbook of Facts and Figures on Private, Corporate and Community Foundations*, 1991 edition (New York: Foundation Center, 1991), p. 27.

What are the implications of this change for the Toyota Foundation, which, though a corporate foundation, has functioned so far as an independent foundation?

With corporate philanthropy spreading like a prairie fire, can we continue to hew to our independent course? Even if we can, we must recognize that the climate has indeed changed and must respond appropriately. Now that corporations are involving themselves directly in philanthropic activities, corporate foundations are obliged to be aware of their corporate connections and face squarely the question of how to position themselves within the context of corporate philanthropy.

American Corporate Philanthropy

A mission to investigate corporate community activities in the United States, sponsored by Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations) in the fall of 1988, gave me an opportunity to learn more about corporate philanthropy in the United States. As a representative of a Japanese foundation, I was interested in and had some knowledge of the trends of American independent foundations, but unfortunately I knew little about the trends of corporate foundations.

To understand American corporate foundations, one should have an understanding of their background, namely, the kind of philanthropy practiced by American companies and the nature of philanthropic activities in American society; but perhaps because we are affiliated with foundations, we have tended to focus solely on corporate foundations. Why have we done so? Probably because in Japan philanthropy has tended to be considered only within the narrow context of incorporated philanthropic organizations, such as "public-interest corporations" (*koeki hojin*) and "social-welfare corporations" (*shakai fukushi hojin*). As a result, we have had a tendency to base our thinking about philanthropy on a superficial perception of foundations, and foundations alone.

We cannot think usefully about corporate philanthropy in the United States without taking into account the high level of individual giving there. In the same way, to understand American corporate foundations correctly, we must systematically study direct corporate giving and the ways in which executives, employees, and sometimes retired employees support social activities. One Japanese foundation representative accompanying the Keidanren mission asked an American corporate executive about the rationale for corporate philanthropy. He replied matter-of-factly, "It's natural for individuals to help out their neighbors, and corporations are just collections of individuals. So corporate philanthropy is only natural." This view of corporate philanthropy as the natural extension of individual philanthropy provides an important clue to the nature of American society.

Later, when I was in charge of fund raising while serving concurrently as secretary of the Foundation Library Center of Japan,² I met some two hundred people in charge of corporations' and other organizations' charitable contributions. The impression I gained from these

2. The Foundation Library Center of Japan was established by executives of a number of private grant-making foundations on November 20, 1985. Its chief purposes are to gather information

encounters was that the level of individual giving in Japan is low. It will take some time for Japan to approach the American attitude that it is natural for corporations to give, since individuals give. If the company and organization representatives I talked to had had the experience of participating in philanthropic activities, their response might have been a little more sincere and considerate.

One of the Toyota Foundation's programs awards grants to encourage citizen activities. That American corporations and foundations routinely provide grants to support such activities has served to strengthen the ties between foundations and society. When I was in the United States with the Keidanren mission, I wondered how American foundations managed to evaluate and choose among the enormous number of citizen groups in selecting grant recipients. I saw that grant application forms specify that the applicant attach the Internal Revenue Service form 501(c)(3), which certifies the organization's tax-exempt status. In the United States, unlike Japan, it is fairly easy to gain tax-exempt status; there are an estimated five hundred thousand such organizations in America, as opposed to some fifteen thousand in Japan. Thus American companies can donate to a large number of tax-exempt organizations without having to worry about their own tax bite, and nonprofit organizations find it easy to raise funds.

In Japan, by contrast, it is hard to elicit charitable donations, and this in turn stunts the growth of nonprofit organizations. Philanthropy works well when there are vigorous nonprofit organizations on the one hand and corporations and grant-making foundations to support them on the other. That this mechanism is not yet in place in Japan is an indication of the weak base of Japanese philanthropy.

The Wave of Corporate Philanthropy

Corporate philanthropy is now being introduced to Japan. As Japanese businesses set up operations overseas, they found that it was important to contribute to the local community in order to blend in. Recently, however, there has been growing demand for corporate philanthropy at home as well as abroad, leading to the establishment of such organizations as the One Percent Club and the Mécénat.³

Actually, Japanese business leaders began setting up foundations early in this century.⁴ However, the idea of corporations contributing directly and actively to society (as opposed to creating foundations as separate entities) was not widely perceived as a legitimate corporate en-

on foundations and trusts that award grants, prizes, or scholarships and to publicize these organizations' activities. On April 1, 1988, the Foundation Library Center was chartered as a foundation by the Prime Minister's Office. Its endowment comprises ¥300 million contributed by foundations and ¥200 million donated by corporations. At present the foundation has about two hundred members.

3. To some extent these developments represent Japanese companies' attempt to shore up their position at home in order to deal with demands from overseas, though they can also be seen as a response to various domestic problems.

4. See Noboru Kawazoe and Yoshinori Yamaoka, eds., *Nihon no Kigyoka to Shukai Bunka jigyo: Taishoki no Firansoropi* [Japanese Business Leaders and Social and Cultural Undertakings: Philanthropy in the Taisho Era] (Tokyo: Toyo Keizai Shimposha, 1987).

terprise. Companies believed that by devoting themselves to their main business they could and did contribute to the national economy and the people's welfare; the idea of carrying out social-service activities as corporations did not fit this managerial mind-set. When companies did engage in such activities, they were generally limited to areas immediately relevant to corporate interests, and whenever profits dipped that part of the budget was the first to be cut. This made it difficult to develop on-going activities that were responsive to social change.

Realizing these shortcomings, corporations began to think about ways to ensure funding for such activities so that they could be conducted in a sustained fashion. The idea they came up with was the establishment of foundations: organizations outside the corporate framework, empowered to make decisions independently of corporate policies, and endowed by the corporation to enable them to put their activities on a permanent basis.⁵ Of course, foundations are the product of corporations' long history and culture; the sequence outlined above touches on only a few of the factors behind their creation.

Now, however, the situation has changed. Many companies are beginning to think of philanthropy as part of corporate policy, as evinced by their decision to participate in the One Percent Club and the Mécénat. In the United States, the New Jersey Supreme Court's 1953 ruling, in a suit brought against A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company by a disgruntled shareholder, that a company had the right to use corporate funds to support philanthropic causes, served as a great stimulus to the development of American corporate philanthropy.⁶ The establishment of the One Percent Club and the Mécénat, meanwhile, is helping stimulate the development of corporate philanthropy in Japan. (It would have been even better, of course, if these Japanese initiatives had not arisen largely in response to foreign pressure.)

Japanese Foundations

In Japan, approval to establish a foundation is granted by a government agency, known as the chartering agency, in accordance with Article 34 of the Civil Code.⁷ In general, the scope of a foundation's activities is limited to the areas under its chartering agency's jurisdiction. The legal restrictions pertaining to the establishment of foundations and the lim-

5. When the Toyota Foundation was chartered, in 1974, it was unable to obtain tax-exempt status, which is generally considered to serve as an incentive for donations in the United States. To be precise, the Foundation did try to gain tax-exempt status but was unsuccessful. Deciding to defer further efforts in this area, the Foundation decided to give priority instead to enhancing the quality of its activities in behalf of society.

6. The ruling reads in part: "When the wealth of the nation was primarily in the hands of individuals, they discharged their responsibilities as citizens by donating freely for charitable purposes. With the transfer of wealth to corporate hands and the imposition of heavy burdens of individual taxation, they have been unable to keep pace with increased philanthropic needs. They have therefore, with justification, turned to corporations to assume the modern obligations of good citizenship in the same manner as humans do." Quoted in Nancy R. London, *Japanese Corporate Philanthropy* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991), p. 14.

7. Article 34 states: "Associations or foundations concerned with rites, religion, philanthropy, scholarship, arts, and other public interests and not having profit as their objective may become corporations upon obtaining approval from the chartering agency."

its set on their activities hamper the practice of philanthropy, which should be free. Because "public-interest activities" are defined as "activities for the benefit of many and unspecified persons,"⁸ however, the activities of a corporate foundation are perforce separate from the business concerns of the subscribing corporation.

The independence of Japanese corporate foundations, relative to their American counterparts, has been praised by some American foundation experts.⁹ Nevertheless, this independence has in no way encouraged the direct corporate philanthropy that is now being called for. Of course, as we can see from the brief review above of the way in which corporate foundations came to be set up, the inherent difficulty of conducting systematic philanthropic activities within corporations has perhaps rendered this inevitable.

The Relationship Between Corporations and Corporate Foundations

Times have changed, however; now that corporations are looking for ways to put direct corporate philanthropy into practice, foundations must consider their future role. There should, moreover, be some way to make use of the experience of the established foundations to encourage Japanese philanthropy as a whole.

It is difficult to apply the U.S. model of corporate philanthropy to Japan, since the taxation and legal systems of the two countries differ (I have already noted the conditions attached to the establishment and activities of Japanese foundations). In the circumstances, Japanese corporations and corporate foundations cannot engage in unified philanthropic activities. To follow the American pattern, Japan would have to bring its taxation and legal systems closer to those of the United States, and there is no immediate prospect of this happening. It is more realistic, I think, to consider ways in which corporate philanthropy can be made more vigorous under the existing systems.

Because Japanese corporate foundations are "public-interest corporations," perhaps they should maintain their original nature as independent foundations, removed from corporate activities. That would be the safe path, to be sure. But would it be the most appropriate way for foundations to contribute to society in today's changed climate? If they ignore the rapidly changing environment, complacently sticking to the tried and true, they run the risk of becoming irrelevant. To reexamine the relationship between corporations and corporate foundations may be a daunting task, but only frank discussion between the two can gen-

8. This definition of "public interest" is found in the March 1972 "Agreement Concerning Examination Criteria for Approving the Establishment of Public-Interest Corporations," issued by the Liaison Council for the Supervision of Public-Interest Corporations (since disbanded).

9. For example, in "Private Grantmaking in Japan," an article on the Toyota Foundation's tenth-anniversary international symposium published in the January-February 1985 issue of *Foundation News*, the newsletter of the Council on Foundations, Tom Fox, then the council's vice-president for international and public affairs, wrote admiringly of Japanese corporate foundations' high degree of independence: "Unlike most of their American counterparts, the decision makers and the decisions are quite separate from the corporation. . . . More significantly, the grants made by the foundation are substantially independent of any obvious corporate priorities."

erate a truly original system they can be proud of, and one suited to Japan's social climate.

Of course there would have to be even more stringent safeguards than before on the public-interest nature of foundations. It is most important that the trust built up between foundations and society over the years not be destroyed. Relations of trust with other countries, in particular, owe a great deal to the private, nonprofit, independent nature of Japanese foundations. Realizing this, corporations too must bring a bold new approach to philanthropy.

If it is true that Japanese corporate foundations have been able to maintain their independence and engage in free and impartial activities because they have developed relatively recently, then perhaps Japanese corporate philanthropy, too, which is just getting underway, can create a new concept of service to society. If corporations and foundations can together build a new relationship, a relationship different from that seen in any other country, Japanese corporations will be in a position to open up a totally fresh field of endeavor.

Japanese corporate foundations' grant-making activities tend to be concentrated on grants for scholarly research. Furthermore, many grants are offered on a nationwide basis and thus are not necessarily linked to the corporation's main business or to a particular locale.¹⁰ This pattern differs from that in the United States. Of course, for corporate foundations to support social activities bearing no direct relation to corporate concerns is a highly fitting way of contributing to society in the true sense of the term.

It should also be noted that since there are few foundations in Japan equivalent to the individual and family foundations found in the United States, corporate foundations have been obliged to take on the role filled by individual foundations in America. When we consider the innovative, progressive role independent foundations have played in American society, we can see that there is a need for foundations of this type in Japan, as well. American independent foundations may have been established by individuals or families, but most have been endowed by business leaders using their personal assets, so they are in a sense the fruit of corporate endeavors. In Japan, with its differing social climate, corporations have had to take the place of individual business leaders in this respect. Companies also need to take the same inclusive approach to corporate philanthropy.

Pursuing this line of thought, we are led to the conclusion that systematically developing corporate philanthropy in Japan means formulating a concept of philanthropy (this also implies a concept of corporate behavior) that includes foundations, which seem at first to belong to a separate realm. The questions for foundations are how far they can continue to apply the values they have set for themselves and nurtured over the years in the context of a systematically developing corporate philanthropy and whether they can contribute to the development of Japanese philanthropy as a whole.

10. At present, most Japanese corporate foundations limit their activities to Japan. Although some foundations would like to develop global activities, they are constrained by the lack of qualified staff and other logistical problems.

As “public-interest corporations,” Japanese foundations are dedicated to “activities for the benefit of many and unspecified persons”; but they are free to choose the specific form these activities will take. This past year, it seems to me, has been one in which foundations, swept up in the rushing current of philanthropy, have reached a kind of confluence or crossroads.

Hideo Yamaguchi

Managing Director and Secretary

National Division Program Officer's Report

The Life Cycle of Grant Programs

Statistics in the 1992 edition of *Grant-Making Organizations in Japan*, published biennially by the Foundation Library Center of Japan, reveal that the number of grant-making foundations established in Japan continues to grow, at least when viewed in terms of five-year periods (there is some fluctuation on a year-by-year basis). Regarded as a whole, then, grant-making foundations in Japan are still in the stage of growth and expansion.

What do growth and expansion mean in terms of specific foundations? The Toyota Foundation's grant-making activities include the Research Grant Program, the International Grant Program, and a number of other grant programs. Every year, each of these programs undergoes incremental review and improvement on the staff level, and from time to time a major review, including consideration of the continued existence of the program, is undertaken. The incremental changes in its programs, taken together, are the measure of the Foundation's growth and development. This report will examine the Foundation's developmental process by analyzing staff-level activities in several grant programs in fiscal 1991.

Systematization of the Research Grant Program

Every grant program includes a number of elements: aims, application and selection criteria and methods, amount and duration of grants, method of disbursement of grant funds, and presentation and evaluation of reports. Each of these elements can take a variety of forms, which together define the program.

This year the Research Grant Program remained essentially the same as last year. The key theme, "In Search of a New Society," and the two subthemes, "coping with technologically advanced society" and

"coping with multicultural society," were unchanged, as was the division into Category I (individual-incentive research), Category II (trial and preliminary research), and Category III (comprehensive research) grants. Application and selection procedures, too, remained basically the same as last year. Some members of the selection committee changed, however. Regular rotation of half the membership, a feature of the program from the beginning, ensures a constant infusion of new viewpoints and ideas. Though the rotation of members is not publicized, it is an extremely important mechanism for maintaining the program's vitality.

Since the program took on its present configuration in fiscal 1984, efforts have been focused chiefly on more systematic administration of the series of procedures from the public solicitation of applications to the awarding of grants. Specifically, this entails optimization of the program staff's annual schedule, streamlining of administrative procedures, and creation of a procedural manual, including standardization of forms and other documents.

The introduction of computerized data processing last year has enabled more efficient routine processing and the compilation of a database of applicants' project proposals and of actual grant projects. Computerization has considerably speeded the time-consuming tasks of processing more than seven hundred applications each year and of preparing the reference materials needed by the members of the selection committee at each stage of the selection process. As a result, the program staff can devote more time to communicating with and surveying applicants and to gaining a deeper understanding of individual project proposals.

Because we have just begun compiling the database, we cannot yet take full advantage of it, but already it has become much easier to process statistics on applicants' affiliation, nationality, gender, and so on, tasks that used to be scanted because they were so labor intensive. These statistics, which reveal patterns and trends over time, are expected to constitute a key resource for evaluating the program's needs.

Generally speaking, the initial phase of a grant program's developmental process entails a great deal of trial and error. As experience is accumulated, the most appropriate systems become apparent, and this leads naturally to greater systematization. But the aim of systematization of the Research Grant Program is most emphatically not the creation of the kind of formalistic system that becomes an end in itself, as is so common with subsidies. Grant decisions must always grow out of the dialogue between individuals who want grants on the one hand and the Foundation, which seeks to contribute to society by providing grants, on the other. This being the case, the Research Grant Program's present application and selection procedures are simply the methods that happen to have been chosen in response to budgetary and time constraints. Since grant-making activities are a form of social service, in the broad sense, the ideal of course would be for program staff members to spend all their time thinking of ways to provide the services best suited to the needs of society, on the basis of dialogue with individual applicants. But because this is not a realistic option, we are trying through greater sys-

tematization to minimize the amount of time staff members have to spend on routine chores so that they can devote more time to improving service.

In administering the Research Grant Program, then, we are striving to make it more systematic while taking care to maintain its vitality. Over the course of time, however, even the most carefully planned program will occasionally find itself out of step with the changing times. In regard to research grants, over the past several years the Ministry of Education's subsidies for scientific research have been steadily increasing in number and improving in content. Research grants offered by other private foundations have also been growing larger and more diversified. Effective response to these changes necessitates not just incremental improvements but a more thorough review of the Research Grant Program. Accordingly, beginning in fiscal 1992 we will undertake a two-year review and reevaluation of the program, beginning with a study by a team of independent experts headed by Professor Keiichi Yamada of the University of Tsukuba.

The Citizen Research Contest: An Experiment in Renewal

We have already applied this process of review and reevaluation to the biennial Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," which was reactivated this year with a new framework. Upon completion of the fifth contest, we suspended acceptance of applications and carried out a comprehensive evaluation of the program. On the basis of its results we changed the name of the contest from "Research Contest" to "Citizen Research Contest" and inaugurated the sixth contest.¹ The major purpose of the name change was to give greater prominence to the contest's emphasis on research by ordinary citizens.

Another change had to do with the follow-up grant provided to one of the teams receiving a most outstanding research award or an outstanding research award at the end of each contest. A research project's potential for future development is the most important consideration in selecting the recipient of the follow-up grant, and it became clear that this criterion did not necessarily accord with that for selection of the winners of the awards for most outstanding research and outstanding research, which reward the results of research already completed. Beginning with the sixth contest, therefore, follow-up grants will be separated from the contest, and will be considered as need arises. The contest itself will conclude with the awards for superior research results.

We have also added new features to the contest. One is the appoint-

1. The contest is designed to encourage citizen-led research on the local environment. A new contest is inaugurated every other year. Following public solicitation of applications, a number of project teams are awarded preliminary study grants, after which some teams receive further grants for two-year main-research projects. At the end of the two-year period, teams with outstanding research results receive awards. The findings of the comprehensive evaluation of the program were published by the Foundation in 1990 under the title *Kenkyu Konkuru Sokatsu Hyoka Purojekuto Hokokusho* [Report on the Research Contest Comprehensive Review Project].

ment of a program associate, an outside professional researcher who joins the program staff for a fixed period and participates in the program's administration. In addition to advising the staff from a professional standpoint at every stage from planning to execution, the program associate is responsible for some aspects of program-related survey and selection procedures. Communication between research teams and the Foundation's selection-committee members and program staff, always considered an important part of the program, is facilitated by progress reports by project teams, on-site observation by selection-committee members, and publication of a newsletter. It is hoped that the program associate will be able to promote communication from a standpoint differing from that of the committee members and the permanent program staff.

The greatest advantage of the appointment of a program associate, however, is its stimulating effect on the program staff. We have a small staff, and in the course of working closely together over a long period the members' thinking inevitably tends to become uniform. In addition, the natural limits of specialization can lead to complacency. Bringing in an outside researcher not only adds to the pool of specialized knowledge but broadens staff members' way of thinking. In short, we feel that the program-associate system has the potential to revitalize the Foundation secretariat, whose staff changes little from year to year. Unfortunately, professional researchers in Japan are obliged to follow a narrow career path. We were able to appoint a program associate only because the right person happened to be available at the right time.²

Other innovations carried out in conjunction with the inauguration of the sixth contest include the making of a video showing the activities of past teams and the convening of a symposium during the application-acceptance period. (This year's contest activities, culminating in the selection of fifteen teams for preliminary study grants, are discussed in detail on pages 33-34.) The resumption of the contest represents a case of program evaluation and renewal.

The Life Cycle of Grant Programs

The Research Grant Program and the Citizen Research Contest were discussed above in the context of staff-level efforts. The development of every grant program, viewed longitudinally, can be divided into several phases: planning, implementation on a trial basis, gradual development, systematization, evaluation, and renewal on the basis of that evaluation. Borrowing the vocabulary used to describe the process of growth and maturation in organisms, we can call this series of phases the life cycle of a grant program.

2. The Foundation has appointed Natsuko Hagiwara, a lecturer at Tsurukawa Women's Junior College, as the program associate. In the second year of the comprehensive evaluation of the contest, under the supervision of Professor Hiroko Hara of Ochanomizu Women's University, she surveyed and interviewed members of teams that had participated in past contests. She wrote her master's thesis on the activities of the Yabo Cultivation Group for children and ecology, which took part in the third contest.

When thinking in terms of a life cycle, naturally we must also consider the possibility of the discontinuation of programs. The Foundation's history includes programs terminated after a relatively short life, such as Grants for International Conferences Convened in Japan, which lasted from fiscal 1977 to 1980, and programs brought to a conclusion because they had served their purpose, such as Special Subject Research: Changes in Local Communities, administered as a subprogram of the Research Grant Program from fiscal 1979 to 1982. (In this connection, we may note that the Grant Program for Citizen Activities originated in a special-subject research subprogram of the Research Grant Program that was later spun off as an independent program.) In the course of comprehensive evaluation of the Citizen Research Contest, discontinuation of the program was one option considered, as was amalgamation of the contest and the Grant Program for Citizen Activities.

"Program discontinuation" sounds rather negative, but as the phrase "dissolution for the sake of growth" indicates, discontinuation is not ipso facto a bad thing. Grant programs are created in the first place in response to societal needs. When those needs change, the program changes; and if the needs disappear, the program comes to a conclusion. To avoid lapsing into formalism, in fact, it is important to cultivate the habit of thinking of discontinuation in positive terms.

The Foundation has a number of grant programs, each in a different phase of its life cycle. For example, this year the chief program officer of the International Division traveled to Taiwan, South Korea, and China to sound out researchers and other experts on the idea of a program promoting joint international projects addressing social, economic, and cultural issues affecting the entire Asia-Pacific region. This represents the planning phase of a program. In another development, Incentive Grants for Young Researchers, a subprogram of the International Grant Program that has been providing grants to young Indonesian researchers since fiscal 1987, will become a full-fledged program in fiscal 1992, thus moving from implementation on a trial basis to independence and systematization. In addition, program staff members have been engaged in on-site investigation and planning in connection with the possibility of establishing an incentive-grant subprogram for researchers in Malaysia, as well, and have been exploring the feasibility of expanding the number of target countries for international grants, traveling to countries under consideration from time to time to investigate local conditions. These activities represent the phases of planning and of gradual development, respectively.

