

# **Report for Fiscal 1996**

**The Toyota Foundation**

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 1996 (April 1, 1996, to March 31, 1997) and approved at the eighty-first meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 23, 1997.

The information on individual grants is current as of the date the grants were approved, and subsequent adjustments are not reflected. Changes made in grant budgets, however, 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 copies of the *Toyota Foundation Report*, which is published in Japanese four times a year, and the English-language *Occasional Report*, shortly to be published as *Foundation News*.

**Report for Fiscal 1996**  
*April 1, 1996, to March 31, 1997*

**The Toyota Foundation**

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## The Managing Director's Report

### *A Larger Endowment and Future Activities*

Since the bursting of the speculative bubble at the beginning of the 1990s, the Japanese economy has experienced a prolonged structural recession. The domestic economy's sluggish performance has been reflected in the continuing stagnation in demand for funds. Interest rates have been at historically low levels and continue to decline gradually. The income position of the Toyota Foundation, which depends entirely on income from the investment of its endowment, has deteriorated drastically because of the replacement, upon maturity, of bonds carrying high interest rates with bonds yielding much lower rates. As a result, we were forced to reduce the value of our grants by almost 10 percent in fiscal 1996. Within the Foundation, we were also affected by loss of direction owing to inability to develop long-term forecasts.

During this period we continued to approach our subscribing corporation, the Toyota Motor Corporation, with a view to obtaining a larger endowment. Despite the corporation's recognition of the importance of the Foundation's activities, however, it remained unable to provide additional support owing to its need to adapt to massive changes in the business environment following the collapse of the bubble economy in Japan.

Fortunately, the corporation's business performance improved dramatically in fiscal 1996, and it decided to donate ¥20 billion to the Foundation as part of activities celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Toyota enterprise. The corporation's ability to rebuild its management system and improve its income structure so quickly, despite the continuing uncertainty in the business environment, has renewed our awareness of the amazing vitality of the private sector. We are also grateful for the corporation's consistent strong support of the Foundation since its chartering in 1974.

Having received this massive donation, the Foundation faces the task of deciding its future direction. This issue has been the focus of ongoing internal debate. The end result is likely to be a decision to maintain steady activities based on a pragmatic approach.

Our management in recent years has been geared somewhat toward retrenchment, so we must now meet the challenge of changing our stance and positioning the Foundation for a new era. Specifically, we need to review and restructure existing programs and establish new ones. That will require a minimal expansion of our professional staff, including a modest increase in program staff, although this cannot be carried out too hastily. Since the donation will be implemented over a period of two years or so, we have a certain amount of time to make changes. We must use this period to develop constructive programs while improving the Foundation's internal structure.

As far as the Foundation's portfolio is concerned, we need to shift to a stance that is geared more toward security as our funds increase, in part because we overextended ourselves somewhat in the past. The financial industry is developing a wide array of new instruments, and a major task will be to select those that offer a good balance between security and returns. As long as interest rates remain so low, we are unlikely to see a dramatic improvement in income. Nevertheless, we need to upgrade our investment capabilities so that we can develop and assess new investment targets while maintaining our primary emphasis on security.

While we are now engaged in a debate over the new focus of the Foundation's activities, we have decided to increase significantly our fiscal 1997 grant budget following the deep cut in fiscal 1996. The Foundation's president, Soichi Iijima, is strongly in favor of this move, and

we are highly pleased that we will be able to respond better to the needs of researchers by raising the budget to its previous level.

I believe it is useful to review our existing programs before developing new programs. In fact, a variety of issues arose during selection committee meetings in the summer of 1997. For example, committee members were keen to establish a system of follow-up grants, which we have not been able to do adequately in the past. If such a system could be established, it might result in major changes in our approach to selection. This issue has made me keenly aware of just how important it is to conduct a careful review of our management of existing programs when we consider new programs.

The review process is likely to reveal new directions for the future. At the regional level, for example, it would be reasonable to expand our perspective beyond Southeast Asia, which has been our focus so far, to encompass other parts of East Asia, including China, the Korean Peninsula, the Russian Far East, and Taiwan. My participation in the Conference of Asian Foundations and Organizations in February 1997 in Tokyo has also convinced me of the need for a network or similar mechanism to support cooperation among grant-making foundations in this region.

On the occasion of this increase in the Foundation's endowment, I should like to acknowledge the support of the Toyota Motor Corporation, the Japanese and overseas scholars who carry out Foundation-supported research, and the many people engaged in citizen activities, without which the Foundation would not exist. We will work with determination to explore new approaches for a new century while remaining firmly aware of the importance of the role that we must play in society.

*CHIMAKI KUROKAWA*  
*MANAGING DIRECTOR*



## Research Grant Program

### OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 1996 research grants between April 1 and May 31. As in earlier years, the Foundation requested that proposals relate to the program's key theme, "Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values," and address one of four subthemes: (1) mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures, (2) proposals for a new social system—building a civil society, (3) the global environment and the potential for human survival, and (4) science and technology in the age of civil society. The Foundation received 832 applications. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and on the basis of their recommendations, a total of 56 grants were approved at the seventy-ninth Board of Directors' meeting, in October.

As last year, research grants were divided into two categories, individual research projects (Category A grants) and joint research projects (Category B grants). The selection process centered on four selection committees. Projects for Category A grants were selected by an eight-member committee headed by Kin'ya Abe. For Category B grants, a five-member committee headed by Kin'ya Abe selected projects addressing the first subtheme, a committee of five headed by Kinhide Mushakoji selected projects addressing the second subtheme, and a five-member committee headed by Ryo Tatsukawa selected projects addressing the third and fourth subthemes.

### *Research Categories and Grant Conditions*

	Category A Individual research	Category B Joint research
Nature of research	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, with a particular emphasis on international research
Grant amount	¥1 million–¥2 million per project	¥4 million–¥5 million per project Limited to ¥20 million over 2 years
Total grant amount	¥35 million (approximate)	¥135 million (approximate)
Anticipated grant period	1 year, beginning November 1, 1996	1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 1996

### *Analysis of Fiscal 1996 Applications*

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of applications	399	163	121	149	433	832	
Value of applications	700	1,323	968	1,249	3,541	4,241	
Average value of applications	1.8	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.2	5.1	
Average age of applicants	34	48	49	48	48	41	
Gender of applicants	(M)	251	140	101	138	379	630
	(F)	148	23	20	11	54	202
Applications in English		62	28	21	32	81	143
International applicants	a)	47	30	22	26	78	125
	b)	91	6	0	7	13	104
	c)	51	4	2	3	9	60
	Total	189	40	24	36	100	289

### *Analysis of Fiscal 1996 Grants*

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of grants	26	10	10	10	30	56	
Value of grants	37	47	38	48	132	170	
Average value of grants	1.4	4.7	3.8	4.8	4.4	3.0	
Average age of recipients	33	48	44	48	47	41	
Gender of recipients	(M)	12	10	10	9	29	41
	(F)	14	0	0	1	1	15
International recipients	a)	3	2	2	1	5	8
	b)	7	1	0	0	1	8
	c)	7	1	0	0	1	8
	Total	17	4	2	1	7	24

Note: All value and average value figures are in millions of yen. Figures may not add up to totals given because of rounding. International recipients are subdivided as follows: a) non-Japanese research project leaders based overseas, b) non-Japanese research project leaders based in Japan, and c) Japanese research project leaders based overseas.

## Comments by Selection-Committee chairs

Following are comments on the selection process by the chairs of the four selection committees.

### *Category A Grants Committee*

This year the committee received 399 applications for individual-research grants, 26 more than last year. The selection process began in June, with each member of the committee spending about a month studying all the proposals before submitting recommendations. The committee met in late July. Following long and intense discussion 26 proposals were selected for grants totaling ¥37.26 million.

The successful proposals included 13 projects on subtheme 1, mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures; 9 on subtheme 2, proposals for a new social system—building a civil society; 2 on subtheme 3, the global environment and the potential for human survival; and 2 on subtheme 4, science and technology in the age of civil society. Subtheme 2 was much better represented than in fiscal 1995, when only 3 proposals received grants.

Twelve of the grant recipients were male, 14 female—53 percent of the total, although only 37 percent of the applicants were female. Female recipients outnumbered their male counterparts for the first time since fiscal 1994. Interestingly, 8 grant recipients (out of more than 30 applicants) were affiliated in some way with the University of Tokyo's Graduate School of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, including 5 from overseas. This was the first time such a concentration of grant recipients from a single institution was seen. Ten recipients were non-Japanese: 5 graduate students and 2 researchers at Japanese institutions and 3 recipients affiliated with institutions overseas. In addition, 7 of the Japanese recipients were affiliated with universities overseas, 3 as graduate students and 4 as researchers.

Finally, I would like to express our regret that budget constraints obliged us to turn down many excellent proposals.

KIN'YA ABE

### *Category B Grants Committee 1*

The committee received 163 applications for joint-research projects on subtheme 1, mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures, 13 more than last year, of which 10 were selected for grants totaling ¥46.85 million. A considerable number of proposals dealt with Asian (including Japanese) studies. One committee member, who has taken part in selecting recipients of grants for Asian studies in the United States, noted that the quality of this year's proposals in that field compared favorably with the quality seen in America. Another noteworthy feature of this year's proposals was the number centered on archival research, which is basic to social science studies. The outcome of this year's selection process highlighted this kind of unspectacular but indispensable basic research.

A fair number of proposals dealt with the currently fashionable areas of multiculturalism and cultural studies, but none were selected for grants. While paying due regard to applicants' personal focus of interest, the committee members agreed on the importance of projects focused on the accumulation of hard data and case studies. This does not, of course, mean that the above fields will be eliminated from consideration in future.

While the committee members naturally considered relevance to subtheme 1 in making their selection, they gave priority to individual proposals' quality as research even if they did not fit neatly into the subtheme's parameters. This approach calls for further study, but the assessment of proposals on their own merits will continue to be a basic criterion of selection.

The condition that Category B grants be awarded for joint research was the subject of debate. For example, Yasuo Kobayashi's project, "A Study of the Creation of Landscape in Urban Space," involves only one Japanese and one French researcher, but the committee members concluded that in some cases joint research involving only two people is justified by both the theme and the methodology. In other words, more people does not necessarily make for better research.

The selection committee meets to select grant recipients after each member has assessed all the proposals. Decisions are never made in a mechanical or bureaucratic manner. Each proposal is carefully considered. Nevertheless, in this process the committee as a whole tends to lean in a particular direction, which may differ somewhat from year to year. We feel that this is a good thing, if it reflects the unique character of the Foundation's research grants.

Finally, as in the past there was an extremely high ratio of applicants to grant recipients (16 to 1). Some proposals selected this year had been submitted several times before. We encourage unsuccessful applicants not to be discouraged but to persevere.

*KIN'YA ABE*

#### *Category B Grants Committee 2*

A total of 121 applications, 2 more than in fiscal 1995, were received for research on subtheme 2, proposals for a new social system—building a civil society. As was the case last year, many proposals were for joint research between researchers and scholars on the one hand and members of citizen groups or nongovernmental organizations on the other, and applications were received from researchers in various regions, including Africa and West Asia.

Thirty-one proposals dealt with improvements in family and community norms (24 in fiscal 1995), 22 with the welfare of the socially disadvantaged (11), 12 with the human rights of minorities (15), 11 with building new international relations (14), 8 with strengthening or expanding nonprofit organizations (3), 7 with reviewing or reorganizing the democratic process (13), 5 with local government and decentralization (5), 5 with social systems from the perspective of women's or gender issues (4), and 20 with other topics (30), including a number of proposals related to reconstruction in the wake of the Great Hanshin Earthquake that devastated the Kobe area in January 1995.

The committee members spent about a month individually studying these proposals before meeting in early August to make their selection. Before beginning their deliberations, the members shared their general impressions of the applications. It was remarked that although many proposals were unpretentious and reflected enthusiasm, few were startlingly innovative. Among the other points made were that in assessing proposals the focus should be on those with original topics and well-defined content and methods, those taking an interdisciplinary and interoccupational approach, those best suited to funding from a private foundation, and those capable of justifying and accounting clearly for costs. These observations were

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followed by lengthy and lively discussion, resulting in the selection of 10 projects worth a total of ¥37.80 million.

As it happened, several grants were awarded for proposals dealing with NGOs and private-sector nonprofit organizations. All are worthwhile projects at a time when efforts to build democratic social systems is underway the world over. We have high hopes of their findings and look forward to more proposals of this kind.

*KINHIDE MUSHAKOJI*

### *Category B Grants Committee 3*

The committee screened a total of 149 applications, 119 related to subtheme 3, the global environment and the potential for human survival (128 in fiscal 1995), and 30 related to subtheme 4, science and technology in the age of civil society (37). Although there were 16 fewer applications than last year, the 33 applications from non-Japanese researchers represented a rise of 7, in keeping with the overall trend. Ten proposals, including 1 from a non-Japanese researcher, were selected for grants totaling ¥47.50 million (9 dealing with subtheme 3 and 1 dealing with subtheme 4). That only 1 grant was awarded to a non-Japanese and only 1 for subtheme 4 was coincidental; the committee did not attempt to achieve any particular balance between applications and grants but simply considered each proposal on its merits.

Each of the five committee members evaluated the proposals from late June to early July before recommending 8 to the committee. In the case of continuing projects and projects that had been supported in past years, the members carefully studied progress reports. At the end of July the committee met for intensive discussion of the recommended proposals and selection of grant recipients.

All the members agreed that they had had difficulty singling out 8 proposals for recommendation, partly because all were of uniformly high quality and partly because none stood out from the crowd. It was observed that the lack of distinctiveness may have been due to researchers' tendency to bring similar perspectives to their topics; despite this being a so-called time of diversification, to a surprising extent researchers seem to draw on the same pool of information and exhibit similar approaches and interests. Another factor may be the fact that in some fields, at least, more generous funding for natural science research is now available from other sources; but this should not be allowed to dull researchers' keenness. Agricultural issues are regarded as one of the most important aspects of subtheme 3. We would like to see more proposals on such core areas as food problems rather than such topics as the problems of rural communities, but this year no such proposals were forthcoming.

All the projects selected were endorsed by the entire committee following exhaustive discussion. Because we endeavored to choose as many as our limited budget would allow, we looked very carefully at project costs, and in a number of cases we awarded grants that were as modest as they could reasonably be without compromising the research. Even so, we had to pass up many fine proposals.

*RYO TATSUKAWA*

## Research Grants (Category A)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<i>Subtheme 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures</i>		
1  (Japan)	96-A-068  A Study of Linguistic Universals and Cross-Linguistic Variations in Japanese and English  Hisatsugu Kitahara, Research Fellow, University of British Columbia	<i>1,500,000</i>
2  (China)	96-A-081  A Study of the Chinese Purge of the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia, 1968-1978: The Effect of Mass Political Culture on Political Movements  Zhang Yigong, Associate Senior Editor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	<i>1,500,000</i>
3  (Japan)	96-A-097  Comparative Research on the Development of Farming Societies in the Plains of Northern and Southern Vietnam: An Archaeological and Ethno-archaeological Study of Farming Villages  Masanari Nishimura, Visiting Researcher, Center for Vietnamese and Intercultural Studies, University of Hanoi	<i>1,800,000</i>
4  (Japan)	96-A-125  Trade Networks and the Modern World System: A Study of the Nineteenth-Century Anatolian Opium Trade Network Linking the Ottoman Empire, China, and the United States  Masako Matsui, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	<i>1,500,000</i>
5  (Japan)	96-A-135  A Historical Study of the Multiple Cultural Codes Underlying Changes in the Japanese Zither and Japanese Music Theory  Noriko Hirasawa, So Player, Composer	<i>1,400,000</i>
6  (India)	96-A-163  The Impact of Ongoing Development on the Sociocultural Integrity and Sustenance of Pluralistic Host Communities: A Case Study of the World Cultural Heritage Conservation and Tourism Development Project at Ajanta-Ellora, India  U. J. Pawankar, Research Fellow, Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University	<i>1,800,000</i>
7  (Korea)	96-A-173  A Study of Official Purveyors to the Imperial Household: The Place of Tradition in Modern Japan  Lee Young Zu, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	<i>1,200,000</i>
8  (Japan)	96-A-214  Modern History and the Formation of the Image of the "Other" in Melanesia: An Anthropological Analysis of Photographic Archives of the Peoples of Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands  Isao Hayashi, Research Assistant, National Museum of Ethnology	<i>1,500,000</i>

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
9  (Korea)	96-A-320  A Cultural Anthropological Study of the Acculturation of Fisher Societies: A Case Study of Japanese Sea Nomads  Kim Byung Chul, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,500,000
10  (Japan)	96-A-355  A Study of Social Relationships in Bullying  Asao Naito, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,200,000
11  (Japan)	96-A-360  The Dutch East India Company and the Reorientation of Japan's Foreign Policy, 1640–1715: The Mercantilist Response to the Imposition of a Seclusionist Policy  Kayoko Fujita, Visiting Researcher, Leiden University	1,500,000
12  (Japan)	96-A-379  The Presence and Influence of Japanese Cultural Industries in Asia: A Study of Japan's Postcolonial Relationship with Asia, with Emphasis on Singapore and Taiwan  Koichi Iwabuchi, Graduate Student, University of Western Sydney	1,600,000
13  (Japan)	96-A-388  The Transmission of Traditional Culture and Ethnic Identity in Bulgarian Rural Communities  Moyuru Matsumae, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,400,000

### *Subtheme 2: Proposals for a New Social System—Building a Civil Society*

14  (Japan)	96-A-017  The Formation of Transnational Ethnic Networks: A Study of Japanese Peruvians in Peru, Japan, and the United States  Ayumi Takenaka, Graduate Student, Columbia University	1,300,000
15  (France)	96-A-026  The Role of Religion as a Cultural Value System in the Formation of Local Identity: A Case Study of a Tokyo District  Fabienne Dutell, Graduate Student, Paris X-Nanterre University	1,500,000
16  (China)	96-A-040  The Creation of Private Agricultural Cooperatives in Northeastern China After the Dissolution of People's Communes  Piao Hong, Graduate Student, Hokkaido University	1,500,000
17  (Japan)	96-A-085  Sex Segregation in the Japanese Workplace: Jobs, Rewards, and Gender  Keiko Aiba, Graduate Student, Washington State University	360,000
18  (Japan)	96-A-098  Human Rights and Sex Workers: A Sociological Study of the Sex Industry in Japan and the United States  Tomoko Kawabata, Graduate Student, Tokyo Metropolitan University	1,800,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
19  (China)	96-A-106  The Changing Relationship Between the Nation-State and Society in Early Modern China: The Introduction of a Japanese-Style Local Government System, 1901-1937  Huang Dong Lan, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,200,000
20  (Taiwan)	96-A-197  Democratization and the Policy-Making Process: A Comparative Study of Social Security Policies in Three East Asian Societies  Lin Chen-wei, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,000,000
21  (Japan)	96-A-323  Working Hours and Family Responsibilities: A Gender Analysis of a German Trade Union's Policy on Working Hours  Masako Yuki, Graduate Student, Ochanomizu University	1,400,000
22  (Sri Lanka)	96-A-359  Trade and Investment Patterns of an Emerging Trade Bloc: A Case Study of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  R. H. S. Samaratinga, Graduate Student, La Trobe University	1,500,000

*Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival*

23  (Japan)	96-A-232  A Reconstruction of Environmental Changes at the Dawn of Agriculture  Hiroyuki Kitagawa, Research Assistant, International Research Center for Japanese Studies	1,500,000
24  (China)	96-A-302  A Study of the Social Costs of Motorization and Associated Urban Problems in China: Traffic, Fatalities, and Pollution  Lee Chunli, Visiting Researcher, University of Tokyo	1,900,000

*Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society*

25  (Japan)	96-A-162  The Sociology of Scientific Uncertainty: A Case Study of Standards for Pesticide Residues in Food  Takako Ieda, Graduate Student, Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex	1,500,000
26  (Japan)	96-A-279  Japan-U.S. Cooperation in Military R&D and Its Impact on Regional Security  Masako Ikegami, Researcher, University of Stockholm	1,400,000



## Research Grants (Category A)

### 1 *A Study of Linguistic Universals and Cross-Linguistic Variations in Japanese and English*

Hisatsugu Kitahara

Language is the basis of thought and value systems. This project will examine the universal principles underlying cross-linguistic variations by means of a derivational structure-building analysis. The study will focus on the examination of syntactic relations in Japanese and English, although relevant data from French, German, Icelandic, and Korean will also be considered. By providing a better understanding of the structure-building process by which cross-linguistic variations are produced, the study aims to clarify the way in which differing thought and value systems are generated and thus contribute to better understanding among linguistically distinct communities.

### 2 *A Study of the Chinese Purge of the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia, 1968-1978: The Effect of Mass Political Culture on Political Movements*

Zhang Yigong

During China's Great Cultural Revolution, the Chinese authorities carried out a massive political purge in Inner Mongolia on the pretext of investigating the People's Revolutionary Party of Inner Mongolia, an entity that did not actually exist. This study will examine the effect of mass political psychology and behavior on this large-scale political persecution rooted in erroneous central and local government policies, investigating the political and cultural attitudes of both Mongolian and Han people at the time. Major policy makers will be interviewed, and sampling surveys will be conducted.

### 3 *Comparative Research on the Development of Farming Societies in the Plains of Northern and Southern Vietnam: An Archaeological and Ethno-archaeological Study of Farming Villages*

Masanari Nishimura

Vietnam has two huge granary areas: the regions

around the Song Hong (Red River) in the north and the Mekong River Delta in the south. Both areas have been inhabited for 4,000 years, with the people's subsistence based on agriculture, especially rice farming. There are thought to be differences, however, in the way in which agrarian society developed in each region.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is studying a single river basin in each region using archaeological and ethno-archaeological methods. Settlement patterns are being surveyed, data on agricultural adaptation in present-day farming villages collected, settlement sites excavated, and typological and chronological sequences established. The findings will be used to elucidate and compare the processes by which farming society developed in each region as well as to gain an understanding of shared features of modern and ancient agriculture.

### 4 *Trade Networks and the Modern World System: A Study of the Nineteenth-Century Anatolian Opium Trade Network Linking the Ottoman Empire, China, and the United States*

Masako Matsui

The modern world system, characterized by nation-states and the modern world economy, is now coming under intense scrutiny. This project will reexamine that system by analyzing the development of the Anatolian opium trade network in the nineteenth century. The concept of the trade network provides a useful analytical framework for studying social structures because it has to do not with the nation-state system per se but with the transnational flow of goods and people.

The project will focus on the expansion of the modern world system beyond Europe by means of the nineteenth-century trade network in Anatolian opium, a network that linked the Ottoman Empire, China, and the United States. Special attention will be paid to the relationship between the American and Turkish merchants who were the key players. This analysis aims to elucidate the way in which the modern world system expanded not by destroying the Ottoman system but by utilizing it and to clarify the evolution of the intensified transnational interactions that characterize today's world.

**5 *A Historical Study of the Multiple Cultural Codes Underlying Changes in the Japanese Zither and Japanese Music Theory***

**Noriko Hirasawa**

The history of the Chinese zither known as the *zheng* can be traced back before the Tang period (618–907). Introduced to Japan in the Tang period as the *so*, along with Chinese music theory, it was used in the *gagaku* court music of ancient Japan and eventually developed into today's *koto*.

