

The Toyota Foundation  
Report for Fiscal 1992

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 1992, covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1992 (April 1, 1992, to March 31, 1993) and approved at the sixty-seventh meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 29, 1993.

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 1992

April 1, 1992, to March 31, 1993

The Toyota Foundation  
Tokyo, Japan

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## The President's Report

### The Work of Grant-Making Foundations

The Toyota Foundation, chartered in 1974, is approaching its twentieth anniversary. Over the years the Foundation has accumulated considerable experience, and has done its utmost to develop and administer programs in the spirit of its charter. We who are connected with the Foundation are not just patting ourselves on the back; our endeavors have received objective, favorable appraisals from people outside the Foundation, both in Japan and overseas.

Many factors are responsible for our success so far. The most important, perhaps, is the existence of professional program officers and staff, specialists dedicated to the development and administration of grant programs. We also owe a great deal to the members of the selection committee established for each program, who support, guide, and supplement the efforts of the staff with their own professional expertise. For a variety of reasons the committee members' names are not publicized, but a very large number of people have contributed to the Foundation in this way over the years. The Foundation has reaped the benefits of the enthusiasm, intelligence, and insight they have brought to the task of selecting grant recipients.

All this is, of course, a natural part of the work of a grant-making foundation that functions in the public eye, but because of modest endowments and the difficulty of obtaining qualified staff, among other factors, not all Japanese foundations behave this way. The Toyota Foundation is fortunate in having been able to incorporate skilled professionals into its organization from the start. To be sure, it used to be impossible for such occupations as program officer to gain recognition as legitimate professions in Japan. Even now acceptance is incomplete. There is, however, a gradually growing awareness of the specialized nature and importance of such professionals—of curators and “art managers” of public cultural facilities, of administrators of research institutions—as well as the need for good employment conditions and for professional

training. There are also a fair number of able young people keen to work in such fields. This is a point all grant-making foundations should bear in mind.

Even if this basic framework is firmly in place, though, a grant-making foundation cannot fulfill its essential mission unless its directors, trustees, and executives manage it in a way that allows it to operate independently. The Toyota Foundation, having been endowed by the Toyota Motor Corporation, is a corporate foundation in form; but it has always been able to operate as an independent foundation in fact, thanks to the subscribing corporation's enlightened policy. As Eiji Toyoda, chairman of the Foundation and now honorary chairman of the Toyota Motor Corporation, has explained, "When the Foundation was set up, the subscribing corporation decided to respect the Foundation's autonomy. This is because the corporation recognized the need for foundation activities that, being outside the corporate framework, could respond vigorously and flexibly to the needs of society." The Board of Directors' conscientious adherence to this philosophy is also praiseworthy.

From time to time, apparently, doubts were expressed within Toyota Motor: "What does the Foundation actually do? It's so low key it's invisible. Is it any use to the company?" Now that the nature of Japanese corporate philanthropy is being scrutinized anew, however, the correctness of the stance outlined by Eiji Toyoda is being vindicated. This is probably why knowledgeable Americans, dissatisfied with the conduct of American corporate foundations, find the Toyota Foundation so appealing.

As president of the Foundation, I may seem to have praised my own organization a little too lavishly. The point I am trying to make, though, is that even though we can fairly say that we have met at least the minimum conditions for a grant-making foundation, we also realize that there is much still to do. Our greatest problem is the extreme fluidity of the circumstances surrounding the Foundation. The ending of the cold war triggered changes in the international picture. It is not at all certain where the world is bound—politically, economically, ideologically, culturally, or in any other way. The developing countries of the so-called third world are also changing dramatically.

Japan's position, role, and destiny in the midst of all this flux are still unclear. Within Japan, too, these changes are raising new issues in the fields of scholarly research, civic life, citizen activities, and international cooperation. The effectiveness of grant-making foundations' activities as they address these issues must be rigorously reviewed. At the same time, while responding to the trends of the times, foundations must strive constantly to strengthen and polish the immutable ideals that form the basis of grant-making activities. Even a small foundation has a large responsibility for its conduct.

**Soichi Iijima**  
President



## National Division Program Officer's Report

### A Firm Social Footing for Citizen Activities: Building a Diversified Society

For the past several years world trends have been shifting with dizzying speed. In tandem with the swiftly changing social environment, established values and institutions have also begun to alter on a global scale. The social system as a whole, including the framework of the nation-state, is being called into question—a phenomenon that can also be seen as a trend toward a new democratization. In Japan, these changes are prompting serious questions about the place of the individual in society, especially in regard to personal attitudes and lifestyles. It is becoming clear that the ability of government bodies, business firms, and the other established social actors to take a uniform approach to the myriad problems and challenges generated by the increasingly diversified and fluid international environment is gradually reaching its limit.

Japan, having made the achievement of material affluence its first priority and economic growth its overriding goal, has pursued efficiency through collectivistic control and integration in every area of life. Government administration and business continue to monopolize the nation's resources and power—people, goods, money, information, authority. One reason a social system in which resources and power are more evenly distributed is desirable is the need to seek a balance between individuals and society that is grounded in respect for basic human values.

This helps explain the strong hopes pinned to the enhancement and expansion of private-sector nonprofit activities, which differ intrinsically from those of government administration and business. Grass-roots citizen activities in particular will become increasingly important. In fact, private citizens have been initiating vigorous activities of this kind in a variety of social contexts throughout Japan in recent years. There has also been a dramatic growth in press coverage of such activities: activities to protect endangered species and conserve the natural environment, to assure safe food by rethinking conventional agricultural methods, to help people with disabilities and elderly people with dementia, to create

learning environments free from oppressive official control, to protect the human rights of people subjected to discrimination and prejudice, and to provide relief to people in developing countries who are suffering from famine and poverty, to name just a few.

As a result, there is now widespread awareness of citizen activities, and they are attracting increased support and involvement from not only grant-making foundations but also government bodies and corporations. Nevertheless, overall such activities are still on an extremely weak footing, and the philosophical and institutional infrastructure of society is still poorly developed. This situation constitutes a major barrier to the further growth and expansion of citizen activities as a whole.

### **The History of Citizen-Activity Grants**

The Toyota Foundation awards research grants for projects conducted by "citizen researchers" as well as scholars and other professional researchers. In fiscal 1979 the Foundation began supporting community-level research involving local citizens by inaugurating a research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." Building on the experience gained in this way, in fiscal 1984 the Foundation initiated a grant program aimed at supporting the many citizen groups engaged in creative, pioneering activities. Following is a brief overview of the evolution of the Grant Program for Citizen Activities.

In fiscal 1984 and 1985 the first citizen-activity grants were awarded on an experimental basis as special-subject research on the theme "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society," administered as part of the Research Grant Program. Grants were awarded for the compilation of reports on citizen activities to provide a means for citizen groups to share the lessons of their experiences. The total budget for these grants was ¥20 million.

In fiscal 1986 grants for the publication of reports compiled with the help of earlier grants were added, and citizen-activity grants became an independent program, the Activity-Documentation Grant Program. The total budget was raised to ¥25 million. Two years later, in an attempt to make grants available for activities other than report compilation and publication, grants for projects that encourage exchange among citizen groups, and thus help improve citizen activities as a whole, were also made available. Unlike report-compilation and -publication grants, grants for networking were awarded on the Foundation's initiative rather than on the basis of publicly solicited applications. At the same time, the program took on its present name: the Grant Program for Citizen Activities.

In fiscal 1990, building on the experience gained from two years administering grants for networking, the program's parameters were further expanded to emphasize projects aimed at encouraging and improving citizen activities as a whole. All grants were to be awarded on the basis of publicly solicited applications, and were to be made available for such projects as (1) compiling reports of activities conducted so far, (2) publishing such reports and other materials, (3) convening, administering, and consolidating the results of joint meetings of

groups, (4) compiling and publishing newsletters and magazines aimed at many groups, (5) strengthening the base of operations, or the group serving that function, of activities in specific fields and geographical areas, (6) conducting personnel exchange to enable people involved in citizen activities to experience activities in other fields for limited periods, and (7) conducting surveys and studies aimed at supporting citizen activities as a whole. Applications were to be accepted twice a year, in spring and autumn, instead of just once a year, as before, and the program's budget was increased to ¥35 million.

### **Fiscal 1992 Citizen-Activity Grants**

The Foundation received one hundred twenty-five applications for fiscal 1992 citizen-activity grants in the first period and eighty-five applications in the second period. After applications were screened by the selection committee, ten grants totaling ¥17.7 million were awarded in the first period, and nine grants totaling ¥17.3 million were awarded in the second period.

Many more applications were received this year than ever before. This was probably due to several factors: the growth in awareness of the program over the years, the increased number of citizen groups, the diversification of such groups' activities, and possibly the influence of the growing support for citizen activities from other sectors, such as government funds and business firms' "social contribution activities" (corporate philanthropy). It should also be noted, however, that by far the majority of applications were submitted by groups based in the major urban regions of Kanto, centered on Tokyo and Yokohama, and Kansai, centered on Osaka; the number of applications from other parts of the country remained low.

There has also been an increase in projects representing independent grass-roots initiatives that demonstrate a high degree of responsiveness to recent social changes, such as projects addressing community development; environmental protection and conservation; independent living for the disabled; problems of developing countries, especially in Southeast Asia; and creation of the infrastructure of civil society. This indicates that citizen activities are developing networks based on well-defined policies and are beginning consciously if tentatively to seek ways to strengthen their economic and organizational base. At the same time, the continued paucity of applications outside the major urban regions indicates that local communities are not yet mature components of a true civil society.

Nevertheless, all the projects selected for grants this year are either substantive or promising. Especially noteworthy are the activities of groups in rural areas, which used to find it difficult to receive grants, and of groups with relatively little experience but considerable potential for development. Most of these groups have strong secretariats and, while having some kind of international involvement, are firmly rooted in the local community. They are all interesting groups whose activities exhibit both breadth and depth and can be expected to have a considerable ripple effect.

## Two Significant Projects

I would like to take a closer look at two of this year's projects, both of which were also awarded grants last year: "Preservation and Conservation of Japan's Wetlands," a project of the Japan Wetlands Action Network (JAWAN), and "Medical Care and Japanese Language Instruction for the Rapidly Increasing Number of Foreign Wives Throughout Yamagata Prefecture, and Approaches to Japanese Family Members," a project of the Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)—Yamagata. These projects are significant not only because they address the timely issues of the environment and internationalization, respectively, but also because they have implications for problems having to do with the very fabric of Japanese society, including the present system of government administration.

The first project involves activities to protect and preserve Japan's wetlands, important ecosystems not only for birds but for all animal life, including human beings. These activities are consistent with the Ramsar Convention. Why, though, are such activities necessary in Japan, a signatory of the convention? This question goes to the heart of the problem. In Japan, where industrialization and housing development are proceeding so rapidly, wherever we look we see mountains being gouged, rivers straightened or covered over, and land reclaimed from the sea, all in the name of development. Naturally enough, wetlands and tidal flats are affected, as well. Moreover, as has long been pointed out, these activities involve the intricately intertwined interests of various industries and government bodies. In the circumstances, it is extremely difficult to provide appropriate protection and preservation for wetlands and other ecosystems. Government measures alone cannot solve the problem.

This explains the significance of JAWAN's project. Building on the results of last year's activities, with this year's grant the group is planning an international symposium on wetlands in Kushiro, Hokkaido, in 1993, in the hope that the symposium's discussions of sustainable and wise use of wetlands in the light of indigenous people's attitudes toward nature and daily life will have a beneficial and effective influence on the government-level wetlands conference also to be held in Kushiro that year. Much is expected of this symposium as a forum generating citizen policy initiatives.

The second project focuses on issues that have cropped up in various parts of Japan: the problems of foreign wives of Japanese and the local community's bewilderment as to how to deal with them. The approach of JVC—Yamagata is to pool citizens' wisdom and address the issues involved resolutely, starting with what can actually be done here and now.

In recent years many Japanese farm communities have been hard hit by an agricultural slump. This, compounded by rapid depopulation, has led to a shortage of marriageable young women, prompting community-level efforts to locate brides for young farmers. "Bride" is a pretty word; but what is not so pretty, and is little known, is the many severe problems that have arisen in the course of this endeavor. Many of the women brought to Japan to be farmers' wives are suffering in silence, iso-

lated by the formidable cultural barriers of a strange language, strange food, and strange customs. Though many women are suffering in this way, there are still few attempts to face the fact squarely and look for ways to help them. That these women's human rights have been neglected in the drive to solve the "bride shortage" in order to secure heirs to family farms is a major problem, to be sure; but the Japanese government's agricultural and regional policies, which laid the groundwork for this situation, are also highly questionable.

With last year's grant JVC—Yamagata set up four Japanese-language schools and a medical information center for foreigners in Yamagata Prefecture and sponsored lectures to help local residents understand foreign wives' home countries. This year's grant will be used to continue these activities and to train language teachers and medical interpreters. The group is also planning symposiums in the women's home countries to provide accurate information about Japan. Nowadays there is a great deal of talk in Japan about the importance of "internationalization," but true internationalization is only possible if people can be receptive to foreign values and ways of thinking. Both institutionally and attitudinally, this is still far from the case in Japan. The Foundation hopes that projects like this will help improve the situation.

The experience of administering the Grant Program for Citizen Activities gives one a strong sense of the way in which recent citizen activities have diversified, changed, and improved. It also gives one an awareness of the great significance and potential of such activities for the society of the future. To encourage activities that, though modest, have a beneficial influence on society, activities that are not simply "service activities," emotional opposition movements, or self-serving campaigns making unilateral demands, citizen groups, too, must continue to give serious thought to ways and means of promoting the independence and expansion of their activities.

### **The Need for Independent Activities**

Europe and North America, which boast a wealth of innovative citizen activities, recognize the importance of such activities and provide them with institutional and organizational supports. One way people utilize these institutional supports is by creating incorporated private-sector nonprofit organizations, or NPOs.<sup>1</sup> NPOs are considered important because they complement government activities, but even more because they serve the public interest by addressing social problems that government agencies are not equipped to deal with effectively.

The second Japan Networkers' Forum, sponsored by the Japan Networkers' Conference, was held October 31–November 8, 1992, in three locales in rotation: Kawasaki, Osaka, and Nagoya.<sup>2</sup> A number of repre-

1. In the United States, the definition of NPO differs somewhat from state to state, but generally speaking NPOs are nonprofit organizations incorporated by state governments and exempt from state taxes. In addition, they are registered as philanthropic organizations in accordance with the Internal Revenue Service form 501(c)(3) and thus are exempt from federal tax as well. There are said to be about 1.5 million such organizations in the United States at present.

2. The Toyota Foundation supported the preparation and convening of both the first and second

representatives of American NPOs also participated and shared their experiences with their Japanese counterparts. Under the general theme "Shaping Networking into a Reality: Seeking a New Relationship Between Individuals and Society," the forum explored ways of ensuring that networking among citizen groups would have true social impact and considered the prospects for a new social system in terms of three main topics: the potential for the creation of NPOs in Japan, management for citizen activities, and partnerships between citizen groups and business firms. The participants also reappraised people's place in society as individuals, over and above their identity as members of groups, from a global perspective.

On the basis of a shared perception of the need to heighten the importance of the role of citizen public-interest activities in Japan, participants proposed a number of perspectives and actions to that end: (1) emphasis on voluntarism and private-sector interests in carving out an established place for citizen activities in society; (2) the need for citizen groups to strengthen their activities and organizational structure and put them on an independent footing; (3) the expansion and firm establishment of corporate philanthropy; (4) exploration of partnerships between citizen groups on the one hand and government and business on the other; (5) study of functional, organizational, and institutional supports for citizen activities; and (6) the need for networks to facilitate joint action among citizen groups.

The reports from American participants reinforced the impression that citizen activities in the West are mature and are conducted by independent organizations. The qualities and know-how necessary to put such activities on a firm footing are in place: in addition to NPOs' sound management and secure sources of revenue, the individuals involved exhibit a highly developed social consciousness that enables them to propose well-defined social initiatives. This indicates that those involved in NPOs are fully aware of their organizations' place and function in society. That assurance is made possible, in turn, by the fact that society as a whole, including ordinary citizens, recognizes the existence and significance of NPOs. All this is evidence of a firmly established civil society made up of citizens who value the individual above all and therefore prefer to make decisions and take action on their own as far as possible.

To raise the standard of Japanese citizen activities to the level of public-interest activities having social impact, establish a firm place for such activities in society, and create a favorable political climate, vigorous public debate from a variety of perspectives is needed with regard to such issues as strengthening the base of citizen activities, improving action groups' survey and research functions, promoting networking, developing support systems and institutions, and spreading the concept of philanthropy, the philosophical basis for citizen activities.

forums with foundation-initiative grants. The theme of the first forum, held in Tokyo and Osaka in November 1989, was "The New World Opened by Networking." Participants in the first forum recognized the importance of networking, a new concept in Japanese citizen activities, and the need for greater awareness of networking to help pave the way for the construction of a new social system. The Japan Networkers' Conference can be contacted care of Nice Heart Foundation, 1-4-26 Kaigan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan; telephone (03) 5472-5276.

With the above points in mind the Toyota Foundation, one of the first private grant-making foundations in Japan to support citizen activities, intends to continue to develop innovative and flexible grant-making activities to further encourage citizens' creativity and the growth of independent activities springing from this creative base.

**Gen Watanabe**

Program Officer, National Division

## International Division Program Officer's Report

"Know Our Neighbors" Program Development: Fiscal 1988-1992

This year marks the fifteenth since the inauguration of the first of the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs in fiscal 1978. The programs of grant-making foundations tend to change fairly slowly, their development being measured in ten-year units. In the case of the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, the period from the eleventh to the fifteenth year has seen major changes in target region, format, and other aspects. Because of the composite nature of the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, it was not practicable to change them all at once; in fact, it took five years to evaluate the programs, plan and fine-tune new program directions, streamline existing programs, and take the other steps needed to improve the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs.

This report reviews the five-year process of program development chronologically and explains the program staff's reasons for implementing the various changes. Most of the report will be devoted to the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan, which underwent the most radical changes, after which changes in the other programs will be reviewed. First, however, let me outline briefly the format of the programs. (For a more detailed account, see pages 63-64.)

The Translation-Publication Program in Japan (the translation and publication of Southeast Asian books in Japanese) was the first "Know Our Neighbors" program inaugurated. The Dictionary Compilation and Publication Program (the compilation and publication of bilingual dictionaries in Japanese and Southeast Asian languages), the Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia (the translation and publication of Japanese books in Southeast Asian languages), and the Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries (the translation and publication of Southeast Asian books in other Southeast Asian languages) followed, until finally, in fiscal 1983, a total of four programs were in place.



### Problematic Aspects of the Program in Japan

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan has received high praise from intellectuals both in Japan and in Southeast Asian countries. Why, then, did we find it necessary to begin changing the format of the program eleven years after its inauguration? What were the problems?

Actually, members of the program staff had been discussing several problematic aspects among themselves for some time. The first was consistently poor sales of the Southeast Asian literary works and other books translated and published with grants under this program. Generally it took five to ten years for a first printing of one thousand to two thousand copies to sell out, and this situation changed little over the years. At first we hoped that if the program eventually yielded a best seller readers' attitudes would change, but after ten years, naturally enough, we found it hard to remain optimistic. It is a fact that program staff members began to wonder what point there was to the program if few people read the books translated and published. Some of us speculated that perhaps books just could not compete in this age of visual media.

Second, as the number of books translated and published proliferated, we began to hear complaints about cases of inappropriate translation or out-and-out mistranslation. There was a system for checking translations, but obviously it was not functioning as well as it should have. Third, there was no clear criterion for determining if and when the program should be discontinued. Should it be continued indefinitely or should it be terminated at some point? If the latter, when should this be done? In other words, the format of the program included no provision for its eventual discontinuation. In short, the program had progressed from the earliest stage, when publishing translated works was seen as a worthy end in itself, to the next stage, when this was no longer regarded as sufficient justification.

Before proceeding to consideration of what to do about the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan, the Foundation spent several years evaluating the program in search of answers to the above questions. In fiscal 1986 problem points were surveyed and a meeting of experts was held. The following year several experts were commissioned to study the quality of translations. In fiscal 1989 a questionnaire survey of publishers and translators was conducted. And finally, in fiscal 1990, a group of experts met to evaluate the program.

There is insufficient space here for a detailed account of these activities. Besides, none of the studies yielded a single "right" answer; instead, they provided a wealth of differing opinions. On the basis of the experts' varied opinions, the program staff was led to certain subjective conclusions.

With regard to the problem of poor sales, we reasoned as follows. Almost all the research and other projects funded by the Foundation would never see the light of day without grants. Stated in abstract terms, we believe that the *raison d'être* of foundations is to complement the market mechanism by supporting endeavors that are important to soci-

ety even though they may not be viable in terms of the market mechanism. Contacts between the people of Japan and Southeast Asia have been growing ever closer and more frequent. Thus, the need for Japanese people to equip themselves with varied means of learning about the cultures, histories, and ways of thinking of Southeast Asians has grown consistently. This being the case, surely continuing the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan is also significant. Whether books sell well is very important, of course, and the Foundation should do what it can to promote sales, while paying due heed to cost-benefit factors; but that is not the primary consideration.

We devoted considerable time to conducting surveys in response to criticisms of the quality of translations. This is a thorny issue. For one thing, there is no such thing as an error-free translation; for another, the distinction between superior and inferior translations is quite clear. There is a tendency to judge the quality of translations according to the presence or absence of translation errors, but actually things are not that simple. The conclusion we reached was that translations produced by the best possible translators under present conditions, translators who have lovingly translated texts, lavishing a great deal of time and energy on the task, should be considered good translations. To hope for more would be quixotic. Our task, we concluded, was to achieve the best possible fit between book and translator.

### **The Foundation's Thinking on Program Development**

While evaluating the program, we also conducted studies on future directions for the program. Our development plans took into account certain concrete and practical problems. For one, the stock of outstanding books selected for translation and publication at the outset of the program was more or less depleted, and new candidates for translation were becoming harder to locate. For another, over the course of time biases in favor of certain countries and genres had appeared, and it was necessary to find some way to redress the balance. Third, we had received requests to expand the scope of the program beyond Southeast Asia and award grants for the translation and publication of literary and other works from other parts of Asia and from Africa.

There are inherent limits to the duration of translation grants. When most of the fine books available have been translated, such a program must perforce be discontinued. Because many books from Burma, Indonesia, and Thailand had already been translated, we decided to suspend grants for projects in these Southeast Asian countries for a time. Meanwhile, relatively few books from Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Vietnam had yet been translated, so we decided to continue to award grants for projects in these countries. In this way we hoped to achieve a better balance among target countries.

Removing some countries from the program relaxed budgetary constraints, so we decided to tackle the long-pending task of making grants available in new regions. "Know Our Neighbors" is a kind of nickname, and was never intended to imply that Southeast Asian countries are Japan's only neighbors. In this age of globalization, all the people of the

world are neighbors. We had limited the range of the program to Southeast Asia only as a provisional or strategic policy having to do with our own limited financial and human resources. We now felt that the day had finally come when we could move beyond Southeast Asia.

At the Board of Directors' meeting in March 1990 it was decided to lessen the program's concentration on Southeast Asia by reducing the number of grants for projects in that region and adding grants for projects in South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, as well as Nepal and Sri Lanka, which had been included in the framework of Southeast Asia as exceptions). Naturally, we also considered East Asia as a new target region, but we finally opted for South Asia partly because we already had contacts in the South Asian countries of Nepal and Sri Lanka and partly because works from China, South Korea, and other East Asian countries were already being translated and published in Japanese on a commercial basis, so there was no compelling need for grant assistance. Nevertheless, East Asia remains a potential future candidate.

In preparing for this change, in 1989 and early 1990 a group of ten South Asia scholars (in fiscal 1990 this became the official committee on South Asia, headed by Professor Noboru Karashima of the University of Tokyo) held a series of wide-ranging meetings at which the members sounded out potential translators on the books they would like to translate. In the end a total of fifty books (expected to rise eventually to fifty-five) from South Asia were selected for translation between fiscal 1991 and 1995, together with appropriate translators. Grants for these books have been announced in the Annual Report in the order of scheduled publication since fiscal 1991, though actually translation of all the books scheduled for publication over the five-year period (a total of eighty-one, including books from Southeast Asia) has commenced.