In the National Division, when the Grant Program for Citizen Activities moved from the phase of trial-basis implementation to that of gradual development, the types of grants were increased and the application system was revised to expand the pool of potential recipients.

In the Foundation Initiative Grant Program, this year the Foundation decided to award a grant to partially fund a joint international survey of the ecological impact on birds of environmental pollution in the Arabian Gulf. The survey was conducted by the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology, the International Council for Bird Preservation, and Saudi Arabia's National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Develop-

ment. This grant decision followed a review of the program to enable it to encompass ad hoc grants in cases calling for speedy action and was the first such grant to be awarded under the new program criteria.

All the programs discussed so far, in their varying phases of development, overlap to form a collage of the Foundation's grant-making activities as a whole. Established programs that are maturing as they accumulate experience, new programs still in the idea stage, young programs in the process of trial-basis implementation and growth, mature programs that have served their initial purpose and are in the process of reorganization—all exist and progress simultaneously, interacting dynamically so that the development of each program affects that of the others. Because the scale of grants does not change significantly from year to year, there is a tendency to view the Foundation's grant-making activities themselves as static. But qualitative innovations are constantly underway. Only by sustaining this pattern can the Foundation remain flexible and continue to be a meaningful presence in society.

Masaaki Kusumi

Program Officer, National Division

Research Grant Program

Applications for fiscal 1991 research grants were publicly solicited during April and May, as usual, and for the eighth consecutive year we requested that proposals relate to the program's key theme, "In Search of a New Society." Priority was again given to proposals focusing on the two subthemes introduced in fiscal 1988: "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, place of residence, or affiliation, 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 762 applications were received, 20 more than last year's 742 applications. The ten-member selection committee, chaired by Soichi Iijima, screened the applications in July and August. (Applications for Category I grants were screened in July by a separate seven-member committee headed by Iijima.) The selection committee recommended fifty-nine projects, totaling ¥201.2 million in grants; these were approved at the sixty-first Board of Directors' meeting, held in October.

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

The total amount awarded in grants slightly exceeded the amount initially budgeted, as was the case last year, but the average size of individual grants remained about the same. The number of applicants registered a slight increase over last year,

putting a stop to the downward trend evident since fiscal 1988. The percentage of applications approved, less than 8 percent, was about the same as last year.

In all three categories, more research projects addressed the subtheme of coping with multicultural society than the subtheme of coping with technologically advanced society, and the majority of grants were awarded for projects in the humanities and social sciences rather than in the natural sciences. Both these trends are the same as those seen last year.

Category I research projects were notable for the wide variety of recipients. Five grants were awarded to non-Japanese researchers (two Americans, two Chinese, and one Pole), an increase over last year's three grants to non-Japanese researchers. The number of grants awarded to Japanese researchers overseas also increased, rising from five last year to eight this year. Thirteen of the twenty-seven recipients were women. Because Category I grants are intended to provide an incentive to young researchers, few second-year grants are awarded, but this year two projects that had received Category I grants prior to fiscal 1990 were selected for second-year grants.

In Category II, sixteen of the twenty grants were for projects involving joint international research. Significantly, five projects addressed issues of international cooperation with developing countries, and three dealt with issues related to recent changes in Europe. Four of the joint international research projects were headed by non-Japanese researchers.

In Category III, ten of the twelve grants were for joint international research projects. In selecting Category III grants, priority is given to comprehensive research growing out of Category II research. All of this year's projects had formerly received Category II grants, and all but one were awarded two-year grants.

The following research symposium was held during fiscal 1991 for the presentation of research reports:

"Problems in the Study of Modern Korean History: Economic History During the Colonial Period" (May 17, 1991, 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-¥4 million per project	¥2 million-¥20 million per project
Grant Period	One year, beginning November 1, 1991	One year, beginning November 1, 1991	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1991

Category I Research

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

Chiaki Nakamura, Graduate Student

Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, University of Nairobi, Kenya

¥2.0 million

Competition for habitats between human beings and African elephants has led to interspecies conflict. The rapid decline in the elephant population, which has decreased by about 700,000 head in thirteen years, and the fast growth of human populations in African countries jeopardize the survival of elephants as a species in both regional ecosystems and the global ecosystem.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, undertakes basic research on the feasibility of establishing buffer zones to enable African elephants and human beings to coexist. To gain a better understanding of the nutritional requirements of the African elephant, which are believed to be the primary cause of interspecies conflict, this project is collecting and analyzing the nutrients found in the elephants' food and feces and is improving analytical techniques, on the basis of which a blueprint for a buffer zone will be produced.

A Study of Ethnic Issues in Xinjiang in the Process of the Formation of the Chinese Nation-state: Attitudes and Behavior of the Turkic-speaking Ethnic Minority

Yasushi Shinmen, Instructor

Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

¥1.8 million

Underlying the ethnic problems facing China is the historical fact that in the process of becoming a modern nation-state China had to incorporate a variety of ethnic minorities. Typical are the Turkic-speaking Muslims of Xinjiang, whose language, culture, and religion differ from those of the Han Chinese who were the primary agents in the formation of modern China.

This study aims to clarify the historical problems involving ethnic minorities in Xinjiang by examining the attitudes and behavior of the Turkic-speaking people of Xinjiang during the period of the Republic of China (1912–49). In particular, this study will explore the sense of ethnic identity revealed by the gap between ethnic and national attitudes.

An Iconographic Study of Medicine and Belief: The Graphic Expression of Social Reactions to Mysterious Diseases

Masaaki Kambara, Assistant Professor

Faculty of Humanities and Sciences, Kobe-Gakuin University

¥1.8 million

Since ancient times, civilization has confronted various intractable diseases, such as leprosy, plague, syphilis, and tuberculosis. Even today, despite the remarkable progress of medical science, diseases of unknown origin arise from time to time.

This study, viewing medicine as a cultural artifact, will undertake an iconographic analysis of disease.

Specifically, a study will be made of altar paintings depicting the pitiable state of people afflicted with Saint Anthony's fire, a disease prevalent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The iconographic meaning of these paintings and their function will be examined in the context of medical care and religious belief.

A Study of Unpublished *Ukiyo-e* Collections in Poland

Wieslaw Rzedek, Research Assistant

Institute of Art History, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland

¥1.8 million

A total of about two thousand *ukiyo-e* are believed to be stored in three Polish national art museums, located in Krakow, Poznan, and Warsaw. Only the Krakow collection has been catalogued and partially published.

This project aims to catalogue and publish all the remaining *ukiyo-e*. In addition, these works will be subjected to iconographic and semantic analysis to define their place in Edo-period (1603–1868) culture and to identify the subject matter characteristic of nineteenth-century *ukiyo-e* landscapes and popular-literature illustrations.

Wooden Tubs and Barrels in Japanese Culture: A Comparative Study of Traditional Techniques, Tools, and Uses in Different Regions

Shin'ichi Ishimura, Teacher

Koriyama Women's College High School

¥1.9 million

Wooden tubs and barrels are fast disappearing from Japan as the use of metal and plastic containers spreads. Wooden tubs and barrels are said to have originated in Egypt and to have spread first to Europe. The techniques of making wooden tubs and barrels were known in Japan by the middle of the Kamakura period (1185–1336), and in the Edo period (1603–1868) they became more highly developed than anywhere else in the world.

On the basis of field surveys of the craft of making wooden tubs and barrels in different parts of Japan and the recording and analysis of techniques, this study aims to compare the design, construction, and tools used to make wooden tubs and barrels in Japan, Europe, and China, thereby elucidating the evolution and originality of Japanese tubs and barrels.

Fish Farming in Paddies: An Ethnological Study of the Symbiotic Relationship Between Humans and Nature Seen in Combined Wet-Rice Cultivation and Fishery

Satoru Yasumuro, Curator

Yokosuka City Museum

¥1.7 million

Before the wide adoption of intensive monoculture farming and chemical fertilizers in Japan, paddies were a highly managed environment. While preserving a symbiotic relationship between human beings and nature, paddies provided farmers with a means of sustaining life. The most striking example is fish farming in paddies, which made farmers self-sufficient in protein.

This project is an ethnological study of subsistence fish farming in paddies centered on farmers, an aspect largely ignored in past research. The function of paddies in the late 1920s in maintaining a symbiotic relationship between human beings and nature will be explored through an elucidation of the significance of paddies in Japan's cultural history.

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

Yasuko Takezawa, Assistant Professor

Institute of Modern Languages and Modern Culture, University of Tsukuba

¥1.5 million

In the fall of 1990 redress began to be paid to Japanese Americans interned during World War II. The movement for redress, which began in the early 1970s, revived painful memories of internment and heightened ethnic awareness among Japanese Americans.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is based on interviews of second- and third-generation Japanese Americans living in Seattle, Washington, the birthplace of the redress movement, and documentary research. The project aims to examine the impact of the movement and of the actual redress payments on the ethnic identity of second- and third-generation Japanese Americans, as well as the social significance to American society of redress for Japanese Americans.

Changes in Ethnic Culture and the Modern Family Resulting from Urbanization: A Comparative Cultural Field Study of Parent-Child Suicide in South Korean Cities

Michiya Iwamoto, Lecturer

Department of Civilization, Tokai University

¥1.8 million

As a historical phenomenon, so-called parent-child suicide (one or both parents killing a child or children and then committing suicide) in Japan began to increase rapidly in the mid-1920s, but recent research in cultural psychiatry and comparative suicidology has revealed that this phenomenon is not unique to Japan but is a product of the East Asian sociocultural climate. Especially in South Korea, the rapid increase in parent-child suicide in recent years has become a social problem.

In this project a long-term field study of parent-child suicide in South Korean cities will be made, and the results will be applied to a cultural comparison with Japan. The aim is to elucidate the structure and common denominators of parent-child suicide not only in Japan and South Korea but in Southeast Asian countries as well.

A Comparative Cultural Anthropological Study of the Lifestyle and Cultural Psychology of Japanese and Koreans in Modern Society, with Emphasis on Korean Residents of Japan

Ming Lan, Visiting Fellow

Faculty of Letters, University of Tokyo

¥1.7 million

Although both Japan and Korea have been strongly in-

fluenced by Chinese culture since ancient times, there are many differences in the present-day Japanese and Korean cultures. These differences have contributed to the distance between Japanese people and Korean residents of Japan.

This project, positing Korean residents of Japan as the recipients of an alien culture, will study cultural friction between them and the Japanese by examining both groups' attitudes toward colors and religion. The salient features of Japanese and Korean culture will be elucidated by clarifying the relationship between the transmission and transformation of color-related and religious attitudes and the ethnic, social, regional, and institutional factors in each period.

Medicine and Individual Rights in Japan: A Legal and Policy Analysis of Controversies over AIDS and Brain Death

Eric A. Feldman, Foreign Research Scholar

Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo

¥1.9 million

Technological advances in modern medicine have given rise in the industrialized countries to legal, political, and social dilemmas in which individual rights conflict with the prerogatives of the state to regulate and control behavior in the service of public health. Different political configurations, social customs, and values have had a profound effect on the way in which different nations have approached these problems.

This project will examine the role and importance of individual rights in controversies over health care in Japan by exploring two case studies—AIDS and brain death. Drawing on data from other countries, this research will depart from the anthropological bias of much research on the Japanese health-care system and begin to establish a framework for examining rights and health care in comparative perspective.

George F. Kennan's Political Thought and the World Order: The Political Theory of Classical Realism and the Postwar World

Seiji Endo, Lecturer

Faculty of Law, Seikei University

¥1.8 million

Since the late 1980s the international political order has been undergoing a major change: the ending of the cold war. Systematic understanding of this change is of urgent importance, which necessitates comprehending the structure of the cold war and placing it in historical perspective.

This project will analyze the political thought of George Frost Kennan, who consistently criticized and presented alternatives to the cold-war order. By systematic analysis of his thought in its historical context, this study aims to clarify the nature and limits of classical realism and shed light on the changes taking place in the international political order.

A Comparative Study of the Reception of Japanese and American Corporate Cultures in China: Cultural Conflict and Adaptation in Sino-Japanese and Sino-American Joint Ventures

Yang Du, Graduate Student

School of Business Administration, Kobe University

¥1.5 million

The rapid increase in joint ventures with foreign firms in China has led to daily cross-cultural contact, which has given rise to new kinds of corporate cultures.

These new cultures have had a great impact on Chinese social culture and have led to major problems.

The primary purpose of this study is to explore the varied characteristics of cross-cultural contact by comparing the processes by which Japanese and American corporate cultures are received in China. The diverse patterns of cultural reception in different regions and industries and in different periods will also be studied using empirical methods to elucidate the differences and similarities in the reception of Japanese and American corporate cultures in China.

The Development of Education Regarding Asia in Australian Schools

Mayumi Kamada, Research Assistant

University of New South Wales, Australia

¥1.4 million

In recent years, as economic relations with Asian countries have expanded, Australia has come to identify itself as a member of the Asia-Pacific region and is striving to develop comprehensive relationships with other countries in the region. The Australian government has also been taking vigorous steps to eradicate the deep-rooted anti-Asian prejudice in Australian society. These efforts are reflected clearly in educational policy.

This project will study the potential role of education in facilitating contact with different cultures and societies by analyzing the political process that brought about the change in education regarding Asia, changes in educational guidelines and syllabuses, and the expansion of research institutions.

An Empirical Study of Unemployment and Maladjustment Among Youth in the City of Weimar in the Context of the Reunification of Germany

Mitsuru Takahashi, Associate Professor

Faculty of Education, Tohoku University

¥1.8 million

Fragmentary reports indicate that crime and delinquency have been on the rise among young people in former East Germany since the reunification of East and West Germany. This phenomenon demonstrates the importance of unifying values in conjunction with national unification.

Using a life-history approach based on individual interviews, this project will empirically clarify the changes in the values, behavior, and lifestyles of young people in former East Germany due to Western influence and the forms of maladjustment that have become evident. Reunification policy measures will also be considered.

The Development of Ethnic Media in Japan and Their Impact on Culture Formation

Takashi Machimura, Associate Professor

Faculty of Social Studies, Hitotsubashi University

¥1.5 million

Ethnic media play an important role in helping immigrants establish themselves in their host country. Ethnic media in Japan, which have proliferated with the increase in the number and variety of foreign residents, not only provide valuable information on the host society but also encourage greater cultural diversity within Japanese society.

This project will examine the social, economic, and political bases for the establishment of ethnic media, their process of development, and their impact on Japanese society through a comparative study of ethnic media in the North and South Korean communities and among newcomers.

The Role of Community-based Service Centers for the Disabled in the Japanese American Community

Hiroe Yoda, Research Assistant

Faculty of the Science of Living, Osaka City University

¥1.0 million

In Japan, social welfare for the disabled remains paternalistic rather than supportive and does little to encourage the disabled to become independent and active members of the community. The Americans with Disabilities Act, enacted in the United States in 1990 as a result of the Independent Living movement, has been hailed as the Magna Carta of the disabled. Its enactment in a nation that is generally cool to social welfare owed a great deal to citizen activities.

This study will clarify the complicated American social welfare system and the effect of the Independent Living movement and other mainstream movements on the Japanese American community. It will also evaluate the present status of disabled Japanese Americans and the role of service centers for the disabled in the Japanese American community.

A Study of Ethnic Identity Among Chinese Immigrants in Canada: Response to the Influx of Immigrants from Hong Kong

Sumiko Yamamoto, Research Assistant

Institute of Comparative Education and Culture, Kyushu University

¥1.3 million

With the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997 fast approaching, an estimated hundred thousand people have emigrated from Hong Kong in the past three years. Canada has accepted the greatest number of these immigrants. The recent influx of mostly middle-class Hong Kong Chinese has triggered significant changes within the Chinese Canadian community.

This study will examine the degree to which Chinese immigrants are maintaining their ethnic identity and what they are doing to transmit it to the next generation.

Ethnic Relations in Moldova and Relations with the Former Soviet Union and Romania

Shigeo Mutsushika, Associate Professor
Saitama Women's Junior College

¥1.8 million

A number of factors combine to make the situation of the Republic of Moldova highly complex: the independence movement led by the Moldavian majority and the secession campaign launched by the Russian and Gagauz minorities; confrontation between radicals and moderates over the issue of early reintegration with Romania; the dismemberment of the Soviet Union; the independence of Ukraine and the creation of an independent confederation of three Slavic nations; and the instability of Romania.

This project will elucidate the problems afflicting this region by clarifying the relationships between Moldova's ethnic majority and minorities and by describing schematically the relations among the former Soviet Union, Moldova, and Romania.

A Comparative Study of Policy-making Processes to Promote Sexual Equality: Japan and Sweden

Hideyuki Saitoh, Graduate Student
Graduate Division of Foreign Studies, Sophia University

¥1.6 million

Promotion of sexual equality is a major concern in industrialized societies. In Japan, interest in the issue has been rising since the 1980s. Various measures to promote sexual equality have been taken, such as enactment of an equal employment opportunity law; however, the degree of equality attained remains low.

This study will compare Japan, a "developing country" in terms of sexual equality, with Sweden, the most highly developed country in this regard. The hypotheses arrived at will be applied to other countries, and the factors that promote or hinder the formation of policies to promote sexual equality will be elucidated through an analysis of policy-making processes. This research is also expected to contribute to policy-making theory.

Socialization and Social-Control Patterns in Japanese Junior High Schools

Linda Diane Musselwhite, Visiting Researcher
Faculty of Education, Kyoto University

¥1.6 million

Adolescent adjustment problems in Japan are characterized by patterns unique to this educational system, and there are indications that the early detection and treatment of predelinquent behavior during the junior high school years are highly effective in preventing recidivism.

The main goal of this study is an examination of the role of schools in the prosocial and antisocial development of teenagers in Japan. Socialization patterns will be discussed on the basis of an ethnographic description of the organization and implicit curriculum of a junior high school. Student counseling and the handling of specific problems will be analyzed for insights into Japanese social-control patterns.

The Music of Japanese Brazilians: Japanese Music in a Multicultural Context

Shuhei Hosokawa, Visiting Researcher
Centro de Estudos Nipo-Brasileiros, Brazil

¥1.8 million

Music is a widely recognized index of ethnicity. But because the Japanese perspective on Japanese music and the relationship of Japanese people to music has been limited to Japan itself, these have not been considered in the context of ethnicity.

This project will examine the music of Japanese Brazilians, whose history goes back more than eighty years. The subjects of study will range from folk-song (*min'yo*) preservation societies and traditional *rokyoku* and *yokyoku* groups to the recent phenomena of *karaoke* and pop-music television programs aimed at the Japanese Brazilian community. The ethnicity of Japanese music and music as an expression of ethnic identity, qualities that only become apparent in a multiethnic nation, will be investigated, with special attention to the functions of tradition and the media.

A Historical Ethnological Study of the Transmission of Ethnic Culture Among Aboriginal Groups on Taiwan During the Period of Japanese Colonial Rule

Eiko Hara, Ph.D. Candidate
Division of Literature, Kyushu University

¥1.0 million

Even before the common era, aboriginal peoples inhabited Taiwan. The influx of Chinese that began in the seventeenth century, when the island was under Dutch rule, increased rapidly during the Qing dynasty (1644–1911). In 1895, following the Sino-Japanese War (1894–95), Taiwan came under Japanese rule, which lasted until the end of World War II in 1945.

This project will study the way in which the ethnic minorities of Taiwan preserved and transmitted their ethnic identity when their traditional societies embarked on modernization during the period of Japanese rule. The relationship between the historical process and ethnic culture will be examined through oral testimony and historical records.

The Restoration of Multiparty Politics and Its Impact Upon Nepal: The 1990 Movement for Democracy

Hayami Yasuno, Ph.D. Candidate
School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Britain

¥1.6 million

Under the *panchayat* system, political parties were banned in Nepal for thirty years, but on April 8, 1990, the ban was lifted thanks to the efforts of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, led by the outlawed Nepali Congress Party and the United Left Front. Thereafter, political reform made rapid progress, and a general election was held in May 1991.

This empirical study, building on the grant recipient's experience of studying in Nepal during the former regime, will use anthropological methodology to record the process of democratization in Nepal and explore the role of political parties in a developing country as well as the dynamics of political freedom and economic development.

Formal and Informal Support Networks for Family Caregivers of People with Alzheimer's Disease: A Comparison of Same-Generation and Younger-Generation Caregivers

Hiroko Yamada, Ph.D. Candidate

School of Social Work, University of Michigan, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

Alzheimer's disease causes progressive physical and psychological deterioration, sometimes over a period of ten years, and is associated with problem behaviors and incidental physical diseases. Support both inside and outside the home for family members taking care of Alzheimer's patients is believed to alleviate the burden on caregivers and enhance the quality and continuity of home care.

This project will investigate the makeup of the formal and informal support networks of Alzheimer's patients and their caregivers in various families in Osaka, Hyogo, and Nara prefectures, identifying the amount and kind of support. Family caregivers of different generations—spouses and younger relatives, such as daughters and daughters-in-law—will be compared, and the most effective kind of support for each caregiver group considered.

Buto: The Sources and Evolution of Tatsumi Hijikata's Work

Nanako Kurihara, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Performance Studies, New York University, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

Buto is a Japanese dance form developed after World War II by Tatsumi Hijikata (1928–86) in collaboration with Kazuo Ono (1906–) and others. Hijikata combined influences from his extensive knowledge of Western dance, literature, and art with images and movements derived from the folk culture of his native Akita Prefecture to create the superb multicultural dance form known as *buto*.

This study will explore the sources and development of Hijikata's work, examine specific works and their influences, and articulate the philosophy and aesthetic of *buto*. The theoretical dimensions of the project will be supported by detailed descriptions and movement analyses of several major works as well as participant observation of *buto* training.

Telling Terminal Patients the Truth: A Comparative Study of Physicians' Normative Views and Behavior in Japan and the United States

Naoko Miyaji, Visiting Fellow

Harvard Law School, Harvard University, U.S.A.

¥2.0 million

Whether to tell the truth to terminal patients with cancer and other diseases is a hotly debated issue in Japan, and arguments often compare and contrast Japan and America. These comparisons, however, are not based on detailed studies of actual practices but merely reflect perceived differences in medical culture.

This project will examine, through in-depth interviews, Japanese and American physicians' actual practices with regard to terminal patients. This information will then be analyzed to show how cultural factors in-

fluence the doctor-patient relationship, medical ethics, and physicians' discourse, and how these in turn affect the formation of social values.