This project aims to elucidate the religious, linguistic, and social codes shaping Japanese culture and clarify its multilayered nature by comparing the *zheng* of Tang China and its variants in surrounding regions with the *so* of Japan, tracing changes in the *so*, and elucidating the way in which Tang music theory, based on the philosophy of the five elements (wood, fire, earth, metal, and water) and a 12-note scale, changed after entering Japan.

**6 *The Impact of Ongoing Development on the Sociocultural Integrity and Sustainance of Pluralistic Host Communities: A Case Study of the World Cultural Heritage Conservation and Tourism Development Project at Ajanta-Ellora, India***

**U. J. Pawankar**

The culturally evolving pluralistic communities of South Asia are blessed with a rich heritage of historical monuments and sites. For India and other developing countries in the region, this heritage serves as a major resource for cultural tourism and for the integrated socioeconomic development of the host communities. India's new liberal economic reform policies recognize "heritage tourism" as a priority industrial sector for multinational investment, thus giving an impetus to the revitalization and development of endangered sites. At the same time, the aggressive emphasis on heritage tourism has generated changes that threaten to lead to the overexploitation of an irreplaceable heritage and the ecological displacement of host communities.

By means of a case study of the ongoing World Cultural Heritage conservation and tourism development project at Ajanta-Ellora, in Maharashtra State, western India, which is being funded by Japanese official development assistance, this project will examine the impact of heritage tourism on the socio-

cultural integrity and sustenance of the pluralistic host communities and will propose methods of minimizing sociocultural disintegration caused by the economic imperatives of tourism development.

**7 *A Study of Official Purveyors to the Imperial Household: The Place of Tradition in Modern Japan***

**Lee Young Zu**

Studies of Japan's traditional culture have tended to define Japanese tradition in terms of its differences from the West. As a consequence peripheral elements, those furthest removed from Western influence, have been targeted for research. This has led to a misleading emphasis on the particular rather than the general features of Japanese tradition.

This project aims to rectify this distorted approach by examining Japanese tradition in the context of a central institution, that of official purveyors to the imperial household (*Kunaicho goyotashi*), that is regarded in Japan as emblematic of the authentic tradition. Specifically, the process by which this image has been formed will be analyzed and the relationship between the imperial household and Japanese tradition elucidated. Such analysis of Japanese tradition is also important for enhancing understanding between Japan and Korea, both non-Western societies.

**8 *Modern History and the Formation of the Image of the "Other" in Melanesia: An Anthropological Analysis of Photographic Archives of the Peoples of Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands***

**Isao Hayashi**

With the invention of photography in the mid-nineteenth century, Westerners began to compile photographic records of the non-Western peoples they encountered in the process of the expansion of Western modernity. These photographs constitute archives of images of the "other" as perceived by the Western "self." The perceived "otherness" of the peoples of Melanesia, for example, was associated with such images as "primitive," "savage," and "cannibal."

Through archival research and analysis of photographs of the peoples of Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands taken in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, this project aims to recon-

struct the sociocultural changes these peoples underwent during that period and to trace the historical development of Western attitudes toward non-Western cultures.

### 9 *A Cultural Anthropological Study of the Acculturation of Fisher Societies: A Case Study of Japanese Sea Nomads*

Kim Byung Chul

It is well known that societies of "sea nomads" or "sea gypsies" who live on board their boats are found in the seas off Southeast Asia and the southern coast of China. There also used to be many Japanese sea nomads, called *ebune*, but as a result of the government's nation-building policies and the spread of the market economy in and after the Meiji era (1868-1912), most became sedentary. Nevertheless, in the vicinity of the Toyoshima district of the town of Toyohama, Hiroshima Prefecture, almost 400 fisher couples continue to live on their boats year round.

This project, combining archival research and field surveys, aims to elucidate the reasons these people have remained sea nomads following traditional fishing methods, although they also utilize the most modern scientific equipment. Special emphasis will be laid on investigation of their adaptation to a market economy, as well as the process by which these marginal fisher folk have adopted state-of-the-art equipment and the way in which they use it.

### 10 *A Study of Social Relationships in Bullying*

Asao Naito

This project aims to elucidate the way in which structures of experience and social order interact to generate the mechanisms of bullying and related phenomena. Case studies will be conducted in Shinjo, Yamagata Prefecture, and Iizuka, Fukuoka Prefecture, as well as in "ordinary communities" where bullying has escalated and in communities where "ordinary people" tend to resent the victims of bullying and identify with the perpetrators. An integrated image of schools, communities, and workplaces will be developed through fieldwork centered on interviews, and the subjects' perceptions of structures of experience and of social order will be plotted. In addition, a universal theoretical model explaining the project's findings and incorporating the perspectives of various theories of structures of experience

will be developed in an attempt to provide new criteria for appraising the principles of social organization.

### 11 *The Dutch East India Company and the Reorientation of Japan's Foreign Policy, 1640-1715: The Mercantilist Response to the Imposition of a Seclusionist Policy*

Kayoko Fujita

This project aims to elucidate the Dutch East India Company's response to changes in Japan's foreign policy from 1640 to 1715, when the Tokugawa shogunate was imposing a seclusionist policy. Bearing in mind that ensuring the continued export of precious metals from Japan was a key factor in the company's policy decisions, the study will examine its trade policy toward Japan in the light of both Japan's policy reorientation and the exigencies of the company's trade network, which also included China and India. The portions of the *Patriase Missiven* and the *General Missiven* dealing with Dutch factories in Japan and Taiwan will be transcribed, translated into Japanese, and analyzed to reconstruct the way in which the directors of the company determined policy vis-à-vis Japan during this transitional period.

### 12 *The Presence and Influence of Japanese Cultural Industries in Asia: A Study of Japan's Postcolonial Relationship with Asia, with Emphasis on Singapore and Taiwan*

Koichi Iwabuchi

The products of Japanese popular culture, such as *manga* (comics), that are sold in other parts of Asia are indigenized to suit local markets (glocalization). For this reason Japan's cultural influence tends to be perceived as neutral, unlike that of American popular culture, which is closely associated with images of hegemony. Thus, Japan's cultural presence in Asia today is neither domineering nor oppressive, as it was under Japanese colonial rule. The "glocalization" strategy of Japanese cultural industries, derived from Japan's own experience of indigenizing foreign cultures, also serves to Asianize Japan.

This project will explore the cultural dynamics of glocalization and Japan's postcolonial relationship with Asia. Specifically, it will examine both the

Japanization of Asia, by means of discourse analysis and empirical research on Japanese popular culture in Singapore and Taiwan, and the Asianization of Japan through the influence of popular culture from other parts of Asia and from diaspora cultures within Japan, such as Okinawans and Koreans.

**13 *The Transmission of Traditional Culture and Ethnic Identity in Bulgarian Rural Communities***

**Moyuru Matsumae**

In communities comprising different ethnic groups, the way in which the history and traditions of one's own group are transmitted to the next generation helps shape individual identity and also perpetuates a sense of ethnic identity. This project aims to elucidate the nature of ethnicity and the formation of ethnic identity by studying the way in which ethnic history and traditions are discussed and taught to children in local communities in Bulgaria that include a number of ethnic groups. It is hoped that this analysis will provide new perspectives on the concepts of ethnicity and the nation, as well as on Balkan history.

**14 *The Formation of Transnational Ethnic Networks: A Study of Japanese Peruvians in Peru, Japan, and the United States***

**Ayumi Takenaka**

About half of the roughly 80,000 Peruvians of Japanese descent are living in Japan as contract workers; several thousand more have migrated to the United States and settled there. How do Japanese Peruvians adapt to life as ethnic minorities in three disparate cultures—Peru, Japan, and the United States—and how do they form and maintain transnational networks?

With internationalization, transnational minorities like Japanese Peruvians are growing in number. This project will reexamine the concepts of nation, culture, and ethnicity that have traditionally formed the basis of social science studies by analyzing the formation and roles of ethnic networks of Japanese Peruvians in Peru, Japan, and the United States. The study will build on in-depth interviews with Japanese Peruvians in Lima; in Tokyo, where most hold unskilled factory jobs; and in New Jersey, a mecca for Japanese Peruvians from both Peru and Japan.

**15 *The Role of Religion as a Cultural Value System in the Formation of Local Identity: A Case Study of a Tokyo District***

**Fabienne Duteil**

Even when it has lost its sacred dimension, religion continues to function as a source of civic identity in secularized, urbanized, individualistic industrial societies. To test this hypothesis, this project will investigate the role that religion plays in the formation of local identity in a Japanese urban community, Nishi Nippori Sancho-me in Tokyo.

Fieldwork will focus on the relationship between religion and such community groups as youth, women's, and elderly people's associations, as well as the relationship between religion and residents' sense of community identity. The social functions of religion will be studied in the context of both the ritual level, such as festivals and other seasonal observances, and the cultural-patrimony level, such as Shinto shrines, Buddhist temples, and shrines to the bodhisattva Jizo (Kshitigarbha), protector of children and travelers.

**16 *The Creation of Private Agricultural Cooperatives in Northeastern China After the Dissolution of People's Communes***

**Piao Hong**

After the dissolution of people's communes in China, agricultural cooperatives of family farms became the basis of agrarian development. This project aims to clarify the present condition and potential of such cooperatives in Heilongjiang Province, northeastern China, one of China's major grain-producing regions.

In the course of exchange between Heilongjiang and Hokkaido, the northernmost of the four main Japanese islands, the Hokkaido system of agricultural cooperatives was introduced to Heilongjiang, and a model Hokkaido-type cooperative was set up there. This cooperative will be investigated and the two regions compared to establish the agricultural-cooperative management system best suited to Heilongjiang and to propose appropriate support policies.

**17 *Sex Segregation in the Japanese Workplace: Jobs, Rewards, and Gender***

**Keiko Aliba**

The high efficiency and international competitiveness

of Japanese businesses have generally been regarded as unrelated to gender issues. This project, the first of its kind in Japan, will consider Japanese corporate structure from a gender perspective, analyzing the causes of job segregation by gender (gender inequality) and its impact on job rewards, such as pay and skill-development opportunities.

By bringing to bear a gender perspective, something that has been missing in the social sciences in Japan, this study hopes both to make an interdisciplinary contribution to future research and to reexamine Japanese corporate structure by analyzing it on the job level, an approach that is well developed in the United States but has been difficult to apply to Japanese organizations. In the process, the effectiveness of this approach will also be tested.

**18 *Human Rights and Sex Workers: A Sociological Study of the Sex Industry in Japan and the United States***

Tomoko Kawabata

This project aims to elucidate the problems facing Japanese female sex workers and consider solutions by comparing the sex industry in Japan and the United States. Sociological studies and support groups for sex workers in the United States, which address such problems as sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy and abortion, sexual violence, and sexual exploitation, will be investigated. The findings will be used to clarify the structure and problem areas of the Japanese sex industry and to propose concrete support measures for sex workers. In particular, the effect of government regulation of the sex industry on both the industry and the women who work in it will be examined, and the relationship of regulation to the problems confronting sex workers will be explored.

**19 *The Changing Relationship Between the Nation-State and Society in Early Modern China: The Introduction of a Japanese-Style Local Government System, 1901-1937***

Huang Dong Lan

This project will study the changing relationship between the nation-state and society in early modern China in the context of the introduction of a Japanese-style local government system in the late imperial and early republican periods. Both the theoretical

and the practical aspects of this process will be investigated through analysis of the abundant primary sources available.

The study will focus on elucidation of three issues: how the Chinese who traveled to Japan in the late Meiji era (1868-1912)—governmental and nongovernmental investigators, students—studied and appraised Japanese local government; why the Chinese chose Meiji Japan for their model from all the models available, including those of Western nations; and how they went about introducing the Japanese system after their return to China.

**20 *Democratization and the Policy-Making Process: A Comparative Study of Social Security Policies in Three East Asian Societies***

Lin Chen-wei

The development of civil society and the changes in social structure brought about by democratization in East Asia in recent years have affected major social issues. This project will study one important area, the formation of social security policies, in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. First the ways in which civil society and the state have interacted and a policy consensus has been formed in Korea and Taiwan in the course of promoting national health and pension systems since the late 1980s will be investigated. Their social security systems will then be compared with that of Japan, which has much in common with the other two societies but is a developed country, and the lessons that Korea and Taiwan might learn from Japan's experience will be examined.

**21 *Working Hours and Family Responsibilities: A Gender Analysis of a German Trade Union's Policy on Working Hours***

Masako Yuki

This project will study the policy on working hours of the German union DGB (Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund), which has played a leading role in promoting shorter working hours since the International Labor Organization's adoption of the Convention Concerning Equal Opportunities and Equal Treatment of Men and Women Workers with Family Responsibilities in 1981. This gender analysis, based on archival research in Japan and interviews of unionists in Germany, will examine the place of family respon-

sibilities in DGB's policy on working hours and the policy's effects on working conditions for male and female employees, in an attempt to establish the presence or absence of gender bias and clarify the direct and indirect impact on working conditions for men and women.

**22 *Trade and Investment Patterns of an Emerging Trade Bloc: A Case Study of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation***

**R. H. S. Samaratunga**

In 1987 seven South Asian countries established a political community, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and are in the process of forming a trade bloc despite the fact that most countries in the region have had varying degrees of friction with India since it gained independence in 1947. Development of the SAARC initiative in various directions will encourage the building of a new social system characterized by the mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse sociocultural systems and will help bring prosperity to the region. This study of the SAARC, with emphasis on analysis of intraregional trade and investment, aims to expand and deepen knowledge of economic cooperation among scholars and policy makers in the region.

**23 *A Reconstruction of Environmental Changes at the Dawn of Agriculture***

**Hiroyuki Kitagawa**

It is difficult to assess environmental changes at the dawn of agriculture solely by use of the carbon-14 method of dating archaeological events, because wide fluctuations in the amount of radiocarbon in the past environment result in great discrepancies between the radiocarbon and calendar time scales. Thus it is all but impossible to date the advent of agriculture by means of such environmental proxies as ice cores and ocean isotope records.

This project will extend and refine the carbon-14 calibration curve by means of high-resolution radiocarbon measurement of small macrofossils from annual laminated sediment collected from Lake Suigetsu, Fukui Prefecture, Japan, to enable accurate dating of the beginning of agriculture and elucidate its relationship to environmental changes. This should also provide knowledge that can be used to

project the impact on society of anticipated future changes in the global environment, whether natural or artificially induced.

**24 *A Study of the Social Costs of Motorization and Associated Urban Problems in China: Traffic, Fatalities, and Pollution***

**Lee Chunli**

China's vigorous promotion of motorization and the low standard of technology used to achieve it have generated some of the world's worst environmental problems. In the 1990s automobile ownership has increased by about a million vehicles a year. Meanwhile, there were 60,000 traffic fatalities in 1995, a jump of 10,000 over the previous year. Domestically made trucks discharge 15 to 20 times the carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons of vehicles manufactured in developed countries. It is hard to imagine the magnitude of the impact on the urban environment when the present daily deluge of bicycles gives way to a flood of cars.

So far, economists have focused mainly on the growth potential and ripple effect of China's automobile industry, sparing little attention for analysis of the economic impact of the attendant environmental problems. This study will examine the social costs of motorization and related urban environmental problems in China, as well as possible countermeasures. Field investigation of three urgent problems—urban traffic, traffic fatalities, and air pollution—will be undertaken in an effort to elucidate actual conditions and lay the foundation for further studies in this area.

**25 *The Sociology of Scientific Uncertainty: A Case Study of Standards for Pesticide Residues in Food***

**Takako Ieda**

This project will undertake a sociological analysis of the social shaping of scientific uncertainty in regulatory policy by means of a case study of the considerations behind changes in international, Japanese, and U.S. standards for pesticide residues in food, especially changes in the ADI (acceptable daily intake) of pesticides.

The ADI standards of an international organization (the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues), the United States, and Japan over the last two decades will be compared, and a sociological analysis will be made

to identify the social treatment of scientific uncertainty in relation to ADI standards. The data will also be used to develop a more integrated and robust theoretical framework in order to elucidate the role of science and scientific expertise in regulatory policy and to suggest social and institutional means of coping with scientific uncertainty.

**26 *Japan-U.S. Cooperation in Military R&D  
and Its Impact on Regional Security***

**Masako Ikegami**

This project will analyze the multinationalization of military research and development from the viewpoint of peace research and political sociology, a perspective seldom applied so far. A case study will be made of Japan-U.S. cooperation in military R&D, specifically the project to codevelop a fighter jet (the F-2, formerly known as the FSX) and the idea, now under discussion, of developing and introducing a theater missile defense system. On the basis of this case study, the causal and structural factors behind the multinationalization of military R&D, as well as the implications for the nation-centered concept of security, regional security, and regional and global arms control and disarmament, will be explored.

## Research Grants (Category B)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<i>Subtheme 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures</i>		
27 96-B1-005  (Japan)	A Social Anthropological Study of Modernization in China and the Cultural Self-Reliance of Its Korean Minority  Mamoru Sasaki, Professor, Yamaguchi University	4,000,000
28 96-B1-026  (Korea)	A Study of the Formation of Modern Korean Intellectuals' Ethnic Identity: The Process of Ethnic Awakening Through the Encounter with Modern Japan  Chi Myong Kwan, Director, Institute of Japanese Studies, Hallym University	1,350,000
29 96-B1-044  (Japan)	A Study of the Creation of Landscape in Urban Space  Yasuo Kobayashi, Professor, University of Tokyo	5,000,000
30 96-B1-047  (United States)	A Study of Understanding Gaps and Misunderstandings Among China, Japan, and Korea: Creation of a Theoretical System for Elucidating the Interaction of Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans  Joshua A. Fogel, Professor, University of California, Santa Barbara	4,000,000
31 96-B1-059  (Japan)	A Study of the Transmission of Performing Arts and Acculturation in the Japanese Brazilian Community  Shuhei Hosokawa, Assistant Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology	4,000,000
32 96-B1-063  (China)	Compilation and Publication of Chronicles Written in Chinese by Japanese Travelers to China Since the Eighth Century  Xu Chaolong, Assistant Professor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies	3,000,000
33 96-B1-091  (Japan)	Kyoto's Traditional Town Houses: Their Residents and Craftsmen, Traditions and Future  Mamoru Tohiguchi, Assistant Professor, Kyoto University	5,000,000
34 96-B1-112  (Japan)	Economic Development and Cultural Creativity: A Comparative Study of Local Handicraft Industries in Southeast Asia  Teruo Sekimoto, Professor, Institute for Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo	9,000,000
35 96-B1-123  (Japan)	A Historical Study of the Impact of the Japanese Colonization of Taiwan  Yukio Hiyama, Professor, Chukyo University	9,000,000
36 96-B1-153  (Japan)	A Comparative Study of Traditional Textiles in Rural Cambodia  Kikuo Morimoto, Acting Director, Institute for Khmer Traditional Textiles	2,500,000



## Report for Fiscal 1996

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<i>Subtheme 2: Proposals for a New Social System—Building a Civil Society</i>		
37	96-B2-023  (Japan)	A Study of the Evolution and Development of the Nonprofit Sector as the Mainstay of Civil Society and Community Organizations: Policy Proposals for a Participatory Socioeconomic System  Kiyofumi Kawaguchi, Professor, Ritsumeikan University
38	96-B2-025  (Japan)	A Comparative Study of Women's Changing Behavior in Suburban Farm Areas of Osaka and Shanghai  Hiroshi Suzuki, Professor, Kurume University
39	96-B2-045  (Japan)	An Empirical Analysis of Private-Sector Nonprofit Organizations' Cooperation with Government and Business  Naosumi Atoda, Professor, Osaka University
40	96-B2-057  (Sri Lanka)	The Socioeconomic Role of Private-Sector Nonprofit Organizations in Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka: A Comparative Study  Lallith Shanaka De Silva, Professor, University of Colombo
41	96-B2-066  (Japan)	A Study of the Role of Transnational Associations of Local Governments in Developing Local Autonomy  Masao Hirota, Chief Research Fellow, Tokyo Institute for Municipal Research
42	96-B2-076  (Japan)	A Psychosociological Study of the Process of Psychological and Social Reconstruction After the Great Hanshin Earthquake  Tomohide Atsumi, Assistant Professor, Kobe University
43	96-B2-084  (Japan)	A Study of Japan's International Disaster-Related Aid: A Case Study of the Mount Pinatubo Eruption  Matsuo Tamaki, Assistant Professor, Utsunomiya University
44	96-B2-085  (Japan)	A Study of Involuntary Resettlement Issues Caused by Japanese-Funded Development Projects Overseas  Yoshinori Murai, Professor, Sophia University
45	96-B2-097  (Japan)	A Study of Policy Measures to Ensure the Accountability of Japanese Nonprofit Organizations  Akira Matsubara, Director General, Coalition for Legislation to Support Citizens' Organizations

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
46	96-B2-113  (Canada) Pierre Noreau, Professor, University of Quebec	2,700,000
<i>Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival</i>		
47	96-B3-014  (Kenya) Ellie Osir, Department Head, International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology	8,000,000
48	96-B3-034  (Japan) Tetsuji Imanaka, Research Assistant, Kyoto University	3,800,000
49	96-B3-066  (Japan) Akira Osawa, Assistant Professor, Ryukoku University	3,000,000
50	96-B3-073  (Japan) Yukiko Kada, Curator, Lake Biwa Museum	3,700,000
51	96-B3-075  (Japan) Suehisa Kuroda, Professor, Shiga Prefectural University	4,000,000
52	96-B3-087  (Japan) Yoshifumi Muneta, Assistant Professor, Kyoto Prefectural University	4,000,000
53	96-B3-096  (Japan) Ken'ichi Miyamoto, Professor, Ritsumeikan University	4,000,000
54	96-B3-106  (Japan) Yoshinori Yamamoto, Professor, Kochi University	6,000,000

## Report for Fiscal 1996

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
55	96-B3-136  (Japan)	4,000,000
	A Study of Environmental-Impact Assessment and Conservation in Countries Along the Mekong River  Rikuo Doi, Professor, Yokohama City University	

### *Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society*

56	96-B3-011  (Japan)	7,000,000
	Development of a Mobile Laboratory System for Malaria Diagnosis and Investigation of Its Role in the Improvement of Rural Primary Health Care  Fumihiko Kawamoto, Assistant Professor, Nagoya University	

## Research Grants (Category B)

- 27** *A Social Anthropological Study of Modernization in China and the Cultural Self-Reliance of Its Korean Minority*

### Mamoru Sasaki

China has always been a multiethnic nation, and the process of ethnic conflict and fusion has generated cultural innovation. With the economic growth of outlying autonomous regions, the Korean minority has deepened its economic ties with South Korea. Meanwhile, heightened ethnic awareness has made Koreans' position as a minority in China and the complexities of the split between North and South Korea more obvious. Koreans' growing affirmation of their ethnic identity has also led to new cultural movements and generated energy for social activities.

This project will study the dynamic relationship between ethnic minorities' cultural self-reliance and diversity on the one hand and social integration in China on the other by examining the case of the Korean minority. In particular, this minority's potential to renew its sense of ethnic identity and regenerate cultural self-reliance in a China undergoing rapid change will be investigated.

- 28** *A Study of the Formation of Modern Korean Intellectuals' Ethnic Identity: The Process of Ethnic Awakening Through the Encounter with Modern Japan*

### Chi Myong Kwan

Modern Korean intellectuals formed their own worldviews through contacts with Japanese culture while their nation was under Japanese colonial rule (1910–45). How they established a sense of identity in colonial Korea, what they learned from Japan, and how they put it into practice in their own country are questions indispensable to the study of modern Korean intellectual history.