The decision to select five years' worth of books in advance was made mainly for two reasons: to make it easier for publishers to plan publication of series of books and to ensure a balanced representation of countries and genres. As a secondary consideration, the committee was able to select relatively demanding books because of the five-year time frame allowed translators. Of course in broaching the idea of a five-year plan the Foundation also had in mind the problem of determining the appropriate timing for the program's eventual discontinuation or major revision.

Meanwhile, in Southeast Asia we began selecting books from fields that were underrepresented in a given country. It should be noted that while reducing the scale of this part of the program overall, we added books from Cambodia and Laos, albeit only a few from each country. Partly because of the paucity of books by Cambodians and Laotians, almost none have been translated and published in Japanese.

### **Revisions Based on Program Evaluation**

In expanding the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan to include South Asian countries and continuing the translation and publication of books from Southeast Asia on a reduced scale, we incorporated some

useful hints gained from the process of program evaluation. The first has to do with the method of selecting books for translation.

Traditionally, in selecting books from Southeast Asian countries, a committee of well-informed people was set up in each target country to recommend books it wanted made available to Japanese readers, a method that gives priority to the opinions of those on the Southeast Asian side. With the inauguration of the translation and publication of books from South Asia and the continuation on a reduced scale of the translation and publication of books from Southeast Asian countries, however, we changed the method to one that puts greater weight on the views of translators, publishers, and others on the Japanese side.

The reasoning behind this shift was that selection by people more familiar with Japanese readers and Japan's cultural ambiance would lead to the selection of books better suited to the Japanese market. In other words, the major consideration was the selection of books that could attract more readers. In addition, by making the best possible fit of book and translator a major criterion in the selection of both books and translators we hoped to guarantee a consistently high quality of translation.

Second, we redesigned the program in a way that would encourage the participation of major publishing houses, with their superior marketing skills, and their acceptance of books for publication in series, since series are easy for libraries and other institutional purchasers to accept and are easy to publicize. We also increased the share of grant funds allocated to publishers to minimize their risk. As a result of these steps we were able to gain the participation of large and middle-sized publishers. Heibonsha, one of Japan's biggest publishers, has accepted a considerable number of books for publication as part of its Toyo Bunko (East Asia Library) line.

To summarize: The changes in the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan instituted over the past five years represent the most radical development and revision of the program's content and format since the program's inauguration in fiscal 1978. The three major features of this program development were expansion and change of target region, a shift to greater emphasis on readers and the market, and the introduction of longer-term planning with the adoption of a five-year plan for books from both Southeast Asia and South Asia.

### **The Programs in and Among Other Asian Countries**

With the addition of South Asia to the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan in fiscal 1990, the names of the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Southeast Asia and the "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast Asian Countries were changed to include South Asia. Because this made the two programs' names rather unwieldy and because distinguishing between books from Japan and from other Asian countries is not a key issue for publishers in the target regions, in fiscal 1992 we consolidated the two programs into the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Other Asian Countries. This means that grants are now awarded to publishers in Southeast and South Asian countries for the translation and publication of books both from Japan and from other

Asian countries. (For the time being, however, the parts of Asia targeted include only Japan, Southeast Asia, and South Asia.)

In addition to streamlining the programs in this way, we initiated a more substantive change. We had been awarding grants to only one organization in each country, which administered the entire project in that country, but in fiscal 1990 we changed to awarding grants, in principle, to a number of publishers in a country on a book-by-book basis. The reason was twofold: we had begun to receive quite a few inquiries about grants from various publishing companies and foundations, as well as translators, in individual countries, and the idiosyncrasies of the umbrella organization selected in each country limited the kinds of books it could translate. Although grants on a book-by-book basis will now be the rule, we intend to continue making grants on a project basis when circumstances warrant.

The program in other Asian countries complements the program in Japan. Both programs are designed to promote cultural exchange. In the case of the program in other Asian countries, however, because the target countries are still in the process of developing, the grants also serve the purpose of financial support for local publishing industries. Quite apart from its primary purpose of encouraging mutual understanding through translations, the program in other Asian countries must inevitably deal with problems of publishing technology and book distribution, national language, and literacy and education.

Thus, this program is linked to the larger issue of encouraging book development and reading in developing countries. Indications are that these are the directions in which this program will develop in future.

**Toichi Makita**

Program Officer, International Division

## Research Grant Program

Applications for fiscal 1992 research grants were publicly solicited during April and May, as usual, and for the ninth 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 facing 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 681 applications were received, 81 fewer than last year's 762 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-six projects, totaling ¥199.4 million in grants; these were approved at the sixty-fifth Board of Directors' meeting, held in September.

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

The total amount awarded in grants was slightly less than the amount initially budgeted, but the average size of individual grants remained about the same. The number of applicants registered a decrease over last year. The percentage of applications approved was about 8 percent.

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. Twelve grants were awarded to non-Japanese researchers (one Brazilian, two Canadians, three Chinese, one Colombian, one Finn, one North Korean, and three South Koreans), a substantial increase over last year's five grants to non-Japanese researchers. The number of grants awarded to Japanese researchers overseas decreased, from eight last year to four this year. Seven 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 three projects that had received Category I grants earlier were selected for second-year grants.

In Category II, fourteen of the nineteen grants were for projects involving joint international research. Significantly, five projects involved joint research with or aimed to buttress research systems in countries that were formerly republics of the Soviet Union. Two of the joint international research projects were headed by non-Japanese researchers.

In Category III, eight of the ten grants were for joint international research projects. In selecting Category III grants, priority is given to comprehensive research growing out of Category II research. Nine 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 1992 for the presentation of research reports:

"Appropriate Technology and Development Cooperation: Considerations in Diversity" (March 13, 1993, 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, 1992	One year, beginning November 1, 1992	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1992

## Category I Research

A Study of the Impact of Logging in the Western Amazon Region of Brazil

**Yuta Harago, Volunteer Research Associate**  
Rondonia NGO Forum, Brazil  
¥2.0 million

Along with colonization and pasture development, commercial logging has become a major factor in the rapid depletion of tropical forests in the western Amazon region of Brazil. Most of this logging is carried out illegally, in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples and in biosphere reserves, for North American and European markets and is causing environmental and social problems.

Focusing on the western Amazon region, which is expected to establish closer trade links with Japan with the construction of a highway providing a "Pacific exit," this study will clarify the present conditions of commercial logging and will make specific recommendations of ways in which Japanese development aid and private-sector investment can be expanded and improved to contribute to the region's sustainable development.

A Comparative Empirical Study of Changes Caused by Rural Economic Development in Japan and China

**Zhang Zheng, Graduate Student**  
Division of Agricultural Economics, Tokyo University of Agriculture  
¥1.8 million

In recent years lack of coordination between economic development and social progress, together with depopulation and agricultural problems, has been seriously eroding regional economic functions and weakening the foundations of local communities in Japan. Similar problems have arisen in some parts of China as economic development proceeds.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, aims to provide guidelines for the creation of a healthy, harmonious, and cultured rural environment by exploring ways to achieve more balanced development of regional society, economy, and nature.

An Empirical Study of Economic Development and the Origin and Expansion of Rural Population Migration in China

**Kazutsugu Oshima, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture  
¥1.5 million

Recently China has seen widespread and growing migration of peasants to cities in search of employment, mainly because of the economic disparity between urban and rural areas. This phenomenon, known as *mang liu* (anarchic population migration), threatens to create many problems, such as an urban population explosion, deterioration of the urban environment, and the devastation of rural areas.

This study will analyze the *mang liu* phenomenon, elucidating the rural push factors and empirically clar-

ifying the effects this influx of rural population is having on cities.

The Correlation of State Control, Ideology, and Minorities: A Social Anthropological Study of Chongryun-Affiliated Koreans in Japan

**Sonia S. Ryang, Ph.D. Candidate**  
Department of Social Anthropology, University of Cambridge, Britain  
¥1.3 million

About seven hundred thousand Koreans live in Japan, but they have not yet been the subject of specialized scholarly research.

This project, a scholarly study of Korean residents of Japan sympathetic to North Korea, will examine the social and ideological self-perpetuating functions and processes of the pro-North Korea organization Chongryun as a minority group within Japan's system of state control by studying the relationship between the Japanese state and Korean residents affiliated with Chongryun. This social anthropological study of Chongryun aims to go beyond the paradigm of moral criticism of the Japanese state that tends to be applied to consideration of the "Korean problem."

A Study of the History of Cultural Exchange Through Films in Twentieth-Century Asia, with Emphasis on Southeast Asia

**Tamaki Matsuoka Kanda, Liaison Section Unit Chief**  
Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies  
¥2.0 million

Filmmaking in Asia began in the second decade of the twentieth century, after which films became the major form of popular entertainment in Asian countries. Indian films and Chinese-language films made in Hong Kong, in particular, are popular in many Southeast Asian countries and, through the exchange of films and filmmakers, continue to have a major impact on the formation of popular culture in these countries.

This study will elucidate the dynamics of popular-culture exchange among Asian countries in this century through the medium of films and will investigate this phenomenon in connection with population migration, typified by immigration, and the history of the formation of nation-states.

The Correlation Between Reproductive Technologies and Culture and Society: Japanese Views of Life and Family in the Context of Infertility Treatment and Prenatal Diagnosis

**Azumi Tsuge, Ph.D. Candidate**  
Graduate School of Human Culture, Ochanomizu University  
¥1.7 million

The development of new reproductive technologies, such as in vitro fertilization and prenatal diagnosis, has made artificial intervention in human life possible.

This study will analyze the influence of reproductive technologies on Japanese culture and society and the cultural and social factors that stimulate and constrain the development of reproductive technologies through interviews of gynecologists, who are develop-



ing and applying these technologies, and the "patients" on the receiving end. In addition to the opinions and attitudes of both groups, Japanese views of life and family and other values, as well as the factors leading to the formation of these values, will be examined.

**The Effect on Health of Labor Modernization Among Rice Farmers in Colombia: A Comparison with Japan**  
Carolina C. Wiesner, Graduate Student  
Graduate School of Medical Science, University of Tokyo  
¥1.9 million

In recent years intensive agriculture has been practiced in the Espinal-Guamo rice-growing region of Colombia, the main target area of this research. Massive utilization of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is causing rapid environmental change. Aerial spraying of pesticides in particular is having a harmful effect on soil, water resources, flora and fauna, and air, as well as human beings.

This study of the effect on health of agricultural modernization aims to review Japan's long experience in this area; elucidate the health problems created by the modernization of labor, including the use of agricultural chemicals, in developing countries; identify the causes of these problems; and find solutions.

**Labor Disputes Between Japanese Firms and Local Employees in Other Asian Countries and Problems Impeding Their Resolution**

Yi Johng, Graduate Student  
Graduate School of Law and Politics, University of Tokyo  
¥1.5 million

Various international conflicts are arising as a concomitant of the vigorous overseas activities of Japanese firms. One type of conflict is labor disputes between Japanese companies operating overseas and local employees. The main causes of such disputes, which are especially frequent in other Asian countries, are cultural differences in views of labor-management relations, institutional differences, and perception gaps. Because there is still no institutional setup for conflict resolution, disputes go unresolved, damaging bilateral friendship and causing economic losses.

This study will examine the possibility of conflict resolution by means of arbitration bodies rather than international private law, the traditional approach, in search of a means of smoothly resolving labor disputes.

**Reshaping the Image of Indian Society on the Basis of a Study of Caste Genealogies: A Bibliographic Survey and Case Study**

Takeshi Fujii, Lecturer  
Faculty of Foreign Studies, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies  
¥1.6 million

In recent years Indian society has been studied from two mutually exclusive viewpoints: bibliographic research based on study of Sanskrit classics on the one hand and sociological and cultural anthropological research based on fieldwork on the other. This has made the exchange of research findings difficult.

This project will attempt to achieve an organic integration of the two methods of research by focusing on caste, regarded as the basic constituent of Hindu society, and especially by analyzing caste genealogies. In addition to a bibliographic survey, a case study of some major caste groups will be undertaken, with the aim of elucidating the restructuring of Indian society in the colonial period and thus reshaping the image of Indian society.

**A Study of Edo-Period Japanese Swords**  
Aija Myyrylainen, Research Fellow  
Department of Art History, Kyoto University  
¥1.5 million

Japanese swords can be called the epitome of functional art. The artistic quality of the decoration of sword guards and other sword fittings deserves international recognition as part of the legacy of Japan's cultural history. The researcher's M.A. thesis, submitted to a university in Finland, was titled "*Daisho* and the Decoration of Japanese Swords in the Edo Period." She is pursuing further long-term research in Japan in order to observe the manufacture of Japanese swords and view a large number of swords.

This project will study the history of swordmaking and the lineage of the Goto-family tradition in the Edo period (1603-1868), focusing on the classification, aesthetics, and iconography of sword-fitting decoration.

**A Survey of Unpublished and Unidentified *Utaibon* in South Korea**  
Suh Johng Wan, Visiting Research Fellow  
Faculty of Letters, Hosei University  
¥1.2 million

Clarification of the changes that took place in the Japanese theater art of Noh between the time of its founder, Zeami (1363-1443), and its achievement of the status of "ceremonial music" in the Edo period (1603-1868) is extremely important for an understanding of the history of the development of Japanese culture, but unfortunately the sources identified at present do not suffice to fill in all the gaps over this long stretch of time.

This project will provide additional sources by studying and classifying some unpublished and unidentified *utaibon*, books of Noh chants, in South Korea. Specifically, the lineage of a set of *utaibon* in the possession of Seoul National University that has not yet been published in academic circles will be elucidated.

**A Study of Changes in the Traditional Perception of Nature and Philosophy of Conservation in Madagascar**  
Chiemi Saitoh, Graduate Student  
Division of Anthropology, University of Tokyo  
¥1.2 million

Recently international organizations and nongovernmental organizations in Western countries, where awareness of the importance of conservation is most highly developed, have been taking the initiative in conducting activities to protect the ecosystems of

third-world countries, which still have great natural riches. One of the main objectives of these activities is to inculcate the still-poor people of the South with the Western concept of conservation so that conservation activities in developing countries can be put on a firm independent footing.

The aim of this study is to examine the feelings toward nature of Westerners involved in conservation activities in Madagascar on the one hand and of the indigenous Malagasy people on the other, as well as the current state and problematic aspects of conservation activities in Madagascar, exploring the underlying differences between Western and Malagasy perceptions of nature and the areas in which Western and Malagasy aims converge.

Exploring the Salient Features of Japanese Signboards: Basic Research on the Adoption of Western Design in Early Modern Japan

**Norio Tatebe, Teacher**

Kanagawa Prefectural Technical High School

¥1.6 million

Signboards are an important component of Japanese shopping streets and townscapes. Sometimes signboards even play a more important role than buildings.

This project will study Japanese signboard design from the closing years of the Edo period (1603–1868) through the Meiji era (1868–1912), a time regarded as instrumental in the development of modern Japanese signboards. The major objective is to elucidate the process by which Western design was assimilated, focusing on the adoption, spread, and development of Western design as it impinged on traditional Japanese signboard design around the mid-nineteenth century, when Japan was opened up to Western countries. This research should help elucidate the salient features of Japanese signboards.

Elucidation of the Context and Formation of Cultural Salon-like Groups of Buddhist Believers in Medieval Japan Through a Study of Contemporary Art Sources

**Atsushi Aoki, Graduate Student**

Graduate School of Cultural Studies, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies

¥1.7 million

Most research on entertainers and artisans in medieval Japan views them as members of classes that were discriminated against. Little research has been conducted from the viewpoint of cultural history or the history of social thought. It is now becoming clear, however, that there was actually considerable opportunity in medieval Japan for people to associate across class lines.

Using the inscriptions found inside the statue of Hachiman at Todaiji temple, Kyoto, carved by Kaikei in 1201, as the major source, this project will undertake a structural analysis of the way in which social strata overlapped in medieval society by studying groups of Buddhist believers that included people of many classes and professions: members of the imperial family, aristocrats, Buddhist priests, Buddhist sculptors and painters, and entertainers.

An Analysis of the Political Economy of Aid, Trade, and Investment in Northeast Asia

**David Ta-Wei Hsieh, Ph.D. Candidate**

Department of Political Science, University of Chicago, U.S.A.

¥2.0 million

The world today is leaning toward the formation of trading blocs. The countries of Northeast Asia bordering the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea constitute a region of considerable potential economic growth.

This study will focus on the strategies of the countries and industries of this region in regard to trade and the exchange of human resources, technology, and capital. Both adaptive and preemptive strategies will be analyzed, adopting the new perspective of "competitive advantage" among nation-states competing for economic growth in the world economy, through investigation of government documents, historical archives, industrial and development plans, and trade patterns.

Nineteenth-Century Photographers in Japan: The Creation of the West's First Stereotypes of the Japanese

**Allen Hockley, Ph.D. Candidate**

Department of East Asian Studies, University of Toronto, Canada

¥1.6 million

The albums of two nineteenth-century photographers, Felix Beato and Baron R. von Stillfried, were instrumental in spreading the stereotyped image of "exotic Japan" typified by samurai and geisha.

This project, based on a study of these two men's photographs, will elucidate the origins of the stereotyped image of the Japanese found in the West and will examine the process of its formation in terms of its creators, propagators, and recipients.

Patient Evaluation of Hospital Care: A Study of the Development of Standardized Indicators of the Quality of Hospital Care and Methods of Adjusting Them

**Yuichi Imanaka, Ph.D. Candidate**

Graduate School of Medical Sciences, University of Tokyo, and School of Public Health, University of Michigan, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

It has long been pointed out that patient satisfaction, along with improved health, is the ultimate objective of medical care. Ironically, modern medicine has neglected patient evaluation as a means of providing scientific feedback to health professionals, although such feedback is a promising new development in today's medical environment, in which patient initiatives are becoming increasingly important.

This project aims to develop valid and reliable indicators of patient evaluation of hospital care. Questionnaire surveys will be conducted on the basis of detailed information on patients' experiences. Methods of adjusting these indicators to take into account patients' characteristics and values will also be explored.

Music, Divinities, People, and Nature: A Study of Ritual Music in East Asia, Especially China and Japan  
**Zhu Jiajun, Ph.D. Candidate**  
Graduate School of Letters, Osaka University

¥1.5 million

Music and religion, or belief systems, are the most universal and essential cultural phenomena, and are linked remarkably closely. Because both music and religion represent emotional and symbolic behavior and phenomena, it is as difficult as it is important to interpret and understand their symbolism and meaning.

This project will study several cases of ritual music in East Asia, primarily China and Japan, from the viewpoint of the interpretation of cultures, considering them in the context of East Asian culture and nature. The aim is to elucidate the essence of music and musical behavior, as well as the relationship of music and religious belief and of human beings and nature.

A Comparative Study of the Aboriginal Policies of Nation-States with Differing Social Systems: The Clash of Native American, Ainu, and Uighur Traditional Cultures and State Aboriginal Policies

**Tohty Tunyaz, Visiting Research Fellow**  
Faculty of Arts, Rikkyo University

¥2.0 million

In today's international community, marred by frequent cultural clashes and ethnic conflicts, finding ways to coexist with aboriginal cultures is both important and difficult.

This project aims to provide a new view of the methodology of coexistence with aboriginal cultures by means of a comprehensive comparative study of the aboriginal policies adopted toward Native Americans, the Ainu of Japan, and the Uighurs of China, policies developed in the context of differing social systems and historical backgrounds, and the effects that these policies have had on aboriginal (minority) cultures.

The Transformation of the Economy and Environment of a Tropical Rain Forest Region: A Regional Perspective Based on Fieldwork Along the Middle Reaches of the Mahakam River, East Kalimantan, Indonesia

**Hideyuki Sasaki, Visiting Research Fellow**  
Tropical Rain Forest Institute, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

¥1.6 million

The destruction of tropical rain forests is generally explained in terms of simplistic theories that are easy for nonspecialists to understand. The fatal flaw of these theories is that they do not always provide explanations that fit the context in which the phenomenon is actually occurring.

This project, by means of a participant-observation survey of villages along the middle reaches of the Mahakam River in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, will trace empirically the transformation of the local inhabitants' culture, economy, and pattern of forest use caused by government intervention, the infiltration of a cash economy, and the emergence of capitalist patterns of production. The aim of this study is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the characteristics

of the region's economic and environmental transformation.

A Cultural Anthropological Study of the Religious Behavior of African Immigrants in French Cities: Continuity and Change in Ethnicity Through Participation in Japanese New Religions

**Naoki Kashio, Research Assistant**  
School of Human Sciences, Waseda University

¥1.6 million

In recent years new religions have been active in Paris, a cosmopolitan city with a large immigrant population. Found there are new religions originating in France, Japan, the United States, and elsewhere. In all cases, the major group of believers is African immigrants, relatively large numbers of whom are members of Japanese new religions.

This project will explore this new development in the French religious scene by testing the hypothesis that African immigrants' participation in Japanese new religions is a means of maintaining ethnic identity. This will be done through questionnaire surveys, interviews, and participant observation.

Wooden Tubs and Barrels in Japanese Culture: A Comparative Study of Continental China and the Korean Peninsula

**Shin'ichi Ishimura, Teacher**  
Koriyama Women's College High School

¥1.2 million

Wooden tubs and barrels are rapidly disappearing the world over. It has been ascertained that the main factor is not production technology but the rise in the price of suitable wood.

This project also received a grant in fiscal 1991. Building on the findings of the surveys conducted in Japan in the first year, this year comparative studies of wooden tubs and barrels in other parts of East Asia, specifically continental China and the Korean Peninsula, will be conducted. On the basis of the data collected the feasibility of reviving the manufacture and use of wooden containers in Japan and other developed countries will be explored.

A Cultural Anthropological Study of Villages in Northern Vietnam

**Hiroyuki Takaoka, Researcher**  
Center of Cooperation for Vietnamese Studies, University of Hanoi

¥1.3 million

Vietnam is sure to become increasingly important to Japan. Unfortunately, owing to successive wars and other factors, until now it has been impossible to study the lives of ordinary Vietnamese people, which should be the most essential focus in any consideration of Vietnam.

This project will conduct cultural anthropological surveys of the social organization, beliefs, and occupations found in northern Vietnamese villages in order to reconstruct these villages' traditional social culture and elucidate the changes brought about by war and socialism as far as the scope of the surveys allow. The

objective is to lay the groundwork for future research on Vietnamese society and culture.

**Legal Regulation of DNA Analysis: A Comparative Study of Legal Policies and the Protection of Privacy in the European Community, Germany, and Japan**

**Shizuo Fujiwara, Associate Professor**  
Faculty of Law, Kokugakuin University  
¥1.3 million

DNA analysis, a technology epitomizing technologically advanced society, has yielded great benefits, especially in the field of medicine. At the same time, however, it represents a serious potential threat to privacy.

This study, unlike past research, will adopt an "interlegal" approach, in particular comparing the legal systems in Japan, the European Community, and Germany, with the aim of exploring the development of viable international standards for legal regulation of DNA analysis in the interest of the protection of privacy.

**Basic Research on Western Architectural Activities in Asia and the Changes They Have Undergone**

**Marcelo Muneo Nishiyama, Graduate Student**  
Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo  
¥1.9 million

European architectural activities carried out as part of colonial policy created the basis of present-day Asian cityscapes, but no full-fledged research has yet been conducted on the architectural legacy of the Iberians, who preceded the British, French, and Dutch in East Asia. Even in Portugal, there has been little systematic study of the history of architecture, especially in regard to East Asia.

The aim of this project is to lay the groundwork for future research in Southeast and West Asia by surveying documents in Portugal and by identifying and analyzing architectural styles there for comparison. Relevant documents in Spain as well as Portugal will be examined and a bibliography compiled. In addition, major relevant buildings throughout Portugal, in particular, will be studied and a comprehensive catalogue prepared.

**A Study of the Communication Gap Between Japan and South Korea Revealed by Press Coverage of Bilateral Relations**

**Yi Yohng, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Liberal Arts, Yonsei University  
¥1.8 million

Although twenty-seven years have passed since relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea were normalized in 1965, unfortunately a considerable communication gap still separates the two countries.

This project will analyze the problem areas of the communication gap between the two countries from 1965 to the present through examination of representative press coverage of bilateral relations and will explore ways of resolving these problems, in the hope of providing guidelines for filling in the gap.