Chinese Female Students in Japan, 1898–1911: A Reinterpretation of Japan's Role in the Modernization of Asia

Yoshi Kuzume, Ph.D. Candidate

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

¥1.8 million

Around the turn of the century, the Chinese government sent about thirty thousand students to Japan as part of a modernization policy to foster technocrats. These students included approximately one thousand women, some of whom later played a pioneering role in Chinese women's history.

This project will focus on these women's sojourn in Japan, a subject that has attracted little attention so far, using contemporary materials, especially the women's own writings, to investigate their thoughts and activities in Japan, in order to reevaluate Japan's cultural and historical role in modern Asian history from the viewpoint of actual participants.

Category II Research

Asian Immigrants in Multicultural Australia

David F. Ip, Lecturer (and two associates)

Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Queensland, Australia

¥3.5 million

The number of Asian immigrants to Australia, which has a multicultural policy, has risen since the 1980s. Their economic, social, and cultural impact, however, has rekindled debate over the policy. Australian perceptions and understanding of Asia figure largely in the background of this debate.

Through interviews of five hundred residents of Sydney and Brisbane, this joint international study will examine the prevalence of various perceptions of Asian immigrants, focusing particularly on Asian immigrants' own perceptions of Australia and native-born Australians' views of Asian immigrants. It will also use the Asian immigration experience to explore the dynamics of a multicultural society.

Ethnic Conflict and Exodus in Peripheral Areas of Europe: A Reexamination of the Ideology of "State"

Sachiko Hatanaka, Professor (and five associates)

College of International Studies, Chubu University

¥3.8 million

With the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, ethnic conflict suddenly emerged, resulting in large numbers of immigrants and refugees.

This joint international project will examine ethnic

groups' relations with state, society, and other ethnic groups under a rigid power structure. Field research will be conducted in the Baltic Sea region, including the former Baltic States, and the Carpathians, where the borders of several East European countries meet. Comparative analysis of the results will be used to derive a new paradigm of culture and politics.

A Comparative Study of International Baccalaureate Education in Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore
Shigeru Asanuma, Associate Professor (and ten associates)
Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University

¥3.0 million

Although the need to internationalize secondary education has long been recognized, the content of international curricula is still under debate. Moreover, a number of hypotheses have been suggested about the relationship between education and economic development, an issue that should be clarified with reference to international secondary education in Singapore and Hong Kong.

This project will explore the internationalization of Japanese secondary education by assessing the content and function of international baccalaureate education in other Asian countries and examining the specific ways in which it is incorporated into these countries' academic curricula.

An Archaeological and Anthropological Study of the Harunari Family Tombs

Hideki Harunari, Professor (and twelve associates)
Archaeology Department, National Museum of Japanese History

¥3.9 million

Archaeologists and anthropologists have recently been studying kinship systems in eras for which no documentary records exist. However, such research has proceeded without reliable models for the relationship between lineal kinship and burial customs and the genetics of physical characteristics.

This project will excavate the tombs of nine generations of the Harunari family, which has lived in Kaseda, Kagoshima Prefecture, for some three hundred and fifty years. Archaeological, anthropological, historical, and sociological perspectives will be brought to bear in elucidating the structure of the tombs of lineal kin and the genetic characteristics of excavated skeletal materials, as well as changes in burial customs resulting from religious reforms in the late nineteenth century.

A Comparative Study of the Acceptance of the Neutral Theory of Molecular Evolution in Japan, the United States, Western Europe, and the Former Soviet Union
Naruya Saitou, Associate Professor (and three associates)
National Institute of Genetics

¥3.0 million

Motoo Kimura proposed the neutral theory of molecular evolution in 1968, immediately provoking a notable controversy between "neutralists" and "selectionists." By the late 1980s, the neutralist theory had gained

such resounding acceptance that it shifted the paradigm for understanding molecular evolution.

In this project several dozen researchers in four regions of the world who have been involved in this paradigm shift will be interviewed. In addition, a questionnaire survey will be distributed worldwide to biologists and researchers in other fields. This study will shed light on the process of the paradigm shift from the perspective of the respondents' cultural backgrounds.

A Comprehensive Study of Traditional Farming Methods in Postwar Japan: A New Approach to Sustainable Agriculture

Kiichi Nakajima, Research Associate (and thirteen associates)

College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Tsukuba

¥3.5 million

Agriculture and forestry have reached a turning point, and ecologically sound agricultural methods are being sought to replace modern agricultural techniques harmful to the environment. For a brief period following the agricultural-land reforms after World War II, a wide variety of traditional techniques flourished; but most of these disappeared in the wake of agricultural modernization. From the perspective of today's need for environmentally safe systems, however, many of these techniques are attracting attention as desirable alternative methods.

This project will undertake a nationwide questionnaire survey preparatory to compiling a catalogue of traditional farming techniques. Case studies of representative methods will be made and the process whereby various techniques gain acceptance within a community elucidated. Preparations will also be made for a similar study overseas.

A Japanese-Indonesian Study of a Traditional Indonesian Craft: The History, Design, and Techniques of Javanese Batik

Sae Ogasawara, Researcher (and eight associates)

Asia Section, Tokyo National Museum

¥3.6 million

Indonesian batik, found primarily on Java, is comparable to no other textile in the world. Each social class, tribe, and region developed its own unique batik, created through wax-resist dyeing. Recently, however, the influx of Western-style clothing and the prevalence of inexpensive, mass-produced, printed fabrics have caused a pronounced decline in traditional batik production.

This joint international project will conduct an interview survey in areas where traditional techniques are still in use, make photographic and video records, and create specimens of the manufacturing process in preparation for conserving and restoring traditional batiks.

An Analytical Study of the Transmutation of the Agricultural Production System of the Sahel Region and Its Implication in Desertification and Famine

Hiroyuki Takeya, Associate Professor (and four associates)

School of Agriculture, Nagoya University

¥3.0 million

The food crisis in the Sahel region of West Africa has been caused not only by climatic changes but by other factors, as well. Of particular significance have been structural changes in agricultural production, as well as changes in rural society and farmers. Misguided land-use policies have also contributed to desertification and famine.

This joint international study will investigate the actual changes that have taken place in agriculture and rural society and analyze the factors contributing to environmental degradation and famine. The analysis will form the basis for consideration of feasible solutions to these problems. The research team aims to suggest plans for sustainable agriculture that is suited to the population and environmentally sound.

Beyond the Ethnic State: The Experiences of Japan-born Koreans in the United States

Daekyun Chung, Assistant Professor (and one associate)

College of Foreign Studies, Keimyung University, South Korea

¥1.5 million

This joint international study will explore the experiences of Japan-born Koreans who have gone to the United States to work or live permanently. It will consider the motivations and background that prompted them to go to America, as well as the ways in which the experience has influenced their perceptions of Japan and Korea.

Through interviews focusing on this relatively narrow topic, this project will endeavor to shed light on the larger question of the way in which boundaries between the Japanese and other ethnic groups in Japan are changing and the problems this poses.

The Functions of Self-help Groups Dealing with Child Abuse

Satoru Saito, Chief (and four associates)

Department of Social Pathology, Psychiatric Research Institute of Tokyo

¥2.0 million

Parental violence and other forms of abuse of infants and small children is becoming a serious problem in Japan. Properly organized educational and therapeutic groups are a necessary prerequisite to the establishment of self-help groups dealing with child abuse. Such educational and therapeutic groups have already been organized.

This project will follow the development of self-help groups from their inception. It will shed light on the occurrence of child abuse and the way it affects the life of the victim, with the aim of contributing to prevention and therapy. In a parallel study, a nationwide survey will be made of child-abuse victims now in protective custody or homes preparing them to live independently.

Changes in German Attitudes Toward Foreign Workers in Conjunction with German Reunification

Ken'ichi Mishima, Professor (and seven associates)

Faculty of Human Sciences, Osaka University

¥3.5 million

Prior to reunification, West Germany had long admitted large numbers of foreign workers. East Germany, however, has had no such experience, and reunification is expected to bring about changes in the German people's attitudes toward foreign workers.

This joint international project will first focus on the period before reunification, studying the situation of foreign workers in West Germany and the problems faced by foreigners from third-world countries residing in East Germany for study or work. It will then examine the ways in which the reunification process has changed German attitudes toward and views of foreigners. A field study will be conducted in the area that was formerly East Germany, particularly near the Polish border, where a major influx of refugees is predicted.

Sudden Unexplained Nocturnal Death in Developing Countries: A Case Study of Workers from Rural Communities in Northeast Thailand

Hitoshi Endou, Associate Professor (and nine associates)

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo

¥3.0 million

People from rural communities in developing nations frequently go to cities or other countries as laborers to earn money to buy goods produced in industrially advanced nations. These workers are sometimes stricken by sudden unexplained nocturnal death (SUND), and the incidence has been particularly high among workers from northeastern Thailand.

In this joint international project Thai and Japanese researchers will study the demographics of the laborers' societies; their living and working conditions; their dietary customs; environmental factors, including soil, water, and agricultural products; the incidence of and clinical data for primary distal renal tubular acidosis (dRTA); the genetics of families with dRTA; and the correlation between SUND and dRTA. The results will be integrated in an attempt to discover clues to the cause of SUND.

Knowledge and Perception in Everyday Life as the Foundation for Reform of Nepal's Science and Mathematics Curricula

Naoki Ueno, Chief Researcher (and six associates)

National Institute for Educational Research

¥3.4 million

The content of the curricula in Nepal's schools has been imported from the West. As a result, formal education is divorced from everyday life, and this contributes to high dropout rates at the elementary-school level.

This joint international study will shed light on the mathematical and scientific knowledge and perceptions acquired and used in farming, commerce, and other daily activities in Nepal with a view to augmenting the current curricula with content rooted in daily life.

Conceptual Planning and Policy Research for Construction of an Open National Region: Research on Yonaguni Island

Hiroya Yoshikawa, Assistant Professor (and thirteen associates)

College of Socio-Economic Planning, University of Tsukuba
¥3.9 million

Today's globalization is counteracting nationalism, shifting the focus from the nation to the region in the quest for clear common benefits. Nationalism is undergoing revision, and an open national region is expected to be one of the views of nation in the next century.

This joint international policy study focuses on promoting grass-roots international exchange and trade on Yonaguni Island, the southwestern extremity of the Japanese archipelago, at Japan's boundary with Taiwan and the Chinese mainland. Concepts will be developed for cross-border trade and free trade zones, as well as for revitalizing the island by opening ports. A small-scale social experiment will also be carried out with the cooperation of the island's residents.

A Sociolinguistic Study of Contact Between Different Languages and Cultures in Japan

Young Chul Yim, Assistant Professor (and five associates)
College of Humanities, Kyungpook National University, South Korea

¥3.6 million

One way of studying interlinguistic and intercultural contacts in Japan is through elucidation of the language use of North and South Koreans living in Japan.

This joint international project will conduct a questionnaire survey as the foundation for a sociolinguistic analysis of the relationship between selective language use and the social environment, identity, and degree of adaptation to and acceptance of a different culture. This survey will be followed by twenty-four-hour participant observation of the lives of elderly people, whose advanced years make such study urgent. The data obtained will be recorded in written form and used to shed light on the use of language in the lives of Japan's Korean residents.

Creating Advanced Production-System Technology with Enhanced Human-Computer Interfacing

Mitsuo Nagamachi, Professor (and nine associates)
Faculty of Engineering, Hiroshima University

¥3.9 million

Integrated production systems using computers are effective in meeting market needs flexibly, raising production efficiency, and promoting the use of artificial intelligence. At the same time, however, such systems raise a variety of problems from the standpoint of human engineering.

A team of Japanese, American, British, and South Korean researchers will consider the problems of computerized integrated production systems in each country with the goal of constructing an ideal manufacturing system with a better interface between humans and computer systems.

A Study of the Transformation of Local Communities in East Europe Following the Revolutions of 1989-1990
Shingo Minamizuka, Professor (and fourteen associates)
Faculty of Letters, Chiba University

¥4.0 million

The changes that took place in East Europe in 1989 and 1990 brought about political, economic, social, and cultural transformations so dramatic that they can fairly be termed revolutionary.

This joint international project aims to elucidate the kinds of transformations wrought by these revolutionary changes on local communities rather than on national political and economic institutions. The majority of these countries' populations live in towns and villages that are undergoing modernization even as they preserve indigenous ways of life. One such community in each country has been selected for a field study that will focus on changes in social structure and patterns of integration among the residents.

A Philological Study of the Primary Sources of Robert Schumann's Musical Works: Publisher Correspondence and First Editions in Krakow, Zwickau, and Vienna

Akio Mayeda, Lecturer (and four associates)
Faculty of Philosophy-I, University of Zurich, Switzerland
¥3.0 million

The German Romantic composer Robert Schumann is so familiar to the Japanese that more scores of his piano compositions are sold in Japan than anywhere else in the world.

This project, being conducted in conjunction with the compilation of a new critical edition of Schumann's complete musical works under the auspices of the Centre of Schumann Research, in Düsseldorf, is a co-operative international survey of Schumann's correspondence, first-edition scores, and manuscripts. Some six thousand letters—Schumann's correspondence with his publishers—are preserved in the Central Library of Krakow Technical University. These will be organized, transcribed, and compared with first-edition scores in collections in Zwickau and Vienna.

The Chinese Legacy of Sino-Japanese Exchange

Hsia Ying Yuan, Professor (and eight associates)
History Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China
¥2.6 million

People have been traveling from Japan to China for over two thousand years. However, very little research has been done on the routes these Japanese traveled or the locales in China where they were active.

This joint Sino-Japanese project, also awarded a Category II grant in fiscal 1989, is studying prominent Japanese figures who visited China before the middle of the seventeenth century and using archaeological field studies and surveys of historical documents in an effort to identify the places where they worked and lived and ascertain these places' present condition. In the first year research was conducted in northern and northeastern China. This year research will be undertaken in central and southern China. The results will form the foundation for future research.

Improving the Chinese Urban Environment and Developing Environmental Technology

Tatsuo Yamada, Professor (and nine associates)

Center for Area Studies, Keio University

¥3.4 million

Urban environmental problems in China are not clearly understood. A research system needs to be established to study the local and global environmental effects of modernization and industrialization in Chinese cities.

In close cooperation with an urban environmental center in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, which has been involved in constructing an atmospheric observation network in East Asia, this joint international project will make comparisons of indoor and outdoor air quality and waste water treatment, augmenting atmospheric studies already underway in Chengdu. An empirical study of the effects of environmental pollution on health will be made. The project team hopes to have its findings reflected in city administrative policy.

Category III Research

An Empirical Study of Health Hazards in Tropical Forestry: Changes in Living Situations and Health Accompanying Mechanization

Makoto Futatsuka, Professor (and twelve associates)

Medical School, Kumamoto University

¥8.6 million (two-year grant)

Many problems connected with large-scale logging in tropical forests have been addressed from the perspective of preserving the ecosystem, but despite the great changes this industry has brought about in the lives of forestry workers in these regions, almost no empirical studies focus on their living situations and health. Of particular concern is the occurrence of the kinds of health problems that the rapid mechanization of forestry has already brought about in Japan and other industrially advanced countries.

With a Category II grant awarded in fiscal 1990, this joint international project completed preliminary studies on New Britain, Papua New Guinea, and in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. It will now focus on large forestry conglomerates in these regions, surveying the work situation in tropical forestry and related health hazards. Workers' residential, occupational, and health histories will be reviewed, together with nutritional conditions and the state of medical and health services. Changes in the regional living environment will also be examined. The study has already revealed a number of problems in both locales: workers living away from their families for long periods in migrant lumbering camps; inadequate primary health care for infectious diseases, including malaria and typhoid, and for job-related injuries; and adoption of the labor health standards recommended by the International Labor Organization and other international bodies.

International Alliance in Advanced Basic Science: Cultural and Legal Problems in Establishing a Large Telescope in Hawaii

Keiichi Kodaira, Professor (and ten associates)

National Astronomical Observatory

¥6.0 million (two-year grant)

The National Astronomical Observatory of Japan is heading an eight-year international project to construct an 8-meter telescope atop a mountain in Hawaii. Incorporating new technology, this telescope will facilitate exploration of the far reaches of the universe and establish a new image of the cosmos in the twenty-first century. With casting of the mirrors beginning in fiscal 1991, organizational and operational planning is also becoming more specific. Preparing this project has presented new problems for Japan, which has no experience in constructing a large, technologically advanced scientific instrument in another country for long-term operation as virtually an international common facility.

Continuing the first year's survey of this telescope project, conducted under a Category II grant awarded in fiscal 1990, this joint international study will identify and catalogue the various legal and cultural problems that must be resolved over the long term in order to carry out projects of this sort. In addition, suggestions will be made for improving the infrastructure necessary for Japan to participate in large-scale international projects in basic sciences successfully.

The Social Adjustment of Asians and Africans Living in Japan

Yoshihiko Yamazaki, Assistant Professor (and fifteen associates)

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo

¥7.5 million (two-year grant)

The number of people from Asian and African countries living in Japan has been increasing rapidly in recent years. These people work alongside their Japanese colleagues and live in the Japanese community. Already there is a pool of valuable experience that suggests ways of developing good relations that will enable Japanese and foreigners to coexist amicably.

This joint international study continues a project awarded a Category II grant in fiscal 1989, which surveyed the social adjustment and the health and medical care needs of other Asians living in Japan. Expanding its focus to include Africans, the survey will cover a broad range of questions dealing with lifestyles, interpersonal relations, and health and medical care needs. By tracing efforts to adapt and changes in values, the project aims to delineate ways Japanese and foreigners can live together. A number of surveys will be conducted to clarify the stress foreigners from different countries experience in Japan, as well as cases in which inability to adapt to life in Japan results in illness or crime. A comparison will be made with other countries accepting foreigners. All these studies, taken together, should permit a more empirical and systematic elucidation of problems and solutions.

The Situation of Japanese Brazilian Temporary Workers: Japanese and Brazilian Perspectives

Masako Watanabe, Professor (and eleven associates)
Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Meiji Gakuin University

¥11.0 million (two-year grant)

The revision of Japan's immigration law in June 1990 gave foreigners of Japanese descent the legal status to work as unskilled laborers in Japan. Since then there has been considerable improvement in their human rights with regard to working conditions and other areas. As the number of these workers increases, however, the situation continues to change, and Japan must now address the questions of educating school-age children who accompany their parents, problems arising from the growing number of young people who know no Japanese and have internalized Brazilian culture, and issues that must be solved in conjunction with their extended or permanent residence.

This joint Japanese-Brazilian study, which received a Category II grant in fiscal 1990, is observing the effects and significance of temporary workers in both societies. Last year the project focused on obtaining an understanding of individual workers and their circumstances. This year an empirical study will be undertaken to elucidate conflict-adaptation factors in both these workers and Japanese society and their effect on Brazilian society, in the light of changed conditions following revision of the immigration law.

The Production, Distribution, and Consumption of Palm Products in Japan and the Asia-Pacific Region

Yoshiyuki Tsurumi, Professor (and eighteen associates)
Faculty of Economics, Ryukoku University

¥7.0 million (two-year grant)

To the Japanese people, the palm tree usually symbolizes tropical Asia, but few people realize the importance of palms in the global economy today. Palm products have been exported to world markets since the latter half of the nineteenth century, and they are in surprisingly wide use in Japan. These products include palm oil, scrubbing brushes, activated carbon, and edible starch. Palms are equally essential to other peoples of the Asia-Pacific region.

This joint international project, awarded a Category II grant in fiscal 1990, focuses on important palm species, including coconut palm, oil palm, sago palm, and rattan. Intensive field study in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as documentary evidence, will be used to shed light on the present state of production, distribution, and consumption of palm products. Various aspects of people's activities will be clarified through examination of local palm use and trade, global trade, and use of the palm in advanced technology.

A General Survey of Chinese Paintings in Overseas Collections

Teisuke Toda, Professor (and six associates)
Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo

¥5.0 million (two-year grant)

Between 1975 and 1979, researchers at the Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo visited museums and private collectors in North America, Europe,

and Southeast Asia to survey and photograph their holdings of Chinese paintings. The fruit of that survey, which received a grant in fiscal 1978, was integrated with materials on Chinese painting that had been collected in Japan since 1965 to form the world's most complete photographic archive of Chinese painting. The existence of this archive was instrumental to the publication of a five-volume comprehensive illustrated catalogue of Chinese paintings, which has been well received throughout the world. It has also prompted Chinese scholars to publish an illustrated catalogue of selected works of ancient Chinese painting and calligraphy on the mainland and a catalogue of painting and calligraphy in the Palace Museum, Taiwan.

A decade has elapsed since publication, and a revised and expanded edition is now needed. This joint international project is part of an extensive resurvey for a revised edition. Photographic surveys of public and private collections in South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong will be made in cooperation with local universities and museums.

A Historical Study of Sexual Division of Labor in Japan: Female Culture in a Male-Dominated Society

Haruko Wakita, Professor (and nineteen associates)
Osaka University of Foreign Studies

¥8.5 million (two-year grant)

Japan has been a male-dominated society since the mid-seventh century, when a system of laws based on that of T'ang China was established. However, the importance of the role of women is demonstrated by literary works written by women in the Heian period (794-1185), by the distinctive language of court women, and by the official record of events at the imperial court maintained for many centuries by ladies-in-waiting. Many scholars, however, take the simplistic view that with the establishment of the *ie* system of household lineage, women led circumscribed lives under the control of a patriarchal *ie* head.

Taking into account differences in the function of the *ie* in different eras, as well as differences in the role of the housewife, as the person responsible for household affairs, in different eras and social strata, this study aims to shed light on the sexual division of labor and male-female association in each male-dominated era, focusing on the roles of maternity and prostitution, together with taboos and other cultural features. Continuing the work begun under a Category II grant awarded in fiscal 1990, a joint international team of Japanese and non-Japanese Japanologists whose specialties are history, folklore, religion, and social anthropology will endeavor to integrate documentary and ethnographic materials, artifacts, and interview surveys.

A Joint Sino-Japanese Study to Preserve and Restore the Central Historical Area of Xi'an

Kunitaro Onishi, Professor (and eight associates)
Architecture and Interior Design Department, Kyoto Junior College of Art

¥11.0 million (two-year grant)

Chinese cities are modernizing and developing rapidly, and the conservation of their cultural legacies and historical townscapes and the best way to make use of

them in a modern urban area have become major issues. These questions are especially pressing in Xi'an, which preserves features from the T'ang dynasty, when it was called Chang An. A preparatory study, conducted under a Category II grant awarded in fiscal 1988, clarified the problems Xi'an is experiencing with respect to its cityscape within the context of urban China. In particular, it elucidated the urgent situation in the Beiyuanmen area, site of valuable clusters of traditional shops and homes, as well as culturally important buildings.