This project will concentrate on five Korean intellectuals during the period in question: four who came into contact with Japanese socialism and one who was influenced by Japan's Mukyokai (Nonchurch Christianity) movement, studying how they came into contact with Japanese brands of socialism and Christianity, what they gained, how they transferred this to Korean soil, and how they put it into practice.

- 29** *A Study of the Creation of Landscape in Urban Space*

### Yasuo Kobayashi

This joint international project will study the way in which a venue of cultural diversity and coexistence is

created within an actual public urban space. Specifically, it will examine the criteria, ideologies, and policies that form the basis of such public spaces as parks and plazas and the technical methodologies utilized to create them, and will analyze the various issues raised in the process. The emphasis will be on surveys and dialogue, including several international symposiums, leading to the formulation of an interdisciplinary cultural theory of environment creation for people today and tomorrow.

**30 *A Study of Understanding Gaps and Misunderstandings Among China, Japan, and Korea: Creation of a Theoretical System for Elucidating the Interaction of Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans***

Joshua A. Fogel

Understanding gaps and misunderstandings, including scorn, among China, Japan, and Korea can trigger political conflict and have been growing rather than diminishing. To address this problem in a scholarly manner, it is necessary to go beyond the past practice in research of applying one country's perspective to other countries and organize joint international research to elucidate understanding gaps and misunderstandings from all sides, in terms of the various symbolic forms involved.

This project will undertake an in-depth study of the ways in which China, Japan, and Korea have perceived one another historically and the ways in which these perceptions have been replicated and transmitted over time, and will analyze the theoretical frameworks and standards of reference that have supported these perceptions. The aim is to clear the way for a new theoretical system for ethnic interaction and create a new framework for mutual perception.

**31 *A Study of the Transmission of Performing Arts and Acculturation in the Japanese Brazilian Community***

Shuhei Hosokawa

This project will explore the emotional and organizational acculturation of the Japanese Brazilian community, examining the social function of entertainment in forming the multilayered identity of immigrants and their descendants, the establishment of a Japanese Brazilian entertainment industry, and the changing image of Japan revealed by Japanese Brazilian theater

and painting. Japanese Brazilian sentiment has been studied by means of attitudinal surveys and anthropological studies of immigrants who never accepted Japan's defeat in World War II. This project, however, will focus on the medium of the performing arts. Immigrants' perceptions of self and other will be explored from various standpoints, including those of performers, spectators, and impresarios. The meaning of the strategies and traditions perpetuating Japanese culture in a totally new environment will be analyzed, along with the acculturation seen in the human relations, performances, and contexts underpinning the performing arts.

**32 *Compilation and Publication of Chronicles Written in Chinese by Japanese Travelers to China Since the Eighth Century***

Xu Chaolong

Chronicles written in Chinese by Japanese travelers to China since the eighth century, as well as related writings, are scattered among the huge number of ancient documents in China. This joint international project will collect and edit these sources, annotate them on the basis of on-site investigation, and publish them in China, together with maps of travel routes in different periods and scholarly commentaries. The aim is to provide Chinese and Japanese researchers with access to these invaluable primary sources.

**33 *Kyoto's Traditional Town Houses: Their Residents and Craftsmen, Traditions and Future***

Mamoru Tohiguchi

Inquiry into the preservation of old Kyoto town houses, known as *kyo-machiya*, and their continued habitation requires analysis of the social significance of the preservation of traditional lifestyles and their transmission to future generations.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, aims primarily to determine the potential of traditional urban lifestyles through research into the collaboration between the residents of *kyo-machiya* and the craftsmen who maintain the "wooden city" of Kyoto. The study will add new information to the existing body of academic knowledge, which has been concerned mainly with the form and spatial utility of *kyo-machiya*. In addition, the project will illustrate the various con-

flicts and difficulties entailed in maintaining a traditional Japanese lifestyle in the modern internationalized world and suggest a perspective for a future urban lifestyle not dominated by imported culture.

**34 *Economic Development and Cultural Creativity: A Comparative Study of Local Handicraft Industries in Southeast Asia***

**Teruo Sekimoto**

Handicraft industries in Southeast Asian countries have contributed to local economies and fostered distinctive local cultures for centuries. Today, despite the many difficulties these industries face and the changes they are undergoing because of economic growth, urbanization, and internationalization, they are showing new creative growth.

This project will survey a number of representative local handicraft industries in four Southeast Asian countries—Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, and Thailand—using a multidisciplinary method combining cultural anthropology, economics, and arts and crafts to elucidate their historical context, present condition, and potential. The aim is to develop a more comprehensive approach to this field of research, hitherto characterized by separate studies by country and discipline, and to explore the linkage of economic development and local cultural dynamics by comparing cases in different countries.

**35 *A Historical Study of the Impact of the Japanese Colonization of Taiwan***

**Yukio Hiyama**

Japan's colonial rule before and during World War II is a little-explored field of modern Japanese history. As pointed out in the context of the fiftieth anniversary of the war's end, further research in this area must be undertaken if Japan is to deepen its relationships with its Asian neighbors.

This project aims to develop research on Japan's colonial policy toward Taiwan, the most neglected area of Japanese colonial history. Through joint international research with Taiwanese historians, the actual conditions of Japanese colonial rule of Taiwan will be elucidated empirically and comprehensively, the causes of Taiwan's recent rapid growth analyzed in terms of historical factors, and the historical issues impinging upon future relations between Japan and Taiwan identified.

**36 *A Comparative Study of Traditional Textiles in Rural Cambodia***

**Kikuo Morimoto**

The 20 years of civil war in Cambodia since 1970 have interrupted the transmission of traditional culture. Nevertheless, in a few provinces, such as Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, and Takeo, local people have managed to maintain their distinctive traditional silk textiles.

By means of a comprehensive survey and comparison of the special features of these textiles, this project will analyze the formative process of traditional culture, the social systems that enabled its perpetuation, and the role played by minority peoples. Proposals will also be made regarding the possibility of revitalizing these provinces' traditional textiles.

**37 *A Study of the Evolution and Development of the Nonprofit Sector as the Mainstay of Civil Society and Community Organizations: Policy Proposals for a Participatory Socioeconomic System***

**Kiyofumi Kawaguchi**

Changes in developed countries' economic climate are obliging them to shift the fiscal orientation of social services from the idea of a welfare state to that of a welfare society. The citizen-based activities of non-profit organizations and cooperatives regarding labor, welfare, and consumption are widening, and a participatory, socially oriented form of community vitalization is needed.

This project will study the diverse activities of NPOs and cooperatives in Western Europe and Japan in such areas as employment, welfare, and community development, with the aim of presenting policy proposals for strengthening the organizational base of NPOs to further the formation of civil society, community vitalization, and the development of NPOs, as well as policy proposals for government support measures.

**38 *A Comparative Study of Women's Changing Behavior in Suburban Farm Areas of Osaka and Shanghai***

**Hiroshi Suzuki**

The fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing in September 1995, heightened international

interest in the creation of a new social system and the role of women. Subsequently, a Nagasaki-based nongovernmental organization conducted a one-year preliminary survey in a suburban farm area of Shanghai. This confirmed the feasibility of and need for an international, multidisciplinary scientific survey, and the cooperation of Shanghai's sister city Osaka has enabled the planning of a full-fledged survey of women in suburban farm areas of both Shanghai and Osaka.

This project will interview farm women in two suburban communities in each city, using the same questionnaire. The aim is to compare and elucidate the changes that urbanization has brought about in the farming environment and agricultural management and in the attitudes and behavior of farm women.

**39 *An Empirical Analysis of Private-Sector Nonprofit Organizations' Cooperation with Government and Business***

**Naosumi Atoda**

As Japan's experience shows, a centralized system of government administration contributes to the efficient handling of problems when economic growth is the dominant value. As an economy matures and values diversify, however, this kind of system attracts criticism because of its rigidity. To incorporate pluralistic values and enable community residents to enjoy truly satisfactory public services, it is essential to create communities in which the cooperation of three agents—government administration, business, and private-sector nonprofit organizations—enables decentralized decision making. This project will undertake an international comparison and analysis of cooperation among these agents, using the results to elucidate the policy measures needed to strengthen such cooperation in Japan.

**40 *The Socioeconomic Role of Private-Sector Nonprofit Organizations in Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka: A Comparative Study***

**Lalith Shanaka De Silva**

Recently, academic concern over the socioeconomic role of nonprofit organizations has been growing. This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1995, is undertaking a comparative, grass-roots study of pri-

vate-sector nonprofit organizations in Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka and their socioeconomic role in South Asia. The project is also investigating ways in which these organizations can make efficient and meaningful contributions to civil society in South Asia.

**41 *A Study of the Role of Transnational Associations of Local Governments in Developing Local Autonomy***

**Masao Hirota**

Progressive internationalization and relativization of nation-states in recent years have led to renewed appreciation of the significance of local governments in guaranteeing human rights and establishing democracy, and attention is being focused on the activities of local governments and associations linking them. Surprisingly little information on such associations, especially transnational associations, is available, however.

This project will examine the changes, present status, and problems of transnational associations of local governments. As observed at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) and the 1996 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), such associations are expected to play an important role in dealing with such global problems as the environment, development, and housing, acting as U.N. partners along with nongovernmental organizations and nonprofit organizations. Therefore the project will also study such associations' cooperation with organizations at various levels, including the U.N., NGOs, and NPOs.

**42 *A Psychosociological Study of the Process of Psychological and Social Reconstruction After the Great Hanshin Earthquake***

**Tomohide Atsumi**

This longitudinal study, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is investigating, from the perspectives of psychology and sociology, the impact of the January 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake on individuals and on society at large and the reconstruction process in each case. A detailed study of volunteer activities after the earthquake is being made by means of participatory observation and archival analysis, and

residents' independent activities to reconstruct their communities are being tracked by means of periodic interviews. The results will be used to formulate both theoretical and practical proposals for the creation of a civil society in which both individuals and society are effectively supported during and after disasters.

### **43 *A Study of Japan's International Disaster-Related Aid: A Case Study of the Mount Pinatubo Eruption***

**Matsuo Tamaki**

This project will undertake an empirical study of Japanese aid following the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo, in the Philippines, providing a comprehensive picture of the assistance extended and elucidating its positive and problematic aspects. Projects conducted under the auspices of official development assistance, other government aid programs, and nongovernmental organizations will be examined. Japanese efforts will also be reviewed in the context of global trends in disaster-related aid and Philippine systems for accepting aid. Topics addressed will include (1) Japan's system of disaster-related aid, (2) an international comparison of such aid, (3) partnership between ODA and NGOs, and (4) ways of incorporating the viewpoint of disaster victims and their communities in evaluations of Japanese aid.

### **44 *A Study of Involuntary Resettlement Issues Caused by Japanese-Funded Development Projects Overseas***

**Yoshinori Murai**

Japan's official development assistance, the largest in the world for the past several years, has prompted large-scale development in the fast-growing economies of Southeast Asia, with investment centered on infrastructure in line with these countries' industrial policies. While much has been made of the impressive results achieved by Japan's ODA, it has also been criticized for exacerbating environmental destruction, resource depletion, income disparities, and other structural problems. One such problem is involuntary resettlement, a human rights issue, in which the views of the displaced tend to be ignored in the headlong rush for economic growth through industrialization and are largely unknown to the aid donor.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1995, aims to shed light on the issue by ascertaining accurate figures for involuntary resettlement brought about through ODA activities and seeks to develop an alternative model of development that takes into consideration the views of the local populace.

### **45 *A Study of Policy Measures to Ensure the Accountability of Japanese Nonprofit Organizations***

**Akira Matsubara**

It is often said that in future civil society will be based on the principle of self-responsibility. This project will examine the kind of information Japanese nonprofit organizations should disclose and what kind of disclosure system citizens would like to see, with reference to the financial disclosure methods, accounting principles, and systems for intermediate organizations' evaluation of NPOs used in Britain and the United States.

The study will undertake both theoretical exploration of the meaning of NPO accountability and reliability and practical investigation of the most desirable social system, accounting principles, and financial reports for NPOs. It is hoped that the findings will contribute to the ongoing debate in Japan over the proposed Nonprofit Organizations Law.

### **46 *Regional Nationalism and the Creation of Pluralistic Societies: A Study of Ethnic, Urban, and Gender Issues in Quebec***

**Pierre Noreau**

In a referendum on independence for Quebec held on October 30, 1995, the proponents of secession were defeated by a slim margin of 1.2 percent, ensuring that Quebec would remain part of Canada for the time being. Although 60 percent of male French Canadians voted for independence, immigrants, ethnic minorities (including indigenous peoples), urban residents, and women opposed it.

This project will examine the clash of values between minorities and women on the one hand and male French Canadians on the other in the context of urban dynamism, as well as confrontation and coexistence between regional nationalism and multiculturalism. Finally, a "Quebec scenario" for a pluralistic society will be suggested.

**47 Development of an Integrated Strategy for the Management of Ticks**

Ellie Osir

This project aims to develop the components for integrated management of *Amblyomma variegatum*, an important tick vector of heartwater, or cowdriosis. The components include (1) the use of the systemic acaricide Avermectin in combination with immunization of the host animal using tick antigens and (2) the use of the tick parasitoid *Ixodiphagus hookeri* as a biological control agent for the reduction of tick populations in the field. By the end of the project it is hoped that each component will have been developed and tested.

**48 Investigation of Research Activities on the Radiological Consequences of Chernobyl in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine After the Collapse of the Soviet Union**

Tetsuji Imanaka

Since the Soviet Union's collapse at the end of 1991 research into the radiological consequences of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident has continued independently in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. Very little is known about these activities, however, owing to social disorder and economic difficulties in the wake of the Soviet Union's collapse. This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1993 and 1995, seeks to shed light on these research activities and the systems that support them.

This year investigation of research activities in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine will continue. Studies not mentioned in reports of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations and data on acute radiation syndrome among residents of the affected areas immediately after the accident will be surveyed. In addition, information on the present status of activities to assist people affected in each of the three countries will be compiled.

**49 The Paleoecophysiology of the Taiga: Reconstruction of the Structure and Functional Quantities of Coniferous Forests in Northern Canada During the Last Two Centuries**

Akira Osawa

It has been suggested that global warming is affecting

vast tracts of coniferous forest at high latitudes, and there is concern that increasing forest decline and greenhouse-gas emissions will further accelerate global warming. Rising air temperatures and atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide have been confirmed, and field experiments have indicated that such atmospheric changes could affect ecosystems. It is difficult to estimate effects that may become obvious only after hundred of years, however. The ability to gauge accurately changes in ecosystems during the past few centuries would facilitate projection of changes in the future, but no reliable method of estimating the past structure and functional quantities of ecosystems has yet been developed.

This project seeks to develop such a method by combining several new techniques for analyzing the ecology of tree populations and use it to reconstruct the changes that have occurred in the structure and functional quantities of coniferous forest communities in northern Canada over the last two centuries.

**50 A Methodological Study of Conservation of the Ecosystem Around Lake Malawi and a Comparison with the Lake Biwa Area**

Yukiko Kada

This project has two objectives. One is to undertake an international, interdisciplinary analysis of the conflict between biological conservation of the aquatic resources of Africa's Lake Malawi, an ancient lake located in a major rift valley, and human utilization of these resources. British, Japanese, and Malawi wetlands researchers in various fields, including ecology, cultural anthropology, and fisheries, will work together. The second objective is to develop a resident-participatory method to enable the people living around the lake both to sustain their livelihood resources and to conserve the lake's ecology. While the main focus of this project will be Lake Malawi, a comparison will be made with Japan's Lake Biwa, another ancient lake.

**51 The Mechanisms of Coexistence of Humans, Animals, and Plants in the African Tropical Forest**

Suehisa Kuroda

The tropical forest in the northern Congo is one of the few in the world to have thus far escaped large-



scale disturbance by humans. Recently, however, commercial logging and uncontrolled hunting have begun to encroach on the forest's periphery, and the forest and the life of the forest-dwelling people are being threatened.

This joint international project is being conducted in cooperation with Congolese researchers. The project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, aims to clarify the current state of coexistence among humans, animals, and plants in the forest, study the values of the forest-dwelling people, and undertake a comprehensive reevaluation of the tropical forest. The ultimate aim is to explore means of both conserving and developing the forest.

**52 A Survey of Citizen-Participatory Methods of Restoring the Natural Environment in Polluted Areas**

Yoshifumi Muneta

Pollution countermeasures begin with assistance for the people affected and prevention of further pollution and culminate in restoration of the environment. This last step calls for a comprehensive approach that addresses not only reconstruction of the natural environment but also community renewal, creation of local culture, and harmonious coexistence between industry and residents' lifestyle.

This project will investigate activities to restore the natural environment that utilize both local natural resources and citizens' diverse abilities. A case study will be made of community activities to restore a polluted area in Osaka's Nishi Yodogawa Ward, especially a program to create a park through cooperation between an industrial complex and citizen groups.

**53 Sustainable Endogenous Development in Okinawa Prefecture: The Shift from Military-Based Development to an Environment-Friendly and Multicultural Society**

Ken'ichi Miyamoto

This project will undertake a comprehensive study of the feasibility of implementing the spirit of the Okinawa prefectural government's "action program" to have all U.S. military bases in Okinawa removed by 2015 and make the prefecture a hub of international exchange. Translating the action program into reality entails elaborating the details of a sustainable-

development strategy aimed at conserving the global environment. The project seeks to elucidate ways of promoting economic development that will reduce Okinawa's present dependence on central-government subsidies and strengthen agents of endogenous development, with the aim of making the prefecture a center of peace and cultural exchange in Asia that will preserve a balance between nature and humanity through such means as development of natural energy sources.

**54 A Study of the Identification of Species and the Relationship Between Starch Productivity and Growth Environments in Sago Palm-Growing Areas**

Yoshinori Yamamoto

The sago palm (*Metroxylon sagus* Rottb. and *M. rumphii* Mar.) grows mainly in parts of Southeast Asia and Oceania between 10 degrees north latitude and 10 degrees south latitude. In recent years much attention has been focused on the sago palm not only as a source of industrial starch but also as a natural petroleum substitute because of its high starch productivity (about 100–300 kilograms per plant or 10–20 tons per hectare as dry starch). In some regions, such as Sarawak, Malaysia, sago palm cultivation has been developing rapidly. Moreover, the sago palm is a perennial that is considered environment friendly because it can grow in swampy and highly acidic peat soils that are inhospitable to other crops.

This project will investigate the speciation of the sago palm and elucidate its physiological and ecological characteristics in various growing environments. The aim is to gain basic knowledge of its starch productivity and establish a sustainable and rational method of cultivation.

**55 A Study of Environmental-Impact Assessment and Conservation in Countries Along the Mekong River**

Rikuo Doi

As economic development proceeds in the countries along the Mekong River, pollution from such activities as dam construction, deforestation, and the use of pesticides and heavy metals is hastening environmental degradation. This project will undertake the following activities in Cambodia and Laos, where three-fourths of the people along the Mekong live, in cooperation with nongovernmental organizations and

with the Cambodian and Laotian environment ministries as counterparts: (1) assessment of the quality of the ecosystem along the river, (2) assessment of the human intake of pollutants, (3) assessment and reorganization of sanitation facilities, and (4) investigation of people's attitudes toward life and the environment. The aim is to propose methods of undertaking the environmental-impact reports and conservation necessary to promote sustainable development in these countries and to promote the creation of an internationally agreed-on conservation system in the region.

**56 *Development of a Mobile Laboratory System for Malaria Diagnosis and Investigation of Its Role in the Improvement of Rural Primary Health Care***

**Fumihiko Kawamoto**

Malaria, an infectious disease endemic in tropical areas, kills more than 2 million people, mainly children, every year. Since development of a vaccine remains difficult at this time, the only way to prevent death from malaria is early diagnosis and treatment. The leader of this project has developed a method of rapid diagnosis using a fluorochrome staining technique. An inexpensive fluorescence microscope, which can be powered by a car battery, for detecting fluorochrome-stained malaria parasites has now been developed.

This project will develop a mobile laboratory system for rapid diagnosis of malaria, consisting of a vehicle equipped with the new fluorescence microscope, and will conduct field trials of the system and its role in the improvement of rural primary health care in several malaria-endemic countries, including Brazil, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam.

## Grant Program for Civil Society

### OVERVIEW

Through fiscal 1995 the Grant Program for Citizen Activities and the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" were subsumed under Programs Related to Citizen Activities. The immediate aim of the former program was to support activities addressing current social issues, while that of the latter was to promote long-term citizen-based research focusing on the local environment.

As discussed in the *Report for Fiscal 1995*, the Toyota Foundation decided last year to terminate the Citizen Research Contest upon the conclusion of the seventh contest, reorganize the Grant Program for Citizen Activities and rename it the Grant Program for Civil Society, and consider ways of supporting citizen research on an ongoing basis within this program. Beginning this year, in addition to grants for citizen activities, grants for projects on civil society are being awarded on a trial basis. Grants for projects on civil society provide support for a fixed period for socially experimental projects based on the research and findings of citizen groups working with professional researchers, in the hope that these projects will lead to gradual social change.

### GRANTS FOR CITIZEN ACTIVITIES

The primary objective of these grants is to help citizens develop autonomy by addressing issues through grass-roots activities of local communities and individuals. Priority is given to projects with far-reaching potential. As part of this year's reorganization, these grants are now awarded for projects on the theme "Trials Aimed at Building a Civil Society." While applications are still publicly solicited, grants are awarded once a year instead of twice a year as in the past.

Grants are awarded for projects that do the following:

- Explore or propose new approaches to the environment and development
- Address new methods of increasing the independence of the disabled or the elderly
- Propose new directions for Japanese society based on experience in assisting and cooperating with people in developing countries
- Seek to revitalize local communities by focusing on their problems
- Offer assistance to immigrants and the socially disadvantaged
- Support and promote citizen activities in general in a practical and concrete manner

A total of 218 applications for fiscal 1996 grants were received from October 15 through December 15, 1996. They were screened in January and February 1997, and at the eightieth Board of Directors' meeting, in late March, 14 projects totaling ¥19.3 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in April 1997. Screening was conducted by a six-member selection committee chaired by Yasuo Harima.

### GRANTS FOR PROJECTS ON CIVIL SOCIETY

In view of the rapid expansion of citizen activities in recent years and the Foundation's experience in administering grants for citizen activities and the Citizen Research Contest through publicly solicited applications, grants for projects on civil society have been inaugurated this year on a trial basis in the hope of further enhancing such activities. The aim is to support

citizen-based initiatives addressing various issues and incorporating a professional approach, including thorough research.

For the time being, the Foundation is awarding grants to recipients of past citizen activity grants whose projects are seen to have high social significance and to need continued support. The Foundation and the citizen groups selected for grants draw up action plans together. Recipients are selected on the basis of study by the president and other members of the Foundation's professional staff, with input from the chairs of the grants for citizen activities and Citizen Research Contest selection committees. This year one project was awarded a grant, the Asia Arsenic Network's "Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges."

#### CITIZEN RESEARCH CONTEST

The Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" promotes long-term research closely related to the local community. Each contest, conducted over several years, awards teams in which local citizens take the initiative with grants first for preliminary studies and then, following further screening, main research projects. Finally, two or three teams are selected for awards for most outstanding research and outstanding research. It is hoped that the themes of the projects, suggested by issues encountered in daily life, will lead team members to observe their local community and reflect on their society. This year the activities of the six teams in the seventh contest that were selected for two-year main research project grants beginning in April 1995 were monitored, including interviews of team members.