**A Study of Leopards Living Among Domestic Livestock in Kenya**

**Fumi Mizutani, Graduate Student**  
Research Group in Mammalian Ecology and Reproduction,  
University of Cambridge, Britain  
¥2.0 million

The livestock ranches of central Kenya are of crucial importance for wildlife conservation. The area to the south is intensively cultivated, while the extensive arid zone to the north is inhabited by pastoralists. Wild herbivores abound on most ranches. Naturally leopards and lions are also increasing in number, and they are killing more and more cattle and sheep, thus making it difficult to gain sympathy for conservation.

The aim of this study, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, is to record the population density, home range, and movements of leopards and their predations on livestock and to investigate methods of leopard control and management.

## Category II Research

**A Comparative Study of Distribution in Japan and China**

**Feng Zhaokui, Professor (and four associates)**  
Japanese Studies Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China  
¥3.4 million

With China's adoption of a market economy and the growth of economic cooperation between China and Japan, the need for each country to understand the other's distribution system is becoming increasingly important.

This joint international project will undertake a comparative study of distribution policies, the organization and behavior of distribution-related businesses, the distribution routes of major products, the import of manufactured goods and their distribution systems, the computerization of sales and inventory, technological innovations in distribution, and the relationship between agricultural cooperatives and distribution. On the basis of the actual conditions of distribution and case studies, China's economy, now in a transitional stage, will be compared with Japan's in regard to distribution, the two countries' experience and problem areas in distribution will be elucidated, and proposals regarding policy tasks and business strategies will be formulated.

**Scientific Analyses and Historical Linguistic Studies of Characters Incised with a Stylus: Surveys of Documents in China and Japan**

**Yasukazu Yoshizawa, Professor (and five associates)**  
College of Industrial Technology  
¥2.5 million

A member of the research team first happened upon ancient Japanese documents including notations in-

scribed with a wood or bamboo stylus thirty years ago. Since then many more such documents have been discovered.

This project will improve the device developed by the grant recipient, a physicist, to facilitate the deciphering of inscribed characters and will manufacture a portable model. This will be used in wider-ranging surveys of incised documents in Japan as well as a survey of incised documents from China, Nepal, and Tibet in the British Library.

#### Comprehensive Research on the Aftereffects of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident

**Yukio Satow, Professor (and seven associates)**  
Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology, Hiroshima University  
¥4.0 million

Surveys of the aftereffects of the 1986 nuclear power-station accident at Chernobyl, in Belarus, have yielded inconsistent findings because of differing methodologies and target groups.

This joint international project, conducted in cooperation with physicians and researchers in Belarus, will utilize the evidence of patient charts, biopsies, and general physical examinations, emphasizing the experience of local physicians and hospitalized cases, to build up a comprehensive picture of the aftereffects of the accident. Specifically, the relationship between radiation and the rising incidence of infant thyroid cancer and deformities will be clarified, histories of earlier illnesses and family histories will be surveyed as far as possible to examine the genetic background in cases of deformity, and the causes of anxiety and other forms of stress related to the nuclear accident will be elucidated from the viewpoint of social psychology.

#### An International Comparative Study of Curricula and Teaching Methods for Education in Multicultural Societies: Britain, China, Japan, and Russia

**Keiko Seki, Professor (and fifteen associates)**  
Faculty of Social Studies, Hitotsubashi University  
¥3.4 million

Japanese schools have begun accepting children from varied cultural backgrounds. Learning how children in multiethnic societies are educated about the multicultural nature of their societies will be useful to educators in Japan.

In a comparative study of Britain, China, Japan, and Russia, this joint international project will analyze the relationship between diversification of upper secondary education, the centerpiece of contemporary educational reform in all four countries, and the concomitant restructuring of curricula, teaching methods, and evaluation systems. The depth of students' understanding of multicultural societies will be surveyed, with special attention to the process of teaching and learning foreign languages and geography. The findings will be used to clarify the way in which educational reform is shaping students' perception of multicultural societies.

#### National Development and Environmental Conservation in Bhutan

**Yasuyuki Kurita, Professor (and five associates)**  
Research Department II, National Museum of Ethnology  
¥3.8 million

Consideration of the root causes of the vicious circle of environmental destruction and poverty in developing countries entails reexamination of the affirmation of technological progress and liberal democracy that together constitute the key ideology behind the industrialization of developed countries. Bhutan, however, has followed a cautious modernization policy that has enabled the country to maintain forests, subsistence activities, society, and the authority of the monarch, and thus can be regarded as a model case of how to put a stop to that vicious circle.

This project, by analyzing the actual decision-making process behind Bhutan's national-integration and development-assistance policies in the context of the country's cultural foundation, will attempt to provide an indication of how developed and developing countries can work together to resolve the global environmental crisis.

#### The Origin and Development of Circum-Okhotsk Sea-Mammal Hunting Cultures: Archaeological Surveys of Hokkaido, Sakhalin, Magadan, and Kamchatka

**Kiyoshi Yamaura, Associate Professor (and eleven associates)**  
Faculty of Arts, Rikkyo University  
¥4.0 million

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian researchers became freer, facilitating Russo-Japanese joint archaeological research. At the same time, economic difficulties have led Russian researchers to seek interchange with researchers in other countries.

This joint international project aims to elucidate the origin, development, and mutual relations of the sea-mammal hunting cultures that grew up around the Okhotsk Sea by means of joint archaeological surveys with local Russian researchers, focusing on Hokkaido, Sakhalin, the Magadan region, and Kamchatka.

#### A Study of Urban Design Policy in Kyoto: Using Environmental Simulation to Select Methods of Controlling the Urban Environment

**Sachio Otani, President (and eight associates)**  
Otani Laboratory  
¥3.5 million

Kyoto is internationally known as a city steeped in history. What Kyoto needs now is an original urban development policy and implementation method that harmonize tradition and modern urban functions and thus can win the support of both Japanese and non-Japanese who are interested in Kyoto.

This joint international project will devise a model policy and implementation method with the participation of citizens. The main objectives of the study are to develop an environmental simulation that will enable citizens to evaluate the effects of urban-development plans on the townscape, sunlight, traffic patterns, and other aspects of the urban environment and to explore the potential utilization of this environmental simulation for environmental assessments.

The Emergence of New Industrial Models: A Joint International Comparative Study of Automobile Industries  
**Koichi Shimizu, Associate Professor (and nine associates)**  
Faculty of Economics, Okayama University  
¥3.4 million

Now that the Ford industrial model of automobile manufacture has lost its efficacy, the Toyota production system is regarded as the new model. Because every country operates under its own set of economic, social, and cultural constraints, however, it is believed that a variety of models will emerge from shared principles. Moreover, the Toyota production system itself is in the process of change.

This study is part of a twelve-nation joint international project involving researchers in France, Germany, Japan, the United States, and elsewhere who are conducting a comparative study of the changes in different countries' automobile industries in order to elucidate the general principles of the emerging models. The Japanese research team will survey leading Japanese automobile manufacturers in accordance with the guidelines established for the project as a whole.

The Social Context of Japan's Pre-World War II and Wartime "Brides for the Continent" Policy and Its Impact on Postwar Japanese and Chinese Society  
**Yoshizou Kubo, Professor (and six associates)**  
Musashino Art University  
¥3.4 million

In the 1930s and early 1940s the Japanese government developed and implemented the "Brides for the Continent" policy as a way of supplying spouses for male immigrants to Manchuria and members of "youth patriotic corps," the pawns of the government's invasion and colonization plans. The way in which this policy was developed and implemented, the way in which young women were recruited, trained, and sent off, and developments in the course of the transition to the postwar period are not clear, however.

This project will study chronologically, by means of archival research, interviews, and surveys of actual living conditions, the following points: the intent behind the "Brides for the Continent" policy and the process by which it was translated into reality; the participation of local education associations, youth groups, women's groups, and private-sector organizations; the way in which the women adjusted to their new environment and developed as individuals after being sent to the continent; and readjustment problems of repatriated women and their families.

A Comprehensive Study of the History of Barrels, Casks, and Tubs in Japan and Other Countries  
**Kazuko Koizumi, Director (and nine associates)**  
Research Laboratory on the Cultural History of Daily Life  
¥1.9 million

In late medieval and Edo-period (1603-1868) Japan barrels, casks, and tubs made of hoops and staves took the place of the pottery urns and bentwood and bamboo containers used earlier. Containers of the new type were used not only in breweries, farming, forestry, fishing, and industry but also as bathtubs and other artifacts of daily life, transforming the Japanese people's

way of life. In the modern period, however, containers of new materials and designs were popularized, and as a result hoop-and-stave barrels, casks, and tubs, together with artisans capable of making them, are fast disappearing.

This joint international project will study the social functions and features of hoop-and-stave barrels, casks, and tubs in Japan from medieval to modern times, concentrating on their place in soy-sauce and sakè breweries, and comparing the place of such containers in other countries around the world.

A Study of the Transformational Process of Oasis Societies in the Sahara as a Consequence of Advanced Technology Transfer

**Iwao Kobori, Professor (and six associates)**  
School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University  
¥4.0 million

Recently the Algerian government has been investing in large-scale irrigation facilities and solar-power electricity generation in the scattered oasis communities of the Sahara. As a result, the oases' traditional agriculture, mainly date-palm cultivation, and patterns of trade have begun to change.

This joint international project will focus on the oasis of Aoulef, in the southern Sahara. The research data already collected by the grant recipient over the years will be organized, and Japanese, Algerian, and French researchers will conduct surveys of Aoulef's natural, human, and social environments. On the basis of discussion with relevant researchers and research institutions, the process of change in oases will be elucidated and directions for the future identified.

A Survey of Ainu Collections in Russian Museums  
**Michiaki Okada, Director (and two associates)**  
Hokkaido Overseas Exchange Association  
¥3.3 million

Various foreign countries have long been interested in the indigenous Ainu people of northern Japan, and collections of Ainu artifacts and documents concerning the Ainu are to be found in museums around the world. Some of these overseas collections include materials predating those in Japanese collections, but in most cases the nature and extent of the collections is still not clear.

In this joint international project Japanese and Russian researchers will survey the Ainu artifacts and accompanying records in Russian museums, thus investigating Ainu history and culture and the history of Russo-Japanese exchange revealed by the records.

A Survey of the Present State and Trends of Scientific Research Institutions in the Former Soviet Union  
**Yoshihiko Ichikawa, Professor (and two associates)**  
National Institute for Fusion Science  
¥4.0 million

The historic changes following the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991 have thrown the venerable tradition of culture and scholarship in the former Soviet Union into jeopardy. The collapse of science in

the former Soviet Union would represent a tremendous loss for world culture.

This project will explore the trends of science and technology in the former Soviet Union, now undergoing a major shift, through surveys of present conditions of scientific research institutions in Russia, Ukraine, and other parts of the former Soviet Union conducted by researchers in frontier fields of physics. The project also aims to create a database of basic information to help expand scientific exchange between Japan and the former Soviet Union.

Basic Research on *Kawaraban* and *Nishiki-e* of the Mid-Nineteenth Century: Collection, Analysis, and Utilization of Popular Pictorial Sources of Information

Masato Miyachi, Professor (and seven associates)  
Historiographical Institute, University of Tokyo  
¥3.5 million

The importance of nondocumentary sources for the study of popular history has recently been recognized. Pictures in particular convey a great deal of information and thus are valuable historical sources.

This project will undertake the comprehensive collection of *kawaraban* and *nishiki-e*, illustrations of events that captured popular interest during the closing years of the Edo period (1603–1868) and the early years of the Meiji era (1868–1912), classify them historically, and compile a database. Collection will focus on materials in the National Diet Library and the Historiographical Institute of the University of Tokyo, but other institutions around the country will also be investigated. Creation of a comprehensive database of pictorial historical sources will enable them to be utilized as basic information in a variety of fields:

Traditional Occupations and Modern Development in the Tropical Rain Forest Regions of Southeast Asia: An Analysis of the Mosaic Structure of Forests and People

Takashi Kohyama, Associate Professor (and six associates)  
Center for Ecological Research, Kyoto University  
¥4.0 million

Diverse social and cultural processes are at work in the tropical rain forest regions of Southeast Asia, whose societies are historically multiethnic. Responding to these processes, the forests and the people who live there constitute a dynamically shifting, mosaiclike geographic structure.

The aim of this joint international project is to develop a framework for addressing problems concerning tropical rain forests that takes into account this mosaic structure of nature and society. Formulation of a program of tropical rain forest conservation and resource management will be explored by means of quantitative analysis of the process of anthropogenic alteration of tropical rain forests and their subsequent autogenous recovery and elucidation of the clash between traditional occupations and modern development in relation to land use.

The Ecological and Socioeconomic Impact of Agriculture Utilizing Large-scale Irrigation Systems in Arid Regions of Central Asia

Norio Ishida, Associate Professor (and eleven associates)  
Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University  
¥4.0 million

The large-scale irrigation systems installed in Central Asia under the centrally planned economy of the former Soviet Union succeeded in raising agricultural productivity temporarily, but they also led to severe ecological deterioration: desertification accompanying reduced water levels in the Aral Sea and Lake Balkhash, the accumulation of salt and agricultural chemicals in the soil, and the decline of fishing.

This joint international project will attempt to provide basic knowledge for restoration of the environment, based on a multidimensional view of the relationship between water and human beings in arid regions. Specialists in agriculture and environmental economics from Japan, Australia, and Kazakhstan will conduct an interdisciplinary survey combining the viewpoints of hydrology, meteorology, botany, soil science, and environmental toxicology.

Research on the Compilation of Computerized Dictionaries of Japanese Sign Language

Kazuo Kamata, Professor (and seven associates)  
College of Engineering, Utsunomiya University  
¥3.9 million

Sign language is a method of visual communication by means of gestures and facial expressions. Past dictionaries of Japanese sign language have relied on illustrations.

This joint international project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, aims to create dictionaries of Japanese sign language combining motion pictures and sound on laser disc, using a multimedia computer system. The type of dictionary needed differs according to users and their objectives. This project is focusing on two types of dictionaries: one translating Japanese into sign language and the other translating sign language into Japanese on the basis of prescribed sign-language parameters.

An Urgent Survey of Basic Materials on Manchu Culture, with Emphasis on Folklore

Xianqi Aixinjuelo, President (and seven associates)  
Association for the Study of Manchurian Culture  
¥4.0 million

Indigenous Manchu culture is rapidly disappearing owing to the recent trend of modernization in addition to the continuing process of assimilation by Han culture. Shedding light on traditional Manchu culture is therefore an urgent academic task.

This joint international project also received a grant in fiscal 1990. On the basis of the experience gained from the preliminary research conducted in the first year, the Chinese research team has been reorganized to facilitate effective fieldwork. This year historians and anthropologists as well as other specialists will investigate folklore relating to the family. Through surveys of villages of Manchus and Xibe, an ethnic branch of the Manchus whose people still speak the

Manchu language, efforts will be made to collect information on family customs.

The Integration of East and West Germany and Its Impact on the EC Market and Reforms in Eastern Europe  
**Kazuhiko Sumiya, Professor (and twelve associates)**  
Faculty of General Culture, Tokyo International University  
¥4.0 million

Three years after their systemic shift, the countries of Eastern Europe are still struggling with economic difficulties and are now confronting intensifying nationalistic movements that are fueled by a deteriorating standard of living and the emergence of economic disparities.

This joint international project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, aims to elucidate the state of reforms in Eastern Europe. In the first year preliminary research was conducted, mainly in eastern Germany and Hungary. This year the network of researchers in the countries concerned will be further consolidated. Case studies in the region will be conducted to establish the foundations of an economic theory that takes different nationalities into consideration.

### Category III Research

Ethnic Conflict and Exodus in Peripheral Areas of Europe: A Reexamination of the Ideology of "State"  
**Sachiko Hatanaka, Professor (and four associates)**  
College of International Studies, Chubu University  
¥10.0 million (two-year grant)

It used to be thought that ethnic conflict could be resolved within the frameworks of the nation-state and the multiethnic state; but in the final decade of the twentieth century this problem remains unresolved. In fact, the twenty-first century is being heralded as the "century of ethnic conflict." Such conflict is seen in concentrated form in Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Germany, Poland, and other peripheral areas of Europe.

This project, which received a Category II grant in fiscal 1991, is studying two issues in these areas: (1) the relation between the state and ethnic identity and (2) ethnic exodus. In regard to the first issue, ethnic identity as revealed in folklore, ethnic identity and ethnic conflict following the collapse of a major power (the Soviet Union), and the nature of nationalism in newly independent small states will be studied. In regard to the second, ethnic identity among émigrés and emigrants returning to their home countries as a result of the collapse of the communist system, a phenomenon especially marked in the former Baltic States, will be investigated from both inside and outside these countries. The change in Germany's asylum policy caused by the influx of "economic refugees" and émigrés will also be considered in conjunction with ethnic problems.

A Joint International Study of Manchu Language and Culture for the Compilation of a Manchu-Japanese-Chinese Dictionary

**Yoshihiro Kawachi, Professor (and five associates)**  
Department of History and Culture, Tenri University  
¥4.5 million (two-year grant)

Manchu is an important language for the study of the history and culture of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911) of China. In recent years a great volume of historical documents in Manchu have been discovered in archives in China and Taiwan. Accurate translation is needed, but this is impeded by the lack of dictionaries for deciphering historical documents.

This project is compiling a Manchu-Japanese-Chinese dictionary. On the basis of the preliminary study conducted with a Category II grant in fiscal 1990, the project has been divided into two parts: practical tasks of compilation and research. In regard to the first, in cooperation with computer specialists software that can support the generation and printing of Manchu characters and some two thousand Chinese characters is being developed, as well as a database of over one hundred thousand records concerning vocabulary items. At the same time, the vocabulary items in an extant dictionary that will serve as the basis of the new one are being input, and further research is being conducted.

Determination of the History and Projected Future of Global Pollution Through Analysis of Arctic Ice Cores: The Balance Between Pollution Produced by Natural Phenomena and Human Activities

**Akira Kudo, Director (and five associates)**  
Division of Environmental Radioactivity, Canadian Institute of Biogeochemistry and Engineering Research, Canada  
¥13.0 million (two-year grant)

Atmospheric pollutants in the snow precipitated onto glaciers in polar regions are preserved in stratified ice cores. The changes in atmospheric pollution over the course of time can thus be traced through analysis of ice core samples. Examination of ice cores from Greenland, for example, has revealed that the concentration of organic lead in the atmosphere has decreased dramatically since the 1980s as a result of international legal controls. Since the five billion people on earth are aspiring to a higher standard of living, however, some degree of environmental pollution is unavoidable. What is required, rather, is to determine the limit of tolerance. To do this entails identifying the background of the varied pollutants in the natural world.

This joint international project will analyze ice core samples from a glacier in the Canadian Arctic that is situated at eighty degrees longitude and seventy-three degrees latitude and is sixteen hundred meters above sea level. Changes in the concentration of global pollutants since the time of the industrial revolution will be elucidated. The impact of not only pollutants generated by human activities but also those produced by such natural phenomena as volcanic eruptions and meteors will be investigated.



A Study of Traditional Medicine in South Sulawesi Through Investigation of *Lontar*

Izuru Yamamoto, Professor (and ten associates)  
Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University of Agriculture  
¥7.0 million (two-year grant)

*Lontar*, palm-leaf manuscripts, are part of the cultural heritage of Indonesia, particularly South Sulawesi. The key to evaluating traditional medical practices in the light of modern medical science is identification of the plants listed in the prescriptions recorded in *lontar*. Because local or archaic plant names are used, once *lontar* are removed from their original sites identification of plants becomes extremely difficult. The cultural heritage of traditional medicine is in danger because *lontar* are being scattered overseas as artworks and curios and because the number of doctors of traditional medicine who use them is shrinking.

In the preliminary study conducted with a fiscal 1990 Category II grant, *lontar* on traditional medicine were obtained or examined *in situ*; doctors of traditional medicine were interviewed; a listing of traditional medicines, together with prescriptions, compounds, directions for use, and plant names in local languages, was compiled; and an information retrieval system was developed. The present project, in addition to augmenting the information already obtained, will endeavor to identify the plants mentioned by comparing the names in *lontar* with actual plants and will provide translations of the names in modern languages. The joint Japanese-Indonesian project team will undertake an interdisciplinary study that includes researchers in the fields of pharmacology, chemistry, botany, linguistics, and cultural anthropology.

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

Naoki Ueno, Chief Researcher (and eight associates)  
National Institute for Educational Research  
¥9.0 million (two-year grant)

The school-dropout rate is high in Nepal, as in many other developing countries. The major reason is that the language and content of school education have been borrowed from the West and thus have little relevance to daily life in Nepal. Meanwhile, an indigenous method of calculation known as "street math" is used in bazaars, and practical knowledge of plants and animals is utilized in village life.

This joint international project, which received a Category II grant in fiscal 1991, aims to develop curricula that appropriately combine the practical knowledge of Nepal's bazaars and villages with scientific knowledge. Organized surveys will be conducted to clarify the nature and content of the method of calculation, scientific knowledge, and skills developed within the context of daily life in Nepal. Building on the experimental and preliminary research carried out with the earlier grant, further field studies will be conducted and new curricula and teaching materials will be developed and used in schools on an experimental basis.

A Comprehensive Study of a Policy of Sustainable Social Development for Pacific Island Countries

Yukio Satow, Professor (and eleven associates)  
Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University

¥9.0 million (two-year grant)

In the past, tradition and lack of development have been regarded as idiosyncratic traits of Pacific island countries and of the region as a whole. Analysis of the characteristics of the region's socioeconomic systems in the light of reevaluation of these idiosyncrasies, however, can also lead to development of a model of sustainable social development. This requires seeking to change the hitherto dominant meaning of development and constructing an alternative model of development.

This joint international project is an outgrowth of the experimental, preliminary research conducted with Category II grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990. Based on the concept of sustainable development made famous by the so-called Brundtland Report, a concept seen as an idea aimed at removing the causes of the multiple environmental destruction generated by the myriad activities of societies, the problems of island countries' societies will be elucidated from the viewpoint of flows of people, money, and goods, and an attempt will be made to provide a firm theoretical basis for regional symbiosis grounded in the region's inherent characteristics of smallness, the island nature of its countries, and its indigenous lifestyles.

An Ecological Study of the Change from Swidden Agriculture to Continuous Upland Farming in Northern Thailand

Tomoo Hattori, Professor Emeritus (and twelve associates)  
Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto Prefectural University

¥9.0 million (two-year grant)

The spread of swidden agriculture is being viewed with alarm as the destruction of forests in tropical regions becomes more serious. At the same time, the needs of people who depend on swidden agriculture for their livelihood cannot be ignored. The problem is that population growth and the infiltration of a commercial economy in recent years are rendering ecologically stable traditional swidden agriculture unviable. The result is uncontrolled clearing of forests. Many farming people are now practicing swidden agriculture without allowing the land to lie fallow long enough to regain its fertility.

This joint international project, awarded a Category II grant in fiscal 1990, will study the ecological changes in farmland brought about by "continuous swidden agriculture" in a village in northern Thailand inhabited by hill tribes engaged in swidden agriculture and Thai farmers practicing continuous cultivation. Both cross-sectional and longitudinal research will be conducted. In addition, experiments in developing and introducing agricultural systems that will make continuous cultivation possible in tropical monsoon regions will be carried out, and socioeconomic receptivity to these systems in the region under study will be investigated.

A Study of the Transformation of Local Communities in Eastern Europe Following the Revolutions of 1989-1990  
Shingo Minamizuka, Professor (and fourteen associates)  
Faculty of Letters, Chiba University  
¥12.0 million (two-year grant)

The systemic changes and changes on a national scale, centered on the capital, that have been occurring in East European countries in the course of the revolutionary transformation initiated in 1989 and 1990 are known to some extent in Japan. Very little is known, however, of the changes taking place in local towns and villages, where most citizens live.

This joint international project, which received a Category II grant in fiscal 1991, aims to clarify the changes underway in local communities by investigating the political, economic, social, and cultural changes taking place in one town or village in each of the East European countries included in the study. Communities that are facing the challenge of modernization while preserving indigenous features will be selected. Priority will be given to elucidating changes in patterns of integration and social structure rather than systemic changes and therefore will concentrate on such areas as local government, social rituals, family relations, patron-client relations, the role of the church, and problems of discrimination, making use of the network of local cooperation established during the preliminary research phase.