Building on that study, this joint Sino-Japanese project will develop a plan for preserving and restoring a somewhat larger central historical area of the city. It will focus on preserving traditional shops and homes, improving the poor living environment of the area, creating clusters of low-rise urban dwellings that harmonize with the area's cityscape, and revitalizing the area. The present situation will be elucidated and specific proposals made.

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

Nobuo Maeda, Professor (and eight associates)

Faculty of Medicine, Sapporo Medical College

¥7.5 million (two-year grant)

Unifying a variety of health and medical services provided by the national and local governments makes it possible to offer elderly and handicapped people optimum care at home. The key to providing such service, however, lies in training local case managers, professionals versed in both patient needs and social-service resources. Under a Category II grant awarded in fiscal 1989, a demonstration program of case management in long-term care of the frail elderly was implemented in one town on Hokkaido.

Continuing that study, the project team will institute regular case conferences organized by case managers. The implementation process will be carefully examined, changes in the use of services during the period under review will be identified, and the social and economic efficacy of home-care services will be evaluated. An effort will be made to ascertain the steps necessary to enable local communities to take the initiative in implementing the provision of support by a care team led by a case manager.

An Empirical Study of Community-based Services for People with Developmental Disabilities in Indonesia and Thailand

Masako Iwasaki, Director (and eight associates)

Tokajuku

¥8.0 million (two-year grant)

Society's acceptance of people with developmental disabilities is a fundamental issue that all countries are having to address in recent years. Thus far, however, little systematic study has been made of the circumstances of such people in developing nations.

This joint international project, which received a Category II grant in fiscal 1990, will shed light on the situation of people with developmental disabilities in Indonesia and Thailand, including their education,

welfare, and medical care. Working with professionals in each country, the project team will consider ways of providing services suited to different cultures. Last year's study clarified such problem areas as scattered service organizations, limitations on the number of users, and lack of coordination of services and social resources. In this two-year phase, the project team will endeavor to resolve these problems by setting up experimental community support centers and evaluating them through participant observation.

Japanese-Indian Relations During World War II and Their Effects on Nation Building in South Asia

Nobuko Nagasaki, Professor (and nine associates)

College of General Education, University of Tokyo

¥6.5 million (two-year grant)

During World War II, the Japanese army was instrumental in organizing the forty thousand officers and soldiers of the Indian National Army (INA), a body that epitomized Japanese-Indian relations at the time and was later of great significance to the Indian independence movement. Nonetheless, although documentary materials dealing with the INA have been preserved and are being studied in the United States, Britain, Germany, and India, almost no research has been undertaken in Japan, and few people are aware of this facet of history, let alone its significance. Under a Category II grant awarded in fiscal 1990, this project team, which was organized in 1981, interviewed survivors of the INA, particularly those associated with Major Iwaichi Fujiwara and the intelligence group known as the Fujiwara Kikan, which persuaded anti-British Indians to collaborate with the Japanese. The team also collected scattered documents.

In this phase of the project, British, German, and Indian scholars will cooperate in continuing the work of organizing these testimonial records with the aim of analyzing and studying them from an international perspective. They plan to assess questions regarding the formation of the nation-state and simultaneously gain a perspective on Japan's relations with South and Southeast Asia in the postcolonial period.

The International Development of Children's Rights and the Response of Japanese Society

Minoru Ishikawa, Professor (and ten associates)

Faculty of Law, Sophia University

¥4.5 million

The United Nations promulgated the Convention on the Rights of the Child in November 1989. The children's rights movement that emerged in the United States in the 1970s has developed internationally, culminating in this convention. Japan signed the convention in September 1990, and various government agencies are now considering its ratification.

Under a Category II grant awarded in fiscal 1990, an interprofessional, interdisciplinary research team analyzed and clarified the intent of each provision of the convention. This year the team will study means of implementing in Japan the obligations imposed by the convention and of getting Japanese society to accept and adopt the rights of children incorporated in the convention.

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

For the past twelve 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, on the basis of the results of a three-year comprehensive evaluation of the first five contests inaugurated in fiscal 1988, during which time activities in connection with the sixth contest were suspended, it was decided to retain the theme of the contest but to change its name to "Citizen Research Contest." Accordingly, applications for the sixth contest were solicited. Of the sixty-five applicants, fifteen project teams were selected to receive preliminary study grants of ¥600,000.

The selection committee for the sixth contest was chaired by Toshitaka Hidaka and included Gempei Akasegawa, Rikuo Doi, Yasuo Harima, Yukiko Kada, and Kimio Takano. The schedule for the contest is given below.

<i>Sixth Contest</i>	
Acceptance of research contest applications	Oct. 1991-Jan. 1992
Selection of recipients of preliminary study grants	Mar. 1992
Implementation of preliminary studies	Apr.-Dec. 1992
Selection of recipients of main research project grants	Mar. 1993
Implementation of main research projects	Apr. 1993-Mar. 1995
Decision on most outstanding and outstanding research award recipients	Oct. 1995

This year the Foundation also sponsored a symposium to publicize the results of some of the research projects carried out in past contests and to explore new direc-

tions for citizen research. The symposium, "Observing the Community Environment: The Past Ten Years and the Future of the Research Contest," was held in Tokyo on November 16, 1991.

In addition, with the help of selection-committee members and teams participating in past contests, a twenty-two-minute video on the contest was produced and made available for rental upon request.

Preliminary Study Grant Recipients, Sixth Citizen Research Contest

A Study of Greenery Through Soil Animals: Surprises
Among the Fallen Leaves

Hiromi Urushibara (and 21 associates)

Tokyo Dangomushi Society, Tokyo

¥0.6 million

Local Teaching Materials Created Locally: Production of
a Riddle Book on Ishiuchi

Hatsue Hayashi (and 15 associates)

Ishiuchi Society for Children and Community Development,
Niigata Prefecture

¥0.6 million

The Woodlands of the Komadome Marshes and the
Ecology of Their Luminous Organisms: A Habitat Survey

Hiroshi Asai (and 21 associates)

Komadome Environmental Study Group, Fukushima Prefecture

¥0.6 million

The Interstitial Fauna of Oshima: The Ecology of the
Beach Organisms of the Inland Sea Island of Oshima

Hiroshi Shigematsu (and 16 associates)

Study Group on Oshima Interstitial Fauna, Ehime Prefecture

¥0.6 million

A Study of the Tamba Manganese Mine and the History
and Lives of Its Korean Miners

I Chong Ho (and 8 associates)

Society to Record the History of the Tamba Manganese Mine,
Kyoto Prefecture

¥0.6 million

Learning About the Mist from Our Ancient Ancestors:
The Environment and Townscape Development of the
Suwa District

Masao Fujiwara (and 22 associates)

Discussion Group on Suwa Environmental and Urban Development, Nagano Prefecture

¥0.6 million

A Study of the Environment Favored by the Osekka,
Avian Symbol of Northern Japan's Marshy Grasslands

Akio Miya (and 18 associates)

Study Group on the Osekka's Habitat, Aomori Prefecture

¥0.6 million

A Study of Local Waters and the Culture of Daily Life in
Gamono: A Survey of an Ordinary Farming Village's Extraordinary Water Environment

Jun'ichiro Ikeuchi (and 10 associates)

Gamono Kogen Club, Shiga Prefecture

¥0.6 million

A Study of the Outdoor Behavior and Ecology of Gifu-
cho Butterflies

Kimio Nomaki (and 4 associates)

Tenryu Village Gifucho Study Group, Nagano Prefecture

¥0.6 million

A Study of Natural Changes Caused by the 1986 Eruption
of Mount Mihara and Subsequent Recovery: A Survey of the Relationship Between Pioneer Plants and Insects

Mikio Yoshida (and 13 associates)

Oshima Nature Lovers Society, Tokyo

¥0.6 million

A Study of a Loop Bus System for Inagi City, Including
Consideration of Welfare and Low-Pollution Types of Buses

Chikako Suma (and 6 associates)

Inagi Study Group on Daily Life, Tokyo

¥0.6 million

Excavating Lost Roads: Restoring Roads Connecting
Communities in Kobe

Takashi Mori (and 14 associates)

Study Group on Kobe Community Roads, Hyogo Prefecture

¥0.6 million

Cultural Properties We Choose: A Study of How People
Select Things

Shin'ya Okamoto (and 10 associates)

Study Group on Outdoor Activities, Aichi Prefecture

¥0.6 million

A Study of a Lifestyle for the Near Future Utilizing Kitora's Natural Features: Toward a Playful Way of Life

Kinuko Tanaka (and 13 associates)

Kaze-no-oka Village, Yamaguchi Prefecture

¥0.6 million

A Review and Consideration of the Contemporary
Meaning of Toyoshima's Local Culture and Child-Care
Customs

Eizo Sawada (and 10 associates)

Society for Reviewing Toyoshima's Local Culture, Hiroshima
Prefecture

¥0.6 million

Grant Program for Citizen Activities

This year, like last year, the Grant Program for Citizen Activities emphasized activities encouraging the development and improvement of citizen activities as a whole, with priority given to projects that stimulate exchange among groups engaged in citizen activities and the promotion of such activities.

Grants are awarded on the basis of publicly solicited applications, which are accepted twice a year, from April 1 through June 20 for one-year grants beginning in November, and from October 15 through December 15 for one-year grants beginning in April. Forty-seven applications were received in the first period. These were carefully screened in July and August by a five-member selection committee chaired by Akira Kurihara. Thirteen projects, totaling ¥20 million in grants, were approved at the sixty-first Board of Directors' meeting, held in October. The second period yielded sixty applications, which were screened by the same selection committee in January and February 1992. Ten projects, totaling ¥15.4 million in grants, were approved at the sixty-second Board of Directors' meeting, held in March.

Grants are awarded for the following kinds of projects:

1. Compilation and publication of reports by groups on their activities so far
2. Compilation and publication of directories of groups and their activities
3. Establishment and improvement of organizations to collect written materials and information about groups and their activities
4. Provision of information to groups (publication of newsletters and magazines, translation and publication of information from overseas, and so on)
5. Joint meetings of two or more groups (seminars, workshops, symposiums, and so on)
6. Surveys and studies promoting the vigor of citizen activities as a whole
7. Other projects contributing to the development and improvement of citizen activities as a whole

The 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. The report must be factually accurate.
3. Sufficient thought must have been given to attracting the interest of the general reading public.
4. An agreement on the publication plan must have been reached with a publishing company.

Other kinds of projects are selected according to the following criteria:

1. In regard to the regular activity of the group applying for a grant: Does the activity have the support of a large number of people? Is the activity based on flexible concepts and ideas, and is it likely to have continuity? Is the activity inclusive rather than exclusive? Does the activity demonstrate creativity and an active social awareness?
2. In regard to the proposed project: Does it have originality? Is it based on a workable plan, and will its results have a potentially widespread effect? Will it stimulate the future growth and development of both the group applying for a grant and other groups? Does the group applying have access to people competent to carry through the project?

On the basis of the reports delivered at the symposium "Toward Self-reliance and Coexistence: Problems and Prospects of Grass-Roots Activities," held toward the end of fiscal 1990, a study of reports published so far with grants under this program was commissioned to identify and analyze problem areas and tasks related to the further development of citizen activities. The findings of this study, together with the proceedings of the symposium, were published by the Foundation in March 1992 under the same title as that of the symposium.

Grants for Citizen Activities

Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Society for Art Education

Zempei Oshimo, Representative (and eighteen associates)
The Society for Art Education, Osaka Prefecture
¥1.1 million

The members of the Society for Art Education are art teachers employed in Osaka prefectural schools for the mentally handicapped. Since its spontaneous formation more than a decade ago the group has strived to foster public understanding and acceptance of mentally handicapped children through its three annual meetings and exhibitions of the children's artwork.

The society compiled a report on its activities with the help of a grant awarded in fiscal 1989. This year the report will be published, providing an important opportunity to assess the significance and potential of art education for handicapped children.

Compilation of a Report on the Activities of the Chikuma Industrial Arts Research Center

Toshio Arai, Representative (and thirty-three associates)
Chikuma Industrial Arts Research Center, Nagano Prefecture
¥1.7 million

The Chikuma Industrial Arts Research Center, a private-sector workshop, was established in 1981 to employ people with various types of disabilities. Substantial public support was obtained in developing a variety of employment opportunities suited to individual disabilities.

This report, a record of the center's activities during the last ten years, is intended to clarify the center's goals and provide a guide for the integration of the disabled into local communities.

Assessment and Development of Local Networking to Promote Independent Living for the Disabled

Takeo Oshida, Representative (and twenty-nine associates)
Saitama Welfare Research Association, Saitama Prefecture
¥1.5 million

The Saitama Welfare Research Association's core members are disabled. Inspired by the example of activists outside Japan, the association has undertaken a wide range of activities, including establishing enterprises enabling disabled people to lead independent lives by

generating income, founding a human rights consultation center, and setting up a network among people in Saitama Prefecture who are helping the disabled to live independently.

This project will identify the requisites for social recognition in Japan of the right of disabled people to live independently. A nationwide survey will be conducted to determine the degree and type of networking activities contributing to independence for those with disabilities in each prefecture.

Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Citizen Movement Against the Desalination of Lake Shinji and Nakaumi Lagoon

Takehiko Hobo, Representative (and six associates)
Citizen Movement Against the Desalination of Lake Shinji and Nakaumi Lagoon, Shimane Prefecture
¥1.0 million

Concerned with protecting the environment and centering local revitalization on Lake Shinji and Nakaumi Lagoon, this citizen group succeeded in halting a national-government project to desalinate and drain the lake and adjoining lagoon that had been underway for more than thirty years at a cost of ¥99 billion.

A report on ten years of this citizen movement's activities was compiled with the help of a grant awarded in fiscal 1989. This year the report will be published, offering a perspective on regional development based on environmental preservation and protection.

Planning of the Second Asian Women's Conference, "Recreating Women's Asia"

Kuniko Funabashi, Representative (and fourteen associates)
AWRAN (Asian Women's Research and Action Network)
Japan, Chiba Prefecture
¥1.6 million

AWRAN Japan was founded in 1986 to link women in Japan and other Asian nations. Since the start of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1975 AWRAN has promoted networking among women's groups working toward equality, peace, and development.

The second Asian Women's Conference, to be convened in Japan, will be attended by women from all parts of Asia. Through this regional workshop, the project aims to identify the requisites for planning further joint international activities, including joint international research.

Compilation of a Report on the Activities of the Otaru Urban Renewal Forum

Fumi Mineyama (and nine associates)
Otaru Urban Renewal Forum, Hokkaido
¥1.6 million

The local citizen movement to preserve Otaru's canals pioneered the fields of urban renewal and the establishment of a local identity, the latter an issue now popular throughout Japan.

From the perspective of local history, this report will document the methods and achievements of citizen activities for regional and urban renewal.

Publication of a Report on the Response to and Support for Sumida's South Korean Labor Union Representatives
Kazuyoshi Okura, Representative (and twenty-four associates)

Forum on the Overseas Expansion of Japanese Business, Tokyo
¥1.0 million

With the rapid expansion of Japanese business abroad, Japanese companies are increasingly being taken to task for their attitudes toward host countries, particularly in the areas of human rights violations and environmental destruction. These are important issues in which Japanese citizens must also become actively involved.

In response to Sumida Electric Company's announcement of layoffs at its South Korean subsidiary, the workers there formed a labor union. This project will publish a report on the activities of the union and the all-female delegation sent to Japan, as well as the activities of Japanese who supported the delegation.

Evacuation to Japan of Children Living in Areas Contaminated by Radiation from the Chernobyl Reactor Accident

Minoru Kamata, Chairman (and twenty-six associates)
The Japan-Chernobyl Joint Fund, Nagano Prefecture
¥1.8 million

The April 1986 explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in Ukraine resulted in dangerous radioactive contamination of the surrounding area and its residents. Children especially have been seriously afflicted with such radiation-related illnesses as leukemia and thyroopathy.

This project aims to strengthen the organizational base of the Japan-Chernobyl Joint Fund, which provides medical treatment in Japan for children evacuated from the worst-affected area, Gomel, in Belarus.

The Water-Supply Management Forum: Lessons of Lake Biwa for the Nation and the World

Ayako Fujii, Chairman (and nine associates)
Shiga Prefecture Environment Cooperative, Shiga Prefecture
¥1.5 million

The Shiga Prefecture Environment Cooperative, established in January 1991, grew out of numerous independent ecology movements to maintain water quality that citizens dependent on the lake's water supply system initiated after the spread of red tide in Lake Biwa.

This forum, which will use Lake Biwa as an example, will involve people from Japan and overseas in discussion of various problems related to water-quality maintenance, leading to practical solutions. It will also provide a key to the solution of regional problems by local citizens.

A Study of Ways and Means of Creating a Social Environment Conducive to the Development of Nonprofit Organizations

Seiji Yoneda, Representative (and eight associates)
The NPO [Nonprofit Organizations] Society, Nara Prefecture
¥2.0 million

Opportunities for reassessing traditional values and social systems have increased in recent years. The con-

solidation of private nonprofit activities and organizations that reflect the views of ordinary citizens and the creation of a social environment that will foster such activities are crucial to the development of a new set of values and social systems.

Through a study of the support systems of nonprofit organizations, this project will establish guidelines for goal setting and approaches to the creation of a social environment conducive to nonprofit organizations.

Compilation of a Report on Nongovernmental Organizations in Preparation for the 1992 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment

Shunsuke Iwasaki, Representative (and sixty-four associates)

Citizens' Liaison Association for the 1992 United Nations Summit in Brazil, Tokyo

¥2.0 million

The Citizens' Liaison Association aims to promote movements for protection of the global environment by presenting a report on the activities of environment-oriented nongovernmental organizations at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to be convened in Brazil in June 1992.

Citing the examples of various NGOs, the report will describe the impact of Japan's economic development on the global environment, including such issues as destruction of rain forests and disposal of hazardous wastes in other countries. It will also clarify the responsibilities of government, business, and the public and suggest political measures to regulate their activities.

Development of a Wildlife Protection Network

Isao Mototani, Secretary (and nineteen associates)

Society for Wildlife Protection, Tokyo

¥1.7 million

Commercial exploitation and human competition for habitat and food seriously endanger many forms of wildlife. At the same time, such environmental changes as global warming, acid rain, and destruction of the ozone layer are significantly affecting wildlife habitats.

Biodiversity, which is vital to the stability of our global environment, can be maintained only through national and international cooperation. The goal of this project is to develop a network to facilitate such cooperation.

The Pursuit of a Common Base for the Establishment and Management of a Japanese-Style Independent Living Center

Akihiro Taniguchi, Executive Director (and seven associates)

Independent Living Research Institute, Kyoto Prefecture

¥1.5 million

There is growing recognition in Japan that many disabled people can live independently if the necessary support services are provided, and independent living centers are being established in many areas of the country. The process of their establishment and the

types of services they provide vary greatly, however, indicating that a common base for such centers has not yet been formulated.

This project will undertake a survey of existing centers to elucidate the process of their establishment, recruitment of human resources, development of a financial base, and relations with the local community, with the aim of compiling a manual for the establishment of new centers.

Medical Care and Japanese Language Instruction for the Increasing Population of Foreign Wives in Rural Areas of Yamagata Prefecture

Norihiko Kuwayama, Representative (and eleven associates)
Japan International Volunteer Center—Yamagata, Yamagata Prefecture

¥1.0 million

Because of the general decline of the agricultural sector, the depopulation of rural areas, and a shortage of prospective Japanese brides, the number of foreign wives has increased in rural Japan, as have their problems.

To respond to the most urgent problems of foreign wives in rural areas of Yamagata—access to medical care and Japanese language instruction—this project will work toward the establishment of a medical-information center for non-Japanese, the development of a medical-interpreter system, and the founding of a Japanese language school.

Preservation and Conservation of Japan's Wetlands

Hirofumi Yamashita, Secretary (and twelve associates)

Japan Wetlands Network, Nagasaki Prefecture

¥1.0 million

Wetlands, vital to the preservation of the ecosystem, are especially important for migratory waterbirds, yet the remaining wetlands in Japan, including those covered by the 1971 Ramsar Convention, are experiencing numerous problems. Japanese tidelands in particular have fallen victim to development, and many will soon disappear.

To foster movements to preserve and conserve these areas, which are of international importance, this project will create a network of conservation groups throughout Japan and sponsor wetland symposiums and public meetings in wetland areas designated for development.

Publication of a Grass-Roots Support Catalogue

Yoko Kitazawa, Member (and six associates)

Grass-Roots Support Movement Management Committee, Kanagawa Prefecture

¥1.5 million

Since its establishment in March 1990 the Grass-Roots Support Movement has undertaken a variety of creative activities, including support of self-help projects in developing countries in Asia, coordination of cooperation between nongovernmental organizations in developing countries and those in developed countries, and implementation of grass-roots study tours.

By publishing an annual catalogue of NGOs in developing countries, introducing their self-support-

ing self-help projects, the management committee of the Grass-Roots Support Movement aims to provide data essential for determining the type of support required to respond to the needs of the most disadvantaged people in each country covered in the catalogue.

The Nature and Development of "Grass-Roots Management"

Mamiko Tsuchiya, Secretary (and fourteen associates)
Town Information Center, Kanagawa Prefecture
¥1.7 million

In conjunction with recent social changes, citizens have had to deal with qualitative reform on a global scale. As a result, new perspectives are required of grass-roots movements that seek a new society and way of life. Techniques for developing comprehensive plans, particularly for management, must be identified to ensure the independence of such movements.

This project, which was also awarded grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, has been compiling a manual for examining and analyzing the activities of grass-roots movements. This year, the final year of the project, the compilation of the data will be completed.

A Study of Partnership Between Grass-Roots Movements and Business Enterprises

Tsuyoshi Kusumi, Representative (and thirty-three associates)
Society for the Study of Partnership, Tokyo
¥1.8 million

Japanese businesses have recently shown increasing interest in contributing to society, and as a result the issue of partnership between citizen movements and businesses has come under closer scrutiny. At the same time, however, many factors suggest that this may be a short-lived development dependent on such conditions as the level of citizen-movement administrative organization and the extent to which corporate interest in contributing to society translates into action initiatives.