## Grants for Citizen Activities

### OVERVIEW

Beginning in fiscal 1996, citizen activity grants are being awarded only once a year rather than twice a year. A total of 218 applications were received between October 15 and December 15, 1996, almost the same number as last year (221). As in past years, the majority of applicants (116) were based in the Kanto region, centered on Tokyo and Yokohama. There were somewhat fewer applications than usual (9) from Aichi Prefecture and other parts of the Chubu region, but there was an increase in applications from Miyagi Prefecture and other parts of the Tohoku region and from Kyushu and Okinawa Prefecture.

Many applications focused on welfare (36), environmental conservation and ecology (33), and community development (24), but there was a slight drop in the number of applications for projects having to do with human rights (20), children and education (20), and support for citizen activities (10), fields that had been gradually growing in popularity. On the other hand, more applications were seen for activities dealing with medical care and public health (12) and with the arts and culture (10). These changes reflect a shift away from fields in which government and other support systems have been gradually improving and toward fields that still lack such support systems. This trend is most interesting for what it says about the way in which the base of citizen activities has been broadening in keeping with new social situations and about the role of private-sector foundations. This year again there were a number of applications for projects related to reconstruction following the January 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake, indicating the length of time required for rehabilitation and the importance of new support systems.

### SCREENING AND SELECTION

The members of the selection committee individually assessed the applications between early January and early February 1997, then met in mid-February to make their selection. There was quite a bit of disagreement over the relative merits of various proposals. This and the wish to recommend as many projects as possible for grants led to lengthy and detailed discussion.

This year's selection process, while taking quality and feasibility into account as usual, focused on the encouragement of activities that addressed new situations and were challenging even if somewhat risky. The committee also sought to strike a balance in terms of region, field, and timeliness. In the end 14 projects were recommended for grants totaling ¥19.3 million. All the projects selected enthusiastically address an issue from a new angle or in response to a new situation while retaining a grass-roots character. Based on an open-ended approach, they show great promise for ongoing expansion in terms of both region and field.

A number of projects, while initially attracting the committee's interest because of their themes or perspectives, were rejected in the end because content or methodology was not well enough defined or because of a simplistic or conventional approach.

*YASUO HARIMA*  
*CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

## Grant Program for Citizen Activities

	Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	96-K-036	Creating Medical and Human Rights Support Systems for Foreign Migrant Workers Shigeru Yui, Action Chairman, Asia Labourers Solidarity	1,900,000
2	96-K-097	Building a Network for Citizen Activities in Okinawa Kinuko Ishihara, Representative, Community Okinawa	1,900,000
3	96-K-110	Saving the Environment Through Garbage Reduction Mitsuko Oizumi, Society for Thinking About the Environment in the Context of Garbage	700,000
4	96-K-116	An Educational Project to Build a Community Based on Coexistence Without Discrimination Keisuke Suzuki, Head, Kiichigosha	1,600,000
5	96-K-137	Considering the "Throwaway Society" from a Community Perspective: Encouraging People to Think About Environmental Problems Kazutoshi Kawase, Vice-President, Sanjo Recycling Society	1,600,000
6	96-K-156	Support for Community Building at the Takaha Temporary Housing Development in Kobe Koji Ito, Chief, Kobe University Students Earthquake Relief Corps	600,000
7	96-K-162	Support Activities for Asian Female Migrant Workers in Japan Taeko Inada, Asian Women's Empowerment Project	1,000,000
8	96-K-175	Global Climate Change and the Preservation of Biodiversity: Community Activities for the Future Kunio Iwatsuki, Representative, Biodiversity Network Japan	2,000,000
9	96-K-178	A Feasibility Study for an Industry and Technology Museum in Osaka Yoshiaki Taguchi, Osaka Industrial and Technology Museum	1,700,000
10	96-K-215	A Comprehensive Record of Volunteer Activities After the Great Hanshin Earthquake Takeshi Jitsuyoshi, President, Quake Chronicle Project	1,500,000
11	96-K-217	A Photographic Record of Reconstruction in Communities Affected by the Great Hanshin Earthquake Isamu Sakamoto, Director, Shinsai Kiroku Joho Center	1,800,000

## Report for Fiscal 1996

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
12 96-K-141	Publication of <i>Steps to Recovery from Substance Dependency</i> Shigeru Takakuwa, Yokohama DARC Care Center	1,000,000
13 96-K-184	Publication of <i>The Era of Small Farmers in Asia: Competing with Modernization and Aid</i> Kazuoki Ohno, People's Forum on Cambodia, Japan	1,000,000
14 96-K-195	Publication of <i>Japanese Filipino Children</i> Shinzo Awano, International Center for the Rights of the Child	1,000,000

### Grant Program for Citizen Activities

#### 1 *Creating Medical and Human Rights Support Systems for Foreign Migrant Workers*

##### Shigeru Yui

Aspects of the social infrastructure for foreign migrant workers in Japan, such as medical services, education, and housing, have fallen through the cracks of the legal system, and many problems are emerging. In addition to lobbying efforts targeted toward improvement of the legal framework, there is a need for active community involvement in the creation of support systems. This project will convene a national forum with the aim of establishing a nationwide network dedicated to resolving problems affecting migrant workers. The project will also study specific measures in relation to support systems with the assistance of experts in various fields, including lawyers, physicians, and public health professionals.

#### 2 *Building a Network for Citizen Activities in Okinawa*

##### Kinuko Ishihara

Despite Okinawa's reputation as a prefecture where the spirit of *yuimaru* (mutual assistance) still lives on,

the reality is that urbanization has led to the emergence of a variety of lifestyle-related problems that cannot be resolved through mutual assistance. In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the number of community groups involved in volunteer efforts to deal with such issues. This project will conduct a survey to elucidate the status of these groups and use the findings to create a lateral network linking citizen activities to overcome a variety of lifestyle-related problems.

#### 3 *Saving the Environment Through Garbage Reduction*

##### Mitsuko Oizumi

A number of issues have arisen concerning the replacement of an incineration plant for intermediate garbage in Higashi Kurume City, Tokyo. The problems are partly attributable to the fact that the plant is a joint-use facility for four cities. Citizen action has led to public hearings and the establishment of a round table. Unfortunately, it is difficult in the present environment to gain official recognition of community proposals. This project will propose practical ways in which individuals in the community can reduce the volume of their garbage. Specific activities will include efforts to inform the public about the need to reduce the volume of garbage and creation of a network to gather and disseminate information on garbage reduction methods that can be implemented by the community.

**4 *An Educational Project to Build a Community Based on Coexistence Without Discrimination***

**Keisuke Suzuki**

Koreans living in Japan are still subject to prejudice and discrimination. Children in regional areas cannot even use their Korean names at school and constantly feel the weight of prejudice and discrimination. This project will undertake a variety of educational activities teaching people ways to cooperate, achieve true understanding, and respect one another's human rights regardless of generational and ethnic barriers. Emphasis will be placed on educational activities for children, including seminars in middle schools, and the nationwide organization of friendship meetings for ethnic Korean high school students.

**5 *Considering the "Throwaway Society" from a Community Perspective: Encouraging People to Think About Environmental Problems***

**Kazutoshi Kawase**

Japan's modern lifestyle, which tends to focus on convenience and material affluence, produces vast quantities of waste. This is leading to the depletion of natural resources and damage to the natural environment on which all life depends. Individuals need to be aware of the true state of the global environment, identify what should be done at the community level, and start work on those tasks.

This project aims to provide citizens with information on environmental problems and recycling and to establish recycling centers in which anyone can participate. It is planned to make these endeavors the foundation of systems to promote environmental protection and recycling campaigns in which citizens, government, and industry cooperate.

**6 *Support for Community Building at the Takaha Temporary Housing Development in Kobe***

**Koji Ito**

Residents of the Takaha Temporary Housing Development in Kobe, built after the January 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake, are now being moved to permanent housing. The resulting reduction in the number of families in temporary housing has led to a variety

of problems. There are also problems relating to the provision of continuous support for the elderly and disabled in permanent housing.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, will continue activities aimed at building a community that fosters coexistence based on mutual support. These activities take account of such factors as new trends driven by awareness of community building in areas around temporary housing and cooperation with the various groups that have evolved through past support activities.

**7 *Support Activities for Asian Female Migrant Workers in Japan***

**Taeko Inada**

In recent years large numbers of women from other Asian countries have come to Japan to work, and this has brought many problems in its wake. Since 1994 the Asian Women's Empowerment Project has been engaged in employment support and training programs to enable Asian women who have worked in Japan to remain self-sufficient after returning to their own countries. These programs have been carried out both in Japan and in other Asian countries in cooperation with local nongovernmental organizations. Under this project the Women's Empowerment Project will undertake a variety of support activities in cooperation with other Japanese support organizations for foreigners in Japan, including the provision of advice, opportunities to learn the Japanese language, and opportunities for children to learn about their own cultures.

**8 *Global Climate Change and the Preservation of Biodiversity: Community Activities for the Future***

**Kunio Iwatsuki**

In December 1997 Kyoto will host the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The conference is likely to be an important forum for determining action plans to combat global warming in the twenty-first century. This project, focusing on climate change and the preservation of biodiversity, will work in close cooperation with groups of scientists, environmental nongovernmental organizations, and citizens to project the impact of climate change on Japan and the surrounding region and make recommendations based



on those projections. Specific activities will include the hosting of public study meetings and forums, the compilation of information publications, and dialogue with government authorities, NGOs, and citizens.

### **9 A Feasibility Study for an Industry and Technology Museum in Osaka**

Yoshiaki Taguchi

There is concern about erosion of the technological and human resources of the many small businesses that have made up the manufacturing infrastructure of Osaka, owing to the overseas relocation of manufacturing operations as a result of economic globalization and to the aging of skilled workers. Another focus of increasing concern is the fact that city formation based on the traditional pattern of functional categorization has resulted in excessive separation of housing and industry. This project will conduct surveys to determine the feasibility of creating a network of industry and technology museums. Individual factories identified as parts of the museum will serve as focal points for the organic linkage of citizen-based community development activities.

### **10 A Comprehensive Record of Volunteer Activities After the Great Hanshin Earthquake**

Takeshi Jitsuyoshi

To learn from the extraordinary experience of the Great Hanshin Earthquake of January 1995, it is necessary to conscientiously gather and preserve all the facts surrounding the disaster without distortion or embellishment. Indeed, if a conscious effort is not made now to preserve the truth, it will be lost forever.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is recording volunteer activities following the quake. The project is not limiting its focus to the actions of a single group in a single area but is endeavoring to present a comprehensive and inclusive picture of the circumstances surrounding those who volunteer their efforts. The record will then be organized by category and theme, and as much as possible will be made available to the public. It is hoped that this record will provide an objective, unidealized picture of volunteer activities that can serve as the basis for an ongoing and objective dis-

course on the role of such activities in building a better society for all. This year the activities begun last year will be continued, and reports and recommendations concerning structural social and community problems that have come to light as a result of these activities will be compiled.

### **11 A Photographic Record of Reconstruction in Communities Affected by the Great Hanshin Earthquake**

Isamu Sakamoto

The Great Hanshin Earthquake of January 1995 took more than 6,000 lives. It also destroyed the foundations of many communities by robbing the residents of their livelihood, culture, and local traditions. The Shinsai Kiroku Joho Center has cooperated in relief, restoration, and reconstruction efforts, focusing on spiritual and cultural issues not easily dealt with by governments or the individuals affected.

The goal of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1995, is to record for posterity the sustained efforts of the residents of affected areas as they address the task of reestablishing their livelihood, rebuilding their towns, and restoring their communities and culture. Cameras at set positions are filming at regular intervals the townscape, reconstruction process, and moods of residents of 14 cities and 10 towns in the affected areas with a view to compiling a visual record of the incremental changes occurring over a period of 10 years.

### **12 Publication of Steps to Recovery from Substance Dependency**

Shigeru Takakuwa

In recent years measures to combat substance abuse have become an important priority in many countries, especially the United States. In Japan, too, substance dependency is increasing, especially among young people, and is starting to become a social problem. The Yokohama DARC Care Center is a private rehabilitation facility where substance-dependent people can recover and gain support. This project will publish *Steps to Recovery from Substance Dependency* to inform the general public about substance dependency and rehabilitation efforts and to promote wider awareness and understanding of the fact that substance dependency is a disease from which recovery is possible.

**13 Publication of The Era of Small Farmers  
in Asia: Competing with Modernization  
and Aid**

**Kazuoki Ohno**

The international spread of the market economic system and the shift to cash-crop farming to increase food production for export are jeopardizing the food self-sufficiency of rural people in many Asian countries. This situation also appears to be playing a role in the downturn of the Japanese agricultural sector. This project will publish *The Era of Small Farmers in Asia: Competing with Modernization and Aid*, utilizing controversy over the Japanese government's agricultural aid to Cambodia to highlight similarities between problems concerning the use of aid to increase food production and the negative aspects of modern agriculture. The aim is to enable individual citizens to recognize problems relating to food self-sufficiency and development aid as issues relevant to them.

**14 Publication of Japanese Filipino Children**

**Shinzo Awano**

Since 1992 the International Center for the Rights of the Child has examined a variety of issues affecting children from the perspective of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Recently the center has focused in particular on the problems of Japanese Filipino children, children with Japanese fathers and Filipina mothers. This project will publish *Japanese Filipino Children* to inform people about the issues involved. Topics covered will include the situation of the children (background, factors, current status), contacts and links formed between Japanese and Filipino children through the center's activities, and counseling for Japanese Filipino children.

## Grant Program for Civil Society

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
96-KC-001	Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges Nobuyuki Hotta, Representative, Asia Arsenic Network	5,000,000

### Grant Program for Civil Society

#### *Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges*

##### Nobuyuki Hotta

The Asia Arsenic Network, formed in 1994, is based in the Toroku district of the town of Takachiho, Miyazaki Prefecture, where arsenic poisoning from polluted water has been a problem for many years. With the help of citizen activity grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995 the AAN has worked to create a network linking nine arsenic-polluted regions in Asia as a framework for cooperation toward the solution of this problem.

Large numbers of people living along the lower reaches of the Ganges on the India-Bangladesh border have suffered arsenic poisoning as a result of drinking water from contaminated wells. The AAN found that little was known about the extent of the problem, or even about ground water mechanisms, and that urgent tasks, such as treatment of victims and measures to provide safe water, had been neglected. The affected region now faces one of the gravest pollution problems in the world.

This project will send Japanese experts to the region over a three-year period to conduct surveys and study effective countermeasures in cooperation with local researchers and nongovernmental organizations. On the basis of their findings the AAN will present specific recommendations to the relevant government agencies and international organizations. In addition, the AAN will draw on the experience of Toroku to

transfer the appropriate specialized technologies, such as arsenic analysis technology and methods of diagnosing arsenic poisoning, and will provide cooperation and aid, including the donation of simple analysis equipment and support for the training of technicians. In the project's first year field surveys will be conducted, arsenic-related literature gathered and catalogued, educational pamphlets and newsletters published, and cooperation and aid activities in the affected region undertaken.

## Programs Related to Southeast Asia

### INTERNATIONAL GRANT PROGRAM

Fiscal 1996 marks the twenty-first year of the International Grant Program. Since its establishment the program has been directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries, with the exception of a brief period immediately after its initiation. Beginning this year, the program is concentrating on projects addressing the theme "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society." As before, priority is given to research in the social sciences and humanities and other projects dealing with culture, specifically projects in the fields of preservation of old documents; history, especially local history; archaeology; documentation of traditional culture; preservation and documentation of traditional art and architecture; language research and compilation of dictionaries, especially for minority languages; compilation of encyclopedias; literary research; and research on the reconciliation of modernization and tradition.

The Foundation places priority on projects of the following types:

- Projects initiated and carried out by Southeast Asian researchers
- Projects initiated by universities and nongovernmental (nonprofit) organizations rather than those initiated by governments or international organizations
- Projects that offer the prospect of concrete results with a discernible social impact

There are no fixed deadlines for submitting applications. The time required for the Foundation to review an application depends on the nature of the proposed project and the amount of information provided by the applicant(s). In most cases, the Foundation's program 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.

### SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES REGIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

SEASREP, inaugurated in fiscal 1995 and administered in cooperation with the Japan Foundation Asia Center, aims to strengthen networks and promote understanding among Southeast Asian researchers in the social sciences and humanities, and thus to foster Southeast Asian studies addressing the region as a whole.

The program has two main aims: the cultivation of researchers, and joint research and other joint projects. In regard to the first, this year grants were awarded to graduate students and young researchers in the social sciences and humanities affiliated with five universities in four countries—the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, the University of Malaya in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines in the Philippines, and Thammasat University in Thailand—for projects in three subprograms: language training grants, visiting professorship grants, and M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies.

The second aim, regional collaborative research and other regional collaboration projects, is addressed through a fourth subprogram, regional collaboration project grants. Indigenous researchers in Southeast Asian studies are eligible regardless of affiliation.

### INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR YOUNG INDONESIAN RESEARCHERS PROGRAM

This program, inaugurated in fiscal 1987, aims 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 research-

ers under 37 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 and journalists. 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. Priority is given to projects that focus on the following four subthemes: land use and ownership issues, labor issues, changes in religious attitudes, and development of urban culture. Grants may also be awarded for M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation research related to the key themes but not the four subthemes. 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.

#### **"KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS" TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN JAPAN**

This program 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 works 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 Foundation awards grants to support the translation and some of the costs of publication of these works in Japanese.

#### **"KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS" TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES**

This program aims to encourage understanding among the people of Japan, Southeast Asia, and South Asia. To this end it assists the translation and publication in Southeast and South Asian languages of literary works and works on the culture, society, and history of Japan and of Southeast and South Asian countries. In addition, to make the findings of Japanese research on the region accessible to people in the countries concerned, grants are awarded under this program for the translation and publication of such findings in the relevant languages.

**Programs Related to Southeast Asia**

	International Grant Program	SEASREP	Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program	"Know Our Neighbors" Programs	
				(Japan)	(Other)
	\$	\$	\$	¥	\$
Bangladesh					4,600 1 grant
Cambodia	56,900 6 grants			1,680,000 1 grant	
India				3,920,000 1 grant	
Indonesia	219,700 15 grants	53,900 7 grants	104,700 56 grants		16,900 2 grants
Laos	35,000 4 grants				
Malaysia	26,700 2 grants	118,800 8 grants			8,100 1 grant
Myanmar					
Nepal					8,000 1 grant
Pakistan					39,900 1 grant
Philippines	91,900 8 grants	37,600 10 grants			
Sri Lanka					7,000 1 grant
Thailand	20,400 2 grants	57,800 6 grants			
Vietnam	218,900 22 grants				19,500 2 grants
<b>Total</b>	669,500 59 grants	268,100 31 grants	104,700 56 grants	5,600,000 2 grants	104,000 9 grants

## International Grant Program

### OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation accepts applications for international grants year round. A total of 479 applications for fiscal 1996 grants were received. After initial review by program staff to determine whether the proposals related to Southeast Asia and addressed the program's new theme, "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society," 147 applications underwent further review at meetings between the program staff and selection committee members responsible for specific countries. In mid-July 63 applications were submitted to the selection committee, together with supplementary information supplied by program staff on the basis of interviews with applicants. Screening the applications in the light of this information, the program's overall selection criteria, and the selection criteria for individual countries, the committee recommended 59 projects in seven countries for grants: 6 in Cambodia, 15 in Indonesia, 4 in Laos, 2 in Malaysia, 8 in the Philippines, 2 in Thailand, and 22 in Vietnam.

### TRENDS IN FISCAL 1996

This year screening was more rigorous than usual. That was partly because of the Foundation's circumstances, but another major factor was that, thanks to the continued economic growth of Southeast Asia's newly industrialized countries, domestic sources are now able to fund some of the kinds of projects for which the Foundation had formerly provided grants. This development is highly welcome to the International Grant Program, of course, but it also suggests a need to review the program's ends and means.

This year's change in the key theme from "Preserving and Revitalizing Indigenous Cultures" to "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society" is intended to encourage a somewhat broader approach to the study of contemporary cultural issues; it is not meant to indicate a fundamental shift in the types of projects awarded grants. In the Philippines and Thailand, projects addressing issues of contemporary culture have already begun to appear. Below the program officers responsible for individual countries assess trends there.