A Study of the Adaptational Process of Japanese Returnees from China  
Keisuke Ebata, Head (and fifteen associates)  
Department of Psychiatry, Tokyo Metropolitan Matsuzawa Hospital  
¥4.8 million

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

This joint international project, which was also awarded Category II grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, is designed to facilitate returnees' adaptation to Japanese society and discover means of alleviating and preventing adaptational problems. The adaptational process of some one thousand people in about two hundred fifty families returning from China is being studied for three years following these people's arrival in Japan. A comparative study of the adaptation of Japanese and their families remaining in China is also being undertaken to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the factors in adaptation. This project aims to provide a model of adaptation and social welfare in a multicultural society, which will contribute to the social adaptation of migrants from other countries as well.

Sudden Unexplained Nocturnal Death in Developing Countries: A Case Study of Workers from Rural Communities in Northeastern Thailand  
Hitoshi Endou, Associate Professor (and fourteen associates)  
Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo  
¥9.0 million (two-year grant)

People from rural communities in developing countries are migrating in growing numbers to cities or other countries as laborers to earn money to buy manufactured products. These workers are sometimes stricken by sudden unexplained nocturnal death (SUND). The incidence has been particularly high among workers from northeastern Thailand, where SUND is called *lai tai*. The cause of SUND is still a mystery, and no preventive measures are known.

This joint international project, based on Thai researchers' request for cooperation, received a Category II grant in fiscal 1991. The project will study SUND among people in northeastern Thailand, with the aim of developing preventive measures by tracking down the cause. Specifically, the incidence of SUND in Thailand and Japan will be compared; laborers' living and working conditions will be surveyed; a clinical study of SUND-related syndromes will be carried out; food will be analyzed for essential trace elements; environmental factors, including soil, water, and agricultural products, will be studied; an animal model of SUND will be developed for comparative purposes; and preventive trials using supplements of trace nutrients, alkalines, and trace elements will be conducted. The results of the research will be integrated in an attempt to identify preventive measures.

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

The Toyota Foundation has held a biennial research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment" since fiscal 1979. 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.

After the fifth contest, activities in connection with the sixth contest were suspended for a time while a comprehensive evaluation of the first five contests was conducted. In fiscal 1991, on the basis of the results of the evaluation, this program was resumed and applications for the sixth contest were publicly solicited. This year one team in the fifth contest was selected for a follow-up grant and seven teams in the sixth contest were selected for main research project grants.

In March 1991, the Board of Directors approved one most outstanding award and two outstanding awards for teams in the fifth contest. One of the award recipients later applied for a long-term follow-up grant, and the Foundation evaluated that application. At its meeting in March 1993, the Board of Directors decided, on the recommendation of the selection committee, to award a grant of ¥20 million as a research promotion fund, to be administered as a charitable trust.

The screening for main research project grants for the fifteen teams in the sixth contest was based on the results of their nine-month preliminary studies. At the March 1993 meeting of the Board of Directors, seven teams were selected to receive main research project grants of ¥4 million each.

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

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

### Sixth Contest

Acceptance of research contest applications	Oct. 1991–Jan. 1992
Selection of recipients for preliminary study grants	Mar. 1992
Implementation of preliminary studies	Apr.–Dec. 1992
Selection of recipients for 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

### Follow-up Grant, Fifth Contest

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

Takeshi Muraoka (and twenty-four associates)  
Motomachi Club—Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture,  
Hokkaido

¥20.0 million

In each contest, one of the teams receiving most outstanding and outstanding research awards is selected to receive a follow-up grant to support long-term activities. The grant takes the form of either a research promotion fund of ¥20.0 million, to be administered as a charitable trust or in a similar fashion, or, if no team is chosen for a research promotion fund, a grant of ¥10.0 million to support continued activities for three to five years.

The Motomachi Club—Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture, the winner of the most outstanding research award in the fifth contest, was the only team to apply for a research promotion fund. (A description of this project appears on pages 33–34 of the *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1990*.) In September 1991 Foundation staff members interviewed representatives of the team and reported to the selection committee for the fifth contest, which then discussed the application. The committee decided to accept the team as a candidate for a research promotion fund on two conditions and to consider its application further. The two conditions were that the team rework the plan submitted with its application in line with the committee's suggestions and that the team negotiate with the Hokkaido government to ascertain its chances of gaining permission to establish a charitable trust.

The team submitted an improved plan in December 1991, thus fulfilling the first condition. In regard to the second condition, however, it appeared that negotiations with the Hokkaido government's Department

of Housing and Urban Affairs for permission to set up a charitable trust would take up to a year and a half, partly because no precedent existed. In February 1993, the Hokkaido government having indicated that permission might be forthcoming, the selection committee met again and, concluding that both conditions had been met, agreed unanimously to recommend the team to the Board of Directors. In March the board approved the grant. (Permission to establish a charitable trust was granted in April.)

The theme of the team's future activities is "Community Development Based on Hakodate's Colors," an attempt to publicize the findings of the team's earlier research and activities more widely and deeply in the community. The team plans to develop the charitable trust into a major fund for the benefit of local citizens through donations. The outcome will be watched eagerly. The trustee of the charitable trust will be Sumitomo Trust Bank, which enthusiastically cooperated from the start with the team's efforts to make the trust a reality.

### Main Research Project Grant Recipients, Sixth Contest

Ways and Means of Making a School of the Community  
Hatsue Hayashi (and fifteen associates)  
Ishiuchi Society for Children and Community Development,  
Niigata Prefecture

¥4.0 million

Ishiuchi, in northwestern Honshu's Niigata Prefecture, was once just a poor village, but in less than forty years it transformed itself into a ski resort. This dramatic shift brought great changes to the environment, including the natural environment, and to people's

lives. With the spread of an urban lifestyle, a rich and beautiful culture grounded in a way of life attuned to the ecosystem and passed down over many generations is being lost.

In this project a group of concerned citizens, together with researchers and other specialists, will re-evaluate the local lifestyle and environment and will try to revive the community's original role in child rearing. Using a riddle book on Ishiuchi produced during the preliminary study, augmented by a "living library" of oral history gained from elderly residents and by a variety of workshops, the team aims to give children the opportunity to learn from and in the community and to create a conduit for transmitting ancestral wisdom.

The Interstitial Fauna of Oshima: The Ecology of the Beach Organisms of the Inland Sea Island of Oshima  
Hiroshi Shigematsu (and sixteen associates)  
Study Group on Oshima Interstitial Fauna, Ehime Prefecture  
¥4.0 million

Oshima is an island about fifty kilometers in circumference in the Inland Sea off Ehime Prefecture. Construction of sea walls and land reclamation are rapidly changing the island's beaches and other natural features of its coast.

This project, led by a teacher and students of Oshima High School, is conducting long-term observation of the island's interstitial fauna, concentrating on the tiny creatures' seasonal variations, their relation to sand and water quality, and the impact of such artificially induced environmental factors as sea walls and household effluent. During the preliminary study most of the team's energy was devoted to observation of interstitial fauna, and a large volume of data were accumulated. The major objective of the main research project is to determine the validity of these data as a yardstick for assessing the environment itself. Because high school students are the mainstay of the project, the team will also address the issues of how to see that the next generation of students continues the research and whether the project can be developed into broader-based citizen research.

A Study of the Environment Favored by the *Osekka*,  
Avian Symbol of Northern Japan's Wetlands  
Akio Miya (and twenty-one associates)  
Study Group on the *Osekka's* Habitat, Aomori Prefecture  
¥4.0 million

The wetlands of Hotokenuma, northeast of the city of Misawa, in northeastern Honshu's Aomori Prefecture, are a resting place for migratory birds and a breeding ground for many birds, including rare or endangered species. Because Hotokenuma is not a wildlife sanctuary or protected in any other way, however, development plans are proceeding.

The Hotokenuma wetlands are regarded as one of the world's largest breeding grounds of the *osekka*, an endangered species. This project's main objective is to find a way to protect this habitat. The team's observation of the wetland environment takes in not only the *osekka* but also other birds, plant life, insects, fish, and mammals, as well as such human activities as burning

off meadowland and cultivating fields. It is in this context that the team is considering ways and means of preserving the *osekka's* breeding environment. In addition to continuing the observation begun during the preliminary study, in the main research project the team will work toward the broad-based objectives of having the Hotokenuma wetlands declared a wildlife sanctuary and a designated site under the provisions of the Ramsar Convention, a place for nature observation and environmental education, and a test site for studying the environmental conditions conducive to the breeding activities of the *osekka*.

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 sixteen associates)  
Gamono Kogen Club, Shiga Prefecture  
¥4.0 million

The village of Gamono, located in the wet-rice cultivation belt east of Lake Biwa, Shiga Prefecture, in west-central Honshu, is a farming village of the kind to be found throughout Japan. No special scenic features distinguish the area; the local people themselves call it a "nothing place."

This project aims to uncover and record the local ecosystem and the way in which the relationship between the natural environment and human beings informs the "culture of daily life" by studying the community environment, which appears so ordinary to insiders as well as outsiders, focusing special attention on irrigation ponds and ditches. Participants range over four generations in age, and there are children's "expeditions." The project has a number of interesting methodological features. It takes a flexible approach, emphasizing the process of learning naturally to value the local environment by making discoveries for oneself and encouraging participants to take a personal view of environmental issues, identifying and forming opinions on problems for themselves.

A Study of the Behavior and Ecology of *Gifucho* Butterflies  
Kimio Nomaki (and fourteen associates)  
Tenryu Village *Gifucho* Study Group, Nagano Prefecture  
¥4.0 million

The *gifucho* butterfly has long been known in Japan, but its ecology is little understood. Because the mixed forests that are its natural habitat are disappearing as a result of development, it is in danger of extinction.

This project, developed by a team that discovered a *gifucho* habitat in the village of Tenryu, on the southern edge of central Honshu's Nagano Prefecture, aims to elucidate the *gifucho's* behavior in the wild. In the preliminary study, the team tagged all the clumps of *himekan'aoi*, the grass on which the *gifucho* feeds and lays its eggs, in the survey area and closely observed the behavior of the caterpillars that emerged, thus gaining valuable new ecological information. In the main research project, the team will continue its efforts to unravel the riddles of the *gifucho's* life cycle and will explore ways of protecting this butterfly and its habitat.

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

Shin'ya Okamoto (and twenty-two associates)

Study Group on Outdoor Activities, Aichi Prefecture

¥4.0 million

Today, when lifestyles and customs are changing dramatically, what kinds of objects do people consider priceless? What kinds of things do they consider worth remembering? These, unlike "cultural assets" designated by the government, may be termed "personal cultural assets."

This project has recruited a large number of participants. Each member is conducting "roadside observation," collecting objects that have value for that person, recording them, and classifying them by meaning. The team also plans an exhibition of the experiment, displaying actual objects as well as sketches and photographs of "cultural assets" discovered in this way, in an attempt to clarify the underlying perception linking the "I" that chooses and the "I" that evaluates that choice. In the preliminary study the team held an exhibition of index cards recording "found treasures" and has been steadily attracting more participants. The focus of this research project is objects that people normally do not even notice, objects that, considered conventionally, have lost almost all worth they may once have had—objects that have no place in culture as conventionally defined but nonetheless emit their own "aura of culture." Collecting such objects can lead to reevaluating the conventional view of things, empowering people in a new way.

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

Eizo Sawada (and twenty-three associates)

Society for Reviewing Toyoshima's Local Culture, Hiroshima Prefecture

¥4.0 million

Toyoshima, situated in the middle of the Geiyo Islands in the Inland Sea, is known for its mandarin-orange orchards and its unique method of fishing, called *abiryo*. The islanders also follow a distinctive lifestyle in which husbands and wives sail outside prefectural waters together to fish, which has led to the development of original child-rearing customs and communal child care. The islanders say, however, that this unusual lifestyle is gradually disappearing because of population aging, depopulation, and other factors.

This project aims to record Toyoshima's local culture, especially the island's traditional child-rearing customs, and to consider its contemporary significance. The team of researchers and local residents formed during the preliminary study is being further consolidated. The main research project plans to compose a graphic picture of life on Toyoshima through dialogue with islanders, and ultimately to compile a narrative of the research process in book form.

## 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. One hundred twenty-five 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. Ten projects, totaling ¥17.7 million in grants, were approved at the sixty-fifth Board of Directors' meeting, held at the end of September. The second period yielded eighty-five applications, which were screened by the same selection committee in January and February 1993. Nine projects, totaling ¥17.3 million in grants, were approved at the sixty-sixth Board of Directors' meeting, held in March.

Grants are awarded for the following kinds of projects:

1. Compiling reports of groups on their activities conducted so far
2. Publishing such reports and other materials
3. Convening, administering, and consolidating the results of joint meetings of groups (seminars, workshops, and symposiums)
4. Compiling and publishing newsletters and magazines aimed at many groups
5. Strengthening the base of operations, or the group serving that function, of activities in specific fields and geographical areas
6. Conducting personnel exchange to enable people involved in citizen activities to experience activities in other fields for limited periods
7. Conducting surveys and studies aimed at supporting citizen activities as a whole
8. Other projects that can serve to stimulate 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?

A Citizens' Urban Development Master Plan for Hino City

**Tetsuo Akemine, Representative (and ten associates)**  
Society to Create an Urban Development Master Plan for Hino City, Tokyo  
¥1.9 million

The varied problems cities face today are so intertwined that it is becoming impossible to disentangle them and address them singly. Thus, it is most important that urban development plans be drawn up on the basis of discussion between local government bodies and citizens as equal partners. It follows that citizens must have the ability to make constructive proposals.

This project, led by concerned citizens of Hino City, aims to draw up a master plan for developing the city from a bedroom town for people commuting to work in Tokyo to an independent city with all the amenities for quality life. Four subgroups are now working on specific proposals.

Publication of Three Volumes of Sources on the History of the Women's Liberation Movement in Japan

**Soko Miki, Representative (and six associates)**  
Society for Publication of Sources on the History of the Women's Liberation Movement, Kyoto  
¥1.7 million

Since its beginnings in the Meiji era (1868–1912), the women's movement in Japan has taken a variety of forms and involved many different kinds of people. As a result, women's situation is changing significantly, but there is still considerable room for improvement in attitudes toward discrimination on the basis of sex.

This project will focus on the women's liberation

movement of the 1970s, which dramatically transformed the women's movement in Japan. The many kinds of written materials produced—broadsides, leaflets, pamphlets, and so on—as well as records of various groups' activities will be collected, edited, and published in three volumes. These sources will provide a frame of reference for future discussion of women's issues.

Preparation and Implementation of a Joint Philippine-Japanese Forum for Exchange Among Groups Promoting the Supply of Urban and Rural Housing

**Jorge Anzorena, Representative (and thirteen associates)**  
Pon no Kai (Asian Coalition for Housing Rights—Japan), Tokyo  
¥1.7 million

Housing is a major aspect of community development. A network for exchange among residents and specialists concerned with housing issues is now considered necessary in Asia.

This project will send Japanese citizens and specialists with experience in addressing housing issues as part of participatory community development to the Philippines to set up a forum for exchange with groups in the Philippines that are promoting the supply of low-cost housing for urban and rural slum residents and improvement of their living environment with residents' participation. Technical suggestions will be offered as necessary, and the information gained will be compiled in a report so that the findings can be shared.



Investigation of the History of Self-Help Activities of Mentally Disabled People and Compilation of a Report  
**Tohgaku Ishikawa, Representative (and fifteen associates)**  
Association to Consider Self-Help Activities, Kanagawa Prefecture

¥1.8 million

In recent years self-help activities have attracted the attention of local health, medical care, and social welfare services. Such activities are considered an important means of improving the quality of life of the ill or disabled, who tend to be lonely and isolated, and of integrating them into the community.

This project will investigate the historical changes that have taken place in a number of groups centered on people with mental disabilities that have persevered in self-help activities despite discrimination and prejudice, thus elucidating the significance, role, and functions of such activities. A report on the findings of the study will be compiled for the benefit of other self-help organizations and concerned sectors of society.

Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Suzume Communal Workshop

**Junkichi Inobe, Chairman (and six associates)**

Suzume Welfare Association, Kochi Prefecture

¥1.2 million

The Suzume Communal Workshop was established in Kochi Prefecture sixteen years ago in response to the desire of even seriously disabled people to live and work as full-fledged members of the community. With the help of local citizens, the workshop's activities have made steady progress.

A report on the workshop's activities, compiled with the help of a fiscal 1990 grant, will be published this year to enable others to benefit from the workshop's experience.

Home Schooling Activities to Help Children Who Refuse to Attend School

**Keiko Okuchi, Representative (and ten associates)**

Tokyo Schule, Tokyo

¥2.0 million

In recent years a growing number of children have been refusing to attend school. The way to cope with these dropouts is not to try to force them to return to school but to consider a variety of ways to help them mature.

The Tokyo Schule, established by a group of citizens to provide a forum for learning outside the school system, is designed to provide children who do not attend school with both a new means of communication and educational support to aid home schooling, thus facilitating these children's self-realization.

A Model Project for Production of a Handbook on Establishing Independent Living Centers

**Akiyoshi Yamada, Representative (and eleven associates)**

Japan Council on Independent Living Centers (JIL), Tokyo

¥1.9 million

Independent living centers are organizations that provide indispensable services to people with severe disabilities to enable them to live as independent members

of the community. Users' own wants and needs are the basic criteria. In November 1991 the Japan Council on Independent Living Centers (JIL) was established to facilitate mutual support among independent living centers and promote the nationwide spread of such centers.

This project will set up a core independent living center in the Tohoku region of northeastern Honshu, where conditions for disabled people are especially unfavorable, to support independent living for disabled people in that region and will compile a handbook of the basic know-how needed for more effective and widespread establishment of such centers.

Creating a Water Network in the Mount Fuji Basin  
**Toyohiro Watanabe, Secretary General (and eleven associates)**

Mishima Yusui Association, Shizuoka Prefecture

¥1.6 million

The "city of water" Mishima, blessed with spring water from Mount Fuji, has long enjoyed a rich water-side environment. Now, however, as water is pumped out of the ground upstream and the catchment basin shrinks, the city no longer enjoys year-round spring water, and its traditional environment is in great danger.

This project aims to create a "water network" of citizens, companies, and local government bodies throughout the Mount Fuji basin. Areawide cooperation and exchange will be encouraged by helping the various partners organize, setting up a water network conference, and conducting surveys on water-related issues.

Establishment of a "School for Patients" and Publication of a Booklet

**Yoshiko Tsujimoto, Secretary General (and thirteen associates)**

Consumer Organization for Medicine and Law (COML), Osaka Prefecture

¥2.0 million

The Consumer Organization for Medicine and Law (COML), established in September 1990, considers medical care from consumers' point of view and engages in activities aimed at establishing truly patient-centered medical care. Led by patients themselves, who are the protagonists of their lives and the stewards of their bodies, the group encourages patients' active participation in their medical care.

This project will sponsor a "school for patients" to foster "wise patients," with the aim of promoting greater understanding and better relations between patients and medical professionals through dialogue. A booklet on the "school for patients" will also be compiled and published.

Publication of a Newsletter Providing Information on Citizen Activities in the United States

**Kazuaki Okabe, Consultant (and twelve associates)**

Japan Pacific Resource Network (JPRN), U.S.A.

¥1.9 million

The Japan Pacific Resource Network (JPRN) is a non-

profit organization established in California in 1985 mainly by Japanese residents of the United States. Its activities focus on the protection of civil rights and minorities.

The aim of this project is to publish a Japanese-language newsletter providing people in Japan with information on the creative ferment of grass-roots activities in the United States and exploring the potential latent in both Japanese and American society, thus contributing to the further development of citizen activities in Japan.

Asian People's Forum on Human Development '93  
Yoshinori Ikezumi, General Secretary (and ten associates)  
Organizing Committee for the Asian People's Forum on Human Development '93, Aichi Prefecture  
¥2.0 million

The first Asian People's Forum on Human Development was held in Odawara in 1988, the second on the island of Awajishima in 1989. The third, in 1993, will be held in Aichi Prefecture. This forum has three goals: establishing networks of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and citizens, building societies aimed at international cooperation, and creating equitable societies.

Through the attempt to define a regional approach to addressing and resolving environmental and third-world problems, the forum hopes to contribute to community development by encouraging citizen networks.

Preservation and Conservation of Japan's Wetlands  
Hiroyoshi Yamashita, Representative (and eight associates)  
Japan Wetlands Action Network (JAWAN), Nagasaki Prefecture  
¥2.0 million

Since 1991 the Japan Wetlands Action Network (JAWAN), aided by mounting public interest in wetlands, has carried out a variety of activities aimed at the preservation and protection of Japan's wetlands, which are endangered by development.

Building on the results of the project conducted with a fiscal 1991 grant, JAWAN will organize its own international symposium in conjunction with the conference of the signatory nations of the Ramsar Convention to be held in Japan in 1993. In addition to informing the conference participants and other concerned people of the actual conditions of Japan's wetlands, the symposium hopes to provide a forum for exploring "sustainable utilization," or "wise use," of these wetlands.

International Information Exchange Among NGOs Concerned with Indonesia

Hiroyoshi Kano, Representative (and seven associates)  
Organizing Committee of the International NGO Forum on Indonesia (INGI) Kanagawa Conference, Kanagawa Prefecture  
¥1.9 million

Japan is now Indonesia's largest trading partner and official development assistance donor. Nevertheless, citizen-level exchange has lagged far behind government-level exchange.

This project will collect information on Japanese aid to Indonesia and corporate activities in that coun-

try, translate it into English, and make it available to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in Indonesia and other countries concerned and will translate information on NGOs in Indonesia into Japanese and provide it to citizens and groups in Japan that have an interest in Indonesia.

Exchange and Training Programs for Women Workers in Four East Asian Economies

Miyoko Shiozawa, Director (and four associates)  
Asian Women Workers' Center, Tokyo  
¥1.9 million

Women workers in Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, and other parts of East Asia are confronting serious employment problems as the industrial structure shifts from manufacturing to services.

This project aims to bring together women workers in four East Asian economies facing such conditions—Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—to deepen understanding of one another's conditions, consider future employment patterns, and explore directions for the women workers' movement. Specific activities in each economy will include study and debate based on case studies and exchange of experiences. The project will culminate in a symposium.

Organizing the Mizuumi Care Camp, a Summer Camp for Severely Disabled Children and Their Families

Yuichi Imori, Representative (and seventeen associates)  
Mizuumi Care Camp Organizing Committee, Fukushima Prefecture  
¥1.7 million

The Mizuumi Care Camp Organizing Committee, established in 1989 by members of the pediatric staff of Ohta General Hospital, in Koriyama, Fukushima Prefecture, has been operating the Mizuumi Care Camp, a summer camp for severely disabled children treated by the hospital's department of pediatrics.

This project, with the cooperation of other institutions and government bodies in Fukushima Prefecture, will enable the camp to expand participation to include children and camp staff not connected with the hospital. The aim is to broaden the scope of the camp's activities in the community and help improve the quality of life of disabled children living at home.

Beach Cleanup Activities and Compilation of a Report  
Noriyoshi Kobayashi, Representative (and eleven associates)

Kansai Cleanup Office, Hyogo Prefecture  
¥2.0 million

In 1991 the Kansai Cleanup Office began planning and carrying out "beach cleanups" as an environmental conservation activity in which anyone can participate. Garbage washed ashore is collected and examined quantitatively, and the data gained are used as the basis of proposals for ameliorating the garbage problem.

With this grant the Kansai Cleanup Office will compile a report containing an outline of its 1993 beach cleanup activities, the data collected through beach cleanups, considerations based on data analysis, and suggestions for improvements.

Emergency Refuge for Women from Other Asian Countries Forced into Prostitution

**Nobue Ohsawa, Representative (and ten associates)**  
Mizura Women's Space in Kanagawa, Kanagawa Prefecture  
¥2.0 million

Large numbers of women from other Asian countries are living in Japan illegally; there are over twenty thousand such women from Thailand alone. Many of these women are forced to work in the sex industry. Mizura was founded in 1990 as a counseling center by and for women, and in 1991 it began offering emergency refuge to foreign women.