This project will elucidate the problems of both parties in creating a partnership and identify the appropriate type of partnership, its feasibility, and methods of implementation.

Publication of a Report on the Toroku Movement
Noboru Ueno, Representative (and seventeen associates)
Association to Record the Toroku Movement, Miyazaki Prefecture
¥1.5 million

After the arsenic mine at Toroku, Miyazaki Prefecture, started producing arsenous acid in 1920, people living in the area began to suffer from chronic arsenic poisoning, as well as severe harm to their crops and livestock. When this pollution finally attracted attention as a major social problem in 1971, a successful movement to obtain relief and compensation from the government and the mining company was launched by victims of arsenic poisoning, together with concerned citizens nationwide and from many walks of life.

A report documenting the Toroku movement was compiled with the help of a grant awarded in fiscal

1990. This year the report will be published, in the hope of bringing this experience to the attention of a wider public.

Compilation of a Report on the Human Rights Conditions of Foreign Laborers in Japan and the Revision of a Handbook for Foreign Workers

Aiko Utsumi, Member (and twenty associates)
Forum on Asian Workers' Problems, Tokyo
¥1.7 million

The number of foreign workers in Japan has increased dramatically, not only in large urban centers but in rural areas as well, and various human rights issues have arisen in conjunction with this increase. Since 1987 the Forum on Asian Workers' Problems has actively networked with citizen groups addressing the problems these workers encounter in their daily lives.

With the aid of this grant, a handbook for foreign workers compiled earlier by the forum will be revised to reflect recent changes in legal and other systems, and a report on the human rights conditions of foreign workers will be compiled for the United Nations.

Compilation and Publication of a Guidebook on Independent Living for the Disabled

Isao Matsukane, Representative (and eleven associates)
Handicapped Life Society, Nara Prefecture
¥1.7 million

A decade has passed since the International Year of Disabled Persons, and services provided for people with disabilities have improved steadily. Public awareness of and attitudes toward the disabled are changing, and public facilities are being made more accessible to the disabled; however, the quality of life of disabled people has not improved noticeably.

This project will gather from disabled people who have achieved independence information on practical devices and techniques useful in daily life and will suggest means of overcoming the disadvantages of impairment in a normal social environment under present conditions. This information will be compiled and published as a guidebook on independent living.

A Study of Japanese, Western, and Indigenous NGOs in Indochina

Tatsuo Hayashi, Secretary (and forty associates)
Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC), Tokyo
¥1.5 million

Indochina has undergone rapid development, and nongovernmental organizations from Japan and Western nations have been cooperating with indigenous nongovernmental organizations. Expectations of support from NGOs that is tailored to local needs will continue to grow. A study of the accumulated experience of these organizations is needed to ensure the continued success of their cooperative efforts.

With the help of the present grant, local branches of the Japan International Volunteer Center will conduct a survey of NGOs active in Indochina, examining their activities and present status.

Publication of a Study of the Coordination of Citizen Activities

Noriko Tsutsui, Representative (and ten associates)

Society for the Study of Coordinating Citizen Activities,
Osaka Prefecture

¥2.0 million

There is growing awareness of the need for coordination of citizen activities in various fields. One major concern is the need to build understanding and solidarity between those who are disadvantaged, such as the disabled and the aged, and ordinary citizens.

Volunteer coordinators play a key role in bringing people together and coordinating their activities. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1990, aims to clarify the way in which coordinators work, through analysis of the activities of coordinators at various volunteer centers. This year the results of last year's study will be published.

International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program currently is directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its fifteen years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1991 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

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

This year thirty-five researchers, selected from among five hundred twenty-eight applicants, were awarded incentive grants. In view of the large number of applicants, the number of grants awarded was increased this year. The grant recipients included researchers from seven universities represented for the first time. Researchers based in Jember were also awarded grants for the first time. The recipients included members of nongovernmental (nonprofit) legal-aid organizations. Seven grant recipients were women. Twelve grants supported research for M.A. theses, and two grants supported research for doctoral dissertations. The fields of research represented included economics, agricultural economics, business administration, cultural anthropology, education, literature, and history.

On April 27, 1991, a workshop for the presentation of research reports by recipients of fiscal 1990 incentive grants was held. Such workshops have been held annually since fiscal 1989.

International Grants

Rural Banditry in Java, 1850–1942

Suhartono, Senior Lecturer

Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
\$8,400

Banditry was common around plantations in Java under Dutch colonial rule. The colonial authorities were unable to bring banditry under control, and plantation managers, traditional chiefs, rich farmers, and Chinese traders continued to be the target of attacks.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1990, views banditry not simply as a criminal activity but also as an expression of popular resistance to colonial rule. In the first year of the project the history of this phenomenon was studied by examining primary sources, mainly in the National Archives in Jakarta. This year people connected with bandit groups will be interviewed and primary sources in the Netherlands examined.

Sociocultural Change in Rural Communities of South Sulawesi

Idrus Abustam, Lecturer

Faculty of Education in Social Sciences, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Ujung Pandang, Indonesia
\$8,100

The aim of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, is to elucidate the effect that the introduction of new technology during the past twenty years has had on three types of villages in South Sulawesi—those en-

gaged in wet-rice cultivation, those engaged in highland dry-field farming, and those engaged in fishing. The project will focus on the changes that have taken place in the social structure (land ownership, labor relations, social organization, and occupations and mobility of the population), culture (literacy rate, lifestyle, consumption pattern, political participation, rituals), and social problems (crime, disputes, poverty) of these villages.

The methodology includes the collection of statistical data, field research, and interviews with villagers. These activities were carried out in villages practicing wet-rice cultivation in the first year. This year the focus will be on villages engaged in highland dry-field farming.

An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture

Ajip Rosidi, Writer

Bandung, Indonesia
\$17,900

The aim of this project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1990, is to compile an encyclopedia of the Sundanese language and culture. With some twenty-five million speakers, Sundanese, which is spoken in the Sunda region of West Java, is the second largest ethnic language in Indonesia, after Javanese. The history of Sunda itself dates from the fifth century. Although Sunda has one of the richest regional cultures of Indonesia, no encyclopedia of Sundanese culture has ever been compiled.

The encyclopedia will contain approximately four thousand entries on Sundanese language, literature, performing arts, history, religion, philosophy, social customs, archaeology, economics, and politics. Selec-

tion of the entries for the encyclopedia was completed in the first year, and the entries will be written this year.

Locating, Collecting, and Documenting Old Banjar Vocabulary Items

Abdul Djebbar Hapip, Lecturer
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia
\$3,000

Banjar, spoken mainly in South Kalimantan, is one of the major dialects of Melayu, or old Malay, the *lingua franca* of the islands of Southeast Asia.

With the spread of Indonesian in recent years, old Banjar words are rapidly falling into disuse. Banjar is preserved in its original form only by a few groups of Banjar who settled in Central and South Kalimantan provinces and Riau Province. The aim of this project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, is to collect and record old Banjar vocabulary items. In the first year vocabulary items were collected in the field, and this year will be devoted to analyzing them.

A History of Samudra Pasai, the First Islamic Kingdom in Indonesia: 1259–1525

Teuku Ibrahim Alfian, Dean
Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
\$7,900

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

In the first and second years of the project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1990, ancient inscriptions, coins, other artifacts, and documents were collected. This year related materials will be collected in India, the project's findings analyzed, and a report written.

Language Change: A Case Study of Balinese Migrants on Lampung, Sulawesi, Timor, and Sumbawa

I Gusti Made Sutjaja, Head
Department of English, Udayana University, Indonesia
\$6,800

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

Also awarded grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, this project focuses on Balinese resettled elsewhere in Indonesia as part of the government's transmigration policy, examining 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. In the first and

second years research centered on Balinese resettled on Lampung and Sulawesi. This year research will focus on Balinese on Sumbawa.

Economic Relations of the Alune People of the Island of Seram, Central Moluccas

Eduard Makaruku, Lecturer
Department of Education, Pattimura University, Indonesia
\$3,800

Most of the Alune, a minority people, live in mountainous areas in the western part of the island of Seram and have little contact with outsiders.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1990, will focus on economic relations among Alune individuals, families, family groups, and outsiders while conducting research on the history, occupations and customary laws related to occupations, and kinship relations of the Alune. The main subject of study is the forms of exchange of goods and labor and the role of the market. Field research was conducted in the first year, and the research results will be analyzed and a report written this year.

The Dwelling Culture of the Sa'dan Torajan People Today

A. Bagoes P. Wiryomartono, Lecturer
Department of Architecture, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia
\$8,200

This project will study the impact of modernization on the dwelling culture of the Sa'dan Torajan people of South Sulawesi from the architectural and cultural anthropological viewpoints. The evolution of dwelling culture, or domestic life, will be traced in the context of the interplay between tradition and modernization.

The project will examine the structure of dwellings and their function as the sphere of ritual and of family bonding. The concepts underlying the names of the various parts of dwellings and the changes those concepts have undergone will be studied. The project methodology will include drawing plans of and photographing dwellings, studying documentary sources, and participant observation.

Functions of Local Languages on Flores: The Lio, Sikka, and Ngadha Languages

Aron Meko Mbete, Lecturer
Faculty of Letters, Udayana University, Indonesia
\$3,600

The local languages of Lio, Sikka, and Ngadha, spoken by minority peoples, form the centerpiece of indigenous cultures on the island of Flores, in East Nusa Tenggara. However, opportunities to use these languages are declining as the national language, Indonesian, spreads. Through a one-year sociolinguistic study of each of these three languages, this project will elucidate the way in which they are currently used in a sociocultural context.

In the first year the project will focus on the Lio language. The function of Lio will be studied by observing its use in agricultural rites and religious rituals and its role in the home and in primary, middle, and high school education, and by collecting folk tales.

Violence, Revolt, and Rebellion: A Study of the Social History of Aceh, 1942–1962

M. Isa Sulaiman, Senior Lecturer

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

\$4,000

Power struggles between rival local groups and outside forces (initially Dutch colonial forces and later the central government) subjected Aceh, in westernmost Indonesia, to successive waves of violence and revolt between 1942, when the Japanese Army invaded, and the end of the Darul Islam rebellion in 1962. Historical research into this period has been insufficient thus far, because analysis of complex social conditions is needed.

In this project a local researcher will reconstruct the development of the events of the period, analyze their true background and the targets of the disturbances, and clarify the significance of this period in Acehnese and Indonesian history.

Preparation for the Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Bali

I Gusti Ngurah Rai Mirsha, Head

Center for Documentation of Balinese Culture, Indonesia

\$3,700

In a project that received a grant in fiscal 1989, this researcher located *lontar*—palm-leaf manuscripts, which are an invaluable source of information on local history—on the islands of Bali and Lombok. These manuscripts, covering 1,604 subjects, are in the possession of approximately nine hundred individuals and local government bodies.

In order to prevent these manuscripts from disappearing again, it is desirable that they be preserved on microfilm. The aim of this project is to visit a number of organizations experienced in this work to acquire the necessary information and technology in preparation for microfilming.

A Study of Religious Social Change in the Ciputat District, Tangerang, West Java

H. Aminuddin Rasyad, Lecturer

Syarif Hidayatullah State Institute for Islamic Studies, Indonesia

\$3,200

This project will undertake a study of the impact of Jakarta's growth and population expansion on the religious and social life of the people in the Ciputat district, adjacent to Jakarta.

The Betawi Ora culture of the Ciputat district is caught between the modern culture of Jakarta and the traditional culture of Sunda. Since the beginning of Jakarta's growth in the early 1960s, Indonesian-Japanese joint ventures have been established in the Ciputat district and modernization has proceeded, with supermarkets and movie theaters being built there. At the same time, Islamic schools, such as *madrasah*, have also appeared. The researcher will survey the religious attitudes of Ciputat residents.

Editing and Publication of Reports on the Excavation of Banten Rama and on Joint International Research Relating to Japanese Ceramics Recovered There

Hasan Muarif Ambary, Head

National Research Centre for Archaeology, Indonesia

\$11,400

The Islamic sultanate of Banten flourished in western Java between the mid-sixteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Its capital, Banten Lama, was an important center for Southeast Asian–European trade after the demise of the Malacca sultanate. Archaeological excavations carried out at Banten Lama since 1976 by the National Research Centre for Archaeology have shed light on the city's layout, trade, and industry.

This project intends to publish the results of archaeological excavations and investigations at Banten Lama between 1977 and 1990 in one volume in Indonesian with English summaries. A second volume, a catalogue of Imari export wares recovered from the same site, will be prepared; Japanese scholars will assist in dating these wares.

Publication of the Journal *Sejarah: Pemikiran, Rekonstruksi, Persepsi* (History: Thought, Reconstruction, Perception)

Adrian Bernard Lapien, Research Professor

Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Indonesia

\$4,200

This semiannual publication, founded in 1991, is Indonesia's only history journal. Its purpose is to promote communication among historians and between historians and the general public in order to establish a sound and creative historical research community, to strengthen education in history, and to promote public understanding of historiography.

The aim of this project is to assist with editorial and other expenses connected with the publication of six issues (1992–94) of the journal so that it can become financially independent thereafter. This year's grant will help support publication of issues three and four.

Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary

Maha Khamphanh Virachith, Vice-President

Lao Committee for Social Sciences, Laos

\$2,300

Laos and Cambodia have different languages, 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 project, which also received grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, undertakes the compilation of the first Khmer-Lao dictionary to further exchange and deepen understanding between Laos and Cambodia. In the first and second years about two-thirds of the entries were prepared for inclusion, and this year will see the completion of the manuscript for publication.

Compilation of an Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts
Dara Karlagna, Director
Vannasinh Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture,
Laos
\$42,200

In this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, and 1990, researchers are locating palm-leaf manuscripts stored in temples and other sites in Laos and are training Buddhist priests and others to read the titles of the manuscripts so that a computerized inventory can be compiled.

In the first, second, and third years manuscripts were located and inventoried in Vientiane and Luang Prabang provinces. Similar activities will be conducted over the next three years in three southern provinces: Khammoun, Savannakhet, and Champasak.

Transliteration of Lao Customary Law
Samrith Buasivatha, Advisor
Vannasinh Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture,
Laos
\$2,500

This project involves the transliteration of three particularly important documents relating to Lao customary law, discovered in the course of the compilation of an inventory of palm-leaf manuscripts in Laos (project described above). Variants of the documents will be compared, the versions to be transliterated into modern Laotian script will be selected, and these will be published.

In the course of this three-year project, one document will be transliterated each year. This year researchers plan to study and transliterate *Soi Sai Kham* (Golden Chains).

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
\$1,600

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1989, is to study the life and times of Phibun in the context of modern Thai history, in a scholarly and impartial manner. The grant recipient is a Thai historian on the faculty of a Malaysian university.

In the project's first year documentary research was undertaken in Thailand, Britain, and the United States and interviews were conducted. Published Japanese documents from the prewar and World War II periods were also consulted. This year a paper on Phibun will be written, using the information gathered previously.

Eight Malaysian Families: Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Consequences of Malaysia's Development
Azizah bt. Kassim, Associate Professor
Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of
Malaya, Malaysia
\$18,500

The aim of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, is to study the effects of development on individuals in four ethnic groups in culturally diverse Malaysian society: Malays, Chinese, Indians, and the Orang Asli people. A total of eight families from these four ethnic groups, from both urban and rural areas, were selected for study. By reconstructing the family histories of their subjects, researchers hope to present a view of Malaysian society as a whole, transcending ethnic boundaries, an approach that has rarely been taken before.

Malaysian researchers of Malay, Chinese, Indian, and Orang Asli ancestry are carrying out a cultural anthropological study together with Japanese researchers. The first year of the project was devoted to preliminary studies, and fieldwork will begin this year.

Monographs on Malaysian History, 1900–1941
Khoo Kay Kim, Professor
Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$4,200

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, is to produce monographs on six areas of Malaysian history between 1900 and 1941.

The monographs 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, 1902–1941; and an economic history of Malaya, 1880–1941.

In the first year of the project the fifth monograph was completed, and in the second year the fourth and sixth were completed. This year work on the remaining three monographs will be undertaken.

Music in Southeast Asia: A Workshop on Music Research in Southeast Asia
Ismail Hussein, Director
Institute of Malay Language, Literature, and Culture, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$7,900

In the middle of this century, a number of schools for traditional music and arts were established in Surakarta, Phnom Penh, Bangkok, and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. These schools became the driving force behind wide-ranging efforts to research and record the music and arts of this region. However, written materials are published in national or regional languages and thus are available to only a limited readership.

Up to now scholars and researchers in Southeast Asian music have had virtually no contact with one another. The objective of this workshop, as an initial step toward more diverse contacts, is to provide an opportunity for selected scholars and researchers to exchange information and explore the possibilities for cooperation in future research.

A Preliminary Study of Malay Society in the 1940s and 1950s Using the Williams-Hunt Collection of Aerial Photographs

Zakiah Hanum bt. Abdul Hamid, Director General
National Archives of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$14,200

The Williams-Hunt Collection of Aerial Photographs, held by the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies, consists of 5,804 photographs of Southeast Asia taken during the 1940s and 1950s. These photographs, depicting river systems, drainage patterns, forests, cultivated areas, and settlement sites, constitute a valuable resource for studying the society of the period.

In this project 2,650 of the collection's photographs of the Malaysian region will be copied and preserved at the National Archives of Malaysia. These photographs will be used to conduct a preliminary study of the economic, social, and cultural aspects of the development of the Malaysian society of that time.

Editing a Dictionary of Classical Newari

Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Secretary-Treasurer
Nepal Bahasa (Newari) Dictionary Committee, CWASAPASA, Nepal
\$11,800

This project, which aims to compile a dictionary of classical Newari, has received grants for the past six years (fiscal 1985 through 1990). Thus far, all the vocabulary items to be included in the dictionary, selected from dramas, stories, religious and philosophical works, poems, songs, historical documents, and other sources in classical Newari, have been transliterated and translated, and the data input on a computer. Editorial work, which includes confirming inflections of the vocabulary items, reviewing definitions, and translating definitions into English, was begun two years ago and will continue this year.

Publication of the *Darangen* Epic of the Maranao

Delia Coronel, Professor
University Research Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$14,400

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

The goal of this project—also awarded grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1990—is to publish this work in ten volumes, transliterating the twenty-six-volume classical Maranao text from the *kirim* script into the Latin alphabet and providing an English translation.

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
\$30,300

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, 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 categorize 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.

Ethnoecological Practices and Environmental Conservation Among Highland Tribes on Mindanao

Heidi K. Gloria, Professor
Department of History, Ateneo de Davao University, the Philippines
\$23,500

Forest resources in the Philippines are declining as trees are being cut down for lumber. At the same time, it is believed that the swidden agriculture of highland-dwelling minority peoples is also contributing to environmental degradation. However, anthropologists maintain that indigenous tribes practicing swidden cultivation have developed technology that is adapted to their local ecology and does not harm the environment.

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, is to identify the methods that indigenous swidden-farming communities on Mindanao use to protect their environment.

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

Elena G. Maquiso, Coordinator
University Research Center, Silliman University, the Philippines
\$23,900

The *Ulahingan*, an oral epic of the Manobo, a minority people in the mountains of 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, 1988, 1989, and 1990, 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 be continued this year.

Philippine Vernacular Literatures Translated into Pilipino
Esther M. Pacheco, Director
Ateneo de Manila University Press, the Philippines
\$23,100

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, which also received grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, 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.

Sociopolitical and Cultural Aspects of the Development of the State Organization in the Philippines, 1946-1990
Elpidio R. Sta. Romana, Assistant Professor
Asian Center, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$28,000

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, is to analyze the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural aspects of the development, evolution, and decline of the state organization and state power in the Philippines from 1946 to the present. The researcher's premise is that development of the state organization and state power has failed, giving rise to the current privatized political power. The findings of this project will be used to suggest possible policy alternatives to reform the national bureaucratic apparatus, encourage better relations between national and local government, and reform the structure of political parties.

In the first year research on political institutional behavior was conducted. This year the feelings of the general public about political institutions will be investigated.

A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages
Ernesto Constantino, Professor
Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$33,300

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990, is to compile a dictionary of one hundred five Philippine languages, bringing together the accumulated results of the grant recipient's twenty years' work compiling dictionaries of various Philippine languages. Each of the roughly twenty thousand dictionary entries in English will be followed by equivalents in various Philippine languages. About thirty-five languages have been addressed in each year of the project, using a computer to process the data. This year the dictionaries of the individual languages will be merged into one manu-

script and readied for printing in preparation for publication next year.

Indigenous Sources for Philippine Studies
José M. Francisco, Assistant Professor
Loyola School of Theology, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines
\$12,900

Documents written in Philippine languages date back to the sixteenth century, but they are held in scattered locations. In recent years Filipinists have been using these vernacular documents to study the colonial experience in the Philippines and to trace the development of Filipino culture in more detail, but it is generally difficult for Filipino researchers to gain access to them.

The objective of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, is to collect microfilm copies of these documents, transcribe them into readable form, and publish a number of them.

Waterlore in the Philippines: Focus on the Muslims
Amina T. Mambuay, Instructor
Department of History, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$8,500

The thirteen ethnolinguistic groups of Muslim Filipinos found in the southern Philippines are riverine, coastal, and lake dwellers. For this reason, these people developed beliefs and rituals connected with water, and waterlore has a major influence on their lives.

However, this belief system is being challenged both by modernization, in the form of science and technology, and by the Islamic resurgence in the Philippines. The objective of this project is to record and preserve this waterlore.

An Economic History of Iloilo in the Twentieth Century
Henry F. Funtecha, Director
Center for West Visayan Studies, University of the Philippines in the Visayas, the Philippines
\$6,200

Historically Iloilo Province, on the island of Panay, has played an important role in the development of the Visayan region and of the Philippine nation. At one time Iloilo City was referred to as the Queen City of the Central Philippines. Although its importance has declined somewhat, Iloilo City is considered to be the commercial center of the western Visayas.

The researcher received grants from the Toyota Foundation in fiscal 1984 and 1985 to study and catalogue historic relics and buildings in Iloilo Province. The present project, which will focus on the economic development of Iloilo, is a continuation of that work.

An Ethnohistory of Moroland in the Twentieth Century
Federico V. Magdalena, Director
University Research Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$11,500

Moroland, which covered two-thirds of Mindanao at

the end of the nineteenth century, was the home of non-Christian peoples. Before Spanish and American colonization and occupation by Japan, Moroland was home to two groups, the Islamicized Moro and non-Muslim peoples living in the mountains. A third group, Christianized Filipinos, settled in Moroland in the early 1900s.