#### *Cambodia*

Only one of this year's 6 projects was new: "Cambodian Relations with France and Japan Before Independence." This study will elucidate relations between France and Japan in Cambodia during World War II by means of interviews with people who remember that time and the collection of extant government documents. A large number of relevant documents have been scattered or lost in the course of Cambodia's prolonged civil war, while many people who were active during World War II have died, but we hope for significant findings despite those difficulties. (Shiro Honda)

#### *Indonesia*

That 2 of the 9 new projects deal with Indonesia as a maritime nation and that 4 are being conducted by people affiliated with nongovernmental organizations rather than universities or other research institutions are major features of this year's grants. (Yumiko Himemoto)

#### *Laos*

The single new project this year, "Identification, Study, and Publication of the Short Chronicle

of Vientiane,” will conduct archival research in Laos, northeastern Thailand, and France in an attempt to identify extant manuscripts of the short chronicle of Vientiane, which ends in 1828. The grant recipient is a historian highly respected in Laos, and valuable findings are anticipated. (Shiro Honda)

*Malaysia*

This year there were only 2 grants, 1 for a continuing project and 1 for a new project. In the third and final year of “Music Education in Schools and Institutions of Higher Education in Southeast Asia,” a report incorporating proposals for music education in Malaysia is to be compiled. The new project, “The Japanese Period in Sarawak, 1941–1945,” will undertake historical research on the Japanese occupation of Sarawak during World War II. Grants for applicants from Malaysia remain relatively few in number. (Yumiko Himemoto)

*Philippines*

This year there was an upturn in the number of grants for new projects. There were also indications of new directions, including projects led by researchers affiliated with nongovernmental organizations and other nonprofit organizations rather than universities, who have traditionally predominated, and projects dealing with the creation of culture, a theme not seen so far. (Kyoichi Tanaka)

*Thailand*

There was only a single new project this year, “Changes in Chinese Literacy in Bangkok: Individual and Family Case Studies.” This study will address an issue that has ramifications for the identity of ethnic Chinese throughout Southeast Asia. (Shiro Honda)

*Vietnam*

Eighteen of this year’s 22 grants were for continuing projects, most of which were entering their final year. The 4 new projects include ethnological and social-science studies that promise solid results. Next year more new projects are anticipated. (Kyoichi Tanaka)

YOSHIKAKI ISHIZAWA  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE



## Report for Fiscal 1996

### International Grants

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Cambodia</i>		
1	96-I-001    Preservation and Revitalization of Khmer Celestial Arts Chheng Phon, Director, Khmer Institute of Culture and Vipassana	21,300
2	96-I-002    The Khmer Concept of a Capital City Nouth Narang, President, Centre for Documentation and Research on Khmer Civilization	6,500
3	96-I-003    Forms of Khmer Drama Pich Tum Kravel, General Director, Technical Department, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	8,100
4	96-I-004    An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces Michel Tranet, Undersecretary, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	5,500
5	96-I-005    Traditional Murals of the <i>Ream Kerti</i> in the Preah Keomorokot Temple Kak Chanthat, Deputy Director, National Museum of Art	7,700
6	96-I-006    Cambodian Relations with France and Japan Before Independence Sorn Samnang, Chair, History Department, Phnom Penh University	7,800
<i>Indonesia</i>		
7	96-I-007    An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture Aji Rosidi, Visiting Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies	19,100
8	96-I-008    Documentation of <i>Romusha</i> Experiences in the Special Region of Yogyakarta P. J. Suwarno, S.H., Director, Center for Indonesian History Studies and Documentation, Sanata Dharma University	2,100
9	96-I-009    Sociocultural Transformation Leading to a Fishing Community in Which Social Justice and Environmental Preservation Are Possible Eymal B. Demmallino, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	7,900
10	96-I-010    Craftmanship on Ancient Bali: The Ninth to the Eleventh Century I Wayan Ardika, Lecturer, Udayana University	6,700

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
11	96-I-011 Pegunungan Seribu: Excavation of Holocene Epoch Sites Harry Truman Simanjuntak, Director, Department of Prehistory, National Research Center for Archaeology	37,400
12	96-I-012 A Study of the <i>Subak</i> as an Indigenous Cultural, Social, and Technological System to Establish a Culturally Based Integrated Water Resources Management System Sahid Susanto, Junior Professor, Gadjah Mada University	16,600
13	96-I-013 An Ethnobotanical Study of Bamboo in the Sunda Region Peoples Latipah Hendarti, Coordinator, Program Division, Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment	11,800
14	96-I-014 The Role of the <i>Basiachong</i> in the Customary Observances of the Kampar Society of Riau Abdul Riva'I-Taloet, Chair, Sanggar Sastra Edukatif	1,100
15	96-I-015 A Study of the <i>Dharma Pewayangan</i> Manuscript Used by Tradi- tional Balinese Puppeteers I Made Suastika, Researcher, Udayana University	5,800
16	96-I-016 Changes in the Culture and Lifestyle of the People of Sangihe and Talaud Alex John Ulaen, Research Coordinator, Sam Ratulangi University	14,400
17	96-I-017 The Java Sea Region in an Age of Change, 1870–1970 A. M. Djuliat Suroyo, Chair, History Department, Diponegoro University	41,000
18	96-I-018 A Study of <i>Adat</i> in Western Ceram, Central Maluku Eduard Makaruku, Lecturer, Pattimura University	3,600
19	96-I-019 Nahdlatul Ulama Followers in the Battle of Surabaya Mohammad Fajrul Falaakh, Director, Islamic Center for Social Research	15,100
20	96-I-020 Translation of the Ancient Javanese Poem <i>Krsnakalantaka</i> into Indonesian F. Tjandrasih Adji M. Hum, Researcher, Sanata Dharma University	5,200

## Report for Fiscal 1996

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
21	96-I-021 Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia: Toward a Bottom-Up Legal Framework for the Recognition and Protection of <i>Adat</i> Land at the National Level Maria Ruwastuti, Coordinator, Consortium for Agrarian Reform	31,900
<i>Laos</i>		
22	96-I-022 Transliteration of Lao Customary Law Samrith Buasisvath, Adviser, Ministry of Information and Culture	8,000
23	96-I-023 Adaptation of the <i>Thao Hun-Cheuang</i> into Modern Prose Douangdeuane Viravong, Researcher, Sila Viravong Foundation	5,000
24	96-I-024 Translation of and Research on Quy Hop Documents Houmphanh Rattanavong, Director, Department of Cultural Studies, Ministry of Information and Culture	10,000
25	96-I-025 Identification, Study, and Publication of the Short Chronicle of Vientiane Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn, Head, Mayoury and Pheuiphanh and Partners Law Office	12,000
<i>Malaysia</i>		
26	96-I-026 Music Education in Schools and Institutions of Higher Education in Southeast Asia Tan Sooi Beng, Assistant Professor, Arts Center, Science University of Malaysia	2,700
27	96-I-027 The Japanese Period in Sarawak, 1941–1945 Ooi Keat Gin, Lecturer, Science University of Malaysia	24,000
<i>Philippines</i>		
28	96-I-028 La Union: The Making of a Province, 1921–1996 Adriel O. Meimban, Professor, New Era University	15,800
29	96-I-029 Historical Sites and Buildings of Iloilo Henry F. Funtecha, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines in the Visayas	5,900

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
30	96-I-030 Oral Traditions in Bukidnon Ethnohistory: Research, Collection, Transcription, Translation, Annotation, and Publication Mardonio M. Lao, Professor, Central Mindanao University	8,900
31	96-I-031 Traditional Forest Resource Management in a Woodcarving Village: A Case Study of the Ifugao People of Hapao Conducted with Subject Participation Carolyn Gamiao, Vice-President, Sunflower Collective, Inc.	14,800
32	96-I-032 An Oral History of Philippine Vernacular Literatures Isagani R. Cruz, Professor, De La Salle University	9,900
33	96-I-033 Publication of Old Tagalog-Spanish Dictionaries as a Resource for Cultural Studies Jose Mario C. Francisco, Director, Pastoral Institute, Ateneo de Manila University	15,800
34	96-I-034 Changes in the Trading System on Mindanao: A Case Study of the Evolution of a Barter Economy and Its Implications for the Region's Society, Culture, and Economic Development Maria Teresa S. Arao, Director, Davao City Office, Department of Trade and Industry	11,900
35	96-I-035 Indigenous Filipino Movements and Their Changes as Seen in Modern Ballet Agnes Dakudao Locsin, Resident Choreographer, Philippine Ballet Foundation Inc.	8,900
<i>Thailand</i>		
36	96-I-036 Tai Lue Textiles: A Comparative Study Songsak Prangwatthanakun, Assistant Professor, Chiangmai University	15,700
37	96-I-037 Changes in Chinese Literacy in Bangkok: Individual and Family Case Studies Pranee Chokkajitsumpun, Lecturer, Thammasat University	4,700
<i>Vietnam</i>		
38	96-I-038 A Study of the Cadastral Registers of Nguyen-Dynasty Vietnam Nguyen Dinh Dau, Researcher, Ho Chi Minh City Council of Social Sciences	22,900

## Report for Fiscal 1996

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
39	96-I-039 A Study of the Arts and Civilization of the Ancient Kingdom of Champa Tran Ky Phuong, Curator, Museum of Champa Sculpture, Danang	24,800
40	96-I-040 The Social and Environmental Impact of the Hoabinh Hydro-electric Power Plant and Solutions Nguyen Quoc Hung, Researcher, Institute of Economics, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	11,000
41	96-I-041 Vietnamese Tales of the Supernatural Nguyen Hue Chi, Professor, Institute of Literature, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	7,000
42	96-I-042 Customary Laws and Mythological Epics of the M'ngong People Ngo Duc Thinh, Director, Institute of Folklore, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	8,400
43	96-I-043 Changes in Toponyms and Borders of Provincial and District Administrative Units in the Song Hong Delta Nguyen Quang An, Researcher, Institute of History, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	10,700
44	96-I-044 Street Children in Vietnam Nguyen Huu Thuy, Deputy Editor in Chief, <i>Vietnam Social Sciences Review</i>	4,000
45	96-I-045 A Dictionary of Place Names in Hue Tran Thanh Tam, Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	5,400
46	96-I-046 Research on a New Method of Teaching for Ethnic Thai Primary School Pupils in Son La Province Using Thai as the First Language Tran Lanh, Assistant Director, Highland Education Development Organization	6,700
47	96-I-047 Musical Instruments of the Jarai and Bahnar Peoples Dao Huy Quyen, Researcher, Department of Information and Sports, Gia Lai Province	7,100
48	96-I-048 A Study of the Housing and Traditional Weaving of the Hre People of Quang Ngai Province Nguyen Ngoc Trach, Vice-Director, Department of Culture and Information, Quang Ngai Province	6,600

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
49	96-I-049 A Pilot Study and Seminar on Training in Traditional Crafts for Unemployed Young Women in the Mountainous Areas of Northern Vietnam Le Thi Nham Tuyet, Director, Research Center for Gender, Family, and Environment in Development	<i>11,900</i>
50	96-I-050 Porcelain Wares Made in China for the Nguyen Dynasty Tran Duc Anh Son, Vice-Director, Hue Museum of Royal Fine Arts, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	<i>8,000</i>
51	96-I-051 The Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of the Ruc People Vo Xuan Trang, Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City	<i>7,000</i>
52	96-I-052 The Citadel of Hue Phan Thuan An, Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	<i>7,000</i>
53	96-I-053 Short Training Courses on Research Methods in Economics, Environmental Studies, Religious Studies, and Ethnology Nguyen Duy Thong, Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	<i>28,000</i>
54	96-I-054 The French Policy of Agricultural Land Concession and Rural Land Exploitation in Tonkin, 1919–1945 Ta Thi Thuy, Researcher, Institute of History, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	<i>8,900</i>
55	96-I-055 Trade Between Vietnam and China in Recent Years and Its Impact on the Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of Minorities in the Mountains of Northern Vietnam Nguyen Minh Hang, Vice-Director, Center for Chinese Studies, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	<i>10,000</i>
56	96-I-056 Nguyen-Dynasty Architecture Phung Phu, Deputy Director, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	<i>4,400</i>
57	96-I-057 A Survey and Study of the Capitals of the Nguyen Lords in Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue Provinces, 1558–1776 Phan Thanh Hai, Manager, Historical Buildings and Historical Research Division, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	<i>4,900</i>

## Report for Fiscal 1996

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
58	96-I-058 A Study of Ninh Hiep, an Affluent Multiprofessional Village in the Northern Song Hong Delta  To Duy Hop, Professor, Institute of Sociology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	6,500
59	96-I-059 Spontaneous Migration of the Zao People of Quang Ninh Province  Khong Dien, Director, Center for Ethnology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	7,700

### International Grants

#### CAMBODIA

##### 1 *Preservation and Revitalization of Khmer Celestial Arts*

###### Chheng Phon

Khmer celestial arts—encompassing classical dance, theater, puppet plays, shadow dramas, and court music, as well as sacrificial rituals and popular drama—symbolize and embody the essence of Cambodian culture. Today very few teachers remain to bequeath these arts to posterity because many artists were killed in the Pol Pot era.

The objective of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, is to record, study, and propagate Khmer celestial arts and train youth in traditional music and dance. The project is making video documentaries, holding research workshops, and publishing educational magazines. During the project's first year lectures were held, workshops conducted, and performances given, and work was begun on the documentation process. In the second year the focus was on performances in outlying regions and activities targeted at young people. This year the emphasis will be on training young artists.

##### 2 *The Khmer Concept of a Capital City*

###### Nouth Narang

All Khmer capital cities have been built in accordance

with the same concept. This concept stems from Khmer cosmology, which combines original Austro-Asian cosmology and Indian influences in a belief system based on the principle that all things comprise feminine and masculine elements, with the former always dominant. This metaphysical dichotomy is expressed in the Khmer principle of *meba*, expressing the complementary quality of water, *me*, and earth, *ba*. Despite the later influences that Hinduism had on Khmer civilization, the principle of *meba* continued to govern people's daily lives and influence every aspect of Khmer society.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, is investigating the capital cities of the pre-Angkor period, the Angkor period, and modern Cambodia from the perspective of this belief system. In the first two years documents were collected and field surveys conducted. These activities will be continued this year and a report compiled.

##### 3 *Forms of Khmer Drama*

###### Pich Tum Kravel

Like many other countries in Southeast Asia, Cambodia has a rich dramatic tradition, comprising such varied forms of drama as court dance, masques, shadow plays, and puppet shows. Since many performers were lost during the purges of the Pol Pot era, however, urgent efforts are needed to document and perpetuate this tradition. The purpose of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is to document the history, performance methods, costumes, stage sets, and songs of Cambodian drama and to

compile this information in book form. Last year information was collected through field surveys and archival research. This year writing will begin.

**4 *An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces***

**Michel Tranet**

While Cambodia's northern border provinces, such as Oudar Meanchey and Kompong Thom, contain numerous artifacts from the Angkor period, the area's domination by the Khmer Rouge has made it difficult for the Cambodian government and researchers to determine exactly what exists there. The urgency of such an investigation is heightened by the fact that many Angkor relics that have been turning up illegally in Thailand in recent years are thought to have come from this area. This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1995, is undertaking field surveys to investigate the situation in the northern border provinces and is preparing an inventory of the region's Angkor relics. Last year was devoted to fieldwork; this year the findings will be organized and the inventory compiled.

**5 *Traditional Murals of the Ream Kerti in the Preah Keomorokot Temple***

**Kak Chanthat**

On the walls of the Preah Keomorokot temple in Phnom Penh is a series of murals of the *Ream Kerti*, the Cambodian version of India's *Ramayana*. These murals form the largest such pictorial rendering anywhere in Cambodia. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is investigating the Cambodianization of the *Ramayana* by means of a comparative analysis of the *Ream Kerti* murals and the *Ramayana* and is also investigating the historical context and techniques of the murals. This year a report will be prepared on the basis of the field surveys conducted last year.

**6 *Cambodian Relations with France and Japan Before Independence***

**Sorn Samnang**

This project is a study of modern Cambodian history dealing with the period between the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific and Cambodian independence (1941-53). During this little-studied yet

crucial period Cambodia prepared itself for independence from French colonial rule. The study will gather historical documents relating to Cambodia's international relations during World War II, when the country was caught between France and Japan, as well as its political, administrative, economic, and cultural development in that period. Ultimately the materials will be compiled and published in book form. This will be the first research project undertaken by the entire senior faculty of the Department of History of the University of Phnom Penh.

**INDONESIA**

**7 *An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture***

**Ajip Rosidi**

The aim of this project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1990, is to compile an encyclopedia of the Sundanese language and culture. Sundanese, with 25 million speakers 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 A.D. Although Sunda has one of the richest cultures in Indonesia, no encyclopedia of Sundanese culture has ever been compiled.

The encyclopedia will contain approximately 2,500 entries on Sundanese language, literature, performing arts, history, religion, philosophy, social customs, archaeology, economics, and politics. Selection of entries for the encyclopedia was completed in the project's first year and an interim evaluation prepared in the fourth year. This year, the final year of the project, will be devoted to final editing. Publication is planned two years later.

**8 *Documentation of Romusha Experiences in the Special Region of Yogyakarta***

**P. J. Suwarno**

During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia (1942-45) Indonesian laborers, called *romusha* by the Japanese, were pressed into service by the occupation forces. Despite the fact that there are still some 15,000 former *romusha* living in the special region of Yogyakarta, no history of the experiences of the *romusha* has yet been written, and while Japanese researchers have done some impressive work in this area, no studies have been undertaken by local researchers.



In this project, which was also awarded grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, former *romusha* living in Yogyakarta have been interviewed in an effort to elucidate the process of recruitment, their personal experiences during their term of service, the role of the Indonesian government in mobilizing people, and contract conditions. This year the interviews will be analyzed and a report compiled.

### **9 Sociocultural Transformation Leading to a Fishing Community in Which Social Justice and Environmental Preservation Are Possible**

**Eymal B. Demmallino**

Of the many developmental issues facing Indonesia, none is more urgent than that of raising the country's fishing communities from their present state of abject poverty. This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, is elucidating the impact of modern fishing methods as well as the traditional fishing methods that are employed to this day in fishing villages of southern Sulawesi. Based on the findings of the study, the grant recipient, who is from one of the villages, will present a model for sociocultural transformation, offering suggestions for the equitable distribution of resources and income and the preservation of the environment to ensure sustainable economic development. This year, the final year of the project, action-oriented research will be conducted to test the feasibility of the model.

### **10 Craftsmanship on Ancient Bali: The Ninth to the Eleventh Century**

**I Wayan Ardika**

Some of the most valuable sources of information on ancient Bali are the inscriptions found on copper plates and stone pillars. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, has already translated into Indonesian 33 such inscriptions written in Balinese, dating from 882 to 1016, and compiled the translations for distribution to archaeologists and historians studying Bali. Analysis of the status and roles of the people mentioned in these inscriptions, including weavers, dyers, canoe builders, and fishers, as well as their relationship with the government, has also been undertaken. This year similar efforts will be undertaken for Balinese inscriptions written in Javanese in and after the twelfth century.

### **11 Pegunungan Seribu: Excavation of Holocene Epoch Sites**

**Harry Truman Simanjuntak**

Pegunungan Seribu, in Central Java, is an extremely valuable archaeological site containing artifacts from the entire period of Indonesia's prehistory. This project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1995, is conducting excavations in the region, with special emphasis on Mesolithic and Neolithic sites. Excavation, preceded by documentary research and site mapping, is being conducted over a three-year period. Data and artifacts obtained in the course of excavation are being analyzed, and the results will be compiled in a report. Last year excavation yielded human bones. Excavation will continue this year.

### **12 A Study of the Subak as an Indigenous Cultural, Social, and Technological System to Establish a Culturally Based Integrated Water Resources Management System**

**Sahid Susanto**

*Subak*, the traditional irrigated-agriculture associations on Bali, have long managed water resources with complete independence from village authorities, using methods based on the traditional Balinese belief in harmony among human beings, nature, and the gods. This situation is changing, however, in the wake of the government's introduction of modern irrigation methods.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, aims to elucidate the traditional concepts reflected in the *subak*, examine the impact on the *subak* of modern irrigation methods and tourism-related development, and use these findings as the basis of a proposal for an irrigation system compatible with Bali's culture and environment.

### **13 An Ethnobotanical Study of Bamboo in the Sunda Region**

**Latipah Hendarti**

More than 120 of the world's 1,000-odd species of bamboo grow in Indonesia. Bamboo is especially plentiful in the Sunda region of West Java, where it has been put to a wide range of uses. Today, however, development threatens bamboo's existence.

This project will study the traditional uses of bamboo and the religious beliefs surrounding bamboo in the Sunda region. It will also examine traditional ideas and practices pertaining to bamboo resource management. The first part of the project will investigate the uses of bamboo in daily life, including agriculture, transportation, construction, furnishings, and decor; bamboo as food and medicine; uses relating to navigation, fishing, and hunting; bamboo's role in folk religion and magic; and uses relating to music and handicrafts. The second part will consist of research into traditional methods of growing and harvesting bamboo and an attempt to apply the findings to the protection of bamboo species.

**14 *The Role of the Basiachong in the Customary Observances of the Kampar Society of Riau***

**Abdul Riva'i-Taloet**

The *Basiachong* is a poem transmitted orally among the people of Kampar District in the province of Riau on Sumatra and chanted at ceremonies and other occasions in the region. It consists of advice, requests, vows, and stipulations, which are chanted in the form of dialogue at circumcisions, nuptial ceremonies, and other rites of passage as well as at village meetings. Because the poem also establishes some elements of customary law, it serves as a tool for communicating the will of the parties involved. This project will record the *Basiachong* on tape and attempt to clarify its use to promote mutual understanding. Chanters will be interviewed and their role in society examined.

**15 *A Study of the Dharma Pewayangan Manuscript Used by Traditional Balinese Puppeteers***

**I Made Suastika**

The *Dharma Pewayangan*, a palm-leaf manuscript written in the ancient Javanese script, records the secret rites of the *dalang* who perform the traditional *wayang* shadow puppet plays. It covers the norms governing the conduct of the puppeteer from the time he leaves home until the performance is concluded and prescribes the conduct and speech appropriate to a *dalang*.

This study will undertake to interview *dalang*, particularly those active on Bali, and to collect and classify information on texts of the *Dharma Pewayangan*.

Those materials deemed of particular interest will be transliterated and translated into Indonesian. Finally, the study will use the materials collected to analyze the values embodied in the *wayang*.

**16 *Changes in the Culture and Lifestyle of the People of Sangihe and Talaud***

**Alex John Ulaen**

This study will document on video, over a period of two years, the material culture and lifestyle of the people of the islands of Sangihe and Talaud, which lie between the Sulawesi Peninsula and the Philippine island of Mindanao. Specifically, the record will cover (1) implements used in production, primarily agriculture and fishing, (2) weapons, (3) storage facilities, (4) fire-making equipment, (5) food, drinking water, and medicinal herbs, (6) clothing and personal ornaments, (7) houses, and (8) modes of transportation.

In the second year the project will examine changes in the material culture and lifestyle of the peoples under study by comparing the footage taken this year with color slides taken by the project leader in 1979 for a similar record of the same region, now preserved at the Center for Scientific Documentation and Information of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.

**17 *The Java Sea Region in a Period of Change, 1870-1970***

**A. M. Djuliaty Suroyo**

In recent years scholars have begun to recognize the importance of the archipelagic region of Southeast Asia in modern maritime history. Focusing on the Java Sea, which connects Indonesia's vital political and economic centers, this project will examine the historical development and modernization of a number of ports on the Java Sea and in the region as a whole. The period under study is 1870 to the contemporary era, during which the development of the steamship and the liberalization of trade led to a dramatic increase in the volume of shipping handled by these ports.

Research will be conducted jointly by scholars from Diponegoro University in Semarang, one of the ports in question, and from the Netherlands. The five young researchers from Diponegoro University participating in the project will use their findings as the basis for their doctoral dissertations.

**18 A Study of Adat on Western Seram,  
Central Maluku**

**Eduard Makaruku**

The aboriginal people living in the western part of Seram, in Central Maluku, currently live in three discrete groups, each along the bank of a separate tributary. However, all three are thought to have originally lived in the same place, near the common source of the three tributaries, and there is a strong sense of solidarity among the three groups, which regard themselves as sharing a place of origin. They have created a system of *adat*, or customary law, governing all three regions, with each region also governed according to its own subordinate *adat*.

This study will focus on the following aspects of this stratified system of *adat*: (1) the process by which it was created, (2) the members of society who sustain it, (3) its role and function, (4) its specific content, and (5) changes in its role, function, and so forth. The aim is to illuminate this little-known system of *adat*.

**19 Nahdlatul Ulama Followers in the Battle  
of Surabaya**

**Mohammad Fajrul Falakih**

When Indonesia declared its independence on August 17, 1945, the Netherlands initially tried to retake the islands, and a fierce war of independence ensued. The Indonesian army's victory in the Battle of Surabaya, on November 10, 1945, had a major impact on subsequent developments, and today that date is celebrated by the nation as Heroes Day. Treatment of the Battle of Surabaya, however, tends to focus on the central figure of Sutomo, and few people are aware of the important role played by the many followers of Islam who marched into battle to the cry "Allah is great!" In this project 50 individuals who actually took part in the Battle of Surabaya as a *jihad*, or holy war, will be interviewed in an effort to shed light on their role and on the Islamic organization that led them.

**20 Translation of the Ancient Javanese  
Poem Krsnakalantaka into Indonesian**

**F. Tjandrasih Adji M. Hum**

The *Krsnakalantaka*, one of the classics of Javanese literature, is recorded in the form of palm-leaf manuscripts. It tells the story of Krishna's battle against and

victory over Krsnakala. Because this episode is not found in the *Mahabharata* or other Indian classics dealing with the exploits of Krishna, it is assumed to be an original Javanese creation embodying a uniquely Javanese spiritual world.

This project will begin by collecting manuscripts of the poem and collating them into a reliable text. The text will then be transliterated and translated into Indonesian in the hope that it will prove useful to future studies.

**21 Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples in  
Indonesia: Toward a Bottom-Up Legal  
Framework for the Recognition and  
Protection of Adat Land at the National  
Level**

**Maria Ruwiasuti**

In Indonesia in recent years, land disputes between the government and indigenous peoples, who live by customary law, or *adat*, have emerged as a major social issue. This project has two aims. First, it will examine the national laws, procedures, frameworks, and practices that impact on the traditional land rights of indigenous peoples. Second, it will document, through participatory observation, the traditional land-use system, laws, and institutions of indigenous societies on Irian Jaya, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Bali, and Sumatra and analyze the character and dynamism of land disputes. In addition, it will attempt to develop a new framework for land use that respects the traditional land rights of indigenous peoples.