This project aims to improve the refuge's function as a shelter and upgrade the counseling program. Mizura also plans to hold meetings to share the experience gained through these activities and to explore solutions to the problem of forced prostitution of women from other Asian countries.

"Inner Internationalization" in Ina: Operation of a Japanese Language School for Foreigners and Compilation of an Information Handbook

**Toshiaki Wakabayashi, Secretary General (and ten associates)**  
Ina Discussion Group on International Exchange, Nagano Prefecture  
¥1.8 million

The growing number of foreign workers in Japan is compelling the Japanese, accustomed to a homogeneous, uniform society, to face the need to develop a more cosmopolitan outlook, or "inner internationalization." The Ina Discussion Group on International Exchange was formed to foster cooperation among individuals and organizations involved in local international exchange and support activities, encourage information exchange and understanding among members, and provide a forum for addressing common issues together.

In this project local citizens, including high school students and foreign residents, will establish a Japanese language school and compile a handbook of information on daily life, with the aim of creating a community where anyone can feel at home.

Medical Care and Japanese Language Instruction for the Rapidly Increasing Number of Foreign Wives Throughout Yamagata Prefecture, and Approaches to Japanese Family Members

**Setsuko Takeda, Representative (and five associates)**  
Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)—Yamagata, Yamagata Prefecture  
¥2.0 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 in rural Japan has increased, as have their problems.

This grant will be used for operation of the four Japanese language schools and the medical information center established in Yamagata Prefecture with the help of a fiscal 1991 grant, as well as for lectures to deepen Japanese understanding of foreign wives' home countries. In addition, this year JVC—Yamagata,

in cooperation with concerned people in South Korea, will provide an opportunity to discuss the "bride problem" to encourage the dissemination of reliable information on conditions in Japan.

## International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program currently is directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its sixteen years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1992 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, although a liaison desk is maintained in Jakarta to facilitate administration of the Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program.)

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 in Southeast Asian Studies, inaugurated this fiscal year as a subprogram of the International Grant Program, are intended to encourage Southeast Asian studies by young Southeast Asian researchers. Within Southeast Asia there is a rapidly rising awareness of the importance of Southeast Asian studies conducted by Southeast Asian researchers themselves to promote understanding among countries of the region, which serves in turn to establish a stronger sense of identity both in the researchers' own countries and in the region as a whole. These incentive grants are intended to nurture the young researchers who will take the lead in further developing Southeast Asian studies. Priority is given to researchers who can make use of primary sources and conduct field studies in the language or languages of the target area.

For the time being, grants are being made available to Southeast Asian researchers enrolled in graduate programs in Malaysian universities. Malaysia has been selected because of its central location in the region and because it has universities that offer programs in Southeast Asian studies. Grants support research on countries other than the recipients' home countries.

Application materials were sent to Malaysian universities with social-science and humanities departments, and applications were solicited from April through July 1992. Of the ten applicants, five were awarded grants. One grant supports research for a doctoral dissertation; the others support research for M.A. theses. Because the findings of all five projects are to be compiled in written form, the parameters of the studies are clearly defined and the results should be relatively easy to evaluate. Of the recipients three are Malaysian, one is from the Philippines, and one is from Indonesia. Four of the five projects are comparative studies, which together cover a wide variety of countries: Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

## International Grants

Pattani: From Sovereign Sultanate to Minority Community  
**Wan Kadir Che Man, Lecturer**  
 Department of History, University of Brunei Darussalam,  
 Brunei  
 \$10,200

In the sixteenth century Pattani, in southern Thailand, flourished as a sovereign Malay sultanate, but at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was annexed by the Kingdom of Siam and subjected to that country's assimilation policies.

The aim of this project is to study the history of Pattani from the sixteenth to the twentieth century, elucidating the background of and reasons for this once-prosperous Muslim sultanate's decline and incorporation into Siam, the process by which its Muslim society was assimilated into Siamese society, and the ways in which its people coped with these changes. The grant recipient, a Malaysian historian on the faculty of a university in Brunei, will conduct fieldwork in Pattani and archival research in Songkhla, Bangkok, and London.

Music and Khmer Life  
**Keo Narom, First Degree Teacher**  
 University of Fine Arts, Cambodia  
 \$5,000

Many forms of traditional music have been developed by the Khmer people over the centuries, but today most face extinction. The aim of this project is to record, transcribe, and compile a report on the music accompanying the various rituals that punctuate Khmer life.

Fieldwork will be conducted in the areas of Siem Reap, Takeo, Battambang, and Phnom Penh, where villagers knowledgeable about traditional music will be interviewed and asked to perform.

Reprinting and Distribution of a Pali-Khmer Dictionary  
**Om Khem, Director**  
 Buddhist Institute, Cambodia  
 \$29,300

The Buddhist Institute was the center of Buddhist education and research in Cambodia from the French colonial period onward, and its library housed many important works on Buddhism and on Cambodia's cultural traditions. During the Pol Pot regime (1975-79), however, the institute was destroyed and its collection scattered. Meanwhile, Buddhist priests in temples

throughout the country were killed or forced to return to secular life.

Now, finally, the Buddhist Institute has been revived, and some of the books from its library have been retrieved. The institute is planning to reprint Buddhist books to help revive the temples throughout the country that have lost their priests and their books. In this project, part of that endeavor, the Pali-Khmer dictionary published by the Buddhist Institute before its destruction will be reprinted and distributed to temples nationwide.

#### An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture

**Ajip Rosidi, Writer**  
Bandung, Indonesia  
\$20,000

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, is to compile an encyclopedia of the Sundanese language and culture. With twenty-five million speakers, Sundanese, 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. Selection of entries and writers for the encyclopedia was completed in the first year. Guidelines for the writing of entries were prepared and the writing of eight hundred entries was undertaken in the second year. The writing of entries will continue this year.

#### Rural Banditry in Java, 1850-1942

**Suhartono, Senior Lecturer**  
Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia  
\$1,800

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 grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, 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. In the second year people connected with bandit groups were interviewed in Indonesia and primary sources in the Netherlands were examined. This year a report will be written.

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

**Aron Meko Mbete, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Udayana University, Indonesia  
\$4,000

The local languages of Lio, Sikka, and Ngadha, spoken by minority peoples, form the centerpiece of indige-

nous 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, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, elucidates the way in which they are currently used in a sociocultural context.

The function of each language is 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. In the first year the project focused on the Lio language. It will focus on the Sikka language this year and the Ngadha language next year.

#### 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  
\$3,400

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.

In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, a local researcher analyzes complex social conditions, which have been studied insufficiently thus far, reconstructs the development of the events of the period, analyzes their true background and the targets of the disturbances, and clarifies the significance of this period in Acehnese and Indonesian history. In the project's first year documents were collected and interviews conducted. This year the documents will be examined and a report written.

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

**Hasan Muarif Ambariy, Head**  
National Research Centre for Archaeology, Indonesia  
\$40,000

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

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, is publishing the results of archaeological excavations and investigations at Banten Rama between 1977 and 1990 in one volume in Indonesian with English summaries. A second volume in Indonesian and Japanese, a catalogue of Imari export wares recovered from the same site, is being prepared with the assistance of Japanese scholars. In the first year the first volume was readied for printing. This year the second volume, the catalogue, will be published in an edition of two thousand copies.

The Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Bali  
**I Gusti Ngurah Rai Mirsha, Head**  
Centre for Documentation of Balinese Culture, Indonesia  
\$6,900

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.

To prevent these manuscripts from disappearing again, they should be preserved on microfilm. In its first year this project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, visited a number of organizations experienced in this work to acquire the necessary information and technology in preparation for microfilming. This year *lontar* in the collection of the Centre for Documentation of Balinese Culture will be selected for microfilming, catalogued, and microfilmed at the Centre for Scientific Documentation and Information in Jakarta.

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  
\$8,700

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, 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 engaged in wet-rice cultivation, those engaged in highland dry-field farming, and those engaged in fishing. The project focuses 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. In the first two years these activities were carried out in villages practicing wet-rice cultivation and villages practicing highland dry-field farming. This year the focus will be villages engaged in fishing.

Preservation of Bimanese Culture: Transliteration and Translation of Bimanese Chronicles, Texts, and Oral Traditions

**Helius Sjamsuddin, Lecturer**  
Department of History, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung, Indonesia  
\$7,800

Before the foundation of the Republic of Indonesia there were three Muslim sultanates on the island of Sumbawa: Sumbawa, Dompu, and Bima. Dompu and Bima, which had the same ethnic and linguistic heritage, together formed the so-called Bimanese culture. From the arrival of Islam in the beginning of the seventeenth century onward, Dompu and Bima devel-

oped close relations with Gowa (Makassar), and chronicles known as *bo* were compiled following the pattern of the traditional Makassar-Bugis historical chronicles called *lontarak*.

This project has two aims: to transliterate, annotate, and publish *bo* compiled at the old palaces of Bima and Dompu and to translate into Indonesian and publish oral traditions preserving folklore, poems, customs, and religious lore of the common people.

A Study of the Lifestyles and Aspirations of the Aged in Indonesia

**Koentjaraningrat, Emeritus Professor**  
University of Indonesia, Indonesia  
\$18,000

The average life span of Indonesians is steadily lengthening, and in another ten years it is estimated that old people will constitute a considerable proportion of the population. Meanwhile, Indonesia is a country of great ethnic diversity, and while the nation as a whole is shifting from an agrarian to an industrial society, the degree of industrialization differs from region to region. This being the case, the situation of old people also varies depending on locale.

In this project the lifestyles of old people in four locales, two in urban Jakarta and two in rural areas of Yogyakarta Special Autonomous District, will be studied over a two-year period in terms of the subjects' family structure, daily life, life plans, aspirations, and other factors.

The Development of Credit Institutions on Bali, 1859–1937

**Ida Bagus Sidemen, Lecturer**  
Department of History, Udayana University, Indonesia  
\$3,900

On Bali there is a long-established custom of borrowing money from individuals or organizations. *Sekeha*, *banjar*, *desa*, and other traditional organizations fill the role of credit institutions, lending money at rates of interest fixed according to traditional methods. The Dutch colonial government's establishment of financial institutions known as *dessabank* and *volksbank* after the turn of the twentieth century further complicated the Balinese credit system. The system grew as the circulation of money in rural areas increased, and more and more loans were made without regard to borrowers' ability to repay them, a tendency still seen today.

By means of a historical study of the development of credit institutions on Bali from 1859 through 1937 this project will test the hypothesis that present-day Balinese customs surrounding loans are rooted in both traditional practices and colonial policies.

An International Conference on the Promotion of Southeast Asian Studies in Southeast Asia

**Hilman Adii, Director**  
Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Indonesia  
\$30,200

Mutual interest among Southeast Asian countries has been growing in recent years, but Southeast Asian

studies are much less developed in the region than they are in Western countries. Indonesia, in particular, lacks the institutional infrastructure on which to develop Southeast Asian studies.

An international conference on the theme "Promotion of Southeast Asian Studies in Southeast Asia" will be convened in Jakarta in the autumn of 1993 to explore ways and means of developing Southeast Asian studies in Indonesia. Researchers from Southeast Asian countries, Western countries, Japan, and Australia will discuss three subthemes: the teaching of Southeast Asian studies at Southeast Asian universities, recent trends in Southeast Asian studies, and institutional networks in Southeast Asian studies.

#### Epigraphic Research on Ancient Lao Inscriptions

**Thongsa Sayavongkhamdy, Director**

Department of Museums and Archaeology, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$9,800

The oldest inscriptions in Laos date to the fifth century, but many inscriptions were engraved on stone or bronze between the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries. The inscriptions, which are scattered throughout the country, contain information valuable for historical research, but they have not yet been studied systematically.

The first task of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1990, is to collect and catalogue documents in Laos and other countries that pertain to the inscriptions recorded thus far. Later, researchers will search for inscriptions from which no rubbings have yet been made, make rubbings, and photograph them. The most important inscriptions will be transliterated and translated into modern Lao. In the project's first year fieldwork was conducted in Laos and documents were studied in France. This year supplementary research will be undertaken in Laos, documents analyzed, inscriptions transliterated and translated, and the results of the project published.

#### A Study of Laotian Art History

**Bounheng Bouasisengpraseuth, Deputy Director**

Department of Museums and Archaeology, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$5,500

The grant recipient has spent many years examining art objects in museums in various parts of Laos, recording each work's major features, date of creation, and other data on index cards. In the first year of this project, awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, a history of Laotian art from before the kingdom of Lan Xang, established in the fourteenth century, to the eighteenth-century period of the Three Kingdoms was written and published.

This year historical documents will be collected, the research of foreign scholars studied, fieldwork conducted, and photographs taken in order to analyze changes in Laotian art between 1893, when Laos was under French colonial rule, and 1975, when the communist regime came to power. The research results will be published in book form.

Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary  
**Maha Khamphanh Virachith, Vice-President**  
Lao Committee for Social Sciences, Laos  
\$18,000

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, 1990, and 1991, undertakes the compilation of the first Khmer-Lao dictionary to further exchange and deepen understanding between Laos and Cambodia. This year the manuscript will be completed and the dictionary published.

#### Transliteration of Lao Customary Law

**Samrith Buasisvath, Advisor**

*Vannasinh* Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$7,700

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, 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 below). Variants of the documents are being compared, the versions to be transliterated into modern Laotian script are being selected, and these are being published.

In the course of this three-year project, one document is being transliterated each year. In the first year researchers transliterated *Soi Sai Kham* (Golden Chains). This year *Pha Thammasad Luang* (Royal Legal Science) will be studied and transliterated.

#### Compilation of an Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

**Dara Kanlagna, Director**

*Vannasinh* Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$27,500

In this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991, 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. In the fourth year similar activities were begun in three southern provinces: Khammoun, Savannakhet, and Champasak. Research in these three provinces will continue this year.

#### A Study of *Lam Sithandon* Singing

**Thongkham Onemanisone, Director**

Department of Literature, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$7,500

*Lam*, the best-known genre of vocal music in Laos and northeastern Thailand, is performed by one or two vo-



calists called *molam* to the accompaniment of the *khaen*, a bamboo mouth organ. Typically, male and female *molam* sing antiphonally. *Lam* is representative of a type of vocal music found over a wide region extending from southern China throughout Southeast Asia.

The aim of this project is to examine the relationship of the *lam sithandon* singing of southern Laos to the culture of Laos as a whole, as well as the values of the Lao people as revealed in *lam sithandon* lyrics. Data collected through fieldwork and interviews of *molam* will be compiled in a report.

A Study of Hmong Traditions in Folk Tales, Proverbs, and Songs

**Neng Xayvang, Deputy Director**

*Vannasinh Magazine*, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$1,500

The Hmong (Meo) people of the Laotian highlands belong to a mountain-dwelling ethnic minority found over a wide area of Southeast Asia including southern China, Vietnam, and Thailand. At one time the Hmong are said to have established a kingdom in present-day Yunnan Province, southern China, and they preserve distinctive cultural traditions. Ethnological studies of the Hmong of China and Thailand have been conducted for some time, but it has been difficult to study the Hmong of Vietnam and Laos.

In this project the history and lifestyle, literature and traditions, and folk tales, idioms, and proverbs of the Hmong of Laos will be studied and a report compiled.

A Seminar on Research on the History of Education in Laos

**Khammy Bouasengthong, Head**

Psychology and Pedagogy Department, Vientiane University of Pedagogy, Laos

\$3,000

The Vientiane University of Pedagogy, which trains high school teachers, is the only university in Laos. In 1964, when the university was established, lectures were based on materials in French and English. In 1975, however, there was a shift to education in Lao, and the fact that few teachers now understand foreign languages has created difficulties with regard to university lectures.

This project will bring together retired educators to write papers on the history of education in Laos. After discussion, the papers will be published in book form for use at the Vientiane University of Pedagogy as a textbook on the history of education in Laos.

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

\$4,300

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

ister. The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1989 and 1991, 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. In the second year a paper on Phibun was written, using the information gathered earlier. This year's grant will help support publication of the paper by a major British university press.

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

**Wan Zawawi Ibrahim, Associate Professor**

Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$3,700

Between 1972 and 1975 the grant recipient researched social and cultural change among rural Malays on the east coast of peninsular Malaysia brought about by modernization. The present project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1987, resurveys the population studied earlier, thus identifying changes over roughly twenty years. The results will be published in a monograph.

The study focuses on rural communities that underwent change from traditional Malay farming villages to plantation society. Employing sociological and cultural anthropological methods, this fieldwork-based project examines the background of the plantation workers (their native village, previous occupation, and reasons for leaving their native village); the development of social, cultural, and political organizations; the plantation subculture; and changes in labor conditions and attitudes among plantation workers. In the first year research was conducted and a report written. This year the report will be completed and published.

Eight Malaysian Families: Ethnicity and Socioeconomic Consequences of Malaysia's Development

**Azizah bt. Kassim, Professor**

Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$8,100

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, 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 prelimi-

nary studies, and fieldwork was conducted in the second year. This year the research results will be compiled and published in book form.

**A Comparative Study of the Kelantan and Pattani Dialects**  
**Nik Safiah Karim, Professor**

Department of Malay Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia  
\$4,000

Before the Malay Peninsula was colonized by Britain the present state of Kelantan, Malaysia, was part of the kingdom of Siam and shared the language of the Pattani region of what is now southern Thailand. Even today, the two regions have basically the same ethnic, religious, and linguistic heritage. Differences in education, national language, mass media, and the cultural domain of nation building, however, have caused linguistic development in the two regions to diverge.

In this project a linguistic comparison of the development of the dialects spoken in Kelantan and Pattani will be undertaken and a dialect dictionary compiled. In the first year archival research and fieldwork will be carried out, and in the second year a dialect dictionary will be compiled.

**Editing a Dictionary of Classical Newari**

**Kamal Prakash Malla, Chairman**

Nepal Bhasa (Newari) Dictionary Committee, CWASAPASA, Nepal

\$12,800

Newari is one of the few Tibeto-Burman languages with its own script in which ancient documents are extant. Knowledge of Newari is very important to studies of the history and culture of the Himalayan region and Buddhist sacred literature introduced from India.

This project, which aims to compile a dictionary of classical Newari, has received grants for the past seven years (fiscal 1985 through 1991). 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, has been underway the past three years. That work will be completed and the dictionary published this year.

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

**Violeta L. Gonzaga, Executive Director**

Institute for Social Research and Development, University of St. La Salle, the Philippines

\$3,100

The large sugar cane plantations, or haciendas, in Negros Occidental Province on the island of Negros once brought great wealth and power to their owners. However, the fall of sugar prices on the world market dealt a fatal blow to the island's economy, causing unemployment and other social problems.

This project, also awarded grants from fiscal 1985 through 1989, aims to elucidate the historical back-

ground of the present social and economic crisis on Negros and fill the gaps in research on the society and culture of the Negrenses. Reports on documents surveyed in the Philippines and the United States and on an ethnographic survey will be published in book form.

**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

\$24,300

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1989, 1990, and 1991, 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.

Documents covering two hundred years are being studied and one hundred years' worth of documents are being translated into English and published. 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.

**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

\$15,000

The rice terraces of the Ifugao people of Luzon are a rare legacy incorporating both material and nonmaterial aspects of 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 project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, examines the Ifugao rice terraces 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.

**Ethnoecological Practices and Environmental Conservation Among Highland Tribes on Mindanao**

**Heidi K. Gloria, Professor**

Department of History, Ateneo de Davao University, the Philippines

\$19,500

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, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, is to identify the methods that indigenous swidden-farming communities on Mindanao use to protect their environment.

**Waterlore in the Philippines: Focus on the Muslims**

**Amina T. Mambuay, Instructor**

Department of History, Mindanao State University, the Philippines

\$3,000

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 is a major influence in 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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, is to record and preserve this waterlore.

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

**Adriel O. Meimban, President**

New Era College, the Philippines

\$11,800

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, 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 and the reaction of its three main ethnic groups: the Ilocanos, the Pangasinans, and the Igorot. This project is also comparing the colonial policies of Spain, the United States, and Japan.

**A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages**

**Ernesto Constantino, Professor**

Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the Philippines

\$3,900

The aim of this project, which has received grants for the past six years (fiscal 1986 through 1991), 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 is 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 manuscript and readied for printing.

**An Ethnohistory of Moroland in the Twentieth Century**

**Federico V. Magdalena, Director**

Mamitua Saber Research Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines

\$8,400

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, is to reconstruct an ethnic history of Moroland in the twentieth century from a historical and sociological perspective.

**Indigenous Sources for Philippine Studies**

**Jose M. Francisco, Assistant Professor**

Loyola School of Theology, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines

\$20,300

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, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, is to collect microfilm copies of these documents, transcribe them into readable form, and publish a number of them.

**Archaeology, Prehistory, and Ethnohistory of Surigao, Southern Philippines**

**Leslie E. Bauzon, Chairperson**

Governing Council, Philippine Social Science Council, the Philippines

\$24,300

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, which first received a grant in fiscal 1991, undertakes 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

\$4,400

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 Uni-

versity Museum and Archives. 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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, is to translate materials written in Spanish and Cebuano into English and to publish the translations together with the original documents.

*Democracy, Stability, and Growth: The Role of the Philippine Congress, 1946–1992*

**Renato S. Velasco, Assistant Professor**  
Department of Social Sciences, University of the Philippines at Manila, the Philippines  
\$10,300

The aim of this project is to describe and analyze the historical and functional role of the post-World War II Philippine Congress in promoting democracy, social stability, and economic growth in the Philippines. The study will examine the major factions, structure, and legislative processes and performance of Congress in three periods: the period before the imposition of martial law (1946–72), the martial-law period (1978–86), and the period following the so-called EDSA Revolution (1986–92).

In addition to elucidating the impact of an indigenous political culture on contemporary political processes, this study will compare the Philippines with two other Asian democracies, Japan and Malaysia.

*Ecomiendas, Tributos, Astilleros, y Piratas: A Social History of the Philippines During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries*

**Luis C. Dery, Regular Member**  
National Research Council of the Philippines, the Philippines  
\$7,800

Spanish rule over the Philippines was consolidated during the two centuries between 1600 and 1800. What the Spanish colonial government did in the Philippines and the way in which the indigenous people reacted during that time had a major influence on the subsequent development of Philippine society and culture.

This project was inspired by the wish to discover why Filipinos are said to have become indolent only under Spanish rule, and by the conviction that study of the events of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries would clarify the origins of problems facing Philippine society today and elucidate the developmental pattern of and changes in Philippine society.

*The Development of Philippine Foreign Policy from 1935 to 1951: Focus on Japan*

**Ricardo T. Jose, Assistant Professor**  
Department of History, University of the Philippines, the Philippines  
\$2,100

This project is a study of the Philippine government's foreign policy from 1935 to 1951—from the establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth, through World War II, to the signing of the San Francisco peace treaty with Japan—with emphasis on policy toward

Japan. Deeper understanding of the Philippines' diplomacy during this period is essential to comprehension of its foreign policy today. The grant recipient will build upon research conducted at a Japanese university.

*The Role of Foreign Firms in the Export Economies of Burma and the Philippines, with Reference to Burmese Rice and Philippine Sugar: 1920–1949*

**María Serena I. Diokno, Associate Professor**  
Department of History, University of the Philippines, the Philippines  
\$9,100

Research has been conducted on agriculture during the colonial period in both Burma and the Philippines, but there has been little study of the role of foreign companies in the development of these colonies' export economies.

This project is a comparative study of the part played by such companies in regard to Burmese rice and Philippine sugar. The study builds on the grant recipient's doctoral dissertation, which examines the Burmese rice and teak trade during the colonial period. Although the project represents individual research, its regionwide perspective makes it innovative.

*An Ethnography of the Gigantes Islands: Human Activity Systems and the Ecological Cell, an Interdisciplinary Approach*

**Cynthia N. Zayas, Assistant Professor**  
Institute of Fisheries Policy and Development Studies, University of the Philippines in the Visayas, the Philippines  
\$18,400

Although the Philippines is an island country, little research on Philippine culture and society has focused on coastal communities as loci of production and communication. This project, an interdisciplinary study by anthropologists and environmental specialists, aims to compose an overall picture of coastal communities as loci of human activity on the basis of long-term observation.

The grant recipient, who received a doctorate for research on Japanese fishing villages, will apply that experience to the Philippines. The project is also noteworthy as a counterbalance to Philippine anthropologists' tendency to concentrate on inhabitants of highland areas.