The objective of this project is to reconstruct an ethnic history of Moroland in the twentieth century from a historical and sociological perspective.

A Sociocultural Approach to Issues of Human Ecology and Environment: The Case of the Ifugao Rice Terraces

Sylvano D. Mahiwo, Assistant Professor

Asian Center, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$19,500

The rice terraces of the Ifugao people of Luzon are a rare legacy incorporating both material and nonmaterial aspects of human culture. To understand the sociocultural interaction between humankind and the environment, the dynamics of the relationship between people (as rational, social, and emotional beings) and their natural environment must be studied.

This examination of the Ifugao rice terraces is intended to elucidate the close links of culture and civilization to the physical environment and ecology and to demonstrate that environmental issues are not purely physical concerns but involve spiritual and cultural aspects as well.

La Union: The Making of a Province, 1850–1990

Adriel O. Meimban, President

New Era College, the Philippines

\$7,500

This project aims to document the history of La Union Province, known as the gateway to the Ilocos region of Luzon, from its creation in 1850 to 1990. The creation of La Union reflects both the dynamics of the colonial order of the last fifty years of the Spanish regime in Asia and the reaction of its three main ethnic groups: the Ilocanos, the Pangasinans, and the Igorot.

In addition, this project will compare the colonial policies of Spain, the United States, and Japan.

Archaeology, Prehistory, and Ethnohistory of Surigao, Southern Philippines

Leslie E. Bauzon, Chairperson

Governing Council, Philippine Social Science Council, the Philippines

\$23,100

Many archaeological finds have been recovered on northeastern Mindanao, in Surigao del Norte Province. The artifacts date from the fifth century B.C. to the sixteenth century A.D. and include many dating from the tenth to the sixteenth century, when trade with China and continental Southeast Asian countries was especially active.

A large number of archaeological artifacts were discovered in Surigao del Norte in 1990. Preliminary study of these objects by staff from the Division of Archaeology of the National Museum of the Philippines confirmed their importance. This project will under-

take both systematic excavation of the sites identified thus far and a historical study of this region, with the aid of documents found locally.

The Elio Collection: A Local-History Source for Misamis Oriental

Francisco R. Demetrio, Director

Museum and Archives, Xavier University, the Philippines

\$4,300

In 1970, the Elio Collection—consisting of ninety-five folders of materials written by Vicente Elio y Sanchez (1863–1938), a civic and religious leader in the old province of Misamis—was donated to the Xavier Museum and Archives of Xavier University. The collection includes magazine and newspaper articles, manuscripts of speeches, and notes, all dealing with José Rizal, local history, and literature and culture.

The objective of this project is to translate materials written in Spanish and Cebuano into English and to publish the translations along with the original documents.

The Mutual Influence of Sri Lanka and Thailand on Art and Architecture During the Medieval Period: Thirteenth to Fifteenth Century

Wanninayake Mudiyansele Sirisena, Associate Professor

Department of Sociology, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

\$8,800

The resurgence of Theravada Buddhism in Sri Lanka in the thirteenth century had a profound effect on the Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia. In particular, the regular exchange of Buddhist priests between Thailand and Sri Lanka was responsible for mutual influence not only in religion but in the arts and culture, as well.

The main objective of this project is to study the influence of Sri Lanka on the arts of Thailand, and vice versa, from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. Fieldwork will be conducted in Thailand and Sri Lanka and a report written.

Thai Legal History: A Comparative Study of the Legal Systems of the Siamese Kingdom and the Southern Kingdom

Pitinaï Chaisangsukkul, Assistant Professor

Faculty of Law, Thammasat University, Thailand

\$10,200

Extant documents from four ancient cultural centers in Thailand relate to the history of Thailand's legal system. These documents are palm-leaf manuscripts from the Lanna kingdom, in the nine northern provinces of present-day Thailand, recorded in the Tai-Yuan script; palm-leaf manuscripts from the Isan kingdom, in fourteen northeastern provinces, recorded in the Tai-Noi script; white and black *bud* (books) from the Tak-Sin kingdom, in fourteen southern provinces, recorded in Thai and Khmer scripts; and *smud-koi* (books) from the kingdom of Siam, in the thirty-five central provinces of Thailand, recorded in Thai and Khmer scripts.

In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, researchers are comparing the legal systems described in these documents.

The Hoabinhian Research Project in Thailand
Surin Pookajorn, Associate Professor
Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Thailand
\$2,400

Survey and excavation of limestone caves in western Thailand reveal that these were dwellings of the Hoabinhian, subsistence hunter-gatherers who are classified as Mesolithic period. In contrast, lowland farmers who produced tools are classified as Neolithic period.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1990, is to determine whether the late Hoabinhian people shifted from hunting and gathering to farming and, if so, whether this change was prompted by population pressure, depleted food resources, changes in the ecosystem, or technological innovations. Investigation of these sites is expected to yield information on the social and technological evolution of Thai and other Southeast Asian peoples in prehistoric times.

Publication of the Lan Na Annual Cycle of Traditional Rites

Sommai Premchit, Associate Professor
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Chiangmai University, Thailand
\$6,200

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, 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 is placed on a detailed study of the Lan Na annual cycle of traditional rites. Anthropological data regarding myths, legends, and rites are being recorded and analyzed to elucidate the historical characteristics of these rites.

A comparative study of northern Thailand and the Lan Xang kingdom of Laos, which bore ethnological similarities to northern Thailand, is also being 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 especially closely related and similar in many ways, this comparative study is expected to yield valuable results. In the first year the study's findings were collated, and this year the material will be prepared for publication.

A Dictionary of Old and Middle Khmer with Reference to Modern Khmer

Uraisi Varasarin, Assistant Professor
Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Thailand
\$11,400

The objective of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, is to compile a dictionary of Old and Middle Khmer based on inscriptions dating from the sixth to the nineteenth century. This dictionary will include twenty thousand vocabulary items taken from inscriptions found in northeastern Thailand and from transliterations published by a French researcher. The vocabulary items will be presented in Khmer script and Latin-alphabet transliteration, and each entry will include a phonetic transcription and the word's mean-

ing in Thai and either French or English. The dictionary will be prefaced with a study of the phonological and morphological systems of Old, Middle, and Modern Khmer.

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
\$36,100

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, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, documents on the Tai people of Xi-shuangbanna (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.

This project was made possible by the cooperative relations established with Chinese researchers during the conference "Lan Na Tai and Sipsong Pan Na: Studies in Cultural Relations, Continuity, and Change," convened with the aid of a fiscal 1985 grant from the Toyota Foundation.

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

Chantana Banpasirichote, Researcher
Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
\$18,800

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, focuses on Thailand's indigenous knowledge system, which research on Thai culture and development has neglected. Study of the indigenous knowledge system will not only demonstrate the vitality of Thai culture but also make practical contributions to 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 objective of this project is to stimulate interest in the indigenous knowledge system and investigate prospects for its revitalization.

The Ahom Buranji

Ranoo Wichasin, Lecturer
Ayutthaya History Study Centre, Thailand
\$11,600

The Ahom of the Indian state of Assam are a Tai people who migrated from Thailand in the thirteenth century. Until coming under British colonial administration

in the nineteenth century, they recorded their history in a Tai language. The *Ahom Buranji* (Ahom Chronicle) records the history of the Ahom kings from 1228 to 1826 and contains information on the early forms of Tai culture and society, all written in Ahom script.

In this project the most complete version of the *Ahom Buranji* will be transliterated into modern Thai script and translated into the modern Thai language.

Ancient Settlements in the Chiangmai-Lamphun Basin
Saraswadee Ongsakul, Assistant Professor
 Department of History, Chiangmai University, Thailand
 \$16,500

Hariphunchai was the first settlement founded in the Chiangmai-Lamphun basin, in the eighth century, and remains of its city walls and moats are extant. Hariphunchai was destroyed in the thirteenth century, and the Lan Na kingdom was founded, with Chiangmai as its capital.

The objective of this project is to make an interdisciplinary study of the history of eighteen ancient settlements in the Chiangmai-Lamphun basin. The methodology will include the use of palm-leaf manuscripts, *smud-koi* (books), inscriptions, aerial photographs, and pottery shards. Studies of northern Thai history have often been based on a single source. In this project, however, a variety of sources will be used, and the findings will be verified through fieldwork.

The Isan Sim
Wiroj Srisuro, Lecturer
 Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
 \$18,000

In the Isan dialect, spoken in northeastern Thailand, a *sim* is the ordination hall of a Buddhist temple. *Sim* incorporate the technology of the times in which they were built, as well as the knowledge and wisdom of their builders, in their design, structure, materials, and artistic ornamentation. However, *sim* are now being destroyed because the priests and villagers who use them are ignorant of their value. To prevent their wholesale destruction, *sim* must be studied and understanding of their architectural significance must be promoted.

The objective of this project is to heighten awareness of *sim* architecture with a view to its preservation. The results of this project will be published in book form.

A Vietnamese Encyclopedic Dictionary
Pham Nhu Cuong, Professor
 National Center for Vietnamese Encyclopedic Dictionary Compilation, Vietnam
 \$20,100

In Vietnam it is difficult to obtain necessary information on the sciences, culture, and the arts. Thus there is an urgent need for the encyclopedic dictionary that is being compiled in this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, and 1990. This encyclopedic dictionary will introduce to general readers not only the long history of Vietnam's sciences, culture, and art but also the sciences, culture, and art of other countries.

The National Center for Vietnamese Encyclopedic Dictionary Compilation is responsible for compiling the encyclopedia. The work is being undertaken by six scholars in various fields, thirty special committee members, two hundred twenty members of twenty-four committees, and three hundred contributors and advisers.

Buddhist Temples in Vietnam
Nguyen Duc Dieu, Director
 Social Sciences Publishing House, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
 \$19,300

Buddhism was introduced into Vietnam at the beginning of the common era. Though it has undergone many changes since then, it remains a central element in Vietnamese spiritual and cultural life. Extant Buddhist temples and temple ruins are repositories of the architecture, stele, decorative elements, and documents that constitute Vietnam's principal cultural heritage.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, aims to publish a book, illustrated with photographs, providing a comprehensive record of Buddhist temples in Vietnam. In the first year of the project historically, architecturally, and artistically significant temples were surveyed, photographs were taken, documentary research was carried out, and a comparative study was made. This year the research will be completed and the results published.

Vietnamese Feudal Laws and Practices from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century
Dao Tri Uc, Director
 Institute of State and Law, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
 \$11,800

The objective of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, is to study the principal legal codes of feudal Vietnam from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century through printed and copied documents from that time. These documents must be collected, analyzed, edited, compared, and classified in order to create the most complete record possible.

In the project's first year documents scattered throughout the country were collected and studied, and related documents in Chinese and French were translated into Vietnamese. This year the research will be concluded and a report written and published.

Village Psychology and Its Legacy in the Cultural Life of Vietnam
Do Long, Head
 Section of Social Psychology, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
 \$12,500

Rural people, who make up 90 percent of Vietnam's population, have always lived in closed communities. The village-community psychology developed over centuries has both positive and negative influences on the ideal future of farming villages in contemporary society, which is now undergoing rapid change.

In this project, which also received a grant in fis-

cal 1990, the economic and social factors that underlie the formation of the village-community psychology are being explored, traditional customs as manifestations of village psychology are being studied, the reasons for regional variations in attitudes are being examined, and the psychological changes occurring under the present economic, political, cultural, and social conditions in Vietnam are being researched. The project will be completed and the results compiled and published this year.

Publication of the Proceedings of the Seminar of Vietnamese and Thai Social Scientists

Pham Xuan Nam, Vice-President

National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$2,000

While relations between Vietnam and Thailand were tense and confrontational in the past, the improved political climate is leading to an era of cooperation between the two countries. The seminar for Thai and Vietnamese scholars in the social sciences and humanities was convened to promote understanding between scholars of both countries; to lay the scholarly foundation for cooperation between the two countries in every field; and to work toward achieving stability in Southeast Asia, making it a dynamic region not only in the economic arena but in the social and cultural spheres as well.

In the first year of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, the seminar met. This year the proceedings of the seminar will be published.

Preservation and Documentation of Vietnamese *Huong Uoc* Manuscripts

Nguyen Duy Thong, Director

Institute of Social Science Information, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$20,000

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 Institute of Social Science Information.

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, 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. In the third and final year of the project these activities will be completed and an index of manuscripts and a gazetteer published to facilitate researchers' access to these materials.

The Trading Villages of the Delta of North Vietnam

Phan Huy Le, Professor

Center of Cooperation for Vietnamese Studies, University of Hanoi, Vietnam

\$6,000

Since the seventeenth century three types of villages have existed in Vietnam: farming villages, handicraft

villages, and trading villages. This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, undertakes a historical study of Vietnamese trading villages in order to clarify the structure of farming villages when a market economy is introduced, the types of social networks in trading villages, and the reasons for the continued growth and development of trading villages, from their emergence in the seventeenth century through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, under colonial rule. This year the fieldwork undertaken in the first year will be continued and a report written.

The Dong Son Culture of Vietnam

Ha Van Tan, Director

Institute of Archaeology, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$12,000

This project will make a comprehensive archaeological study of the Dong Son culture, famed for its bronze drums. The objective is to synthesize all the research of Vietnamese archaeologists thus far.

New excavations will be undertaken, the artifacts recovered thus far will be catalogued and analyzed, and maps, photographs, and sketches will be made. This work is expected to shed light on the origins of Dong Son culture, on its dating, periodization, and local variants, and on its relationship with the Sa Huynh and Dong Nai cultures of Vietnam, subjects of scholarly speculation at this point.

Oc Eo Culture

Le Xuan Diem, Deputy Director

Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$13,100

The Oc Eo culture, named for the site where it was discovered, appeared in the sixth and seventh centuries. This culture covered a large area, including the lower Mekong Delta. The Oc Eo people traded with India, China, Persia, and other countries.

Oc Eo is thought to be a site of the Funan state, referred to in ancient Chinese records, but there is considerable debate about the Funan state itself, and much remains unknown. The aim of this project is to synthesize archaeological findings concerning the Oc Eo culture by excavating sites in An Giang Province, examining existing remains, and researching Chinese documentary sources.

Vietnamese Tales of the Supernatural

Nguyen Hue Chi, Professor

Institute of Literature, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$4,200

Tales of the supernatural were an important literary genre in Tang, Song, and Ming China, and they profoundly influenced the literature of Japan, Korea, and Vietnam, neighboring countries that adopted Chinese ideograms. In Japan works like *Ugetsu Monogatari* (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda Akinari (1734-1809), clearly inspired by Chinese sources, are still widely known today.

In this project tales of the supernatural transmitted to and adapted in Vietnam will be collected, variant versions will be compiled into a standard version, a comparative study of Vietnamese and Chinese tales of the supernatural will be made, and tales written in Chinese ideograms will be translated into modern Vietnamese.

The History of Viet Migration from the Tenth Century to the Mid-Nineteenth Century

Dang Thu, Acting Director

Center for Population and Development Studies, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$7,500

The Viets, the main ethnic group of present-day Vietnam, migrated from mountainous areas of the north to the Red River Delta during the first one thousand years of the common era. During the next roughly one thousand years their migration continued southward, to the Mekong Delta.

This project will research the history of Viet migration; investigate the environmental, social, economic, and political conditions leading to migration; study types of migration; and elucidate the political and socioeconomic structure of Viet settlements, as well as ethnic fusion in newly settled areas.

Social Change Among the Hoa Population of Ho Chi Minh City Since 1975

Mac Duong, Acting Director

Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$4,000

Vietnamese of Hoa ethnicity (ethnic Chinese) numbered 960,000 in the 1989 national census. Of these, 430,000 lived in Ho Chi Minh City, and 320,000 lived in neighboring Mekong Delta provinces.

This interdisciplinary study—from demographic, economic, and sociological viewpoints—will trace the history of the formation of the Hoa community in Ho Chi Minh City, elucidate the social changes and ethnic trends in the Hoa community since reunification of the country in 1975, and explore the significance to the Hoa community of possessing Vietnamese citizenship today. The methodology will include interviews, surveys of businesses and associations, and documentary research.

Old People and the Social Security System in Northern Vietnam

Bui The Cuong, Head

Department of Social Structure and Social Policy, Institute of Sociology, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$10,700

The objective of this project is to investigate the situation of elderly Viets living in the northern plains region, who number 2.3 million, accounting for 7 percent of the population of northern Vietnam, and the social security policies that have applied to them for the past thirty years. These people fall into three main groups—farmers, public servants, and the self-employed—and

living conditions among the groups vary greatly, as do conditions in the cities and rural areas.

This project undertakes applied social-policy research whose principal methodology involves analyzing existing documents, developing an index for evaluation of the social security system to be used in preparing a questionnaire, and conducting a questionnaire survey of people above the age of sixty and of heads of households.

A Comprehensive Collection of Vietnamese Novels Written in Classical Chinese

Tran Nghia, Professor

Institute of Sino-Nom Studies, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$9,000

Chinese ideograms were widely used in Vietnam and other East Asian countries between the second century B.C. and the beginning of the twentieth century. Vietnam also developed its own Nom script, based on Chinese ideograms.

The Latin alphabet was adopted in Vietnam early in the twentieth century, and today very few people can read ideograms or Nom script. The objective of this project is to translate into modern Vietnamese and publish a collection of Vietnamese works of literature written in ideograms.

A Dictionary of Vietnamese Idioms

Hoang Van Hanh, Director

Institute of Linguistics, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$8,800

In this project, a dictionary of four thousand Vietnamese idioms will be compiled. Approximately 20 percent of these idioms are of Han Chinese origin.

The dictionary will include standard forms and variants of idioms; corresponding idioms in Chinese and English; notes on etymology; commentaries on the meanings of the idioms; and examples. Idioms to be included in the dictionary will be collected from newspapers and general and literary magazines published since 1945. Selection criteria, the distinction between idioms and proverbs, phraseological units, and dialects and folk songs will be discussed in workshops, whose findings will guide the editing of the dictionary.

A History of Land Reclamation and the Foundation of New Villages in Ha Nam Ninh Province

Phan Dai Doan, Professor

Faculty of History, University of Hanoi, Vietnam

\$6,000

This project will focus on Ha Nam Ninh Province, whose largest cities are Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh. This coastal province, which has long been the scene of intensive land reclamation and the establishment of new settlements, offers a representative example of land-reclamation practices in the Red River Delta.

Documentary research and fieldwork will be carried out to elucidate the state of land reclamation in the Red River Delta before the seventeenth century, migration and the establishment of new settlements in

Ha Nam Ninh from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, the construction of dikes and retarding basins in conjunction with land reclamation, the process of community development in newly reclaimed lands, and the feudal government's role in land reclamation.

Modern Cham–Vietnamese and Vietnamese–Modern Cham Dictionary

Bui Khanh The, Director

University Center for Vietnam and Southeast Asia Studies,
University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$6,400

The Cham, founders of the ancient Champa kingdom, are one of the principal ethnic minorities of Vietnam. Two Cham dictionaries compiled by French researchers have been published; but since they focus on literary Cham, they are of little practical use because of the substantial differences between written and spoken Cham.

The objective of this project is to compile a Modern Cham–Vietnamese and Vietnamese–Modern Cham dictionary of approximately ten thousand words each of Modern Cham and Vietnamese for the use of Cham teachers teaching Vietnamese and Vietnamese working in Cham society.

A Survey Tour of Thailand and Indonesia by Vietnamese Experts on Festival Studies

Le Huu Tang, Vice-President

National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$12,200

Vietnam has traditionally been the home of a variety of festivals. Although festivals were held less frequently during the war years, they have experienced a resurgence in recent years. Wide-ranging in type and purpose, these festivals include farming rituals, festivals honoring legendary heroes, and religious festivals. They share similarities with and present differences from the festivals of neighboring Southeast Asian countries.