**LAOS**

**22 Transliteration of Lao Customary Law**

**Samrith Buasisvath**

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1991, is transliterating important documents relating to Lao customary law that were discovered in the course of the compilation of an inventory of palm-leaf manuscripts in Laos, a project that also received grants. Variants of the documents have been studied, the versions to be transliterated into modern Laotian script selected, and the transliterated texts published. These publications have been well received and are now being used as supplementary texts in law

schools and as reference manuals in local government offices. In the sixth and final year of the project additional documents, including the *Kodilok Kadi-tham*, which relates to religious customary law, and documents on courts will be studied, transliterated, and published.

**23 *Adaptation of the Thao Hun-Cheuang into Modern Prose***

**Douangdeuane Viravong**

The *Thao Hun-Cheuang*, a masterpiece of Lao literature composed between the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries, comprises 20,000 lines. Detailing the rulers, heroes, and other historical figures of several principalities along the Mekong River, the epic has significance not only for Laos but also for many surrounding countries. Unfortunately, the *Thao Hun-Cheuang's* mixture of Sanskrit, Mon-Khmer, and Laotian dialect makes the work virtually impossible for people to read today. The purpose of this project is to translate the epic into modern Lao prose in an attempt to bring traditional culture alive and, in the process, cultivate a new generation of researchers and classicists. This year, the second year of the project, translation will continue. Discussion with Thai experts is also planned.

**24 *Translation of and Research on Quy Hop Documents***

**Houmphanh Rattanavong**

Quy Hop documents, diplomatic documents exchanged between the Laotian and Vietnamese dynasties between 1618 and 1800, were discovered in Quy Hop, a Vietnamese village located near the Laotian border. Written in Old Lao, Nom (an ancient Vietnamese script that is a modified form of Chinese script), and Chinese script, they are a valuable source of information on the relationship between Laos and Vietnam during that period as well as the language and customs of the time.

Undertaken by a team of Laotian and Vietnamese researchers, this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is translating the Quy Hop documents and undertaking field surveys of Quy Hop and nearby Laotian villages in an attempt to elucidate the content of the documents and the old route between Laos and Vietnam. Last year documents were transliterated

and field surveys conducted on the Vietnamese side of the border. This year transliteration will continue, and field surveys will be made on the Laotian side of the border.

**25 *Identification, Study, and Publication of the Short Chronicle of Vientiane***

**Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn**

Scholars of Laotian history have heretofore relied heavily on the chronicles of the dynasties of Luang Prabang in the north and Champasak in the south. The short chronicle of Vientiane, which ends in the year 1828, has received almost no attention. This project will conduct a survey to locate palm-leaf manuscripts of the chronicle in archives and temples in Laos, northeastern Thailand, and France, decipher the manuscripts, and finally publish the research findings in Lao and English. In using palm-leaf manuscripts as historical sources, this study begins a new phase in the series of Foundation-sponsored projects aimed at the preservation of palm-leaf manuscripts in Laos.

**MALAYSIA**

**26 *Music Education in Schools and Institutions of Higher Education in Southeast Asia***

**Tan Sooi Beng**

This three-year research project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, is investigating music education in schools in other Southeast Asian countries, especially Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, where traditional and Western music have been integrated into the music curriculum. The results of this research will then be applied to the creation of teaching materials for schools in Malaysia.

The importance of traditional music in Malaysia's educational system has increased in recent years, but until now there have been no opportunities for students to study music as a subject at primary and secondary schools. This project is comparing and discussing teaching methods developed in other Southeast Asian countries for different types of music in terms of composition, performance, notation, and music appreciation. This year, the final year of the project, will be devoted to analysis of the

research findings and compilation of teaching materials.

**27 *The Japanese Period in Sarawak, 1941-1945***

**Ooi Keat Gin**

Historical studies of Sarawak have tended to neglect the three and a half years under Japanese occupation, from December 1941 to August 1945. This project aims to shed light on the impact of the Japanese military government's policies on the inhabitants of Sarawak and the people's reaction to those policies. It will focus particular attention on the differences in policies adopted toward the various ethnic groups of Sarawak. The project will center on the study of primary sources, searching for relevant historical documents not only on Sarawak but also in Australia, Britain, and Japan. These materials will be supplemented with interviews. The goal is to prepare a monograph on the subject within three years.

**PHILIPPINES**

**28 *La Union: The Making of a Province, 1921-1996***

**Adriel O. Meimban**

This project is a historical study of the creation of La Union Province, northwestern Luzon. The creation of La Union, known as the gateway to the Ilocos region, reflects the dynamics of the colonial order established under Spanish rule in Asia. Research on the period from 1850 to 1921 has already been carried out with the help of fiscal 1991, 1992, and 1994 grants, and preparations for publication of the results are proceeding with the help of funding from another source. This year research will focus on the history of La Union Province from 1921 to the present.

**29 *Historical Sites and Buildings of Iloilo***

**Henry F. Funtecha**

The purpose of this project is publication of the report on the findings of a study of historical sites and buildings of Iloilo supported by fiscal 1984 and 1985 grants. The study sought to record and research historically and culturally significant sites and structures

in Iloilo Province, on the island of Panay. Specifically, it sought to list and classify sites and structures, establish their place in the history and development of the area, region, and country, and provide a historical discussion of each site, documenting it with photographs, slides, sketches, maps, and so forth. This year's grant will support publication of the report in response to numerous requests from students, scholars, and others.

**30 *Oral Traditions in Bukidnon Ethnohistory: Research, Collection, Transcription, Translation, Annotation, and Publication***

**Mardonio M. Lao**

The migration of Christian Filipinos to Mindanao following the outbreak of World War II made the Bukidnon a minority people in a province where they used to be the majority. Their culture and history are now in danger of extinction as a consequence of fast-paced sociocultural transformation.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is to study Bukidnon ethnohistory through indigenous oral traditions. Folk tales, riddles, sayings, anecdotes, folk epics, and other oral traditions are being recorded, transcribed, translated into English, and annotated, and an analysis and interpretation of Bukidnon oral traditions will be published in book form.

**31 *Traditional Forest Resource Management in a Woodcarving Village: A Case Study of the Ifugao People of Hapao Conducted with Subject Participation***

**Carolyn Gamiao**

The Ifugao people of Hapao are highly skilled woodcarvers and support themselves through this craft, which they pursue as a cottage industry. At the same time, their traditional forest-resource management know-how enables them to maintain harmonious co-existence with nature. Many people now believe that by preserving and adapting the traditional wisdom of such ethnic minorities, we can curb the environmental destruction wrought by excessive cutting of timber for woodcarving. Yet this indigenous know-how, with its roots in religion and other aspects of ethnic culture, is in danger of being lost as modernization and industrialization spread.

This study will enlist the participation of the subjects, the Ifugao people, and the cooperation of specialists in such areas as forest-resource management and community development to document the traditional know-how of this group and the practices based thereon and to put those methods to use in combating ongoing environmental destruction.

**32 *An Oral History of Philippine Regional Vernacular Literatures***

**Isagani R. Cruz**

In the Philippines today, the assimilation of regional languages and cultures is progressing under the name of nationalism and globalism, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for writers to continue working in their local tongues. With a view to rectifying that social and cultural imbalance, this project will compile profiles of writers working in their regional vernaculars and record their thoughts for posterity, while reassessing the meaning of the modern age from various angles. The project will interview writers, employing the methodology of oral history. The study will focus on writers born between 1910 and 1935 working in the Cebuano (Sugbuhanon), Hiligaynon (Ilongo), Ilocana (Iloko), and Tagalog languages.

**33 *Publication of Old Tagalog-Spanish Dictionaries as a Resource for Cultural Studies***

**Jose Mario C. Francisco**

Inside as well as outside the Philippines, Philippine culture is frequently described as enigmatic. While manifesting numerous Western characteristics, reflecting the lingering influence of Spanish colonial rule, it also reveals a distinctively Asian character.

The purpose of this project is to make widely available a valuable resource for the study of Philippine culture. Specifically, it will undertake to publish, in book and electronic form, the Tagalog-Spanish dictionaries compiled by Spanish Catholic missionaries in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on the basis of oral communications with the indigenous inhabitants. The dictionaries, already collected and edited with the help of earlier grants, are wide ranging and offer valuable information related not only to anthropology, sociology, and ethnology but even to such fields as technological history and environmental studies.

**34 *Changes in the Trading System on Mindanao: A Case Study of the Evolution of a Barter Economy and Its Implications for the Region's Society, Culture, and Economic Development***

**Maria Teresa S. Arao**

On the island of Mindanao barter trade functions even today despite the efforts of successive Philippine presidents to introduce and promote a more modern economic system of trade. Traceable to the sixteenth century, the island's barter economy has fostered a peaceful multicultural society unique to Mindanao. Trade is not limited to the island but extends as far as Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

This project will conduct interviews in the field—on the islands where trade is actually conducted—and study local primary and other sources to determine how the barter system has changed over time. It is hoped that this research will shed light on the role a system inextricably connected to the people's daily lives and culture has played in amid changes in the political, economic, and social environment.

**35 *Indigenous Filipino Movements and Their Changes as Seen in Modern Ballet***

**Agnes Dakudao Locsin**

There is a vigorous movement in the Philippines today to pursue a distinctively Filipino mode of expression in the arts, drawing material from the cultures of specific ethnolinguistic communities. Ballet, the subject of this study, is no exception. Focusing on Negrito culture, which is thought to provide the archetype of Filipino dance, a field study will be conducted on Mindanao, Palawan, and Panay to explore how archetypal movements have been adapted in the choreography and techniques of the form of ballet practiced in the Philippines today.

**THAILAND**

**36 *Tai Lue Textiles: A Comparative Study***

**Songsak Prangwatthanakun**

Mass-produced textiles are replacing the hand-woven textiles of the Tai Lue people of northern Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar, 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, also awarded grants in fiscal 1992, 1993, and 1994, aims to bequeath the disappearing art of Tai Lue textiles to posterity and encourage the preservation of their designs, patterns, and techniques in villages and art museums. This year, the final year of the project, the findings of the study will be published.

**37 *Changes in Chinese Literacy in Bangkok: Individual and Family Case Studies***

Pranee Chokkajitsumpun

As economic exchange between Southeast Asia and the greater Chinese economic sphere thrives, Southeast Asians have begun to show renewed interest in the languages of the ethnic Chinese, an interest that was suppressed under the nationalism that held sway until recent years. With that trend in mind, this project will seek to determine the manner in which Chinese literacy is passed down among Bangkok residents of Chinese ancestry, focusing on households with ancestral roots in Chaozhou.

The study will use the methodology of participatory observation, collecting personal histories and taking note of linguistic interaction in daily life. Because this is an issue with ramifications for the very identity of ethnic Chinese in Thailand and throughout Southeast Asia, the project is expected to make an important contribution.

**VIETNAM**

**38 *A Study of the Cadastral Registers of Nguyen-Dynasty Vietnam***

Nguyen Dinh Dau

The cadastral registers compiled by the Nguyen-dynasty government from 1805 to 1836, totaling 10,044 volumes, have managed to escape destruction in the wars that have swept Vietnam. These registers, written in Chinese, cover every village in the land. Their contents include sketch maps of cultivated land, descriptions of boundaries and crop yields, and deeds.

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal

1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995, the grant recipient, an independent historian who has been studying the cadastral registers for more than 10 years, is publishing his findings periodically.

During the first four years of the project the registers of many provinces in southern and central Vietnam were studied and the results published. This year the focus of study will be the registers of two central provinces, Quang Ngai and Quang Nam, and of Hanoi. Again, the results will be published.

**39 *A Study of the Arts and Civilization of the Ancient Kingdom of Champa***

Tran Ky Phuong

The kingdom of Champa, which covered the region that is today central and southern Vietnam, lasted from the second to the seventeenth century and was at its height between the seventh and the thirteenth centuries. The kingdom's relics include approximately 100 Hindu temples and several thousand examples of Champa stone sculpture in museums and other institutions.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1993, 1994, and 1995, is undertaking an architectural field study of the temples. They are being photographed, their physical dimensions are being measured, a map of their geographical distribution is being produced, and a comparative study of their sculptures is being conducted. The first three years' activities will be continued this year, with the research team utilizing the expertise of museum staff and a Japanese architectural historian. The measurement of all Champa temples is scheduled to be completed.

**40 *The Social and Environmental Impact of the Hoabinh Hydroelectric Power Plant and Solutions***

Nguyen Quoc Hung

The Hoabinh hydroelectric power plant in northwestern Vietnam is the country's largest electric energy development project. The dam constructed on the Song Da (Black River) ensures abundant supplies of electric power, serves the purpose of flood control, and provides water for the development of industries. Creation of the reservoir has resulted in the loss of land, forests, and mineral resources, however, and has displaced more than 50,000 people from their homeland and destabilized the communi-

ties of more than a million members of minority peoples in the region.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, has conducted fieldwork to determine the social and environmental impact of the Hoabinh hydroelectric plant. Additional fieldwork and publication of a report will bring the project to a conclusion this year.

#### **41 Vietnamese Tales of the Supernatural**

Nguyen Hue Chi

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

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, tales of the supernatural transmitted to and adapted in Vietnam have been collected, variant versions compiled into a standard version, a comparative study of Vietnamese and Chinese tales of the supernatural made, and tales written in Chinese ideograms translated into modern Vietnamese. This year's grant will support publication of the findings, which have proved far more voluminous than originally estimated.

#### **42 Customary Laws and Mythological Epics of the M'ngong People**

Ngo Duc Thinh

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, has recorded, transcribed, and translated into Vietnamese customary laws and mythological epics of the M'ngong minority people of Vietnam. Customary laws are still in effect in M'ngong villages and have absolute authority in many fields. The *ot mong*, mythological epics, constitute an important part of the abundant folklore heritage of the M'ngong. These stories relate great upheavals of history and provide an extensive picture of humankind, society, and nature. Because M'ngong customary laws and mythological epics are transmitted orally, there is a pressing need to document and preserve these traditions. This year's grant will support publication of the project's findings.

#### **43 Changes in Toponyms and Borders of Provincial and District Administrative Units in the Song Hong Delta**

Nguyen Quang An

Research on changes in place names and borders over the course of Vietnamese history is a complex and time-consuming task. In 1964 Dao Duy Anh published *Vietnamese Territory Through Different Epochs*, the first work ever on the geographical history of Vietnam. This book, however, is cursory and has shortcomings that can be remedied thanks to recent discoveries in the historical sciences and related disciplines.

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, is to compile a reference work on the changes in place names and administrative boundaries in the Song Hong (Red River) Delta region since the beginning of Vietnamese history, including dates, maps, and interpretations of the changes. In the first year summaries of investigations in Haiphong were compiled, and in the second year fieldwork was extended to Thai Binh Province. This year, the final year of the project, fieldwork in Habac and Thai Binh Provinces will be continued and two reports published.

#### **44 Street Children in Vietnam**

Nguyen Huu Thuy

The drive toward a market economy has caused much socioeconomic change in Vietnam. An unfortunate phenomenon stemming from this change is the rising number of street children in urban areas. There are an estimated 5,000 street children in Hanoi, many of whom come from the countryside in search of employment, while others are delinquent children or orphans native to the city. No survey of the street-children situation has ever been conducted by the Vietnamese government.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, has organized a team of professionals, including sociologists, economists, psychologists, teachers, and social workers, to undertake a detailed study of street children and suggest solutions to their plight. The research team spent the first year collecting documents and conducting fieldwork. These activities were continued in the second year, and a report was written on the team's findings. This year's grant will support publication of the report.



**45 A Dictionary of Place Names in Hue**

**Tran Thanh Tam**

The aim of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1995, is publication of a dictionary of 2,000 place names in Hue, the capital of the Nguyen dynasty of central Vietnam (1802–1945). The dictionary also contains toponym and topography changes that have occurred during the city's long history and includes cultural, economic, and social perspectives of locales in the city. The grant recipient is a historian from Hue who has spent many years, much of it on his own, compiling the dictionary, which is being published as a 700-page work. The first volume was edited and published last year, and the second volume will be edited and published this year.

**46 Research on a New Method of Teaching for Ethnic Thai Primary School Pupils in Son La Province Using Thai as the First Language**

**Tran Lanh**

In the late 1950s Vietnam attempted to educate minority groups in their own languages. Lack of qualified teachers and proper teaching materials caused the attempt to fail, and since then all children have been taught in Vietnamese. For this project the Highland Education Development Organization, a Vietnamese nongovernmental organization, has targeted the education and welfare of minority peoples living in the highlands. With the cooperation of the Education and Training Department of Son La Province, in the mountains of northern Vietnam, an experiment is underway to teach ethnic Thai primary school students using the Thai language as the medium of instruction. This five-year project, which received its first grant in fiscal 1995, is developing teaching materials, training teachers, and evaluating the educational results. Activities in the first year targeted first graders. This year's activities will target second graders.

**47 Musical Instruments of the Jarai and Bahnar Peoples**

**Dao Huy Quyen**

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, focuses on two minority groups of the central plateau of Vietnam, the Jarai, who belong to the Malayo-Polynesian linguistic family, and the Bahnar, who be-

long to the Mon-Khmer linguistic family. These groups have well-preserved traditional cultures, including repertoires of songs, dances, and poems as well as rituals and festivals. The project is documenting the types and materials of the musical instruments used. Last year was devoted mainly to fieldwork. This year fieldwork will be continued and a report published.

**48 A Study of the Housing and Traditional Weaving of the Hre People of Quang Ngai Province**

**Nguyen Ngoc Trach**

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1995, is documenting the housing and traditional weaving of the Hre people of Quang Ngai Province. The Hre, who, with a population of 85,000, form the largest of the three minority ethnic groups in Quang Ngai, made important contributions to the formation and development of Amaravati, a state under the aegis of the kingdom of Champa. The rich cultural history of the Hre has been largely retained and is especially evident in their housing, built in the same manner as boats, and in their traditional weaving, which features unique decorative motifs. The findings of the project will be used in the provincial museum. Preliminary field surveys were conducted in the first year of this three-year project. This year the emphasis will be on the collecting of data and training in specialized fieldwork on housing.

**49 A Pilot Study and Seminar on Training in Traditional Crafts for Unemployed Young Women in the Mountainous Areas of Northern Vietnam**

**Le Thi Nham Tuyet**

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, aims to improve the social status of women in minority groups in Northern Vietnam, who are burdened by health problems, loss of independence, illiteracy, inability to provide care for children, and such social vices as forced prostitution and drug addiction. The project seeks to provide employment for women in the mountainous areas of northern Vietnam, the majority of whom belong to ethnic minorities, in the manufacture and marketing of traditional crafts in order to improve their economic condition and thus empower them in terms of status and dignity. Last year preliminary surveys were conducted and a semi-

nar held. This year a seminar designed to help women increase their income through weaving is planned for a village in Hoabinh Province.

**50 Porcelain Wares Made in China for the Nguyen Dynasty**

Tran Duc Anh Son

This research on Hue blue and white porcelain, characteristic of the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945), will lead to the publication of the first in-depth scientific analysis of the origin, background, varieties, special features, historical significance, and cultural value of Hue blue and white porcelain. This porcelain, which is distinctive in its Vietnamese-style decoration and color, is believed to have been made in China at the behest of the Nguyen-dynasty rulers but until now has not been recognized as a product of Vietnamese culture owing to confusion relating to classification and terminology. Last year, the first year of the project, data were gathered in Hue, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other places. This year a report will be compiled and published.

**51 The Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of the Ruc People**

Vo Xuan Trang

This study of the Ruc, a people on the verge of extinction, will provide important information on the history of the Viet ethnic group. The Ruc, a subgroup of the Chut, are hunter-gatherers living in the highlands of central Vietnam. When discovered a little more than 30 years ago, they followed an extremely primitive lifestyle, the result of having been pushed back into the forests away from neighboring groups. The Ruc population was, and still is, extremely low. This comprehensive ethnological study, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, will provide valuable data on the socioeconomic, cultural, linguistic, and historical background of the Ruc for future research. Last year field surveys were conducted and information was collected in Hanoi. This year fieldwork will continue and a report will be compiled and published.

**52 The Citadel of Hue**

Phan Thuan An

This project focuses on the architectural history and beauty of Hue's citadel. The wall surrounding the

palace, erected during the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945), dates back to the early nineteenth century and played an essential part in the construction and urbanization of the capital. Details of the history and technology of the construction of the palace wall are unclear, but the structure incorporates both French influences and Vietnamese design and, although it has suffered the effects of war and time, is still an imposing reminder of Vietnam's history.

Through a comprehensive study of the history of the city and the citadel, as well as the latter's original appearance and current state of repair, this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1995, aims both to focus attention on the cultural value of the citadel and provide proposals for its restoration and preservation. Last year documents, photographs, and other source materials were collected. This year research will continue and a report will be compiled and published.

**53 Short Training Courses on Research Methods in Economics, Environmental Studies, Religious Studies, and Ethnology**

Nguyen Duy Thong

For many years the social sciences in Vietnam were influenced by Marxist-Leninist principles, and training was conducted overseas in the former Eastern bloc. Recent changes in Eastern Europe, however, have hampered overseas training for Vietnamese social scientists, and Western social-science and humanities methodology is not yet fully understood in Vietnam.

The increased importance of the social sciences in a nation undergoing social transformation has led the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam to conduct short training courses on research methods for Vietnamese historians, ethnologists, and sociologists. Japanese and Western experts in social sciences and the humanities will be invited, and researchers from all over Vietnam will participate. Last year, the first year of this project, Japanese researchers conducted a short course on rural survey methods. Additional short courses are planned this year.

**54 The French Policy of Agricultural Land Concession and Rural Land Exploitation in Tonkin, 1919–1945**

Ta Thi Thuy

Land policy during the French rule of Indochina complicated agrarian issues in Vietnam, and while

these matters are important, they have yet to be studied by Vietnamese researchers. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is utilizing historical documents on agricultural changes from the 1920s onward to verify the results of land occupancy and exploitation during French colonial times in the Tonkin region. The project, under the direction of a Vietnamese scholar whose recent studies in France toward a doctoral dissertation gave her access to French agricultural permits and land use records through 1919, is studying the period from 1919 to 1945, investigating the historical and legal aspects of land occupancy and concession and noting positive and negative factors. Last year research focused on historical records in Vietnam. This year additional study of domestic records will be combined with research in France.

**55 Trade Between Vietnam and China in Recent Years and Its Impact on the Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of Minorities in the Mountains of Northern Vietnam**

**Nguyen Minh Hang**

Trade along the border between Vietnam and China has increased since the normalization of relations between the two countries. The brisk trade in a growing variety of goods has raised the living standards of the minority peoples in border areas; however, open trade has also given rise to problems associated with smuggling, trafficking in women, the opium trade, prostitution, and other forms of illegal trade.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1994, is conducting a survey on trade along the Vietnam-China border and investigating its socioeconomic and cultural impact on minority peoples in the mountains of northern Vietnam. The findings will be used to form Vietnamese policies to check the spread of illegal trade in border areas. In the first year surveys were made in three border provinces—Quang Ninh, Lang Son, and Cao Bang—and in some Chinese border towns. This year similar investigation are planned in three more border provinces: Ha Giang, Lao Cai, and Lai Chau.

**56 Nguyen-Dynasty Architecture**

**Phung Phu**

The Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945), which unified Vietnam, built its capital at Hue, using engineers from

all over the country. Many architectural structures from the Nguyen dynasty remain standing today, in both the north and the south of the country.