*Maguindanao Practices and Beliefs*

**Esmail R. Disoma, Associate Professor**  
Department of Sociology, Mindanao State University, the Philippines  
\$8,300

This project will use the same methodology applied in "Maranao Practices and Beliefs," a project awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, to study the practices and beliefs of another Muslim group on Mindanao, the Maguindanao.

The findings of the study of the Maranao, published in book form, have elicited high praise as a study of Muslims conducted by a Muslim. The present study, an analysis of the practices and beliefs of the

Maguindanao within a social and economic context, can be expected to yield valuable results as well and to encourage local researchers.

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

**Uraisi Varasarin, Assistant Professor**  
Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Thailand  
\$12,400

The objective of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, 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 meaning 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.

Ancient Settlements in the Chiangmai-Lamphun Basin  
**Saraswadee Ongsakul, Assistant Professor**  
Department of History, Chiangmai University, Thailand  
\$13,500

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, is to make an interdisciplinary study of the history of eighteen ancient settlements in the Chiangmai-Lamphun basin. The methodology includes the use of palm-leaf manuscripts, *smud-koi* (books), inscriptions, aerial photographs, and pottery shards.

Thai Legal History: A Comparative Study of the Legal Systems of the Siamese Kingdom and the Southern Kingdom  
**Pitinai Chaisangsukku, Assistant Professor**  
Faculty of Law, Thammasat University, Thailand  
\$18,200

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 Lan Na 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 grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, researchers are comparing the legal systems described in these documents.

Land Use and Changes in the Cultural Fabric of Khmer Settlements in Northeastern Thailand

**Thada Sutthitham, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University, Thailand  
\$17,600

From the eighth to the thirteenth century the northeastern region of Thailand was under the influence of the Khmer kingdom. Traces of Khmer settlements remain in this area.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, traces the history of these settlements. It aims to examine the birth, growth, abandonment, and revival of the settlements and their trends of change; identify the types and hierarchy of the settlements; preserve and revitalize the Khmer cultural environment; and promote understanding of the history and cultural background of Khmer civilization in northeastern Thailand. The grant recipient, formerly an official of the Thai government's Fine Arts Department in charge of preservation of historical settlements, is now teaching at Khon Kaen University. She is well qualified to carry out these tasks.

The *Ahom Buranji*  
**Ranoo Wichasin, Lecturer**  
Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre, Thailand  
\$14,700

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, the most complete version of the *Ahom Buranji* is being transliterated into modern Thai script and translated into the modern Thai language.

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

**Pichit Akanich, Associate Professor**  
Department of Thai, Chiangmai University, Thailand  
\$13,100

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

The aim of this project, which was also awarded grants in fiscal 1984, 1985, 1988, and 1990, is to produce a standard text of the northern Thai version of the *Panyasa Jataka*. In the project's first four years a large stock of palm-leaf manuscripts was transliterated and surveyed and material for the standard text was selected. This year the work will be published.

The Hoabinhian Research Project in Thailand  
**Surin Pookajorn, Associate Professor**  
Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Thailand  
\$6,700

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 grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, 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.

A Comparative Study of the Chao Phraya and Mekong Deltas: Land Conditions and Historical Development  
**Narong Thiramongkol, Associate Professor**  
Department of Geology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand  
\$15,700

The three deltas in continental Southeast Asia have many features in common, but at present it is possible to compare only two of them, the Chao Phraya and Mekong deltas. This joint international project will undertake an interdisciplinary study of the natural and artificial factors in the formation of these deltas. In the first year a feasibility study will be conducted.

This project grows out of a network originating at the first international symposium to present the results of projects funded under the Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program, held in Bangkok in November 1990, at which the importance of joint international research conducted by Southeast Asian researchers was recognized.

A History of Tai (Shan) Scripts and Their Development in Burma

**Sai Kham Mong, Senior Research Fellow**  
Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre, Thailand  
\$14,800

The Tai (Shan) peoples of Burma live in mountain communities that are isolated from one another and therefore have not developed a common script. Moreover, Shan scripts are not used in education in Shan schools.

In this project the origin and development of the Shan scripts in Burma will be studied and a new, standardized Shan script devised. Because the Shan scripts are similar to the Lan Na Tai script of northern Thailand and the Yunnan script of the Tai people of Yunnan, southern China, these scripts will be used as the basis of a new Shan script. This project will also explore a new approach to encouraging the study of Shan cultural history.

Tai Lue Textiles: A Comparative Study  
**Songsak Prangwatthanakun, Assistant Professor**  
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University, Thailand  
\$11,000

Mass-produced textiles are taking the place of the

hand-woven textiles of the Tai Lue people of northern Thailand, Laos, and Burma, and antique Tai Lue textiles are disappearing as they are sold to buyers overseas.

By recording the role of Tai Lue textiles in Tai Lue society and documenting the different kinds of textiles before they are completely lost, this project aims to breathe the disappearing art of Tai Lue textiles to posterity and encourage the preservation of their designs, patterns, and techniques in villages and art museums.

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, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, focuses 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.

In the project's first year documentary research and fieldwork were 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. This year supplementary fieldwork will be conducted and a report written.

Vietnamese Tales of the Supernatural

**Nguyen Hue Chi, Professor**  
Institute of Literature, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$8,500

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.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, is collecting tales of the supernatural transmitted to and adapted in Vietnam, compiling variant versions into a standard version, making a comparative study of Vietnamese and Chinese tales of the supernatural, and translating tales written in Chinese ideograms into modern Vietnamese. In the first year reference materials were bought from China, the former Soviet Union, France, and other countries and translated. This year all remaining work will be completed and a paper written and published together with translations of selected tales.

#### The Dong Son Culture of Vietnam

**Ha Van Tan, Director**  
Institute of Archaeology, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam  
\$7,500

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, is making a comprehensive archaeological study of the Dong Son culture, which flourished from roughly 1000 B.C. to the second or third century A.D. and is famed for its bronze drums. The objective is to synthesize all the research of Vietnamese archaeologists thus far.

New excavations are being undertaken, the artifacts recovered thus far are being catalogued and analyzed, and maps, photographs, and sketches are being 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. The first year was devoted to the collection of data. This year papers will be written by the researchers, edited, and published.

#### 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  
\$14,900

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. About half the extant documents in Chinese ideograms or Nom script are literary.

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, is to translate into modern Vietnamese and publish a collection of Vietnamese works of literature written in ideograms. In the first year translation was begun. This year translation will be completed and the collection published, together with a general commentary.

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

**Mac Duong, Director**  
Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam  
\$6,800

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—is tracing the history of the formation of the Hoa community in Ho Chi Minh City, elucidating the social changes and ethnic trends in the Hoa community since reunification of the country in 1975, and exploring the significance to the Hoa community of possessing Vietnamese citizenship today. The methodology of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, includes interviews,

surveys of businesses and associations, and documentary research. In the first year eleven researchers conducted preliminary research in separate disciplines. This year the individual studies will be completed and reports written and published.

#### 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  
\$18,600

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, 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. In the first year data were collected and three sites excavated. This year the research results will be compiled and published in book form.

#### A Dictionary of Vietnamese Idioms

**Hoang Van Hanh, Director**  
Institute of Linguistics, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam  
\$7,800

In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, a dictionary of four thousand Vietnamese idioms is being compiled. Approximately 20 percent of these idioms are of Han Chinese origin.

The dictionary will include standard and variant forms 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 are 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 are discussed in workshops, whose findings guide the editing of the dictionary. In the first year usage examples of idioms taken from published materials were input with a scanner and considerable data were collected. This year data collection will be completed, the idioms analyzed grammatically, and the dictionary published.

#### 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  
\$11,800

The objective of this project is to investigate the situation of elderly Viets living in the northern plains re-

gion, 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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, 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. In the first year a preliminary questionnaire survey and interviews were conducted and documents collected. This year interviews of the elderly and the main questionnaire survey will be conducted and a report compiled and published.

#### A Vietnamese Encyclopedic Dictionary

**Pham Nhu Cuong, Professor**

National Center for Vietnamese Encyclopedic Dictionary  
Compilation, Vietnam

\$20,000

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, 1990, and 1991. 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 encyclopedic dictionary. 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. The encyclopedic dictionary is expected to be published this year, the project's final year.

#### Seminar on Traditional Festivals in Modern Life

**Le Huu Tang, Vice-President**

National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$13,300

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.

This project also received a grant in fiscal 1991. In the first year researchers made 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 stud-

ies in those two countries in preparation for an international conference on festivals, to be held in Vietnam. The contacts established and suggestions for the conference agenda received during that tour contributed to the planning of the international conference to be convened this year.

#### 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

\$9,000

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, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, is researching the history of Viet migration; investigating the environmental, social, economic, and political conditions leading to migration; studying types of migration; and elucidating the political and socioeconomic structure of Viet settlements, as well as ethnic fusion in newly settled areas. Tracing the history of the migration involves both demographic analysis and examination of such materials as tribal genealogies, records of local gods, land registers, and family registers. In the first year field studies were conducted to collect data in several provinces, including An Giang and Minh Hai, and small seminars were held to exchange views with local researchers. This year field studies will be continued and a report compiled and published.

#### 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

\$6,100

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, which also received a grant in fiscal 1991, 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. In the first year Cham lexical items were collected, entered on index cards, and input on a computer. This work will continue this year, and foreign researchers will be consulted to enhance the analytical methodology.



A Dictionary of *Hat Boi*, a Traditional Theater Art of Vietnam

**Nguyen Loc, Head**

Department of Literature and Linguistics, University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$11,200

The traditional Vietnamese theater art known as *hat boi*, which is similar to Peking Opera, originated in the twelfth or thirteenth century and remains popular in Vietnam today. This three-year project aims to compile a dictionary of *hat boi* recording its many aspects. The dictionary will include information on representative classical and modern works, major characters, excerpts from important works, information on playwrights, actors, and troupes, regional variations and historical changes in the genre, and the history of research in the field. The dictionary will be based on both archival research and interviews with performers and others.

A History of Vietnamese Journalism

**Ha Minh Duc, Dean**

Faculty of Journalism, University of Hanoi, Vietnam

\$5,200

In this project the history of Vietnamese journalism from 1865 to 1990 will be studied, with the emphasis on newspapers, and the findings will be published in two volumes: a history of Vietnamese journalism and a volume of sources. The topics studied will include social trends, analysis of newspapers' content, journalistic culture, leading journalists, statistical analysis of newspaper circulation, and the social impact of the press. Methodologically, the study will center on the analysis of primary sources in libraries in Vietnam, France, and the United States, supplemented by interviews.

Traditional Handicrafts in Hue

**Nguyen Huu Thong, Head**

Archaeo-Ethnology Department, University of Hue, Vietnam

\$2,500

When Hue was the capital of Vietnam, during the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945), master artisans throughout the country were taken to Hue on the emperor's orders and set up in official workshops specializing in wood sculpture, metal sculpture, tile making, and other traditional crafts. The vestiges of these workshops survive today in the form of craft guilds, which are found only in Hue.

This project aims to elucidate the history of traditional crafts and craft workshops in Hue. The origins of the various crafts and their founders, changes in techniques, major products of different periods, and present conditions will be investigated. Techniques, production processes and organizations, the division of labor, and occupational customs and religious beliefs will also be studied. The methodology will include archival research, interviews, and participant observation.

Research on Works of Art in the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Publication of a Catalogue

**Thai Cong Nguyen, Director**

Hue Monuments Conservation Centre, Vietnam

\$8,500

Since the French colonial period the Hue Antique Museum, established in Long An Palace in 1908 on the order of Emperor Duy Tan of the Nguyen dynasty, has housed a large collection of Vietnamese and Chinese fine arts, furniture, sculpture, ceramics, ivory, and other artworks, as well as ancient Cham fine arts. During the Vietnam War all the artworks were removed to Saigon (present-day Ho Chi Minh City), but some have now been returned to the museum in Hue.

The aim of this project is to prepare a catalogue of the ten thousand or so artworks in the museum's collection, including information on type, quantity, material, method of manufacture, and period, and to publish a catalogue of major works.

Archaeological Excavation of Sa Huynh Jar Burials at Hoi An, Quangnam-Danang Province

**Nguyen Duc Minh, Vice-Director**

Hoi An Vestige Management Service, Vietnam

\$14,900

The Sa Huynh culture, associated with jar burials discovered in Sa Huynh, central Vietnam, is estimated to date back more than two thousand years. This culture is of great archaeological interest, suggesting as it does links with other parts of Southeast Asia.

A large number of jar burials have been excavated from the ruins of Sa Huynh, near the old port city of Hoi An, but full-scale excavation has yet to be undertaken. In this project a ground survey, site mapping, trial excavation, main excavation, and study of the artifacts excavated will be undertaken and a report prepared. Excavation will be carried out by the Hoi An Vestige Management Service, with the cooperation of universities.

Emperor Minh Mang's Mausoleum

**Mai Khac Ung, Researcher**

Hue Monuments Conservation Centre, Vietnam

\$5,700

Until recently the achievements of Emperor Minh Mang (r. 1820–41) of the Nguyen dynasty have been almost completely ignored, partly because of the low esteem in which the dynasty as a whole has been held. Now, however, the Nguyen dynasty is being reevaluated, fostering interest in Minh Mang as one of its leading emperors.

The grant recipient was one of the first researchers to point out Emperor Minh Mang's significance. In this project the recipient will build upon earlier research to complete a comprehensive review of the emperor's achievements, collecting relevant documents and oral testimony from members of the former aristocracy and the intelligentsia, and will also conduct and publish architectural research on the emperor's mausoleum.

The Hmong People of Vietnam

**Pham Quang Hoan, Researcher**

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

\$8,700

The Hmong (Meo) people of Vietnam, an important ethnic minority, number more than five million. They live in mountainous areas six hundred meters or more above sea level in northern Vietnam, especially along the borders of China and Laos. A nomadic people practicing swidden agriculture, the Hmong cling to a traditional lifestyle.

In this project a multifaceted ethnological survey of the Hmong of Vietnam will be undertaken. Their swidden agriculture, material culture, social structure, marriage, funeral, and other rites, and social norms will be studied, mainly through fieldwork, including participant observation, and the findings will be published in monograph form.

Cao Dai

**Dang Nghiem Van, Director**

Center for Religious Studies, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$5,000

In the period between the two world wars many new religions sprang up in Vietnam, especially in the south. One such religion is Cao Dai, a syncretistic faith incorporating elements of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Christianity, and Western mysticism. Partly because of political factors, Cao Dai grew rapidly and at one time had more than a million adherents. Even today, there are as many believers as there were before the Vietnam War.

This project, a study of Cao Dai based on both archival research and fieldwork, will examine such factors as this faith's religious content, its social and religious context, elements incorporated from various world religions and changes in the mixture, its relations with other religions, and its sociopolitical and military organizations.

Development of Southeast Asian Studies Curricula for Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Learning

**Pham Duc Duong, Director**

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

\$9,000

Southeast Asian studies in Vietnam have relied heavily on French scholars' research. Now that direct economic and cultural exchange with other Southeast Asian countries is increasing, however, there is a clear need to revise and improve Southeast Asian studies curricula in Vietnam.

In this project the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies and the Pedagogical University of Hanoi will jointly develop new Southeast Asian studies curricula covering such fields as geography, economics, environment, archaeology, ethnology, religion, arts, literature, and history, as well as language study. In the course of the project the scholarly cooperation of various regional research institutions will be solicited.

A Study of the Cadastral Registers of Nguyen-Dynasty Vietnam

**Nguyen Dinh Dau, Member**

Council of Social Sciences of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$22,300

The cadastral registers compiled by the Nguyen-dynasty government from 1805 to 1936, comprising 10,044 volumes, managed to escape destruction in the wars that have swept Vietnam. These registers, written in Chinese, cover every village in the land. The contents include sketch maps of cultivated land, descriptions of boundaries and crop yields, and deeds. Because they include data for the entire country, the registers are important primary sources for Vietnamese social science research.

In this project the grant recipient, an independent historian who has been studying the cadastral registers for more than ten years, will publish his findings periodically.

Compilation of Perpetual Calendars and Cumulative Calendars of Vietnam

**Le Thanh Lan, Professor**

Centre for Systems and Management Research, National Centre for Scientific Research of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$6,800

Traditionally, Vietnam has used seven different calendars: a solar calendar, a lunar calendar, a mixed solar and lunar calendar, a weekly calendar, a calendar divided into twenty-four climatic periods, a calendar based on a sixty-year cycle, and a calendar based on twenty-eight constellations. The last three calendars have been little studied. The grant recipient has discovered in the course of his research that as a result modern scholars have erroneously dated events in old documents that use these calendars.

In this project a research team led by a mathematician will use a computer to create graphs and tables enabling the conversion of the Western calendar into other calendars (perpetual calendars) and a table showing every day from the year 1 of the common era to the year 2000 in four different calendars (cumulative calendars).

## Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies

From Domicile to Domain: The Formation of Modern Literary Masterpieces in the Post-Independence Philippines and Malaysia

**Luisa J. Mallari, Ph.D. Candidate (the Philippines)**

Institute of Malay Language, Literature, and Culture, National University of Malaysia

\$9,000

A Comparative Study of the *Hadrah* Dance Tradition in East Sumatra and Peninsular Malaya  
**Lailan Machfrida bte. H. M. Nurdin Lubis, Graduate Student** (Indonesia)  
Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya  
\$2,500

*Makyong: A Singing Art of the Malay World*  
**Jacqueline Sunetra Fernando, Graduate Student** (Malaysia)  
Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya  
\$7,100

Colonial Revenue Systems, 1900–1942: A Comparative Study of British Burma and British Malaya  
**Jojie Samuel, Graduate Student** (Malaysia)  
Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya  
\$7,900

Nineteenth-Century Thailand: The Beginnings of Modernization  
**Mala Rajo Sathian, Graduate Student** (Malaysia)  
Department of History, University of Malaya  
\$6,400

## Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program

The Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, inaugurated in fiscal 1987 as a subprogram of the International Grant Program, became an independent program in fiscal 1992. The aim of the program is to provide opportunities for free and independent research to young Indonesian researchers in the social sciences and humanities, fields that are still poorly funded. In keeping with this objective, as a rule grants are awarded to researchers under thirty-seven years of age for individual research (some exceptions are made), and grants are made available to as wide a spectrum of young researchers as possible: not only university researchers but also researchers affiliated with independent research institutions and nongovernmental organizations, journalists, and other independent researchers. For this reason applications are publicly solicited.

Any research project whose topic falls within the scope of the program's two key themes, "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society," is eligible. Grants are awarded on the basis of the following five criteria: originality, the social significance of the research, the timeliness of the grant in terms of the researcher's own growth, the difficulty of obtaining funding from other sources, and the feasibility of the research project.

In view of the continuing growth in the number of applications for incentive grants over the past several years, this year both the number of grants awarded and the total amount budgeted for grants were increased substantially. Of the eight hundred fifteen applicants this year, sixty-one were awarded grants, a considerable rise over last year's five hundred twenty-eight applicants and thirty-five recipients.

Researchers affiliated with such government agencies as the Departments of Social Affairs, Industry, Information, and Religious Affairs and the police received grants for the first time this year. In the private sector, five grants were awarded to NGO staff members, one grant was awarded to a journalist, and three grants were awarded to researchers at private universities. Eighteen of the grant recipients (30 percent of the total) were women. Twelve grants supported research for M.A. theses, and four supported research for doctoral dissertations. The subjects of research represented an extremely broad range of fields in the social sciences and humanities, with

several projects each in economics, sociology, cultural anthropology, education, literature, history, and environmental studies.

A workshop for the presentation of research reports by recipients of fiscal 1991 grants was held on May 1 and 2, 1992. Such workshops have been held annually since 1989. This year, for the first time, a simultaneous workshop for the presentation of interim reports by recipients of fiscal 1992 grants was also held.

A Study of the System of Customary Law Concerning Conservation of Natural Resources and the Ecosystem in Societies Governed by Customary Law in the Asmat Area of Merauke Regency, Irian Jaya  
**Yan C. Warinussy, Researcher**  
Jayapura Branch, Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation  
Rp6.0 million

Attitudes Toward Conservation of the Community Environment Among Small-scale Brick Makers and the Surrounding Society in the Communities of Cibarusah District, Bekasi Regency, West Java  
**Saghranie Daulay, Staff Member**  
Small Business Directorate General, Department of Industry  
Rp4.0 million

The *Dendang Pauah*: Oral Literature of the Minangkabau  
**Suryadi, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Andalas University  
Rp4.5 million

The Economic Role of Women in Family Pottery Crafts and Its Impact on Village and Family Sociocultural Values: A Case Study of Three Villages in the Lombok Crafts Project  
**Maah Irinawati, Researcher**  
Research Institute on the Rural Social and Community Environment in West Nusa Tenggara  
Rp4.0 million

Sawerigading's Voyage to China in *La Galigo*: A Study of the Mythological Structure of a Bugis Literary Classic  
**Nurhayati Rahman, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University  
Rp3.0 million

*Tolok Rumpakna Bone*: A Philological Study of a Bugis Literary Classic  
**M. Rapi Tang, Lecturer**  
Education and Teacher Training Institute of Ujung Pandang  
Rp3.0 million

Patterns of Intra-Industry Trade in Indonesia  
**Muhammad Yunus, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Economics, Hasanuddin University  
Rp6.0 million

The Younger Generation of Ethnic Chinese and *Pribumi* Entrepreneurs: Similarities and Differences  
**Thung Ju Lan, Researcher**  
Centre for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences  
Rp4.0 million

The Impact of Motorization and Commercialization on the Income Levels, Distribution Patterns, and Socioeconomic Polarization of Traditional and Modern Fishermen  
**Bagong Suyanto, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University  
Rp3.6 million

Relations Between *Tauke* and Fishermen in Riau: Elaboration of a Concept Emphasizing Their Functions in Social Conflict and in Maintenance of the Social System  
**Yusmar Yusuf, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Riau University  
Rp4.5 million

The Sundanese Dance Works of R. Tjetje Somantri, 1950–1990  
**Endang Caturwati, Lecturer**  
Indonesian Academy of Dance  
Rp4.5 million

Industry and Women: A Study of the Livelihood Strategies of Female Workers in Surabaya  
**Sutinah, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University  
Rp4.0 million

The Influence on Performance of the Type of Motivation of Volunteer Workers in Rural General Service Offices in the Area Under the Jurisdiction of the Public Health Office of Puhjarak, Plemahan District, Kediri Regency, East Nusa Tenggara  
**Ola Tokan Willy Brordus, Staff Member**  
East Nusa Tenggara Branch, Department of Health  
Rp2.5 million

The Transmigration Program to Settle Indonesian Soldiers on Lombok: Economic, Defense, and Security Aspects and Concomitant Cultural Conflict

**Halimatus Sa'diyah, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University  
Rp3.0 million

The Leadership and Power Structure of *Kiai* (Islamic Leaders): A Case Study of the *Pesantren* (Islamic School)

Darul 'Ulum Jombang  
**Sukamto, Lecturer**  
Darul 'Ulum Jombang University  
Rp3.0 million

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**Bulbul Abdurrahman, Lecturer**  
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**Hirwan Kuardhani, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Arts, Indonesia Institute of the Arts  
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*Angguk* Theater: A Popular Entertainment

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Centre for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences  
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**Mulyawan Karim, Journalist**  
*Jakarta-Jakarta* Magazine  
Rp6.0 million

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**Sudarso, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University  
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**I. Made Pande Cakra, Police Second Lieutenant**  
Jakarta Metropolitan Police Headquarters  
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The Past Indigenous Knowledge System of the Bugis and Makassar: A Case Study of Sailors of *Ammana Gappa* Sailing Vessels in the Village of Bira, Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi

**Eymal B. Demmallino, Lecturer**  
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**Mukhlis, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala University  
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**Hendro Sumartono, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Jember University  
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Seasonal Migration to and from Mataram: A Study of Sociocultural Change

**Amiruddin, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University  
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*Salawat Dulang*: Oral Literature of the Minangkabau

**Adriyetti Amir, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Andalas University  
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Medan Novels: Literature of the 1930s and Colonial Society in the Netherlands East Indies