In this project researchers will make a survey tour of Thailand and Indonesia to establish contacts with scholars specializing in the study of festivals in those countries, with whom Vietnamese scholars have had little contact so far, and to investigate the state of festival studies in those two countries in preparation for an international conference on festivals, to be held in Vietnam.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers

River Pollution and Residents' Perception of the Law: A Case Study of the Ciliwung River in Jatinegara, Jakarta

M. Said Saile, Lecturer

Police Academy

Rp3.0 million

Maritime People and Their Communities: A Study of the Resettlement Program in the Isolated Society of the Indragiri Hilir

Edi Indrizal, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Andalas University

Rp4.7 million

The *Cerita Jemaran*: Oral Literature of Tulung Selapan

Ahmad Romsan, Researcher

Research Center, Sriwijaya University

Rp2.9 million

An Evaluation of the Socioeconomic Aspects and Productivity of the Social Forestry Program in the Forestry Villages of Sumberan and Parengan

Susetiyaningsih Sastropawiro, Graduate Student

Bogor Agricultural University

Rp5.7 million

An Analysis of the Pattern and Biological Quality of the Diet of the Tetun, Kemak, and Marae Peoples of Belu, East Nusa Tenggara

Stefanus Pieter Manongga, Lecturer

Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Nusa Cendana University

Rp5.3 million

A Study of *Carok*, a Method of Conflict Resolution in a Society in Transition, as a Cultural Phenomenon of Madura

Mustain Mashud, Lecturer

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University

Rp5.0 million

The Impact of Development on Communal Land Ownership in West Sumatra

Eri Barlian, Lecturer

Education and Teacher Training Institute of Padang

Rp4.5 million

A Study of Change and Variation in Tradition: Swidden-Agriculture Rituals of the Pakpak of Sitellu Rube, Salak Dairi, North Sumatra

Lister Berutu, Lecturer

Faculty of Political and Social Science, University of North Sumatra

Rp3.0 million

The *Tarekat Naksabandiyah*: A Study of the Legacy of Old Values

Sulaiman, Researcher

Research Institute on Indigenous Religions, Ministry of Religious Affairs

Rp3.0 million

The Fishing Net Industry: The Development of a Traditional Craft Industry as a Form of Adaptation in the Village of Troso, Jepara
Eko Ponto Hendro G., Lecturer
 Faculty of Letters, Diponegoro University
 Rp3.0 million

A Transformational Linguistic Study of the *Kaba*, Oral Literature of the Minangkabau
Gusdi Sastra, Lecturer
 Faculty of Letters, Andalas University
 Rp3.8 million

The *Tambar Ni Hulit*: A Philological Study of Old Documents of the Simalungun Batak
Peninna Simanjuntak, Lecturer
 Faculty of Letters, University of North Sumatra
 Rp3.0 million

The Distribution of Farm Wives' Work Time During the Slack Season in Impoverished Villages in Central Lombok
Anas Zaini, Lecturer
 Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University
 Rp4.0 million

The Role of Bookmakers and Village Capitalists in Village-Head Elections: A Case Study of the Village of Gendoh, Singojuruh, Banyuwangi
Kusnadi, Lecturer
 Faculty of Letters, Jember University
 Rp4.0 million

The Legal Process of Compensation for Pollution Caused by an Accident Involving PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia Duri, Riau
Sukanda Husin, Lecturer
 Faculty of Law, Andalas University
 Rp4.1 million

The Role of the Yogyakarta Court in Preserving the Traditional Arts of Yogyakarta Special Autonomous District
Salamah, Lecturer
 Education and Teacher Training Institute of Yogyakarta
 Rp4.2 million

Confucianism as a Manifestation of the Religious Life of Ethnic Chinese in Indonesia
Lasiyo, Lecturer
 Faculty of Philosophy, Gadjah Mada University
 Rp5.6 million

Lexical Interference in the Use of the Balinese Language in the Transmigration Districts of Central Lampung
Ni Made Dhanawaty, Lecturer
 Faculty of Letters, Udayana University
 Rp4.0 million

Javanese Local Color in Novels of the 1980s: A Literary Sociological Study
Nur Sahid, Lecturer
 Faculty of Arts, Indonesia Institute of the Arts
 Rp3.1 million

The Heroic Nature of Mahesa Jenar, Protagonist of the *Nagasasra Sabukinten*, and Its Transformation: A Literary Sociological Study
Veronica Gunartati, Independent Researcher
 Yogyakarta
 Rp4.6 million

The Participation of Sasak Housewives in Decision Making in Farming Families on Lombok
Hirwan Hamidi, Lecturer
 Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University
 Rp4.0 million

The Role of Traditional Leaders' Custom of Teaching Through Admonition in the Conservation of Water Resources in West Java
Bambang Daru Nugroho
 Bandung Legal Aid Clinic
 Rp4.3 million

Colonial Penetration and Social Unrest from a Cultural Perspective: The Sidoardjo Incident of the Early Twentieth Century
Sarjana Sigit Wahyudi, Lecturer
 Faculty of Letters, Diponegoro University
 Rp3.0 million

The Perception and Potential Role of Communities Situated Near Large-scale Plants in Activities Supporting the Establishment of Workers' Rights: A Study of the Village of Ketindan, Lawang, Malang
Munir
 Malang Branch, Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation
 Rp5.3 million

The Tradition of *Wawacan Sama'un* in East Priangan
Tommy Christomy, Lecturer
 Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia
 Rp3.0 million

Changes in the Javanese Dialect of Tengger
Agus Sariono, Lecturer
 Faculty of Letters, Jember University
 Rp4.5 million

A Legal Anthropological Study of the Conservation of Tropical Forests in the Konto River Basin, East Java
I. Nyoman Nurjaya, Lecturer
 Faculty of Law, Brawijaya University
 Rp3.0 million

A Study of the Tradition of *Melangan* (the Custom Whereby the Entire Community Relocates Whenever Someone Dies or Falls Ill) of the Kubu People of Musi Rawas, South Sumatra: Toward Resettlement

Amzulian Rifai, Lecturer

Faculty of Law, Sriwijaya University

Rp5.0 million

An Analysis of Farm Households' Demand for Firewood: A Case Study of Playen, Gunung Kidul, Yogyakarta Special Autonomous District

Handoko Hadiyanto, Lecturer

Faculty of Economics, Bengkulu University

Rp3.5 million

Fighting Bulls—Tradition and Gambling: A Case Study of Tapen Bondowoso, East Java

Bambang Samsu Badriyanto, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Jember University

Rp3.5 million

The Coherence and Cohesion of the Narratives of *Wayang Golek* Shadow Plays

Dadang Suganda, Lecturer

Faculty of Literature, Padjadjaran University

Rp2.5 million

The Role of Women in Improving the Finances of Fishing Families: A Case Study of North Kejawen, Kenjeran, Surabaya

Retno Andriati, Lecturer

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University

Rp3.0 million

A Study of Oral Literature in the Traditional Rituals of the Meher People of Kisar Island, Southeast Maluku

Thomas Frans, Lecturer

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pattimura University

Rp6.0 million

The Culture and Economic Morality of the Swidden Agriculture of the Coastal Dayak of East Kalimantan

Rizabuana Ismail, Lecturer

Faculty of Political and Social Science, University of North Sumatra

Rp6.0 million

The Relationship Between the Meaning and Utility of the Oral Literature and Sculptural Arts of the Asmat District of Merauke in the Face of National Development

Yemi Septiyarti, Lecturer

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Cenderawasih University

Rp5.0 million

"Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The "Know Our Neighbors" Programs began in fiscal 1978 with the inauguration of the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan, which is now in its fourteenth 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. In fiscal 1990 the programs were expanded to include three South Asian countries—Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan—in addition to the ten countries already involved (Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam). Accordingly, the names of two of the programs were changed to indicate this broadened scope.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture, society, history, and other aspects of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors. To accomplish this, the program selects Southeast and South Asian literary works and books on culture, society, history, and other subjects regarded as suitable for introduction to the Japanese public, taking into consideration the views of people from the countries concerned. The Toyota Foundation awards grants to support the translation and some of the costs of publication of these works in Japanese. Thus far, grants have been awarded for 151 works: 1 from Bangladesh, 18 from Burma, 6 from India, 40 from Indonesia, 11 from Malaysia, 4 from Nepal, 13 from the Philippines, 14 from Singapore, 3 from Sri Lanka, 36 from Thailand, and 5 from Vietnam.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast and South Asia aims to encourage an understanding of Japan among the peoples of Southeast and South Asia. To this end, it assists the translation and publication in Southeast and South Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research on Southeast and South Asia. Originally, selection of the works to be translated, the translators, and the publishers, as well as other administrative details, was the responsibility of one organization in each country, and all grants in that country were awarded to this organization. In fiscal 1990, however, the parameters of the program were expanded to enable grants to be awarded to

more than one organization in a country, on a book-by-book basis. This year one group in Bangladesh, one group in Indonesia, one group in the Philippines, one group in Sri Lanka, one group in Thailand, and one group in Vietnam received grants.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast and South Asian Countries was established to promote understanding among the peoples of this region. The program seeks to do this by assisting the translation and publication of Southeast and South Asian social science and humanities books and works of literature in other languages of the region. This year one group in Indonesia, one group in Laos, two groups in Malaysia, two groups in Thailand, and two groups in Vietnam received grants.

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Title	Author	Translator	Publisher	Grant Amount
<i>Hindi Sahitya ki Bhumika</i>	Hazariprasad Dvivedi	Teiji Sakata, Keiichi Miyamoto, and Taigen Hashimoto	Shunjusha	¥1,960,000
<i>Jogmohaner Mrityu and Hajarcurasir Ma</i>	Mohasweta Devi	Masayuki Onishi	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥1,560,000
<i>Karvalo</i>	K. P. Purnachandra Tejaswi	Kyoko Inoue	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥1,280,000
<i>Local Entrepreneurship in Singapore</i>	Tsao Yuan Lee and Linda Low	Ikuo Iwasaki	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥2,090,000
<i>Kaum, Kelas dan Pembangunan</i>	Syed Husin Ali, ed.	Jun Onozawa and Noriyoshi Yoshida	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥1,960,000
<i>Figments of Experience and People Make You Cry</i>	Gopal Baratham	Miyuki Nagaoka	Dandansha Co., Ltd.	¥1,960,000
<i>Rupasi Bangla</i>	Jibonanond Das	Masayuki Usuda	Kashinsha	¥1,120,000
<i>Politics of Plunder: The Philippines Under Marcos</i>	Belinda A. Aquino	Minako Ito	Dobunkan Shuppan Co., Ltd.	¥1,080,000
<i>Modern India 1885-1947</i>	Sumit Sarkar	Nobuko Nagasaki, Masayuki Usuda, Nariaki Nakazato, and Toshie Awaya	Kenbun Shuppan Co., Ltd.	¥5,820,000
<i>My Story</i>	Kamala Das	Takako Karashima	Hirakawa Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥1,400,000
<i>Kamandakiya Nitisastra</i>	Kamandaka	Katsuhiko Kamimura	Heibonsha	¥1,680,000
<i>Malagi Atto and Malavunge Avurudu Da</i>	Ediriwira Sarachchandra	Tadashi Noguchi	Nan'undo	¥2,010,000
<i>Hoi Thao Quoc Te ve Do Thi Co Hoi An</i>	National Committee for the International Symposium on the Ancient Town of Hoi An	Japan Association for Vietnamese Studies	Hodaka Shoten	¥3,490,000
Total				¥27,410,000

Hindi Sahitya ki Bhumika (The Current of North Indian Thought and Literature)

This work, published in 1940, consists of revised versions of lectures on the history of North Indian thought and literature, delivered in Hindi by Hazariprasad Dvivedi (1907–79). The author discusses the current of North Indian thought and literature over the millennium from the tenth century, when various regional languages originated, down to the twentieth century. He focuses on the creativity of the people who were the source of this current and takes the historical view that their creativity, refined in communities, temples, and royal courts, was reflected in every age and in the lives of people of every class. This work is not a mere abstract history of thought and literature but provides insight into the hearts and lives of the people behind the history.

Jogmohaner Artyu and Hajarcurasir Ma (The Death of Jogmohan and Mother No. 1,084)

The author, Mohasweta Devi, was born in 1926 in Dhaka, now the capital of Bangladesh. She is a prolific writer of fiction in Bengali. Her works deal with two principal themes: ethnic history and various aspects of modern society. Her dry, acerbic style sets her apart from other modern Bengali prose writers, who tend to write about harmony with nature and about emotional human relationships, and lends her works a sharp edge. This book includes two novellas.

Karvalo

This novel full of rich local color, published in 1985, is set against the backdrop of the Western Ghats, a mountain range in southwestern India. The protagonist, the author's alter ego, describes how an errand to buy honey for his father leads to acquaintance with a young man belonging to a beekeepers' guild and, through him, a zoologist named Karvalo, and how they all set off for the Western Ghats to search for a legendary flying lizard. The work vividly conveys the author's love for the Western Ghats and the people who live there. This is the first Japanese translation from Kannada, a South Indian language.

Local Entrepreneurship in Singapore

Foreign companies and state enterprises have been largely responsible for Singapore's dynamic economic growth, but local private businesses established by ethnic Chinese entrepreneurs have also played an important role. Meanwhile, for the past several years there has been a trend among local companies in Southeast Asian countries, including Singapore, to form multinationals or corporate groups. This book uses two approaches—a general analysis and case studies of a dozen or so young entrepreneurs—to document the way in which Chinese entrepreneurs built up their enterprises in the radically changed postwar business climate and how they plan to develop them in the future.

Kaum, Kelas dan Pembangunan (Ethnicity, Class, and Development)

Ethnic diversity is the key to Malaysian society. This work explains the structure of contemporary Malaysian society clearly and from a variety of angles: not only ethnic problems and conflict between Malays and ethnic Chinese but also class divisions within ethnic groups, the effect of new economic policies, and political, educational, economic, and development-related problems. Since the book's objective is to dissect Malaysia's multiethnic society, it provides an excellent introduction to Malaysia for students, Japanese business people, and general readers alike.

Figments of Experience and People Make You Cry

Because Gopal Baratham is not very prolific, he is not among the best-known Singaporean writers; but the expressive skill and depth of thought revealed in his works place him in the first rank in terms of quality. In Singapore's relentlessly utilitarian and rational society, people's innate "life energy" is always rigidly constrained by "normal" consciousness, though it erupts periodically in the form of madness, impulsive sexual behavior, or antiestablishment agitation. Baratham imaginatively explores the rich inner world animated by this life energy, describing people as they really are.

Rupasi Bangla (Beautiful Bengal)

The poet Jibonanond Das was born in 1899 in the town of Barisal, in what is now Bangladesh, and died in Calcutta in 1954 after being hit by a streetcar. A verdant, well-watered land with a literary tradition that includes elegant classical epic poetry, graceful yet trenchant religious verse, and the profound poetry of the philosopher-poet Rabindranath Tagore, Bengal is a region of both natural and spiritual abundance. The modern poetry of Das, shaped by this environment as well as by the works of T. S. Eliot, Rainer Maria Rilke, and other Western poets, has won a wide readership with its freshness. This book includes sixty-two sonnets, together with explanatory notes and commentaries.

Politics of Plunder: The Philippines Under Marcos

The author, Belinda A. Aquino, began to examine the voluminous documents left behind by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos immediately after the collapse of his government in February 1986. Making use of these sources and a network of informants both in the Philippines and elsewhere, she analyzes the "politics of plunder" perpetrated by the Marcos administration. The book elucidates the subject in nine chapters with such titles as "Marcos Unmasked," "Corruption: Some General Views," "Marcos' 'Hidden Wealth': The Early Years," "Dictatorship and Corruption," and "The Dynamics of Plunder." It also includes an extensive bibliography. Aquino is an internationally known political scientist who has published many papers on the Philippines.

Modern India 1885-1947

Sumit Sarkar, senior professor in the Department of History at the University of Delhi, is a leading authority on Indian history. This work applies the "bottom up" approach, a new trend in Indian history, in describing the period from the establishment of the Congress Party to the partition of India and Pakistan. This approach to modern Indian history ensures a balanced treatment of both India and Pakistan rather than a view of events skewed in favor of India, describes events from the people's perspective, and devotes attention even to historical details. This is an indispensable volume for researchers and a convenient reference for general readers.

My Story

Kamala Das is an Indian poet in her late fifties who writes both in English and in her native Malayalam. Her work has received the Kerala Academy of Letters Award for the best collection of short stories in Malayalam. In this confessional biography, Das describes her life from childhood to the present, frankly recounting her sexual awakening and her numerous affairs with men. Initially published in Malayalam as a series of self-contained pieces in a weekly magazine, the work was rewritten by the author in English and published as a book that became a best seller in India.

Kamandakiya Nitisastra (The Nitisastra of Kamandakiya)

This political treatise ranks with the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya (fl. 300 B.C.) as a treatise on the art of governing. The two works are similar in content, but because the *Nitisastra* is more systematic and straightforward, it had a more direct effect than the *Arthashastra* on medieval Indian culture. Although the purpose of the *Nitisastra* is to explain the policies (*niti*) that leaders should adopt, it also contains many maxims advising ordinary people how to live. Among the topics discussed are the duties of kings, scholarship, education, the master-servant relationship, problems between parents and children, foreign policy, the importance of advisers, the use of spies, methods of surmounting misfortune, military campaigns, and battle formations.

Malagi Atto and *Malavunge Avurudu Da* (The Departed and Death Anniversary)

These two novels, written in Sinhalese, describe the love between a Sri Lankan painter who has left London and is living in Okusawa, in Tokyo's Setagaya Ward, in the mid-1950s and a Japanese woman working in a nearby bar; their parting; and the aftermath. The author, Ediriwira Sarachchandra, formerly senior professor in the Department of Sinhalese Literature at Ceylon University College (present-day University of Peradeniya), ranks with Martin Wickramasinghe as a leading force in modern Sri Lankan literature and has a deep knowledge of Japanese culture. His works are widely read, and these two novels have introduced not only intellectuals but also many ordinary Sinhalese to Japanese society and culture.

Hoi Thao Quoc Te ve Do Thi Co Hoi An (Hoi An International Symposium)

This work contains the proceedings of the first full-scale scholarly symposium in the social sciences to be held in Vietnam. The international symposium, held in Da Nang in March 1990 and attended by fourteen Japanese researchers, explored the history and cultural value of the old Vietnamese port city of Hoi An from an interdisciplinary and international perspective, yielding many valuable findings. Hoi An, located on the maritime Silk Road, was Vietnam's leading trading port in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It had a Japanese quarter during the period of "red-seal ships," vessels licensed by the Japanese government to engage in foreign trade. The remains of the quarter are extant, and Hoi An retains the atmosphere of an old Southeast Asian port city.

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

Translation and Publication of *La revolucion de los prescicos en la cuenca del pacifico 1600-1650: la plata mexicano-peruana y el aislamiento japonés (Sakoku)* in Thai

Chitraporn Tanrafanakul, Lecturer

Department of History, Chiangmai University, Thailand
\$7,600

This work, written in Spanish by a Japanese journalist, describes the way in which large amounts of silver shipped from Mexico to Japan in Spanish galleons from the mid-sixteenth to the seventeenth century stimulated inflation in Japan, producing a "price revolution" that led ultimately to the implementation of a policy of *sakoku* (national isolation) to protect the feudal economy. The translator is a scholar of East Asian and Latin American history.

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

F. Sionil José, Executive Director

Solidarity Foundation, the Philippines
\$53,500

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, and 1990, 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.

In the first three years of this project a total of

twenty-eight works were translated and published: nine in the first year, fourteen in the second, and five in the third. The translation and publication of five works are planned for this year.

Translation and Publication of *The Fall of the House of Nire* and *Contes du Japon d'autre fois* in Vietnamese
Nguyen Duc Dieu, Director
Social Sciences Publishing House, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
\$16,300

This project is translating and publishing Japanese classics and works on Japanese culture and history in Vietnamese. Two works were translated and published in each of the first four years of the project. This year the second half of *The Fall of the House of Nire*, by Morio Kita, and *Contes du Japon d'autre fois*, the French translation of a work by Kunio Yanagita, will be translated and published in Vietnamese. (The first half of *The Fall of the House of Nire* was translated and published last year.)

Interest in Japan's economic development is strong in Vietnam, but there is also a need to convey information about Japanese history and culture, which is why works of this type are being translated and published.

Translation and Publication of *Democracy and Leadership: The Rise of the Taman Siswa Movement in Indonesia* in Indonesian

Subagio Sastrowardoyo, Head
The Book Reviewing Council, Balai Pustaka, Indonesia
\$7,700

In this project *Democracy and Leadership: The Rise of the Taman Siswa Movement in Indonesia*, the English translation of a work by Kenji Tsuchiya, a leading Japanese scholar of Indonesia, will be translated and published in Indonesian. This book traces the way in which the Taman Siswa private-school system developed an educational movement opposing the colonial authorities, despite oppression, and the influence of this movement on Indonesian nationalism.

No thorough study of the Taman Siswa movement has been made in Indonesia, and this work will be welcomed not only by historians but also by the general public.

Translation and Publication of *The Family* in Bengali
Fazle Rabbi, Executive Director
Ahmed Memorial Foundation, Bangladesh
\$8,600

In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, the Ahmed Memorial Foundation is translating and publishing representative works of Japanese literature in Bengali. Last year *The Sound of Waves*, by Yukio Mishima, was translated and published. This year *The Family*, one of the major works of Toson Shimazaki, will be translated from the English version published by the University of Tokyo Press.

Though *The Family* deals with the family system in Meiji-era Japan (1868-1912), its depiction of the conflict between tradition and modernity may be more readily understandable to Bangladeshis than to pres-

ent-day Japanese, one reason this work was selected for translation and publication.

Translation and Publication of *Botchan* in Sinhalese
Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna, Professor
Department of Sinhalese, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
\$9,900

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1990, has already translated and published three Japanese works in Sinhalese, and the grant recipient has an established reputation as a scholar of Japan. This year *Botchan*, by Soseki Natsume, will be translated and published. This work was chosen not only because it is one of his major works but also because it is humorous and easily understood. The novel portrays vividly the contrast between the implacable advance of westernization and modernization in the name of "civilization and enlightenment" in early modern Japan and the fine old traditions being swept aside.

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

Translation and Publication of *Sangha, State, and Society: Thai Buddhism in History* in Malaysian
Mohamed Yusoff Ismail, Deputy Dean
Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$6,500

Thailand, a Buddhist country, is directly north of Malaysia, and Buddhist minority peoples live in northern Malaysia. Yet virtually no information on Thai Buddhism is available in Malaysia.

The aim of this project is to translate and publish in Malaysian *Sangha, State, and Society: Thai Buddhism in History*, by Yoneo Ishii, a leading Japanese authority on Thailand. This work analyzes Thai political history and the role played therein by Buddhism, and demonstrates that Buddhism, as the state religion, promoted national unification. It is especially highly recommended for students.

Translation and Publication of *The History of Shan* in Thai

Songyote Waeohongsa, Manager
The Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks Project, Thailand
\$4,300

The Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks Project received a grant in fiscal 1982 to translate and publish works on Japan in Thai and so far has translated and published ten such works. In the present project the foundation will trans-

late and publish works from other Southeast Asian countries.

The History of Shan was written by the Shan people of Burma. Although the Shan now live in Burma, they have close ties with Tai peoples living in Thailand, Laos, and Vietnam. This work explores the hypothesis that the Shan and the Tai were originally the same people.

Translation and Publication of *Fatima* in Malaysian

Rosli b. Omar, Editor

Institute of Social Analysis, Malaysia

\$7,200

The spoken forms of Malaysian and Indonesian are quite similar, but the written languages, particularly philosophical and other scholarly expressions, must be translated with great care if misunderstanding is to be avoided.

In this project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, *Fatima*, by the modern Iranian thinker Ali Shariati (1933-77), will be translated and published in Malaysian from the Indonesian translation of the original work. This work, which presents a new perspective on the issues of women and gender from the viewpoint of a Muslim, is sure to strike a chord in Malaysia, as it did in Indonesia, both Islamic countries.

Translation and Publication of *ASEAN Financial Cooperation and Restructuring the Developing Economies of Asia and the Pacific* in Vietnamese

Duong Phu Hiep, Director

Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$15,700

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, and 1990, has already translated and published in Vietnamese six works on the economies of Asian, especially Southeast Asian, countries. This year *ASEAN Financial Cooperation and Restructuring the Developing Economies of Asia and the Pacific* will be translated and published.

Vietnam is introducing the market mechanism and at the same time is promoting relations with other Southeast Asian countries, and books of this kind are highly useful. The tempo of economic reform and the influx of foreign companies is expected to accelerate still further. It is important that books on economic subjects be translated so that Vietnam does not lose sight of its direction.

Translation and Publication of *Wanit Chrung Kit Anan* in Vietnamese

Pham Duc Duong, Director

Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$10,600

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, and 1990, has translated and published three Southeast Asian literary works in Vietnamese. This year *Wanit Chrung Kit Anan* (In the Same Hamlet), a contemporary Thai novel that has received critical acclaim in Thailand, will be translated and published.