The aim of this project is to lay a foundation for research on the wood architecture of the Nguyen dynasty, focusing on extant structures in Hue. The study will center on direct observation and analysis of the architecture from the perspective of technological history but will extend to a survey of relevant historical records from the Nguyen dynasty. Architectural history has rarely been approached from a technological perspective in Vietnam, and it is hoped that this project will pave the way for serious and thoroughgoing study of the architectural history of the Nguyen dynasty.

**57 A Survey and Study of the Capitals of the Nguyen Lords in Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue Provinces, 1558–1776**

**Phan Thanh Hai**

In the era of the Nguyen lords, from 1558 to 1776, the capital was moved repeatedly among eight locations in present-day Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue Provinces. These capitals represented not only the political centers but also the cultural and economic hubs of Vietnam during that period. Today almost nothing remains of these cities but the foundations. Furthermore, the precise location of the sites has not been determined by rigorous scientific methods. This project will conduct a survey of the sites regarded as ruins of the Nguyen lords' capitals in the hope that the results will serve as a basic reference for further studies of the period of the Nguyen lords.

**58 A Study of Ninh Hiep, an Affluent Multiprofessional Village in the Northern Song Hong Delta**

**To Duy Hop**

In this project Ninh Hiep, an especially affluent village in the Song Hong (Red River) Delta region, will be studied using a multidisciplinary approach with the emphasis on sociology. Ninh Hiep is a center of trade in agricultural produce and in traditional Chinese medicinal herbs and other ingredients, and also has a flourishing community of artisans. Even during the era when Vietnam was dominated by a centrally planned economy, a market economy thrived in Ninh Hiep, and the village prospered.

Today, as Vietnam converts to a market economy, Ninh Hiep has been spotlighted as a model, and there is rising interest in the social and cultural factors that have supported the village's market economy. This interdisciplinary study will be undertaken by a team including the village chief of Ninh Hiep and researchers in such fields as sociology, economics, and history.

**59 *Spontaneous Migration of the Zao  
People of Quang Ninh Province***

**Khong Dien**

Over the past 50 years about 40 percent of Vietnam's forests have disappeared. One cause of this deforestation, which constitutes a grave environmental problem, is thought to be population pressure by mountain-dwelling peoples. A classic case that has received considerable attention is the migration of the Zao people of Quang Ninh Province to Dac Lac Province, which occupies the central highlands of southern Vietnam. In Quang Ninh the Zao pursued paddy agriculture, but in Dac Lac their economy is based on gathering and slash-and-burn farming, and their standard of living is extremely low. This project will conduct field studies in several villages in both provinces in an attempt to determine the impetus for migration, shed light on the problems it has created, and suggest possible solutions to those problems.

## Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

### OVERVIEW

Grants in three of this program's four subprograms—language training grants, visiting professorship grants, and M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies—target graduate students and other young researchers in the social sciences and humanities at five universities in four countries: the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, the University of Malaya in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines in the Philippines, and Thammasat University in Thailand. Applications for fiscal 1996 grants were accepted from February 1 through April 20, 1996. The fourth subprogram, regional collaboration project grants, is open to Southeast Asian researchers in Southeast Asian studies regardless of affiliation, and applications are accepted year round.

### GRANTS IN FISCAL 1996

At its October meeting the Board of Directors approved 31 grants on the basis of the recommendations of the six-member SEASREP selection committee, made up chiefly of Southeast Asian researchers, which met in Tokyo in August. Because this was only the second year of SEASREP, the Foundation expected that it would take some time to stimulate greater interest in Southeast Asian studies outside researchers' own countries, but the number of applications submitted, especially for language training grants, far exceeded the program's budget framework.

There were 24 applications for language training grants, but following rigorous screening of applicants' need for training in the language in question, it was decided to award only 7 grants this year. Again this year, Thai was the best-represented Southeast Asian language, with 3 grants. Unlike last year, however, a grant was awarded for study of Spanish, one of the colonial languages indispensable for research on Southeast Asian history, and another was awarded for study of a local language.

Twelve applications were received for visiting professorship grants, and 10 grants were awarded. These included grants for lectures by different people on the same subject at the same university, such as lectures on agrarian history at Gadjah Mada University and on archaeology at the University of the Philippines.

In fiscal 1995 only applicants who had already received incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies in fiscal 1994 were considered for M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants. This year, however, applications for new proposals were accepted. Of the 6 incentive grants awarded, 4 were for comparative studies of other Southeast Asian countries conducted in the researchers' own countries. The other 2 recipients were Vietnamese and Indonesian researchers studying in Malaysia. A ceiling of \$2,000 was set for two predissertation grants for preliminary rather than full-scale research.

This year 8 regional collaboration project grants were awarded. One, for an international conference in Indonesia, "The Centennial of the Philippine Revolution," marked a development in regional collaborative research that would have been unthinkable in the past. Research on the transnational activities of overseas Chinese businesses is another promising theme for a future international conference.

## SEASREP

### *Language Training Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Language studied, university Student, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
1	96-EL-01 (Indonesia)	Vietnamese, Hue University Siti Rohmah-Soekarba, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	4,900
2	96-EL-02 (Malaysia)	Javanese, Gadjah Mada University Mohammad Ramli Raman, Lecturer, University of Malaya	12,200
3	96-EL-03 (Malaysia)	Spanish, University of the Philippines Hanizah Bte Idris, Graduate Student, University of Malaya	4,800
4	96-EL-04 (Malaysia)	Thai, Thammasat University Mala Rajo Sathian, Graduate Student, University of Malaya	9,600
5	96-EL-05 (Philippines)	Thai, Thammasat University Jesus Federico C. Hernandez, Graduate Student, University of the Philippines	3,300
6	96-EL-06 (Philippines)	Thai, American University Alumni Language Center in Thailand Jorge V. Tigno, Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines	5,800
7	96-EL-07 (Philippines)	Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University Ferdinand Philip F. Victoria, Graduate Student, University of the Philippines	5,700

### *Visiting Professorship Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Lecture information Lecture site</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
8	96-EV-01 (Indonesia)	Intensive lectures on border problems in the Malaka and Singapore Straits by Professor Shaharil Talib, visiting from the University of Malaya University of Indonesia	2,900
9	96-EV-02 (Indonesia)	Intensive lectures on the emergence of Filipino identity in the nineteenth century by Professor Rey Iletto, visiting from the Australian National University University of Indonesia	2,900

## Report for Fiscal 1996

### *Visiting Professorship Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Lecture information Lecture site	Amount (US\$)
10  (Indonesia)	96-EV-03  Intensive lectures on the agrarian history of modern Malaysia by Professor Shaharil Talib, visiting from the University of Malaya  Gadjah Mada University	2,900
11  (Indonesia)	96-EV-04  Intensive lectures on the agrarian history of the Philippines by Professor Leslie Bauzon, visiting from the University of the Philippines  Gadjah Mada University	2,900
12  (Malaysia)	96-EV-05  Intensive lectures on Indonesian contemporary politics and culture by Professor Salim Said, visiting from the University of Indonesia  University of Malaya	2,900
13  (Philippines)	96-EV-06  Intensive lectures on fundamentals of archaeology by Professor Mundarjito, visiting from the University of Indonesia  University of the Philippines at Dilliman	2,900
14  (Philippines)	96-EV-07  Intensive lectures on Southeast Asian prehistoric archaeology by Professor Surin Pookajorn, visiting from Silpakorn University  University of the Philippines at Dilliman	2,900
15  (Philippines)	96-EV-08  Intensive lectures on Southeast Asian prehistory by Professor Siti Zuraina bte. Abdul Majid, visiting from the Science University of Malaysia  University of the Philippines at Dilliman	2,900
16  (Thailand)	96-EV-09  Intensive lectures on Islam in Indonesia and Southeast Asia by Professor Taufik Abdullah, visiting from the Indonesian Institute of Sciences  Thammasat University	2,900
17  (Thailand)	96-EV-10  Intensive lectures on colonial Indonesia by Professor Onghokham  Thammasat University	2,900

*M.A. and Ph.D. Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies*

	<b>Grant # (Nationality)</b>	<b>Thesis/dissertation title Student, position, university</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
18	96-EY-01 (Indonesia)	Illegal Worker Migration from West Nusa Tenggara: The Migration Process and Its Impact on Migrants Abdul Haris, M.A. Candidate, Gadjah Mada University	2,700
19	96-EY-02 (Malaysia)	Nationalism as Seen Through Malaysian Newspapers, 1900–1954, in Comparison with the Vietnamese Equivalent Vo Thi Thu Nguyet, M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	4,000
20	96-EY-03 (Malaysia)	Development and Expansion of Swettenham Port, 1900–1941 Linda Sunarti, M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	4,900
21	96-EY-04 (Philippines)	A Comparative History of the Philippines and Malaysia in Their Colonial Periods from a Geographical Perspective Luisa R. De Leon-Bolinao, Ph.D. Candidate, University of the Philippines	2,000
22	96-EY-05 (Philippines)	Women Artists in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Analysis Flaudette May V. Datuin, Ph.D. Candidate, University of the Philippines	2,000
23	96-EY-06 (Thailand)	Political Roles of Prince Souphanouvong Sunya Chevapraserit, Ph.D. Candidate, Thammasat University	1,000

*Regional Collaboration Project Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Title of project Project leader, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
24	96-EC-01 (Malaysia)	Meetings of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program Council Shaharil Talib, Professor, University of Malaya	46,600
25	96-EC-02 (Indonesia)	International Conference: The Centennial of the Philippine Revolution Masyhuri, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	34,700
26	96-EC-03 (Malaysia)	International Conference on Chinese Business in Southeast Asia Jomo Kawame Sundaram, Professor, University of Malaya	33,800



## Report for Fiscal 1996

### *Regional Collaboration Project Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
27  (Philippines)	96-EC-04  Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin Maria Serena I. Diokno, Professor, University of the Philippines	2,600
28  (Philippines)	96-EC-05  Conflict and Resolution in Majority-Minority Relations in Southeast Asia: Publication of Selected Toyota Foundation-Funded Studies Miriam Coronel Ferrer, Deputy Director, Third World Center, University of the Philippines	7,500
29  (Thailand)	96-EC-06  A History of Indonesia: A Southeast Asian Perspective Charnvit Kasetsiri, Lecturer, Thammasat University	20,000
30  (Thailand)	96-EC-07  Dictionary of Khumu Dialects Suwilai Premsrirat, Researcher, Mahidol University	14,900
31  (Thailand)	96-EC-08  Publication of Three Books on Southeast Asia in Thai Charnvit Kasetsiri, Secretary, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks Project	16,100

### **SEASREP**

#### **REGIONAL COLLABORATION PROJECT GRANTS**

##### **24 Meetings of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program Council**

Shaharil Talib

The Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program Council consists of four scholars of Southeast Asian studies, one each from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Meeting on three occasions in fiscal 1994, the council drew up a plan for implementing the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program, which was inaugurated in fiscal 1995. Three meetings were held that year with the help of a grant. It was also decided that in order to incorporate the opinions of Southeast Asian studies specialists outside Southeast Asia, a Japanese and an American researcher would be invited to attend one council meeting a year in an advisory capacity.

This year's grant will defray the expenses of three more meetings, to be held in Southeast Asia or Japan. At the meetings the council will coordinate the memorandums exchanged by the presidents of the five universities cooperating with SEASREP and the program's activities and will discuss and draw up proposals regarding future SEASREP activities, especially the strengthening of the council's secretariat, which is to be located in the Philippines.

##### **25 International Conference: The Centennial of the Philippine Revolution**

Masyhuri

The year 1997 marks the centennial of the Philippine Revolution, which brought an end to Spanish colonial rule. Through this project, an international conference on the Philippine Revolution will be held in Jakarta to commemorate the event. It is hoped that this will lead to deeper knowledge and understanding of Philippine history in Indonesian academic circles.

Topics to be covered in the conference are the revolution's course and the establishment of the Re-

public of Malolos, interpretations of the revolution by Philippine historians and the influence that the picture of the revolution created by these historians has had on the development of Philippine nationalism, and consideration of the historical role and significance of the revolution in the history of Southeast Asia within the context of nation building. Participants will be invited from all over Southeast Asia and from Australia, Japan, the United States, and other countries outside the region.

**26 *International Conference on Chinese Business in Southeast Asia***

Jomo Kawame Sundaram

The aim of this project is to examine the role that ethnic Chinese entrepreneurs have played in Southeast Asia's rapid economic growth in relation to other regional economic actors, such as the state, the bureaucracy, and multinational capital. Studies of economic growth in Southeast Asia have traditionally emphasized the power of the state and market forces. This project, however, will focus on the organizational structure, networks, and strategies of ethnic Chinese-owned business in the region, building on the recent work of Ruth McVey. An international symposium, centered on papers by experts from Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Europe, and North America as well as from Southeast Asia, will be held in Kuala Lumpur in June 1997.

Lately it has been suggested that ethnic Chinese business activity in Southeast Asia has the potential to informally unify the region's economy. In view of the subject's growing importance, the fruits of this project can be expected to benefit a wide range of people in the region.

**27 *Southeast Asian Studies Bulletin***

Maria Serena I. Diokno

The purpose of this project is to publish a Southeast Asian studies bulletin with the aims of stimulating interest in Southeast Asian studies among Southeast Asian scholars, building a network among specialists in Southeast Asian studies, and publicizing the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program and its projects.

The English-language bulletin is published semi-annually, with 500 copies printed and distributed to universities and other academic institutions mainly in

Southeast Asia. The content includes reviews of publications in the field of Southeast Asian studies; reports on meetings, symposiums, and workshops; results of exchange among scholars and students throughout the region; and abstracts of unpublished research. The necessity for a newsletter of this nature has been discussed and confirmed by the SEASREP Council.

To minimize the burden of English-language editing, production of the bulletin is taking place in the Philippines for the first three years. This year's grant will fund the second year of publication.

**28 *Conflict and Resolution in Majority-Minority Relations in Southeast Asia: Publication of Selected Toyota Foundation-Funded Studies***

Miriam Coronel Ferrer

This project will compile a selection of reports on research projects carried out under Foundation grants, focusing on conflict between ethnic majorities and minorities and its resolution in various countries of Southeast Asia. In Southeast Asian society, with its rich ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity, there is a need for an accurate paradigm for understanding conflict between majority and minority groups and the resolution thereof. At the same time, a better understanding of such problems should contribute to the formulation of a desirable model for nation building and development. The publication will consist of a theoretical discussion of majority-minority relations within the nation-building process, a discussion of Southeast Asian pluralism and other basic issues, and the reports.

**29 *A History of Indonesia: A Southeast Asian Perspective***

Charnvit Kasetsiri

In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, one of Thailand's most prominent scholars of Thai history aims to introduce Indonesian history to university students and others in Thailand by researching, writing, and publishing a history of Indonesia. At the same time, he will reevaluate the historical framework he has constructed in the course of his study of Thai history, considering it in the light of Indonesian history and the history of Southeast Asia as a whole.

Residing in Indonesia three months a year for three years, the grant recipient is not only studying Indonesian historical records but also exchanging views with Indonesian scholars and traveling around the country visiting historical sites and listening to what people have to say. On the basis of the information thus gathered, he will write a history of Indonesia in Thai, covering such topics as various people's influence on the formation of Indonesia's kingdoms and Indonesia's encounters with outside forces, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, and finally the West and the modern world. This year archival research and fieldwork will continue.

The compilation of a history of Indonesia by a Thai historian has the potential to provide a new perspective on both Indonesian and Thai history, while at the same time promoting a deeper understanding of Indonesia among the people of Thailand.

### **30 *Dictionary of Khumu Dialects***

#### **Suwilai Premsrirat**

The aim of this project is to record the vocabularies of the Khumu dialects used in China's Yunnan Province, Laos, northern Thailand, and Vietnam and to compile a dictionary of these dialects by region, based on fieldwork in each country. In the fieldwork phase the project team will enlist the assistance of the Institute of Research on Culture of the Laotian Ministry of Information and Culture, the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, the Museum of Ethnology of Vietnam, and scholars from the University of Beijing. This project is a pioneering effort in that it will study the language of an ethnic minority spanning southern China and several Southeast Asian countries within a cooperative framework that also crosses national borders.

### **31 *Publication of Three Books on Southeast Asia in Thai***

#### **Charnvit Kasetsiri**

The objective of this project is the revision and publication of three books, histories of Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia. *History of Laos* is the work of Term Wiphakphotchanakit, an administrative official stationed in northeastern Thailand; it surveys Laotian history from the Lan Xang kingdom to the era of French colonial rule. *History of Myanmar*, by the Thai historian Charnvit Kasetsiri, covers Myanmar from

the Pagan kingdom through the British colonial period. *History of Cambodia*, by David Chandler, ranges from the Angkor period to the present. The last work, originally published in English, will be translated into Thai. The publication of these references should help deepen Thai readers' understanding of their Southeast Asian neighbors.

## Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program

### OVERVIEW

This program was established in fiscal 1987. Since fiscal 1993 a liaison desk in Jakarta, at the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (Foundation for Social Sciences), has processed applications. And since fiscal 1994 priority has been given to four subthemes within the program's two key themes, "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society": land use and ownership issues, labor issues, changes in religious attitudes, and development of urban culture (exceptions are made for research for M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations). As in past years, applications were publicly solicited.

A total of 1,034 applications were received for fiscal 1996 grants, considerably more than the 845 received in fiscal 1995. (The latter figure was unusually low, however; in recent years 1,000 has been the benchmark figure.) By subtheme, 166 applications related to land use and ownership issues, 129 to labor issues, 129 to changes in religious attitudes, and 185 to development of urban culture. In addition, there were 365 applications for thesis research and 69 for dissertation research. Wiladi Budiharga, program associate in charge of the Jakarta liaison desk, eliminated applications that clearly did not meet the program's criteria. The 300 remaining applicants were screened by the eight-member selection committee, including two Japanese members who only submitted evaluation sheets, when it met on August 10, 1996, at the offices of the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial. The committee recommended 56 grants to the Foundation's Board of Directors, which approved them at its October meeting. Ten grants each were for research on the four subthemes, while 16 were for thesis and dissertation research. Fourteen grant recipients were female, compared with eight last year.

### TRENDS IN FISCAL 1996

The selection committee felt that many of the research proposals on land use and ownership and on labor issues simply addressed similar topics in different locations. It was remarked that perhaps this subtheme was reaching saturation. Proposals on changes in religious attitudes, however, showed greater diversity in subject matter and approach than before.

Two topics of research on land use and ownership stood out: contradictions between modern law and land ownership practices based on customary law, and—new phenomena in Indonesia—the urban problems of intimidating people into selling land and of reselling land rapidly to jack up real estate prices. Research on labor issues included not only highly visible social problems, such as labor disputes, but also less conspicuous issues, such as traditional labor patterns and women's working conditions. Research on changes in religious attitudes included a wide variety of topics, such as studies of Christianity, folk religions, and other minority faiths in predominantly Muslim Indonesia. Some research on development of urban culture addressed such immediate issues as problems of the elderly, juvenile violence, rape, and obesity in elementary school children. Other projects, however, dealt with issues of urbanization in the longer time frame of history or literature. M.A. and Ph.D. research covered diverse fields, including a study of the highly significant contemporary topic of women's issues from the perspective of Islamic law. One noteworthy development was an increase in projects by researchers at Islamic institutions. Although it was noted that applicants tended to represent only a handful of universities, it was felt that because these grants are awarded for individual research there was no need to give special consideration to applicants' affiliation.

## Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
<i>Subtheme 1: Land Use and Ownership Issues</i>		
1	96-YI-001 Land Conflicts in Jenggawah: A Study of the Background, Process, and Constraints of Land Conflict Resolution in Jenggawah, Jember, East Java Moch. Nurhasim, Researcher, Growth Study Group	4,420,000
2	96-YI-002 The Role of Customary Law in the Land and Forest Regulations and Rights of the Bukit Ethnic Group in Hulu Sungai Selatan, South Kalimantan Yudi Firmanul Arifin, Lecturer, Lambung Mangkurat University	4,050,000
3	96-YI-003 Patterns of Land Conflict Resolution in Public Lands in Karang Anyar, Central Java Mohammad Jamin, Lecturer, Sebelas Maret University	4,000,000
4	96-YI-004 Land Conflicts Between Local Communities and the Tiga Mitra Utama Corporation in Teunom, West Aceh Yanis Rinaldi, Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University	4,100,000
5	96-YI-005 Land Conflicts in Relation to Transmigration in Kendari Regency Karsadi, Lecturer, Faculty of Education for Social Sciences, Haluoleo University	4,050,000
6	96-YI-006 Status Conflicts in Land Ownership in Productive Forest Regions and Alternative Solutions: A Case Study of Forest Squatters of the Rempok Buffer Zone, West Lombok Hayati, Lecturer, Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University	4,380,000
7	96-YI-007 The Existence and Role of the <i>Mukim</i> as a Traditional Court for Land-Conflict Resolution: A Study of the Industrial Zone of North Aceh Azhari Yahya, Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University	4,737,000
8	96-YI-008 The Pattern of Intimidation and Physical Enforcement in Land Clearing in Surabaya Muryadi, Lecturer, Airlangga University	4,800,000
9	96-YI-009 The Network of Land Scalpers in Land Clearing for the New Autonomous Urban Area in West Surabaya Sri Sumaryati Enida, Independent Researcher	4,600,000

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
10 96-YI-010	The Effects of Change in Land Use from Agriculture to Other Uses on Small-Scale and Landless Farmers: A Case Study of Bogor and Karawang, West Java  Erizal Jamal, Researcher, Department of Research and Development, Ministry of Agriculture	4,525,000
<i>Subtheme 2: Labor Issues</i>		
11 96-YI-011	Characteristics and Causes of Unemployment: A Case Study of Ujung Pandang and Pare-Pare  Mahmud Nurnajamuddin, Lecturer, Indonesia Muslim University	4,385,000
12 96-YI-012	A Study of Livable Dormitories for Workers in the Majalaya Industrial Area, Bandung  Ernaldi, Researcher, PT Himalaya Tunas Texindo	4,450,000
13 96-YI-013	The Regional Minimum Wage and the Minimum Physical Needs of Workers: A Case Study of Central Java  Djoko Triyanto, Lecturer, Diponegoro University	4,125,000
14 96-YI-014	A Phenomenological Description of the Lives of Women Workers in Batam: A Study of the Muka-Kuning Industrial Area  Zulfanetti, Lecturer, Jambi University	5,140,000
15 96-YI-015	Changes in the Culture of Social Relations Between Employers and Workers: A Descriptive Study of the Structure of Interaction in the Traditional Weaving Industry in Pandai Sikek, West Sumatra  Azwar, Lecturer, Andalas University	4,335,000
16 96-YI-016	Characteristics of Workers' Values on Plantation Estates in Irian Jaya: A Study of Subsistence Behavior in Traditional Ways of Life in Manokwari  Andrias Gani, Lecturer, Cendrawasih University	4,688,000
17 96-YI-017	A Profile of Traditional Female Tonic Vendors: An Exploratory Study of the Economic Behavior and Work Ethos of Migrants from Wonogiri in Jakarta  Joko Siswanto, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	3,930,000
18 96-YI-018	Patterns of Alliance Between Workers and Students in Industrial Workers' Demonstrations and Strikes in East Java  Agus Hery Widiananto, Researcher, Jentera Foundation	4,800,000