**Soewarsono, Researcher**  
Centre for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences  
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A Legal Study of the Implementation of Labor Regulations Regarding Workers' Welfare in Indonesian Firms

**Abdullah Sulaiman, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Law, Tadulako University  
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School Principals' Decision-Making Ability: A Study of the Factors Affecting Decision Making by Principals of Public High Schools in West Sumatra

**Jasrial, Lecturer**  
Education and Teacher Training Institute of Padang  
Rp4.5 million

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**Singgih Tri Sulistiyono, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Diponegoro University  
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The Political Concepts and Activities of Tarbiyah Islamiyah, 1945–1970

**Alaidin, Graduate Student**  
Syarif Hidayatullah State Institute for Islamic Religion  
Rp4.5 million

The Impact of Implementation of the Village Administration System on the Traditional *Nagari* Community and the Sociocultural Life of the Minangkabau of West Sumatra

**Silvia Rosa, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Andalas University  
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A Profile of Male Homosexuals in Yogyakarta: The Social Background and Sexual Behavior of Male Homosexuals in Yogyakarta

**Koeswinarno, Researcher**  
Press and Public Opinion Institute, Department of Information  
Rp3.0 million

The *Pesantren* (Islamic School) Lirboyo: Its Structure and Function in the Integration of Religious Traditions

**A. Hanief S. Ghafur, Graduate Student**  
Cultural Anthropology Program, Graduate School, University of Indonesia  
Rp4.0 million

Structural Sociocultural Change Among Followers of Tarekat Qadiriyyah, a Form of Islamic Mysticism, in Mlangi Sleman Village, Yogyakarta

**Dudung Abdurahman, Lecturer**  
Sunan Kalijaga State Institute for Islamic Religion  
Rp3.5 million

Continuity, Change, and Efficacy of the Functions of Village Organization Based on Customary Law on Bali Under the Village Administration Structure Based on Rural Government Administration Law No. 5/1979

**Endang Dwiyantri, Researcher**  
Center for the Study of Society, Economy, and Mass Media  
Rp4.5 million

A Study of Family Management of the Indigenous Credit System Known as *Gade Djawa* in Surakarta, 1892–1956

**Framana, Independent Researcher**  
Solo  
Rp2.5 million

A Study of the Influence of Culture on the Efficiency of the Application of Land Law in Ruteng District and in the Vicinity of the Urban Administration Regulation Area, Manggarai Regency, East Nusa Tenggara

**Deno Kamelus, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Law, Nusa Cendana University  
Rp5.0 million

The Tarekat Bantayyah Uprising

**Otto Nur Abdullah, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Agriculture, Syiah Kuala University  
Rp3.5 million

The Role of Paralegals in the Protection of People's Rights: A Case Study of Farmers in East Surabaya

**Andik Hardiyanto, Researcher**  
Surabaya Branch, Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation  
Rp3.5 million

The *Kecapi*, a Traditional Stringed Instrument of the Batak: An Ethnomusicological Study of the Families of Traditional Batak *Kecapi* Players and Their Music

**Andre Indrawan, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Arts, Indonesia Institute of the Arts  
Rp6.0 million

An Analysis of the Strength of Tradition in Distribution and the Profitability of Fishing Operations in the East Java Fishing Industry: A Study of Tradition and Business Profitability

**Nuddin Harahab, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Fishery, Brawijaya University  
Rp4.0 million

Legal Protection of Female Casual Laborers in Jambi

**Bahader Johan Nasution, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Law, Jambi University  
Rp3.0 million

The Flexibility and Adaptability of *Pribumi* Business Activities in the Traditional Industrial Sector: Maintenance of the Batik Industry and the Transition to the Spinning Industry in Pekajangan and Pekalongan

**Hajriyanto Y. Thohari, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Diponegoro University  
Rp3.5 million

Religious Behavior in Wetu Telu Islamic Society: A Case Study of the Village of Bayan, West Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara

**Erni Budiwanti, Researcher**  
Centre for Political and Regional Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences  
Rp5.7 million

Village Healers Known as *Sandro Wanua* and the Indigenous Medical System: A Study of Indigenous Medicine and Behavioral Changes in Public Health Nurses Caring for Mothers and Children in the Resettlement Area of the Itinerant Bajo People

**Mustamin Alwy, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Politics and Social Science, Hasanuddin University  
Rp4.0 million

Textual Criticism of *Bustanul Katibina Lis Subyanil Muta allimin*, by Karya Raja Ali Haji

**Apipudin, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia  
Rp3.5 million

Preparation of a Catalogue and Classification of Javanese Manuscripts Written in Arabic Script (Pegon Manuscripts) Not Included in Existing Catalogues of Javanese and Indonesian Manuscripts

**Titik Pudjiastuti, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia  
Rp4.5 million

Changes in the Way of Thinking and Attitudes of People in Parangloe District, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi, During Development of Bili-Bili Dam

**Zainuddin Kaiyum, Staff Member**  
Gowa Regency Government  
Rp4.0 million

Factors Militating Against the Organization of Female Workers Belonging to Labor Unions: A Case Study of the Peddlers of Malioboro, Yogyakarta

**Witoro, Independent Researcher**  
Yogyakarta  
Rp3.5 million

Preservation of the Borders of the Baduy

**R. Ukke Rukmini, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia  
Rp4.0 million

The Interaction of Education at the *Pesantren* (Islamic Schools) Tebuireng and Tambakberas, in Jombang, East Java: A Study from the Perspective of the "Yellow Books" of Muslim Doctrine

**Irhamni, Lecturer**  
Education and Teacher Training Institute of Malang  
Rp3.5 million

The Social and Religious Functions of the Traditional Tie-Dyed Cloth of the Sabu People of Kupang Regency, East Nusa Tenggara

**Daud Dima Talo, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Law, Nusa Cendana University  
Rp4.5 million

Wahidiyah: A Study of a *Tarekat*

**Abdul Mubarak, Researcher**  
Research Institute on Religions and Schools of Belief, Department of Religious Affairs  
Rp3.5 million

Migration from Lombok to Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara

**Sudiati Prihatiningrum, Staff Member**  
Foundation for Self-Reliant Development  
Rp4.0 million



## “Know Our Neighbors” Programs

The “Know Our Neighbors” Programs began in fiscal 1978 with the inauguration of the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan, which is now in its fifteenth 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. This year the “Know Our Neighbors” programs were streamlined, and the programs in and among Southeast and South Asian countries were merged. As a result, there are now two “Know Our Neighbors” programs: the Program in Japan and the Program in Other Asian Countries.

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 one hundred sixty-eight works: two from Bangladesh, eighteen from Burma, twelve from India, forty from Indonesia, two from Laos, eleven from Malaysia, four from Nepal, two from Pakistan, fourteen from the Philippines, fifteen from Singapore, four from Sri Lanka, thirty-six from Thailand, and eight from Vietnam.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Program in Other Asian Countries aims to encourage mutual understanding among Japan and the countries of Southeast and South Asia. To this end, it assists the translation and publication in Southeast and South Asian countries of literary works and works on the culture, society, and history of Japan and of other Southeast and South Asian countries. In addition, to make the findings of Japanese research on the region accessible to people of the countries concerned, grants are awarded under this program for the translation and publication of such findings in the relevant languages. This year grants were awarded for two projects in

Bangladesh, one project in India, two projects in Indonesia, three projects in Malaysia, one project in Nepal, one project in Pakistan, one project in Sri Lanka, and five projects in Vietnam.

### "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan

*Bi Vo* [The Thief], Nguyen Hong

Tr. Ken'ichi Kawaguchi  
Dandansha Co., Ltd.

¥1.81 million

This novel by Nguyen Hong (1918–82), written in 1935 and 1936 and published in 1937, is a dispassionate portrayal of the hopeless lives of youthful pickpockets and petty thieves in the northern Vietnamese port city of Haiphong, and of the contemporary social context. This graphic depiction of the seamy side of urban life in the 1930s is a masterpiece of the realism for which Nguyen Hong is famous. Invariably cited in discussions of modern Vietnamese literature, this novel has lost none of its literary appeal.

*Nuskahhae-wafa* [Songs of Faiz], Faiz Ahmad Faiz

Tr. Koji Kataoka  
Kashinsha

¥1.12 million

The translator has selected poems by the Pakistani poet Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1911–84) that provide insight into his life and work, drawing from the collections *The Seal of Screams*, *Evening in a Friend's Town*, and *My Heart, We Sojourners*. Faiz grew up as the nationalistic movement was gathering momentum, and his early work was influenced by romanticism and progressivism. The new nation of Pakistan, independent of Britain, was supposed to be a state of, by, and for the people. But Faiz fixed his poetic gaze on the fact that his nation was not, in fact, free: aspirations were impossible to realize or, once realized, they quickly turned to dust. His poetry reflects his impatience and anger at this state of affairs and, at the same time, the restless will of the poet, which must always be moving toward some elusive goal.

*Yadgar-e Chishti* [Daily Life in the Punjab], Nur Ahmad Chishti

Tr. Yutaka Asada  
Heibonsha

¥1.28 million

Nur Ahmad Chishti was born into an old family in Lahore, now part of Pakistan, in 1829. Around the age of twenty he began teaching British residents Urdu, Persian, and Punjabi and instructing them in traditional manners and customs, and also embarked upon literary activities. In *Yadgar-e Chishti* he provides a compre-

hensive account of traditional society and culture in Lahore by chronicling daily life in the Chishti family. He describes in detail some 150 aspects of family life, including Muslim rites of passage; annual observances and the Sufi festival of 'Urs; and the basics of life: food, clothing, and housing.

*Subaltern Studies*, vols. 1–3, Ranajit Guha, ed.

Tr. Chiharu Takenaka

Heibonsha

¥2.09 million

The papers in *Subaltern Studies* constitute the findings of a joint research project aimed at providing a new interpretation of Indian history. The six brilliant papers selected for translation include two theoretical discussions of perspectives and methods of historical analysis and four case studies of nationalism in Gandhi's time. The latter represent an attempt to identify, in the Indian nationalist movement, the dynamics characteristic of popular movements. This project, a "worm's-eye view" exploration of Indian history based on Antonio Gramsci's concept of the "subaltern," had a great impact on the study of Indian history in the 1980s. In addition to representing the latest trends in the study of Indian history, the papers, including the methodological studies, can be used in making comparisons with research in other fields and regions.

*Tirukkural*, Tiruvalluvar

Tr. Takanobu Takahashi

Heibonsha

¥1.68 million

The *Tirukkural* of Tiruvalluvar, comprising 1,330 couplets on various aspects of the three mainstays of Indian life—the law, property, and love—is a classic work of the Tamil psyche. There are many Buddhist and other Indian collections of aphoristic verses on religion, the world, society, human life, and so on. The *Tirukkural* is unusual, however, in that it does not lean toward any particular religion. Indeed, its very neutrality serves to deepen its insights into life; and its pithy language and relative lack of literary flourishes add to its persuasiveness. The *Tirukkural* provides an ideal introduction to the wisdom of not only Tamil culture but also India as a whole.

*Citagovinda* and *Devimahatmya*, Jayadeva et al.

Tr. Yasushi Ogura and Yuko Yokochi

Heibonsha

¥1.40 million

The *Citagovinda* is a lyrical pastoral poem about the passionate love of the cowherd Krishna, an avatar of

the god Vishnu, and the milkmaid Radha. This poem played a major role in promoting the Krishna cult in later times, and also provided the subject matter for many Indian miniature paintings and musical compositions. The *Devimahatmya*, an ardent panegyric to the goddess Durga, became the medium whereby devotion to the goddess, rooted in the ancient mother-goddess cult, was incorporated into the cult of the god Siva. This poem was also the source of the iconography of the goddess in medieval Indian art, thus further promoting popular faith in her.

*Yajnavalkya Smṛiti* [The Code of Yajnavalkya], Yajnavalkya

Tr. Nobuyuki Watase and Yasuke Ikari

Heibonsha

¥2.35 million

The Code of Yajnavalkya ranks with the Code of Manu as the most important body of ancient Indian law. The Code of Yajnavalkya, thought to have been compiled between the third and fifth centuries A.D., is clearer and better organized than the older (first century B.C.) Code of Manu. The Code of Yajnavalkya is divided into three parts: customary law, contracts and suits, and atonement. In addition to descriptions of laws, the code contains maxims and discussions of points of philosophy, religion, and morality as well as ontological and analytical issues. The accompanying commentary, the *Mitakshara*, is valuable in its own right. This commentary was translated into English when India was under British rule and was applied in Indian courts.

*Composers*, V. Raghavan, ed.

Tr. Takako Inoue and Takako Tanaka

Hodaka Shoten

¥2.39 million

The Sanskrit word *sangiti*, usually translated as "music," actually refers to a comprehensive art that includes not only music but also philosophy, poetry, and other elements. Thus the composers discussed in this work are figures who have had a major impact on the history of Indian thought and literature old and new, north and south. Leading modern Indian writers provide critical biographies of the twelfth-century Jayadeva and ten other composers, who together represent a balanced mix of periods, regions, religions, and social classes.

*Nithaan Khun Boohom* and Other Works, Maha Silaa Viilavong et al.

Tr. Tatsuo Hoshino and Yutaka Hirata

Hodaka Shoten

¥2.31 million

The four Lao works translated in this book provide a panoramic view of Laotian history. The *Nithaan Khun Boohom*, completed in the mid-sixteenth century, chronicles the history of northern Laos up to the beginning of the sixteenth century. The *Phongsavadaan Muang Lao*, the most reliable extant historical chronicle, provides a concise account of events from the eleventh to the eighteenth century. This is followed by

an abridged translation of the late great scholar Maha Silaa Viilavong's account of eighteenth-century history, when Laos was divided into three kingdoms. The fourth work is a paper by Mayurii Ngaosiiwat and Pheuyphan Ngaosiiwat on the unsuccessful war of independence led by Chao Anu (1767–1829), the last king of Vientiane, which was then a vassal state of Siam.

*Lee Kuan Yew on China and Hongkong After Tiananmen*, Lee Kuan Yew

Tr. Kyoko Tanaka

Hodaka Shoten

¥2.24 million

This book is a collection of pronouncements by Lee Kuan Yew, then prime minister of Singapore, on China and Hongkong after the Tiananmen Square incident of June 4, 1989. The Western developed countries castigated China for the incident and imposed economic sanctions, but Lee was critical of sanctions. This was not because he, as an ethnic Chinese, had any sympathy for the Chinese government; it was the reaction of all the Southeast Asian countries, which view Chinese isolation and instability as their greatest threat. Unrest in Hongkong is also of deep concern to Singapore, which has close economic ties with the colony. Lee's remarks reveal his overriding interest in stability in the region.

*Folk Arts and Crafts of Bengal*, Gurusaday Dutt

Tr. Masakatsu Konishi

Hodaka Shoten

¥1.68 million

Gurusaday Dutt (1882–1941) is little known in Japan, but he led a movement to encourage folk arts and crafts in India (especially Bengal, including present-day Bangladesh), much as Soetsu Yanagi did in Japan. In this work Dutt analyzes the folk crafts of Bengal in the context of the region's traditional worldview and values, its rituals and myths, its society (especially the role of women), and other factors, and elucidates the way in which, taken together, these factors make up the cultural foundation of Indian ethnic and folk culture since the ancient Indus civilization.

*Thoi Xa Vang* [A Far Distant Day], Le Luu

Tr. Norio Kato

Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.

¥1.07 million

Le Luu (b. 1942), a "war writer" during the Vietnam War, has concentrated on literature chronicling the war. This novel, too, is set during and immediately after the war, but the protagonist, a young man from a farm village, is depicted with a sensitivity and complexity that are new to the genre. Today Vietnamese literature is under pressure to shift its focus from works glorifying the war effort to works addressing the social disruption following the war and reappraising history. Through his frank portrayal of a protagonist who, while a gallant fighter, also knows the anguish of love, Le Luu has contributed greatly to this new literary current.

*Jeyakantan Cirukataikal* [Immolation] and Other Works,  
T. Jeyakantan

Tr. Hiroshi Yamashita  
Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.  
¥1.53 million

Ever since he appeared on the South Indian literary scene in the 1960s, T. Jeyakantan has been the leading light of Tamil literature. This book includes several of his novellas, all well known among Tamil readers. The title work concerns a young woman's attempt to create a new life for herself after being raped by a stranger. Another describes the tortured conscience of a poor laborer who lives in cheap lodgings on the edge of town and is the butt of scorn. All the works in this collection, written in the 1960s, sympathetically portray the lives of the disadvantaged, people who are to some extent alienated from society and discriminated against.

*Van hoc Oc Eo va cac van hoa co o dong bang Cuul* [The Oc Eo Culture and the Ancient Culture of the Mekong Delta], Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City  
Tr. Seiichi Kikuchi

Hodaka Shoten  
¥2.80 million

After the excavation of the ruins of Oc Eo, in the ancient state of Funan, by a French expedition led by Louis Malleret in 1944, there were no further archaeological activities in southern Vietnam for many years. Since 1975, however, the Archaeology Section of the Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, part of the National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, has excavated pre-eighth century ruins at six hundred sites in the vicinity of Oc Eo in the Dong Thap area under the leadership of Professors Dao Linh Con and Vo Si Khai. This work is a report on the major findings, which include evidence of the Indianization of southern Vietnam and many architectural remains connected with the area's position as an entrepôt of east-west trade.

"Kon Cha Theng Wan Ni" [Until This Day Comes] and Other Stories, Duang Champa et al.

Tr. Tatsuo Hoshino and Hatsue Maeda  
Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.  
¥1.12 million

This work is an anthology of stories by contemporary writers in modern Lao. The writers can be divided into three groups: middle-aged and elderly socialist writers who participated in the liberation and unification struggle for decades; writers living in the capital, Vientiane, who were originally royalist but have continued to write since liberation, focusing on such themes as social justice and corruption; and the young writers espousing the new line of national liberalization who established the Laos Young Writers Association. Contributions by members of the third group include some written in the 1990s.

*Dekada '70* [The Seventies], Lualhati Bautista

Tr. Satoshi Masutani  
Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.  
¥1.56 million

This work, a novel written in Tagalog, vividly de-

scribes the Philippines in the 1970s, under the dictatorship of Ferdinand Marcos, through the experiences of Amanda, a wealthy matron living in a Manila suburb. She and her husband, Julian, have four sons. As the boys grow up and choose their own paths in life, she is compelled to deal in various ways with a society under martial law. In this work, written before the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the author, Lualhati Bautista, presciently describes the shifting values of the Filipino people that paved the way for the political upheaval to come.

*Gam Peraliya* [The Changing Village], Martin Wickramasinghe

Tr. Koichi Aoyama  
Nan'undo  
¥2.09 million

In this Sinhalese work Martin Wickramasinghe depicts the transformation and eventual dissolution of Sri Lankan villagers' self-reliant way of life as a result of the policies of modernization, urbanization, economic commoditization, and centralization promoted by the British colonial government. Focusing on the southern village where he grew up and the conflict surrounding his daughter's wedding, he describes the decline of his prominent old family, which had dominated local society, at the beginning of the twentieth century as it was forced to yield to lower-class parvenus. This groundbreaking realistic work is regarded as marking the beginning of modern Sinhalese literature, departing as it does from the traditional literary formats of religious fables and fanciful tales.

## "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries

Translation and Publication of *The Makioka Sisters* in Bengali

Fazle Rabbi, Executive Director  
Ahmed Memorial Foundation, Bangladesh  
\$8,000

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991, the Ahmed Memorial Foundation is translating and publishing representative works of Japanese literature in Bengali. This year *The Makioka Sisters* by Jun'ichiro Tanizaki will be translated and published.

*The Makioka Sisters*, Tanizaki's longest novel, concerns four sisters in an affluent family in Osaka's Semba district. Through the story of the five attempts to arrange a marriage for the aging third sister, Yukiko, Tanizaki weaves a rich tapestry of the daily life and ceremonial occasions of wealthy Osaka families between 1937 and 1941. Tanizaki wrote *The Makioka Sisters* under difficult conditions during and after World

War II, persevering despite official pressure because of his desire to chronicle the traditions and culture that were being obliterated by the war. This novel is one of the major works of a novelist known for his depictions of Japan's traditional aesthetics.

Translation and Publication of *A History of Japan*, Volume 1, in Vietnamese  
**Nguyen Duc Dieu, Director**  
Social Sciences Publishing House, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam  
\$12,800

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991, is translating and publishing Japanese classics and works on Japanese culture and history in Vietnamese. The literary classics *The Tale of Genji* and *The Tale of the Heike* and the modern novel *The Fall of the House of Nire* have already been translated and published under this project. This year the first volume of George Sansom's *History of Japan* will be translated and published.

Sansom's three-volume work is the longest and most authoritative general history of Japan in English. The first volume begins with a discussion of Japan's geography and the earliest inhabitants of the islands and covers the formation of the Yamato imperial court and the Nara and Heian periods, ending with the attempted Mongol invasions of 1274 and 1281.

Translation and Publication of *The Family* in Vietnamese  
**Phong Le, Director**  
Institute of Literature, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam  
\$9,500

This project will translate and publish in Vietnamese Toson Shimazaki's autobiographical novel *The Family*, one of his major works. The book describes the decline of two old Japanese families, the Koizumi family (based on Shimazaki's own family) and the Hashimoto family (based on the Takase family of the Kiso Fukushima area, into which his oldest sister married), between 1898 and 1910, when Japan was modernizing, and the way in which the conventions and rituals of the patriarchal family system constricted and warped the lives of those enmeshed in them. The theme of the conflict between the traditional family system and social modernization is one common to all Asian countries and is highly relevant to Vietnam today.

Translation and Publication of *Japan: Past and Present* in Vietnamese  
**Huynh Van, Deputy Director**  
Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam  
\$11,500

This project will translate and publish in Vietnamese the 1990 edition of *Japan: Past and Present* by the late Edwin O. Reischauer, a relatively recent work that has gained a high reputation in Japan. There are numerous English-language works on Japanese history, each reflecting its author's particular perspective. The present work, written after Japan became a major economic

power, aims at elucidating the historical reasons for the nation's economic success. *Japan: Past and Present* is more compact and readable than George Sansom's *History of Japan*, the first volume of which is to be translated and published under another project.

Translation and Publication of *Economic Growth and Income Distribution and Governments and Markets in Economic Development Strategies* in Vietnamese  
**Duong Phu Hiep, Director**  
Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies, National Center for Social Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam  
\$14,500

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991, is translating and publishing in Vietnamese works on the economies of Asian, especially Southeast Asian, countries. This year *Economic Growth and Income Distribution and Governments and Markets in Economic Development Strategies* will be translated and published.

*Economic Growth and Income Distribution*, the proceedings of a seminar sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Philippine Center for Policy Studies, contains papers on economic growth policies and problems of poverty and income distribution in member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations prepared by researchers from ASEAN countries. The experiences of neighboring countries in this regard are of great interest to Vietnam, which is now introducing the market mechanism, since problems of poverty and economic disparities inevitably accompany this process. *Governments and Markets in Economic Development Strategies* analyzes economic development after World War II in Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan and government policies of market intervention and manipulation in these countries.

Translation and Publication of *Science, Technology, and Society in Postwar Japan and The Japanese Social Structure: Its Evolution in the Modern Century* in Vietnamese  
**Cao Minh Thanh, Director**  
State Information Publishing House, Vietnam  
\$16,100

This project will translate and publish in Vietnamese *Science, Technology, and Society in Postwar Japan* and *The Japanese Social Structure: Its Evolution in the Modern Century*.

*Science, Technology, and Society in Postwar Japan* by Shigeru Nakayama, first published in English, analyzes the history of technology in post-World War II Japan from the standpoint of the sociology of science. Far from lavishing unalloyed praise on Japan's technological development, this scholarly work includes thoughtful discussion of such problems as the limits of university research, the phenomenon of an antiscientific backlash, and pollution. *The Japanese Social Structure*, a sociological study by Tadashi Fukutake, examines Japan's postwar democratization and its limitations in the light of postwar social change and the characteristics of the process of modernization that began with the Meiji Restoration of 1868, elucidating the ways in which the Japanese have and have not changed since World War II.