Economic relations between Vietnam and Thailand are rapidly becoming closer. Translation and publication of Thai literature is expected to have a favorable impact on the two countries' relationship.

Translation and Publication of the *Mahabharata* in Indonesian

Yus Rusamsi, Assistant to the Director

PT. Dunia Pustaka Jaya, Indonesia

\$7,200

Until the advent of Islam, between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, Indonesia was greatly influenced by Hinduism and Buddhism from India. Many *wayang* (shadow plays) are based on stories from the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, ancient Hindu classics.

The aim of this project is to translate and publish in Indonesian a five-hundred-page English version of the *Mahabharata* in order to make a full text available to the general public, which until now has known this classic only through comics and booklets of fifty pages or so.

Translation and Publication of *The Woman Who Had Two Navels* and *Seorang Tua di Kaki Gunung* in Thai

Santisukh Sopanasiri, Deputy Secretary

Sathirakoses-Nagapradipe Foundation, Thailand

\$14,200

The Sathirakoses-Nagapradipe Foundation, also awarded grants in fiscal 1983, 1984, and 1985, has already translated and published eleven Southeast Asian literary and other works in Thai. *The Woman Who Had Two Navels* is a novel describing the feelings of the Filipino people, burdened by history and laboring under a sense of failure, who see in the Christian faith brought by the Spanish colonizers their last hope. This work of modern Philippine literature in English has won critical acclaim. *Seorang Tua di Kaki Gunung* (The Old Man Near the Mountain) describes the conflict between the older and younger generations in Malaysia.

Translation and Publication of *Indonesian Folk Tales* in Lao

Houmphanh Rattanavong, Director

Research Institute for Art, Literature, and Linguistics, Lao Social Sciences Committee, Laos

\$6,300

The Research Institute for Art, Literature, and Linguistics has translated and published Japanese folk tales in Lao in a project awarded grants under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast and South Asia. In the present project a book of Indonesian folk tales in English will be translated and published. Originally intended for students of English, this book presents the tales in an accessible style that is expected to appeal to general readers. The most pressing need in Laos today is for books aimed at general readers, and for that reason this project is of great social value.

Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs described thus far, in fiscal 1991 the Toyota Foundation provided grants under the Foundation Initiative Grant Program and the Communications-Supplement Grant Program.

The Foundation Initiative Grant Program was inaugurated in fiscal 1989 to enable the Foundation to plan and administer independent grant-making activities on a long-term, flexible basis. Last year the program's criteria were reorganized and streamlined, and it was decided to award foundation-initiative grants for the following types of projects:

1. Projects with an important bearing on future Foundation program development
2. Projects likely to stimulate and facilitate the further development of private-sector grant-making activities in Japan
3. Other appropriate projects, such as grant-making activities conducted in cooperation with other foundations and projects necessitating prompt funding

Applications for foundation-initiative grants are not publicly solicited. Instead grant proposals are presented on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and individuals or groups and are screened at staff planning meetings. The final decisions on grants are made at the Board of Directors' meetings, held three times a year. In cases necessitating speedy action, however, the president of the Foundation is empowered to make decisions on grants, following screening at planning meetings, and report to the Board of Directors after the fact. This year sixteen foundation-initiative grants worth a total of ¥34.62 million were awarded.

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program provides grants to enable the results of Foundation-assisted research to be widely disseminated or to enable research results to be further developed. Specifically, grants are awarded to help cover the costs of printing and publishing research results, convening symposiums, participating in international symposiums, and similar activities. Applications are accepted year round from past recipients of Foundation grants. Applications are screened and

grants approved at planning meetings. This year twenty-three communications-supplement grants worth a total of ¥29.19 million were awarded.

Planning meetings, held on the twentieth of each month (when this coincides with a weekend or national holiday, the meeting is scheduled for the preceding or following Monday), include the president, managing director, and other members of the Foundation's professional staff. In addition to screening and approving grants, the members deliberate on other important activities of the Foundation.

On March 24, 1992, the Foundation and the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology co-sponsored a symposium in Tokyo for the presentation of a report on a survey of the effects of pollution on birds in the Arabian Gulf, a project awarded a foundation-initiative grant in fiscal 1991.

Foundation Initiative Grant Program

A Joint International Survey of the Effects of Environmental Pollution of the Arabian Gulf Region on Ornithological Ecology

Nagahisa Kuroda

Yamashina Institute for Ornithology

¥4.5 million

The massive crude-oil spills and oil-field fires that occurred during the gulf war in January and February 1991 have had a major impact on regional wildlife. The unprecedented scale of environmental pollution has caused severe harm to wildlife species and populations, and remedial measures necessitate international cooperation.

This joint international survey, carried out with the International Council for Bird Preservation, will identify the extent of the damage to regional bird species and provide primary data for the formulation of long-term conservation measures. Participation in this private-sector joint international survey is of great significance.

Indonesia-Japan NGO Development Dialog

Takayoshi Amenomori

Asian Community Trust

¥2.0 million

Indonesia and Japan have strong historical and economic ties. Japan is Indonesia's largest trade and investment partner, as well as its greatest source of official development assistance, and consequently Japan has been an influential presence. In recent years, there has been lively debate on the most appropriate forms of ODA, but private nonprofit organizations have not yet adequately addressed development-related issues.

This conference will provide an opportunity for exchange between Indonesian and Japanese non-governmental organizations, as well as discussion of issues related to development and the environment.

Compilation of an International Education Directory to Promote Education for International Understanding

Shinji Yoneda

International Education Directory Compilation Group

¥1.8 million

Education to promote international understanding has recently become the focus of lively interest on the part of both educators and private-sector organizations in Japan and has led to the establishment of such organizations as the Society for Education to Promote International Understanding. The lack of systematic organization of the sources and information essential to the promotion of such education, however, has greatly hindered the development of curricula, teaching methods, and teaching materials.

This project will prepare a database of the sources and information required for the promotion of education for international understanding and compile a directory from the database. This directory will provide educators and others in this field with primary sources that they can use to develop varied programs of education to promote international understanding.

The Compilation and Use of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines During World War II, as well as the Preceding and Following Years

Setsuho Ikehata

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

¥3.5 million

Conditions under Japanese occupation during World War II were so severe in the Philippines in comparison with the rest of Southeast Asia that for a long time the subject has been taboo, and both Filipino and Japanese researchers have hesitated to study the period. Recently, however, younger generations have shown an ability to maintain an objective perspective on the occupation years, and this has opened the way for joint international research.

This project also received a grant in fiscal 1990, when a network of researchers was established and work was begun on compilation of a catalogue of his-

torical materials and oral records. These tasks will be continued this year.

The Second Meeting of the Asian Cultural Forum

Mikio Kato

The International House of Japan

¥1.5 million

This forum, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, provides an opportunity for young intellectuals from Asian and Pacific countries, including Japan, to exchange views, with the aims of encouraging exchange in such fields as education, culture, and scholarship and of creating channels of continued dialogue and, ultimately, a network linking the region's intelligentsia.

The theme of this year's forum, which will be held in Japan, is "Cultural Traditions, Democracy, Development." This forum will play an important role in promoting communication among young intellectuals of the Asia-Pacific region, which continues to grow in importance.

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

David L. Featherman

Social Science Research Council, U.S.A.

¥0.74 million

The Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) is an influential organization, and it is indeed meaningful that Japanese researchers have the opportunity to participate in its activities and contribute to the development of Southeast Asian studies throughout the world. In response to requests from the committee, the Toyota Foundation also provided grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1990 to help meet the cost of Japanese scholars' participation in the committee's activities.

This year, committee meetings will be held in Tokyo and Seattle, Washington. This year's grant will help defray the costs of hosting the meeting in Tokyo, as well as a Japanese participant's travel expenses to the meeting in Seattle.

Book Fair Exhibiting Three Hundred Books on Southeast Asia

Kazushige Kaneko

Institute of Asian Ethno-Forms and Culture

¥3.45 million

With the help of a grant in fiscal 1990, a catalogue of three hundred books on Southeast Asia published in Japanese that are considered useful for a better understanding of the region was compiled and published. This catalogue affords an accessible guide to Southeast Asia at a time when public interest in the region is rising.

This year a traveling exhibition of these books, many of which cannot be found in most bookstores, will be held to give more people a chance to become acquainted with them. The exhibition will travel to

Yokohama, Hachioji, Toyoda, and other cities around Japan.

Corporate Support for Public Service Activities in the Private Sector

Seiichi Seki

The Japan Association of Charitable Organizations

¥1.0 million

Interest in philanthropy and corporate giving is rapidly rising, but very little basic, theoretical research has been carried out. There is a need for studies of this field from various angles, especially examination of the significance of corporate support for private-sector public service activities from the perspective of economics.

Last year a basic investigation of private-sector public service activities in Japan and a survey of conditions in the United States were undertaken with the help of a grant. This year conditions in Japan and various European countries will be surveyed and the findings organized in accordance with a theoretical model.

Printing of a Report on the Environmental Impact of the Gulf War

Teiichi Aoyama

Gulf Environment Research Team, Institute of Environmental Research

¥1.5 million

This team, one of the first citizen groups to monitor the environmental pollution caused by the 1991 gulf war, has published bulletins on the outcome of projections of the environmental impact.

Distribution both within Japan and overseas of a report on these activities, together with public reaction to them, is in keeping with the goals of the Toyota Foundation's citizen-activity grants and citizen research contest. In addition to being a valuable case study of a citizen initiative in environmental research, this report will contribute to the development of environmental policy.

Distribution of Japanese-Cambodian Dictionaries in Cambodia

Makoto Minegishi

Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

¥0.6 million

The demand for Japanese language instruction in Cambodia is expected to continue to grow, while language instruction for Cambodian refugees settled in Japan is also acutely needed. Commercially published Japanese-Cambodian dictionaries, however, are intended for native speakers of Japanese and thus are not appropriate for beginning Cambodians students of Japanese. This new Japanese-Cambodian dictionary includes six thousand essential words for beginners, selected from the basic Japanese vocabulary compiled by the National Language Research Institute.

This grant will be used to purchase two hundred copies of the dictionary and distribute them to appropriate institutions and individuals in Cambodia. It is hoped that this will also promote sales.

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan

Hiroshi Kanda

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥5.0 million

The Foundation Library Center of Japan was established in November 1985 to collect and organize information on Japanese private grant-making activities, to facilitate communication between grant makers and grant applicants, and to publicize the activities of foundations. Since then the center has been acquiring and cataloguing materials and compiling and publishing periodical publications. It was chartered as a foundation in 1988.

The Toyota Foundation, as a leading advocate of establishment of such an organization, has been closely involved with the center since the planing stage and has defrayed part of the center's operating costs every year since its founding. The center has been expanding its activities and endeavoring to build up an endowment through corporate and other contributions. Continued financial assistance is important at this stage, when the center is increasing and improving its activities.

The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology

Shigeru Nakayama

Science and Society Forum

¥3.0 million

The study of modern Japanese history is incomplete without consideration of the social significance of the introduction and development of science and technology. The history of science and technology during the postwar period is necessarily social history, and its study is no less important than that of political and economic history.

This project, which also received grants from fiscal 1986 through fiscal 1990, aims to write and publish a systematic social history of postwar science and technology as a foundation for development of studies in this field. Six volumes are already in the final stages of writing and editing. Although the project will continue, this is the final year of grant assistance from the Toyota Foundation.

Third Seminar on Grant-Making Foundations in China and Japan

Hiroshi Kanda

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥0.7 million

A variety of grant-making foundations have been established in China since the early 1980s, and they have been pursuing public service activities and providing grants that differ from those characteristic of the traditional pattern of direct governmental supervision of such activities. The National Natural Science Foundation of China, a grant-making foundation that supports scientific research, is fostering the development of similar foundations and is eagerly pursuing exchange with private foundations in Japan.

The number of Japanese private foundations awarding grants for China-related projects has increased, and exchange between Japanese and Chinese

foundations began in 1988. This seminar, the third in a four-year series of seminars inaugurated in 1989, will be held in Tokyo. The Foundation Library Center of Japan will organize the seminar. An executive committee will be formed, and the grant will be used to help defray the expenses of planning, preparing, and implementing the seminar.

Autonomous Cultures in Southeast Asia and East Asia: 1750-1870

Anthony Reid

The Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Australia

¥4.0 million

In this project historians from Australia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, North America, and Europe will conduct joint international research on the autonomous cultures of Southeast Asia and East Asia from 1750 to 1870. Due in part to the difficulty of obtaining historical records, study of this period lags behind that of the later colonial period.

This study is an unusual and basic attempt to discover the roots of present-day Asia's dynamism in the societies that existed before the introduction of Western culture. This project will also serve as a test case for the Toyota Foundation in the development of its own long-term planning.

Translation and Publication of Educational Materials That Promote International Understanding

Shin'ichiro Yoshida

International Education Resources and Information Center

¥1.0 million

With the help of a grant in fiscal 1989, the British text *World Studies 8-13: A Teacher's Handbook* was translated and published in Japanese. The first printing of three thousand copies sold out in three months, and the book is now being reprinted. According to newspaper articles, this text is having a considerable impact on Japanese educational circles.

This year's grant will be used to translate and publish in Japanese *Food First Curriculum*, compiled by the Institute for Food and Development Policy, a private American research institution. This educational text is designed to stimulate children to think about today's complex global society by discussing it in terms of food-related issues to which children can easily relate.

Donation of Facsimiles of Historical Documents Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia During World War II

Mitsuo Nakamura

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

¥0.33 million

With the help of grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1988, this forum collected and organized direct and indirect oral testimony concerning the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II obtained from people who were involved in the occupation administration, as well as written records of the period. This year's

grant will be used to purchase recently published facsimiles of six primary sources concerning the occupation, including the so-called Tomi Report, and donate them to Indonesia's National Archives. These facsimiles, though expensive, are indispensable to the study of the occupation period.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

A Joint Sino-Japanese Study of the Formation of the Townscape of Xi'an, with Proposals for Conservation Policy [printing costs]

Kunitaro Onishi
¥1.5 million

The Vietnamese Economy: The Current Situation and Development Strategy [publishing costs and convening a symposium]

Tran Van Tho
¥1.7 million

Participation of the Private Sector in Creating a Livable Environment: A Study of the Application of the British Groundwork System in Japan [convening a symposium]

Yoshihiko Oyama
¥2.0 million

Sino-Japanese Cultural Exchange: A Comprehensive Study of the Contribution Made by Chinese Residents of Japan [convening a symposium]

Tang Weng-ji
¥0.6 million

A Study on Creating a Shore Recreation Area Without Reclaiming the Sambangase Shallows [convening a symposium]

Seiichi Onoo
¥1.6 million

A Sociological Study of Marriage and Population Dynamics of Minority Groups in China [publishing costs]

Keiko Wakabayashi
¥1.2 million

A Study of the Eating Habits of Severely Disabled People, with Special Reference to Kyoto [printing costs]

Akihiro Taniguchi
¥1.4 million

Kata and the Formation of the Japanese National Character [publishing costs]

Ryoen Minamoto
¥1.2 million

A Study of Fluctuations in Animal Brain Activity to Infer Principles of Human Behavior [participation in an international symposium]

Mitsuaki Yamamoto
¥0.6 million

A Study of Hakodate's "Color Culture": Reconstructing the Color Scheme of the Port City's Painted Clapboard Buildings [printing costs]

Takeshi Muraoka
¥1.9 million

Case Management in Long-term Care of the Frail Elderly: A Demonstration Program and Economic and Social Evaluation [participation in an international symposium]

Nobuo Maeda
¥0.46 million

Documenting the Natural Features and Way of Life of the "Coral Reef Culture Sphere": The Reef and Daily Life in Shiraho, Yaeyama [printing costs]

Osamu Shimamura
¥1.56 million

The Development of Rural Agro-based Industries and of a New Marketing System in Sri Lanka [publishing costs]

R. M. Piyadasa
¥1.07 million

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 Joint Sino-Japanese Study of the Traditional Cultures and Socioeconomic Modernization of Minority Groups in Yunnan Province [convening a symposium]

Taryo Obayashi
¥3.0 million

Cultural Friction and Conflict in Work Groups: Research on the Crews of Flag-of-Convenience Ships [convening a symposium and supplemental study]

Nobuo Ohashi
¥1.9 million

A Field Survey of Buddhist Sites and Buddhist Arts in
Western Tibet [participation in an international symposium]

Kimiaki Tanaka

¥0.3 million

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

Satoru Nakamura

¥3.1 million

An Empirical Study of the Reception of Japanese Culture
in Other Countries: A Case Study of Thailand and
Neighboring Countries [printing costs]

Eiji Murashima

¥0.6 million

Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1991–March 31, 1992)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amt. Approved Amt. Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1984	Jitsujo Arima Research Grant Division Grant	Sotoshu Volunteer Associ- ation	Oct. 4, 1984	¥1,850,000 1,493,069 ¥356,931
Fiscal 1985	Nobuko Ogawa Communications-Supplement Grant		Mar. 20, 1986	¥2,850,000 580,000 ¥2,270,000
Fiscal 1990	Rubna Shah "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Southeast and South Asia	Marchal Pakistan, Pakistan	Oct. 12, 1990	¥749,424 26,115 ¥723,309

Financial Report for Fiscal 1991

Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1991–March 31, 1992)

	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1989	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1988
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	258,844,374	228,781,613	190,983,654	201,207,194
Donation	—	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Income transferred from the reserve for special programs	—	—	—	250,000,000
Endowment income	792,881,822	814,944,327	794,188,051	752,255,804
Miscellaneous income	11,029,184	1,794,464	6,601,508	2,189,258
Total Income	1,062,755,380	1,195,520,404	1,141,773,213	1,355,652,256
EXPENDITURES				
Grants and program expenses	661,481,311	646,428,693	656,419,030	660,970,897
Administrative expenses	133,915,805	127,826,258	128,264,673	113,797,921
Purchase of fixed assets	1,902,331	2,457,216	—	2,407,680
Contribution to the Foundation Library Center of Japan	—	—	—	250,000,000
Income transferred to the reserve for grants	—	150,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	9,258,055	9,963,863	8,307,897	7,492,104
Total Expenditures	806,557,502	936,676,030	912,991,600	1,164,668,602
Excess of Income over Expenditures	256,197,878	258,844,374	228,781,613	190,983,654

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, 1992)

	Unit: Yen			
	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1989	Fiscal 1988
ASSETS				
Cash and bank deposits	38,368,597	40,082,404	149,738,698	55,793,479
Negotiable securities	12,332,975,077	12,311,405,728	11,985,269,327	11,906,685,239
Prepaid expenses	3,468,361	3,468,361	3,046,539	3,046,539
Advances (disbursements)	3,406,295	6,228,173	17,386,099	459,530
Fixed assets	49,500,061	48,923,743	47,217,727	47,914,917
Total Assets	12,427,718,391	12,410,108,409	12,202,658,390	12,013,899,704
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	265,887,801	246,744,586	231,011,688	206,516,866
Deposits received	3,816,576	3,607,686	3,623,205	2,086,007
Reserve for retirement allowances	52,316,075	51,988,020	42,024,157	36,398,260
Reserve for grants	400,000,000	400,000,000	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	305,697,939	307,768,117	275,999,340	238,898,571
Total Liabilities	12,427,718,391	12,410,108,409	12,202,658,390	12,013,899,704

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

Endowment Status

	Unit: Yen			
	End Fiscal 1991	End Fiscal 1990	End Fiscal 1989	End Fiscal 1988
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,705,697,939	4,707,768,117	4,675,999,340	4,638,898,571
Total	11,705,697,939	11,707,768,117	11,675,999,340	11,638,898,571

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1991 includes the surplus fund of ¥305,697,939.

Chronological Data

1991 Apr. 1: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1991 Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Apr. 27: Incentive Grants for Young Researchers Symposium (in Jakarta)

Apr. 30: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 56* (in Japanese)

May 17: Twenty-ninth Symposium (in Tokyo)

May 31: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 13* (in English); deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1991 Research Grant Program applications (762 applications received)

June 20: First deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1991 Grant Program for Citizen Activities applications (47 applications received); sixtieth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1990 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1991 grants decided: for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 7 recipients; fiscal 1991 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 4 recipients; approval of appointment of heads of selection committees and members of expert subcommittees; sixteenth meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of fiscal 1990 activity-program report and financial report; explanation of status of Foundation activities

July 29: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 57* (in Japanese)

Aug. 20: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1990

Oct. 3: Sixty-first meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1991 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 59 recipients; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 13 recipients for the first period; for International Grant Program, 101 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 13 recipients for program in Japan, 6 recipients for program in Southeast and South Asia, and 8 recipients for program among Southeast and South Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 6 recipients; fiscal 1991 grants acknowledged: Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 5 recipients; approval of appointment of members of selection committees

Oct. 15: Fiscal 1991 grant award ceremony; acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1991 Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Oct. 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 58* (in Japanese)

Nov. 16: Thirtieth Symposium (in Tokyo)

Nov. 30: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 14* (in English)

Dec. 15: Second deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1991 Grant Program for Citizen Activities applications (60 applications received)

Dec. 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1990* (in English)

1992 Jan. 24: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 59* (in Japanese)

Mar. 17: Sixty-second meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1991 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 10 recipients for the second period; for sixth Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 15 recipients of preliminary study grants; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 3 recipients; fiscal 1991 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 10 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 1991 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1992 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of heads and members of selection committees

Mar. 24: Thirty-first Symposium (in Tokyo)

The Staff of the Foundation

Soichi Iijima *President*

Hideo Yamaguchi *Managing Director and Secretary of the Foundation*

Naomichi Kamezawa *Deputy Secretary of the Foundation*

GENERAL AFFAIRS AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Naomichi Kamezawa *Division Manager*

General Affairs and Accounting Division

Katsuyoshi Itoh *Deputy Division Manager*

Masumi Narita *Chief Assistant*

Haruhiko Kawashima *Assistant*

Yuriko Ono *Assistant*

Naomi Matsumura *Assistant*

Grant Administration Division

Yasuko Matsukura *Chief Assistant*

Kaoru Hijikata *Assistant*

Shino Arizumi *Assistant*

Mina Murai *Assistant*

PROGRAM DIVISION

Yoshinori Yamaoka *Division Manager*

National Division

Yoshinori Yamaoka *Program Director*

Masaaki Kusumi *Program Officer*

Gen Watanabe *Program Officer*

Kyoichi Tanaka *Program Assistant*

International Division

Yoshiko Wakayama *Chief Program Officer*

Toichi Makita *Program Officer*

Yumiko Himemoto *Assistant Program Officer*



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