Translation and Publication of *Studies in the Intellectual History of Tokugawa Japan* in Indonesian

M. Sastrapratedja, Vice-Chairman  
Karti Sarana Foundation, Indonesia

\$6,200

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1983, 1985, 1987, and 1990, is translating and publishing in Indonesian social science and humanities works on Japan and Japanese literary works. This year *Studies in the Intellectual History of Tokugawa Japan* by Masao Maruyama will be translated and published. This classic work set the direction of post-World War II Japanese research in intellectual history. Maruyama elucidates the process of the internal collapse of the orthodox Confucian worldview in Edo-period (1603-1868) Japan and examines the pattern of the modernization of Japanese thought in the context of the dichotomy of "nature" versus "artifice."

*Tokugawa Religion* by Robert Bellah, translated and published earlier under this project, excited controversy among Indonesian intellectuals in regard to modernization and tradition, an issue common to all Asian countries. Since Maruyama is harshly critical of Bellah, this translation of Maruyama's study can be expected to stimulate further intellectual debate in Indonesia.

Translation and Publication of *The Rise of Ersatz Capitalism in Southeast Asia* in Malaysian

Ishak bin Shari, Member  
Forum, Malaysia

\$8,300

This project will translate and publish in Malaysian the English edition of *The Rise of Ersatz Capitalism in Southeast Asia* by the Japanese economist Kunio Yoshihara. He points out that while economic growth in Southeast Asia has been fueled by ethnic-Chinese capital and nationalistic governments, the discriminatory policies adopted by governments wary of economic domination by ethnic-Chinese capital have discouraged the kind of investment in technological innovation and industrial growth that would enable the development of true capitalism, so that speculative, and thus volatile, investment has been the rule. This is why he calls Southeast Asian capitalism "ersatz capitalism," distinguishing it from the capitalism of Western countries and Japan.

Translation and Publication of *Islam and Its Relevance to Our Age* in Malaysian

Sabariah Abdullah, Editor  
Ikraq, Malaysia

\$2,300

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1990, will translate and publish in Malaysian *Islam and Its Relevance to Our Age* by Asghar Ali Engineer, a work of progressive Islamic thought originally published in Bombay, India. The author argues that only progressive Islamic thought can address effectively today's spiritual and social problems; reactionary fundamentalism and doctrinally protective modernism, he insists, offer no real solutions. From this standpoint he discusses such issues as the historical origins of Islam,

the relation of Islam to politics, philosophy, and economics, and the relevance of Islam to present-day human liberation.

Translation and Publication of *Dinosaur of the Desert* in Six Indian Languages

Ram Prakash Dhamija, Founder Member  
Nandartha, India

\$29,200

*Dinosaur of the Desert*, a picture book written by Shinji Tajima and illustrated by Kang Woo-Hyon, won the gold medal in the fifth Noma Concours for Children's Picture Book Illustrations. This book was selected for translation and publication in Indian languages because its theme, the folly of conflict among people, makes it highly relevant for Indian children.

This project was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1990. In the first year the book was translated and published in six Indian languages: Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, and Urdu. This year it will be translated and published in six other major Indian languages: Assamese, Kannada, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, and Telugu.

Translation and Publication of *Black Rain, The Phoenix Tree and Other Stories*, and *Silence* in Urdu

Saba Ansari, Manager  
Mashal Pakistan, Pakistan

\$17,200

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, has already translated and published in Urdu the novel *The River Ki* by Sawako Ariyoshi. This year three other modern Japanese literary works will be translated and published: *Black Rain* by Masuji Ibuse, *The Phoenix Tree and Other Stories* by Satoko Kizaki, and *Silence* by Shusaku Endo.

*Black Rain*, based on interviews and other testimony of people who actually experienced the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, portrays vividly the tragedy of the atomic bombing through the story of a young woman contaminated by the black rain that fell after the bombing. *The Phoenix Tree and Other Stories* is a collection of short stories depicting the struggle of women in modern Japanese society caught between the desire for self-definition and the demands of traditional values. *Silence*, a novel set against the backdrop of the government's persecution of Christians in seventeenth-century Japan, is the story of a young Japanese Catholic priest educated in India who is torn between defending the faith and recanting in order to save the lives of other believers.

Translation and Publication of *El Filibusterismo* in Indonesian

Ahmad Rivai, Director  
PT. Dunia Pustaka Jaya, Indonesia

\$7,900

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, will translate and publish *El Filibusterismo*, a major work written in Spanish by the great Philippine patriot José Rizal. This work, which describes the oppression of the Spanish colonial regime and the distress of the

Philippine people, is indispensable for an understanding of the history of the Philippine nationalist movement. The title signifies the Philippine movement for independence from Spain. *El Filibusterismo* helped pave the way for the Philippine Revolution and Asia's first independence movement, and thus is highly important for other countries in the region, including Indonesia.

Translation and Publication of *Shunkinsho* in Sinhalese, with an Introduction to the Life and Works of Its Author  
**Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna, Professor**  
Department of Sinhalese, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka  
\$5,500

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, 1990, and 1991, has already translated and published four Japanese works in Sinhalese. This year *Shunkinsho* by Jun'ichiro Tanizaki will be translated and published. This memorable work, a masterpiece of classical style, confirmed Tanizaki's literary reputation. The story concerns the twisted love of the beautiful blind woman Shunkin and the family retainer Sasuke. Sasuke's relationship with Shunkin is a complex one: she is the woman he adores and reveres, his employer, and his teacher of *jiuta* classical Japanese ballads. At the same time, the two are in effect married. When Shunkin's face is burned, Sasuke puts out his own eyes so that he will never have to see her scarred visage. This work exemplifies the blend of masochistic passion and extreme adoration of women that characterizes Tanizaki's writing.

Nepalese "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project: Works in Other South Asian Languages to Be Translated and Published in Nepalese Languages  
**Keshab Man Shakya, Chairman**  
The Foundation for Literature, Nepal  
\$3,000

In this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, literary works from other South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) are being translated and published in Nepali or Newari. Works from India and elsewhere have already been translated and published. This year's grant will support the translation into Nepali or Newari of six works, one each from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India (a translation from Kannada), Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Translation and Publication of the *Thai PEN Anthology* in Malaysian  
**Abu Bakar bin Abdul, Chairman**  
Foundation for the Promotion of the Sciences, Malaysia  
\$8,200

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1989 and 1990, is undertaking the translation and publication in Malaysian of literary works from other Southeast Asian countries. This year the *Thai PEN Anthology*, a collection of Thai poetry and short stories compiled by the PEN Club of Thailand, will be translated and published.

Southeast Asian literary works tend to reveal a didactic social involvement. This anthology, however, includes not only such works but also works that explore new forms of stylistic expression, and thus presents Malaysian readers with an excellent sampling of Thai literary trends as a whole. The Foundation for the Promotion of the Sciences, whose members are writers or scholars of literature, is well suited to introduce other Southeast Asian literary works to Malaysians.

Translation and Publication of *The Unknown Craftsman* and *Botchan* in Bengali  
**Belal Chaudhuri, President**  
Club for the Translation of Literature, Bangladesh  
\$13,500

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1990, has already translated and published a collection of modern Japanese short stories in Bengali. This year two more Japanese works, *The Unknown Craftsman* and *Botchan*, will be translated and published.

Bengal, a region known for its flourishing folk crafts, was the home of Gurusaday Dutt, an intellectual who played the same role in promoting folk crafts in Bengal that Soetsu Yanagi, the author of *The Unknown Craftsman*, did in Japan. The folk-craft movement Yanagi founded was based on his discernment of the beauty to be found in the humble objects ordinary people use in the course of everyday life. *Botchan*, meanwhile, is one of the major early novels of Soseki Natsume. Set early in the Meiji era (1868-1912), when Japan was beginning to modernize, *Botchan* is a humorous account of the uproar caused by the protagonist, a young man from Tokyo who is teaching in a middle school in the provincial city of Matsuyama. At the same time, it describes with pathos the destruction of "good old ways" by the juggernaut of modernization.

## Southeast Asian Dictionary Compilation and Publication Program

Modern Vietnamese-Japanese Dictionary  
**Kunie Kawamoto, Director**  
Institute of Cultural and Linguistic Studies, Keio University  
¥5.5 million

This project to compile and publish a modern Vietnamese-Japanese dictionary also received grants in fiscal 1981, 1983, and 1986. To reduce the number of proofs and economize on printing costs, the group preparing the dictionary is using a word processor to prepare the manuscript and to facilitate computerized typesetting. The project's final goal is a dictionary containing fifty thousand entries. Compilation has made steady progress and the dictionary, now in production, is expected to be published in March 1994.

## Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs described thus far, in fiscal 1992 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. In fiscal 1990 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 thirteen foundation-initiative grants worth a total of ¥32.55 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 thirteen communications-supplement grants worth a total of ¥24.14 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.

## Foundation Initiative Grant Program

### Second Japan Networkers' Forum

**Yasuo Harima**

Japan Networkers' Conference

¥3.5 million

In recent years vigorous citizen activities reflecting a variety of social concerns have been launched in many locales. In view of the kinds of social changes considered most likely in the future, citizen activities, whose priorities differ from those of both government and corporations, are expected to become increasingly important.

The second Japan Networkers' Forum, building on the fruit of the first forum, convened in 1989 with the help of grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, will focus on ways and means of strengthening the social impact of networking in citizen activities. The participants, including representatives of Japanese and U.S. nonprofit organizations, are expected to engage in concentrated and pragmatic discussion.

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

**Setсуho Ikehata**

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

¥3.5 million

This project also received grants in fiscal 1990 and 1991. In the first year a network of researchers was established and work was begun on compilation of a catalogue of historical materials and oral records concerning the Japanese occupation of the Philippines during World War II. In the second year historical materials were surveyed and oral records collected in Japan, the Philippines, and the United States, and progress was announced from time to time in a Japanese-language newsletter. In addition, an English-language newsletter was issued summarizing the contents of the Japanese-language newsletter published in the first year.

This year the search for historical materials will be extended to Taiwan and Australia, and supplementary historical materials will be surveyed and oral records collected. These will be organized, compiled, published, and made available both in Japan and overseas.

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.

¥1.05 million

In response to requests from the Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), the Toyota Foundation also provided grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, 1990, and 1991 to help meet the cost of a Japanese scholar's participation in the committee's activities.

In fiscal 1991 one of the committee's meetings was held in Tokyo, further encouraging exchange with Japanese scholars of Southeast Asian studies. To build on that, this year a younger Japanese scholar of Southeast Asian studies will replace the senior scholar, thus expanding opportunities for exchange among researchers. This year committee meetings will be held in Victoria, British Columbia, and New York, New York.

Establishment of a Database of the Industrial Heritage of Modern Japan

**Hoshimi Uchida**

Industrial Heritage Database Study Group

¥4.0 million

This project was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1990. That year the framework and system of a database of the industrial heritage of modern Japan were discussed and similar experiments in other fields studied.

This year a system for conducting nationwide surveys will be set up in coordination with relevant scholarly societies, and a pilot study in a specific region and field will be carried out in order to anticipate the kinds of concrete issues that will arise when establishing the database. Though this project entails many problems and difficulties, they must be addressed in view of the urgent need to preserve information on Japan's industrial heritage.

Preservation of Large Lacquered Caskets Excavated from Tombs of the Period of Warring States in China

**Shu Zhimei**

Museum of Hubei, China

¥5.0 million

Three large lacquered wooden caskets decorated with polychrome paintings, excavated in perfect condition from tombs of the period of Warring States (ca. 403-

221 B.C.), are now in the Museum of Hubei, in Wuhan, China. These wooden relics, preserved through the ages thanks to the humidifying effect of underground water, would disintegrate if allowed to dry naturally. So far the museum has been able to preserve them by exposing them to a constant spray, but this method has reached the limit of its usefulness. There is an urgent need to dehydrate the caskets and use chemical preservative measures.

In this project the chemical process developed by the museum through a process of experimentation with smaller wooden receptacles over more than a decade will be applied to these large painted lacquer caskets in an attempt to ensure lasting preservation.

The Social Role of Private-Sector Public Service Activities, with Emphasis on the Field of Social Welfare  
Seiichi Seki

The Japan Association of Charitable Organizations  
¥0.5 million

Research on private-sector public service activities in Japan has been gradually increasing in recent years, but the number of researchers is still small and the stock of research meager. This project will investigate current conditions and problems in the field of social welfare, which accounts for a large proportion of private-sector public service activities, and explore the kind of system best suited to such activities.

So far, most research in the field of social welfare has focused on the specialized activities of social welfare corporations. This project, however, will assess the status of social welfare activities from a broader perspective that includes both organizations incorporated under the Civil Code and unincorporated groups.

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan  
Hiroshi Kanda  
Foundation Library Center of Japan  
¥5.0 million

Seven years have passed since the Foundation Library Center of Japan was established (originally as an unincorporated organization) to facilitate communication between grant makers and grant applicants, and it is steadily gaining social recognition. Last year the center published the English-language *Directory of Grant-Making Foundations in Japan*, and this year the center's Philanthropy Study Group inaugurated independent research activities.

The center's financial base is still not strong enough to support a full range of activities, however. This year, as it has done every year since the center's establishment, the Toyota Foundation will defray part of the center's operating costs. In the future, however, it is hoped that grants can be awarded on a project basis.

Publication of a Catalogue of the Holdings of the Asian Library  
Ichiro Yamaguchi  
Asian Library and Communication Center, Osaka  
¥1.0 million

Asia Center 21 is a citizen group founded in February 1981 to establish the Asian Library, an "Asian culture

center" promoting understanding of Asian and other developing countries' cultures as well as a repository of books. This project aims to gain wider support for the campaign to establish the Asian Library by compiling and publishing a catalogue of the books collected so far, including forty-two thousand in Japanese and eight thousand in other languages.

Fifth Japan-U.S. Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education

Tadao Shimizu  
Japanese University Libraries International Liaison Committee  
¥0.5 million

University libraries are repositories of a great variety of scholarly information. Thus promotion of these libraries' computerization and of the circulation of information is an important way of strengthening the foundations of the system of scholarly research.

Four Japan-U.S. Conferences of University Libraries have been held since 1969. To promote the international circulation of scholarly information, the fifth conference will address issues having to do with the computerization of university libraries, with the help of experts from both Japan and the United States. This conference is significant as a forum in which Japan can provide scholarly information on an international level.

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

Anthony Reid  
The Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Australia  
¥3.9 million

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, is an attempt to discover the roots of present-day Asia's dynamism in the societies that existed before the introduction of Western culture by means of joint international research by historians from Australia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, North America, and Europe. The project will also serve as a test case for the Toyota Foundation in the development of its own long-term planning.

In the first year researchers met to define a common perception of the issues and to plan their research strategy. The collection of relevant documents in various countries was also undertaken. This year the documents collected will be catalogued, translated, and published.

A Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1945

Yoji Akashi  
Forum on the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore  
¥3.0 million

Although almost half a century has passed since the end of World War II, in recent years there has been increasing insistence in various Asian countries that Japan acknowledge its war responsibility. This is one reason that it is essential to build a common perception in Japan and other Asian countries of Japan's

wartime military rule in the region by locating and studying historical records concerning that period.

This forum, in coordination with researchers in Malaysia and Singapore, will collect and survey historical materials and oral records concerning the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Singapore, a period also important for elucidation of the history of the postwar independence of Malaysia and Singapore.

Translation of the Civil Code of Japan into English

**Norio Higuchi**

Study Group for the English Translation of the Civil Code

¥1.1 million

Other countries are said to find existing English translations of Japan's Civil Code inadequate. In view of the fact that much of the friction between Japan and other countries today stems from differences in understanding of legal systems, it is of urgent importance to provide a reliable English translation of Japan's Civil Code, the foundation of Japanese private law.

In this project a new English translation of the Civil Code will be prepared on the basis of comparative-law and historical research. A draft translation by an American lawyer will be studied and revised as necessary by researchers conversant in Anglo-American, French, and German law, and eventually a definitive draft will be prepared.

Publication of a Special Issue of the Magazine *Voluntas* and Convening of a Symposium

**Hiroshi Kanda**

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥0.5 million

*Voluntas*, an international magazine of scholarship concerning private-sector nonprofit organizations that published its inaugural issue in the autumn of 1990, maintains an extremely high standard and is well regarded by people in the field. The magazine is planning to publish a special issue on grant-making foundations' research and policies and, in connection with this, is planning to sponsor an international symposium in France in October 1993.

The Toyota Foundation, along with other foundations, is awarding a grant to the Foundation Library Center of Japan for this project because it considers the opportunity for program administrators and researchers connected with Japanese grant-making foundations to take part in the symposium, explain the circumstances of grant-making foundations in Japan, and exchange information with their counterparts in other countries to be significant for Japanese grant-making foundations.

## Communications-Supplement Grant Program

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

**Choe Kil-song**

¥2.0 million

An Empirical Study of Desertification Prevention in Arid Areas of China [printing costs]

**Yao Hong Ling**

¥3.0 million

A Study of the Japan-U.S. Repatriation Programs During and After World War II in Relation to the History of Japanese Americans [printing costs]

**Yoko Murakawa**

¥2.04 million

The Administrative Structure of the Norman Kingdom of Sicily: The Effect of Interaction with Latin, Islamic, and Byzantine Cultures [publishing costs]

**Hiroshi Takayama**

¥2.0 million

An Empirical Study of Community-Based Services for People with Developmental Disabilities in Indonesia and Thailand [printing costs]

**Masako Iwasaki**

¥1.2 million

Community Newspapers and Journals on Citizen Activities [convening a symposium]

**Hisashi Maruyama**

¥0.4 million

A Survey of Sexual Practices and Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding AIDS Among Adolescents in São Paulo *Favelas* [participation in an international symposium]

**Daisuke Onuki**

¥0.5 million

A Plan to Promote Natural History Research in Indonesia in Cooperation with the Bogor Museum [publishing costs]

**Ryozo Yoshii**

¥1.0 million

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

**Nobuo Ohashi**  
¥3.0 million

A Comparative Study of the Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metals and Organochlorines in Finless Porpoises in Chinese Waters [convening a symposium]

**Zhou Kaiya**  
¥3.0 million

Modern Western-Style Architecture in Asia: A Survey of the Extant Heritage [printing costs]

**Terunobu Fujimori**  
¥3.5 million

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

**Mitsuo Nakamura**  
¥1.0 million

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

**Noriyuki Suzuki**  
¥1.5 million

# Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1992–March 31, 1993)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amt. Approved Amt. Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1983	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan (grant proposal withdrawn)		Mar. 13, 1984	¥5,100,000 <u>5,100,000</u> ¥0
Fiscal 1984	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan (grant proposal withdrawn)		Mar. 7, 1985	¥1,220,000 <u>1,220,000</u> ¥0
	Nan'undo "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		Mar. 7, 1985	¥1,700,000 280,000 <u>¥1,420,000</u>
Fiscal 1985	Shinjuku Shobo "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan (grant proposal withdrawn)		Mar. 20, 1986	¥2,000,000 <u>2,000,000</u> ¥0
Fiscal 1991	Shunjusha "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		Oct. 3, 1991	¥1,960,000 60,000 <u>¥1,900,000</u>
	Dandansha Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		Oct. 3, 1991	¥1,960,000 <u>1,030,000</u> ¥930,000
	Heibonsha "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		Oct. 3, 1991	¥1,680,000 340,000 <u>¥1,340,000</u>
	Hiromi Urushibara Citizen Research Contest Grant	Tokyo Dangomushi Society	Mar. 17, 1992	¥600,000 1,292 <u>¥598,708</u>
	Takashi Mori Citizen Research Contest Grant	Study Group on Kobe Com- munity Roads	Mar. 17, 1992	¥600,000 789 <u>¥599,211</u>

# Financial Report for Fiscal 1992

## Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1992–March 31, 1993)

	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1990	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1989
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	256,197,878	258,844,374	228,781,613	190,983,654
Donation	—	—	150,000,000	150,000,000
Endowment income	723,518,202	792,881,822	814,944,327	794,188,051
Miscellaneous income	11,582,081	11,029,184	1,794,464	6,601,508
Total Income	991,298,161	1,062,755,380	1,195,520,404	1,141,773,213
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grants and program expenses	696,692,606	661,481,311	646,428,693	656,419,030
Administrative expenses	138,086,579	133,915,805	127,826,258	128,264,673
Purchase of fixed assets	6,335,575	1,902,331	2,457,216	—
Income transferred to the reserve for grants	—	—	150,000,000	120,000,000
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	10,469,315	9,258,055	9,963,863	8,307,897
Total Expenditures	851,584,075	806,557,502	936,676,030	912,991,600
Excess of Income over Expenditures	139,714,086	256,197,878	258,844,374	228,781,613

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, 1993)

	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1991	Fiscal 1990	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1989
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	55,555,999	38,368,597	40,082,404	149,738,698
Negotiable securities	12,241,841,972	12,332,975,077	12,311,405,728	11,985,269,327
Prepaid expenses	4,136,246	3,468,361	3,468,361	3,046,539
Advances (disbursements)	2,555,122	3,406,295	6,228,173	17,386,099
Fixed assets	53,735,673	49,500,061	48,923,743	47,217,727
Total Assets	<u>12,357,825,012</u>	<u>12,427,718,391</u>	<u>12,410,108,409</u>	<u>12,202,658,390</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	299,682,601	265,887,801	246,744,586	231,011,688
Deposits received	3,457,262	3,816,576	3,607,686	3,623,205
Reserve for retirement allowances	61,235,390	52,316,075	51,988,020	42,024,157
Reserve for grants	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	250,000,000
<b>NET ENDOWMENT</b>				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000
Surplus fund	193,449,759	305,697,939	307,768,117	275,999,340
Total Liabilities	<u>12,357,825,012</u>	<u>12,427,718,391</u>	<u>12,410,108,409</u>	<u>12,202,658,390</u>

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

## Endowment Status

	End Fiscal 1992	End Fiscal 1991	End Fiscal 1990	Unit: Yen End Fiscal 1989
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,593,449,759	4,705,697,939	4,707,768,117	4,675,999,340
Total	<u>11,593,449,759</u>	<u>11,705,697,939</u>	<u>11,707,768,117</u>	<u>11,675,999,340</u>

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1992 includes the surplus fund of ¥193,449,759.

# Chronological Data

1992 Apr. 1: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1992 Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Apr. 4: Publication of *Kan No. 1*

Apr. 22: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 60* (in Japanese)

May 1: Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program Symposium (in Cipanas)

May 31: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 15* (in English); deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1992 Research Grant Program applications (681 applications received)

June 16: Sixty-third meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1991 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1992 grants decided: for Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 61 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 4 recipients; fiscal 1992 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 6 recipients; approval of appointment of trustees and members of advisory and selection committees and of expert subcommittees; seventeenth meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of fiscal 1991 activity-program report and financial report; approval of appointment of directors and auditors; explanation of status of Foundation activities

June 20: First deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1992 Grant Program for Citizen Activities applications (125 applications received)

July 1: Sixty-fourth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of chairman, president, and managing director

July 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 61* (in Japanese); publication of *Bairan No. 12*

Aug. 10: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1991

Aug. 31: Publication of *Kan No. 2*

Sept. 28: Sixty-fifth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1992 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 56 recipients; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 10 recipients for the first period; for International Grant Program, 82 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 17 recipients for program in Japan, 16 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Southeast Asian Dictionary Compilation and Publication Program, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 5 recipients; fiscal 1992 grants acknowledged: Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 2 recipients

Oct. 15: Fiscal 1992 grant award ceremony; acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1992 Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Oct. 19: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 62* (in Japanese); publication of *Bairan No. 13*

Nov. 20: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1991* (in English)

Nov. 30: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 16* (in English)

Dec. 15: Second deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1992 Grant Program for Citizen Activities applications (85 applications received)

1993 Jan. 20: Publication of *Kan No. 3*

Jan. 27: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 63* (in Japanese); publication of *Bairan No. 14*

Mar. 13: Thirty-second Symposium (in Tokyo)

Mar. 16: Sixty-sixth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1992 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 9 recipients for the second period; for fifth Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 1 recipient of follow-up grant; for sixth Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 7 recipients of main research project grants; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 4 recipients; fiscal 1992 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 5 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 1992 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1993 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of members of selection committees

Mar. 26: Publication of *Kan No. 4*



# The Staff of the Foundation

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Hideo Yamaguchi *Managing Director*

Chimaki Kurokawa *Associate Managing Director*

Naomichi Kamezawa *Secretary of the Foundation*

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Kyoichi Tanaka *Program Assistant*

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