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Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
19	96-YI-019 The Role of Women Workers in the Increase of Family Income Among Silk Weavers: A Case Study of Sabbang Paru, Wajo, South Sulawesi Ria Mardiana Yusuf, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	4,612,000
20	96-YI-020 The Situation of Street Children as Informal-Sector Workers in Medan Ahmad Sofian, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Advocacy for Children	4,545,000
<i>Subtheme 3: Changes in Religious Attitudes</i>		
21	96-YI-021 Koremotan Culture Among Catholics in East Timor Suprih Sudrajat, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	5,875,000
22	96-YI-022 Youth Religiosity: A Study of Religious Life and Efforts Toward Its Development in Yogyakarta Tina Afiatin, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	5,000,000
23	96-YI-023 Changes in Symbolic Meaning in Religious Rituals: An Anthropological Study of the Death Rituals of the Talang Mamak Ethnic Group in Indragiri Hulu, Riau Sri Setyawati, Lecturer, Andalas University	4,615,000
24	96-YI-024 The Rise and Fall of Abangan Belief and Practice: A Case Study of a Village on Java Ali Munhanif, Researcher, Syarif Hidayatulla State Islamic Institute	4,500,000
25	96-YI-025 Actualization of Religious Doctrines in Sociocultural Change: A Study of the Life Views and Activities of Neotraditionalist <i>Santri</i> in Yogyakarta Mochamad Sodik, Lecturer, Sunan Kali Jaga State Islamic Institute	4,000,000
26	96-YI-026 Review and Transliteration of Islamic Texts in the Javanese Language and Script in Yogyakarta and Surakarta, 1900–1930 Didik Pradjoko, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	4,500,000
27	96-YI-027 Traces of Islamic Missionary Endeavors in Traditional Balinese Literature: Transformation of Islamic Doctrines as Seen Through Balinese Literature Ida Bagus Jelantik Sutanegara, Lecturer, Udayana University	3,900,000

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
28 96-YI-028	Concepts of Environment in the Koran: A Study of Modern Exegesis Abdul Rahman Ma'mun, Researcher, Research Institute for Development and Environment	3,952,000
29 96-YI-029	<i>Arat Sabulungan</i> (Traditional Religious) Values and Their Implementation in the Social Life of a Traditional Mentawai Community: A Study of Madobak, South Siberut Miswanto, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Padang	4,885,000
30 96-YI-030	Theology That Interprets Reality: An Analysis of Methods of Interpretation of the Holy Book and a Search for a New Theology of Liberation E. Kusnadiningrat, Graduate Student, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic Institute	3,600,000

#### *Subtheme 4: Development of Urban Culture*

31 96-YI-031	Problems of the Elderly: Potential and Kinship in Palembang Families Syahri, Researcher, Research Center for Population, Sriwijaya University	5,130,000
32 96-YI-032	Student Fights: A New Urban Culture in Jakarta Dina Nawangningrum, Researcher, Research Institute, University of Indonesia	4,125,000
33 96-YI-033	Rape: A Culture of Violence Against and Sexual Harassment of Women Rahma Sugihartati, Lecturer, Airlangga University	3,600,000
34 96-YI-034	The Press, Revolution, and Democratization: A Study of Five Important Journals on Java During the Indonesian Revolution, 1945–1950 Suwirta, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung	3,900,000
35 96-YI-035	A Study of Obesity in Relation to the Eating Habits of Elementary School Pupils in Ujung Pandang Akhsan, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	5,149,000
36 96-YI-036	The System of Socioeconomic Interaction and Management of Natural Resources of the People of the Puncak Region: A Case Study of Cisarua, Bogor, West Java Ulfah Utami, Researcher, Muhammadiyah University	4,000,000



## Report for Fiscal 1996

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
37	96-YI-037 <i>Kondo Buleng</i> Folk Theater and Urban Arts: Between Challenge and Hope Dafirah, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	4,800,000
38	96-YI-038 Changes in Living Patterns of Farmers in Northern Bandung Bunyamin Maftuh, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung	4,000,000
39	96-YI-039 The Influence of Physical Qualities of Urban Space on Violent Behavior Among Jakarta Youth Aslim Harmaini, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung	4,750,000
40	96-YI-040 Modern Sundanese Literature: An Overview Agus Rahmat Sarjono, Lecturer, Advanced School of Arts of Indonesia	4,053,000

### *M.A. Theses and Ph.D. Dissertations*

41	96-YI-041 Agrarian Political Transformation: Farmers and the Construction of the Nipa Reservoir in Sampang, Madura Setia Budhi, Lecturer, Lambung Mangkurat University	4,200,000
42	96-YI-042 Regal Land Rights on Ancient Bali I. G. N. Tara Wiguna, Lecturer, Udayana University	4,000,000
43	96-YI-043 The Arabs and the Javanese People: A Study of the Integration of People of Arabic Origin and the Indigenous Inhabitants of Gresik Imam Subchi, Independent Researcher	4,200,000
44	96-YI-044 Changes in Land Use for Urban Development Along the North Javanese Coast Iwan Kustiwan, Lecturer, Bandung Institute of Technology	4,300,000
45	96-YI-045 Forest Squatters on Panggung Island, South Lampung: A Sociological Study of the Sumendo Ethnic Group Handi Mulyaningsih, Lecturer, Lampung University	4,760,000
46	96-YI-046 Root Factors of Traditional Land Conflicts Among the Minangkabau: A Case Study of Nagari Sirimawang, Tanah Datar Zulkarnain Harun, Lecturer, Andalas University	4,409,000

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
47	96-YI-047 Change in Land Ownership Structures and the Quality of Life of Farm Households: Marga Sakti, an Immigrant Village in Padang Jaya, Bengkulu Yunilisiah, Lecturer, Bengkulu University	4,720,000
48	96-YI-048 Buton and the Maritime Tradition: A Historical Study of Traditional Shipping in East Buton, 1957–1995 La Malihu, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Ujung Pandang	5,250,000
49	96-YI-049 Changes in Power Relations and the Prospects of <i>Pancasila</i> Democracy in the Theoretical Model of the Indonesian New Order Budi Prasetyo, Lecturer, Airlangga University	4,000,000
50	96-YI-050 Bukittinggi City, 1888–1942: A Study of Changing Land Ownership and the Development of Urban Ecology Zulqaiyyim, Lecturer, Andalas University	4,575,000
51	96-YI-051 State, Ethnicity, and the Informal Sector: A Study of Their Relationship in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Yanuaris Koli Bau, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	4,750,000
52	96-YI-052 Short Words and <i>Plesetan</i> Techniques in Training Methods for Modern Theater Acting in Yogyakarta: An Analysis of Javanese Traditions in the Community and in Theatrical Performances Yudiaryani, Lecturer, Indonesian Institute of Arts	5,000,000
53	96-YI-053 Women Judges as Seen by Indonesian Islamic Clerics Naqiyah Mukhtar, Lecturer, Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute	3,695,000
54	96-YI-054 The Views of Snouck Hurgronje on Islam and Tradition in Aceh Saifullah, Lecturer, Ar-Raniry State Islamic Institute	4,125,000
55	96-YI-055 The Rights of Women in Indonesian Islamic Family Law: Their Implementation in the Religious Courts of Jakarta, 1990–1995 Iskandar Ritonga, Graduate Student, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic Institute	4,238,000
56	96-YI-056 Regional Perspectives and the National Course Rita Lindayati, Graduate Student, York University	5,000,000

## “Know Our Neighbors” Programs

### “KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS” TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN JAPAN

In fiscal 1996 two grants were awarded for the translation and publication in Japanese of two works, one related to Southeast Asia and one to South Asia. The first was for translation and publication of a collection of Khmer folk tales, the second for translation of the second volume of Mahatma Gandhi’s autobiography (a grant for translation and publication of the first volume was awarded in fiscal 1995).

### “KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS” TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAM IN OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES

In fiscal 1995 nine grants were awarded for the translation and publication in Southeast and South Asian languages of 20 works: five grants for 9 works in Southeast Asian languages and four grants for 11 works in South Asian languages. Included were translation and publication in Vietnamese of a book on the Japanese economy, translation and publication in Bengali of Soseki Natsume’s *Kokoro*, translation and publication in Indonesian of a book on Southeast Asian capitalists, translation and publication in Indonesian of an Indian novel based on Gandhi’s nonviolent-resistance movement, and translation and publication in Sinhalese of two tales from Akinari Ueda’s *Ugetsu Monogatari* (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) and the script of director Kenji Mizoguchi’s film based on this classic. Exchange among Southeast and South Asian nations is becoming increasingly vigorous, and it is hoped that this program will further contribute to that trend.

SOICHI IJIMA  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

## “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Grant #	Title of project Publisher	Amount (¥)
1 96-B-01	Mohandas K. Gandhi, <i>Satyna Prayogo Athva Atmakatha</i> , trans. Toshio Tanaka Heibonsha	3,920,000
2 96-B-02	Neang Rousay-sak, <i>The World of Khmer Folk Tales</i> , trans. Hiroaki Takahashi Mekon Publishing Co., Ltd.	1,680,000

### “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan

#### 1 *Satyna Prayogo Athva Atmakatha*, *Mohandas K. Gandhi*

##### Tr. Toshio Tanaka

Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography covers his life until around the age of 50, not long after his philosophy and ideas on nonviolent civil disobedience had taken shape and he had become the leading force in the Indian National Congress. It is essential reading for anyone interested in learning about this great leader. Published by the Indian government as volume 39 of the *Complete Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, the autobiography is readily available in English, and several Japanese translations of the English edition have been published, as well. The conversational style of the original, written in Gandhi's mother tongue, Gujarati, is difficult to reproduce in translation, however. The English translation in the *Complete Works*, while beautifully written, does not always capture the nuances of the original, and many of the Japanese translations to date have been less than successful.

The present translation, the first to be made directly from the original, has already entailed years of hard work and will unquestionably prove a valuable contribution to the understanding of Gandhi. The translation will be published in two volumes. Last year a grant for translation of the first volume was awarded.

This year's grant will be applied to translation of the second volume.

#### 2 *The World of Khmer Folk Tales*, *Neang Rousay-sak*

##### Tr. Hiroaki Takahashi

These stories tell how Mount Sampou and Mount Banon in Battambang Province and Mount Bayang in Takeo Province were named. Although influenced by the Indian epics the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*, the tales also reflect the traditional values, worldview, and customs of the Cambodian people. Because they were originally handed down from generation to generation orally, these stories are widely known among Cambodians and thus represent a basic literary source for understanding Cambodia.

## Report for Fiscal 1996

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

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
3 (Bangladesh)	Translation and Publication of <i>Kokoro</i> in Bengali Fazle Rabbi, Executive Director, Ahmed Memorial Foundation	4,600
4 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Southeast Asian Capitalists and The Japanese in Colonial Southeast Asia</i> in Indonesian Mochtar Lubis, Director, Obor Indonesia Foundation	10,800
5 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Kanthalapura</i> in Indonesian Ahmad Rivai, Director, PT Dunia Pustaka Jaya	6,100
6 (Malaysia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Taihen na Jidai: Joshiki no Hakai to Daikyoso, Sokokuron, and Tetsugaku e no Kaiki</i> in Malaysian Arifin Bey, Visiting Professor, University of Malaya	8,100
7 (Nepal)	Project to Promote Reciprocal Translation and Publication Between Nepal and Other Countries Tej Ratna Kansakar, Chairman, Foundation for Literature	8,000
8 (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>Sultana's Dream and Selections from "The Secluded One," Teach Us to Outgrow Our Madness, The Showa Anthology: Modern Japanese Short Stories, The Way of the Lotus, Jorimon and Others, Sunlight on a Broken Column, The Buddha Tree, and My Children My Gold: Meeting with Women of the Fourth World</i> in Urdu Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	39,900
9 (Sri Lanka)	Translation and Publication of Excerpts of <i>Ugetsu Monogatari</i> and the Film Script in Sinhalese D. A. Rajakaruna, Chair, Committee for Translating Japanese Literature	7,000
10 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of <i>Beyond the Full-Set Industrial Structure: Japanese Industry in the New Age of Asia and Impressions of the Vietnamese Economy</i> in Vietnamese Le Van Sang, Director, Vietnam Asia Pacific Economic Center	9,500
11 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of <i>Historical Review of Japanese Science and Technology Policy</i> in Vietnamese Tran Thanh Phuong, Deputy Chief, National Center for Science and Technological Information and Documentation	10,000

**“Know Our Neighbors”  
Translation-Publication  
Program in Other Asian  
Countries**

**3 Translation and Publication of *Kokoro* in Bengali**

**Fazle Rabbi**

Over the past five years the Ahmed Memorial Foundation has translated and published in Bengali a number of important Japanese literary works, including *The Sound of Waves*, *The Makioka Sisters*, and *The Setting Sun*, as well as works by leading Indonesian poets and novelists. Through this work it has contributed to cultural exchange between Bangladesh and Japan and between Bangladesh and Southeast Asia. This year it will translate and publish Natsume Soseki's classic novel *Kokoro* in Bengali. This project is expected to enhance knowledge of Japanese literature among Bangladeshi readers.

**4 Translation and Publication of Southeast Asian Capitalists and The Japanese in Colonial Southeast Asia in Indonesian**

**Mochtar Lubis**

*Southeast Asian Capitalists* is a collection of essays edited by Ruth McVey about capitalists in Southeast Asia. The book discusses overseas Chinese business, indigenous Malaysian capital, and the important role played by government industrial policies in the formation of the capitalist class. *The Japanese in Colonial Southeast Asia*, edited by Takashi Shiraishi and Saya Shiraishi, is a collection of essays by Japanese scholars concerning the Japanese presence in colonial Southeast Asia before World War II. The subjects include Japan's economic expansion into prewar Singapore, Malaya, the Philippines, and Dutch Indonesia and the prewar Japanese community in Davao, the Philippines. Both books should be extremely valuable to Indonesian readers.

**5 Translation and Publication of *Kanthapura* in Indonesian**

**Ahmad Rivali**

*Kanthapura*, by the Indian novelist Raja Rao, tells the story of an Indian university student who is deeply

moved after hearing a speech by Mahatma Gandhi. He moves to a rural village in southern India, where he runs an anti-British independence campaign based on Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolent resistance. There are certain historical and cultural affinities between India and Indonesia, and this work describing Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolent civil disobedience is expected to be extremely significant to Indonesian readers.

**6 Translation and Publication of *Taihen na Jidai: Joshiki no Hakai to Daikyoso, Sokokuron, and Tetsugaku e no Kaiki* in Malaysian**

**Arifin Bey**

In *Taihen na Jidai: Joshiki no Hakai to Daikyoso* (A Terrible Era: The Destruction of Common Sense and Megacompetition), Taichi Sakaiya criticizes the role of Japan's "1955 setup," the result of the formation of two major parties (conservative and progressive) in 1955, in Japanese politics, business, and education and calls for the development of strategies to overcome the setup's ill effects. *Sokokuron* (Thoughts on the Fatherland) is also a critical analysis of the 1955 setup. It takes the form of conversations between Sakaiya and prominent people from various walks of life (Tadao Ando, Kazuo Inamori, Shintaro Ishihara, Richard Koo, and Keizo Obuchi). *Tetsugaku e no Kaiki* (A Return to Philosophy), an extended dialogue among Sakaiya, Kazuo Inamori, and Takeshi Umehara, highlights the harmful effects of modern capitalism and advocates a return to the pursuit of profit within the theoretical frameworks devised by Max Weber and Baigan Ishida.

**7 Project to Promote Reciprocal Translation and Publication Between Nepal and Other Asian Countries**

**Tej Ratna Kansakar**

For the past five years Nepal's Foundation for Literature has been introducing novels and other works from other South Asian countries to the people of Nepal. It has also translated and published numerous books on various aspects of Japan, including its literature, society, and history, in Nepali and Newari. This year, instead of translating new works, it will undertake activities designed to increase public awareness in Nepal of the books already translated and pub-

lished. The grant will be used to donate translated books to libraries and schools as part of this popularization campaign.

- 8 Translation and Publication of Sultana's Dream and Selections from "The Secluded One," Teach Us to Outgrow Our Madness, The Showa Anthology: Modern Japanese Short Stories, The Way of the Lotus, Jorimon and Others, Sunlight on a Broken Column, The Buddha Tree, and My Children My Gold: Meeting with Women of the Fourth World in Urdu**

**Fizza Tawfique**

Mashal Pakistan has maintained a continuing involvement in the translation and publication of world literature in Urdu. *Sultana's Dream and Selections from "The Secluded One"* is a collection of works by South Asian women writers of the early twentieth century. *Teach Us to Outgrow Our Madness* is a novel by Kenzaburo Oe. *The Showa Anthology: Modern Japanese Short Stories* is a collection of short stories by Japanese writers, including Shusaku Endo, Yasunari Kawabata, and Kenji Nakagami. *The Way of the Lotus*, a classic of Sinhalese literature, describes the clash between modernization and tradition in a rural village in Sri Lanka. *Jorimon and Others* records the activities of the Grameen Bank in rural Bangladesh. *Sunlight on a Broken Column* is the story of a woman's self-awakening in British colonial India amid the historical processes that led to independence and the partitioning of India and Pakistan. *The Buddha Tree* is a novel by Fumio Niwa. *My Children My Gold: Meeting with Women of the Fourth World* consists of portraits of single mothers in various countries.

- 9 Translation and Publication of Excerpts of Ugetsu Monogatari and the Film Script in Sinhalese**

**D. A. Rajakaruna**

For almost a decade the Committee for Translating Japanese Literature has been introducing works of Japanese literature, such as *A Portrait of Shunkin*, *Botchan*, and *The Crane's Reward*, to Sri Lankan readers. This year the script of the film *Ugetsu Monogatari*, directed by Kenji Mizoguchi, as well as two of the stories included in Akinari Ueda's *Ugetsu Monogatari* (Tales of Moonlight and Rain), on which the film is

based, will be translated and published. This project is expected to enhance Sri Lankan readers' understanding of Japanese literature.

- 10 Translation and Publication of Beyond the Full-Set Industrial Structure: Japanese Industry in the New Age of Asia and Impressions of the Vietnamese Economy in Vietnamese**

**Le Van Sang**

*Beyond the Full-Set Industrial Structure: Japanese Industry in the New Age of Asia* won the Mainichi Shimbun's Economist Prize when it was originally published in Japanese. Traditionally, Japan has sought to maintain a "full set" industrial structure, providing everything within Japan. With the relocation of manufacturing operations to other parts of Asia, however, China has emerged as the region's production center. This is reflected in the view that Japan should now specialize in the development of basic technology.

*Impressions of the Vietnamese Economy* was written by a Japanese diplomat who has spent many years in Vietnam. It consists of three sections. The first presents the historical background of the Vietnamese economy, including the Vietnam War and the subsequent introduction of a socialist planned economy. The second discusses the various problems resulting from the transition to a planned economy and draws comparisons with the economic development of members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and China. The third examines current economic relations between Japan and Vietnam, with particular emphasis on investment and official development assistance.

- 11 Translation and Publication of Historical Review of Japanese Science and Technology Policy in Vietnamese**

**Tran Thanh Phuong**

The National Center for Science and Technological Information and Documentation is expected to function as a national center in Vietnam for information pertaining to science and technology. This historical review of science and technology policy in Japan was compiled by the Commission on the History of Science and Technology Policy, established by the Society of Nontraditional Technology under the aegis of the Science and Technology Agency's National Insti-

tute of Science and Technology Policy. The book's 40 contributors discuss the socioeconomic environment of postwar science and technology; the postwar development of science and technology; specific aspects of policy, including policy formation; investment in research and development and in human-resource development; and the history of the advance of science and technology in various fields. This work is an ideal historical overview of Japanese science and technology policy for Vietnam, which aspires to become an industrialized country by the early twenty-first century.



## Other Grant-Making Activities

### FOUNDATION INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM

The Foundation Initiative Grant Program was inaugurated to enable the Toyota Foundation to plan and administer independent grant-making activities on a long-term, flexible basis. Under this program the Foundation awards grants for the following types of projects:

- Projects with an important bearing on current and future Foundation grant program development
- Projects likely to stimulate and facilitate the further development of private-sector grant-making activities in Japan
- Other appropriate projects for which support, particularly from a private foundation, is especially significant, such as grant-making activities conducted in cooperation with other foundations and projects needing prompt funding

The activities supported depend on the project's purpose, but they can be broadly categorized as follows:

- Small-scale, continuing activities
- Long-term survey or research activities growing out of small-scale, continuing research
- Short- and medium-term survey or research activities and experimental projects of a scholarly nature
- Convening international meetings and inviting or sending participants to such meetings
- Translating, printing, and publishing reports and other scholarly materials
- Undertaking projects to strengthen the footing of other private, nonprofit organizations

Applications for foundation initiative grants are not publicly solicited. There are no restrictions on the nationality, place of residence, or institutional affiliation of grant recipients. Grant proposals are presented on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and individuals or groups and are screened at monthly planning meetings (attended by the president, managing director, and other members of the Foundation's professional staff). 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.

### COMMUNICATIONS-SUPPLEMENT GRANT PROGRAM

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 for the following types of projects:

- Printing reports of research results
- Publishing materials focusing on research results
- Convening meetings, such as symposiums, to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
- Conducting other activities to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
- Conducting supplementary research, summarizing research, or editing and compiling research reports in conjunction with any of the activities listed above

Applications for communications-supplement grants are not publicly solicited; they are accepted year round from past recipients of Foundation grants. Applications are screened and grants approved at planning meetings.

**ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMS**

This year 18 foundation initiative grants totaling ¥41,015,300 and 10 communications-supplement grants totaling ¥16,897,360 were awarded.

## Report for Fiscal 1996

### Foundation Initiative Grant Program

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1  (Japan)	96-P-001  A Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1945  Yoji Akashi, Representative, Forum on the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore	<i>1,200,000</i>
2  (India)	96-P-002  Grants to Third World Participants at the Twelfth World Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  Gururaj Mutalik, Executive Director, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War	<i>2,490,750</i>
3  (Sweden)	96-P-003  Technology, Pluralization, and Regional Order: A Comparative Study in Northeast Asia  Bates Gill, Project Leader, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute	<i>3,721,000</i>
4  (U.N.)	96-P-004  Globalization and Citizenship: An International Conference  Dharam Ghai, Director, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development	<i>1,672,500</i>
5  (Vietnam)	96-P-005  Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang  Thai Cong Nguyen, Representative, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	<i>6,000,000</i>
6  (Japan)	96-P-006  An International Symposium on the Establishment of the Asian Academic Association of Social Services  Yasuo Hagihara, President, Research Group on Asian Social Services	<i>500,000</i>
7 (United Kingdom)	96-P-007  Resolution of Nomenclature Problems in Zoology  Simon Conway Morris, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature	<i>343,050</i>
8  (Japan)	96-P-008  Joint Sino-Japanese Research on Environmental Conservation of Lake Xi, Near Hangzhou  Tokio Okino, Sino-Japanese Council for Environmental Research on Lakes	<i>1,900,000</i>
9  (Japan)	96-P-009  Strengthening the Organizational Base and Human Resources of JANIC, with Emphasis on the Development of Corporate Cooperation  Jitsujo Arima, President, Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation	<i>3,000,000</i>

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
10	96-P-010  (Japan)	<i>A Symposium, "The Future of Culture: Considering the Future of Human Cultures in the Context of Globalization and Development"</i>  <i>Junzo Kawada, Professor, Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>	<i>1,260,000</i>
11	96-P-011  (Japan)	<i>Partial Subsidization of Travel Expenses for Delegates to the Conference of Asian Foundations and Organizations</i>  <i>Tatsuya Tanami, Program Director, International House of Japan</i>	<i>1,000,000</i>
12	96-P-012  (Japan)	<i>Development of a Research Infrastructure in Russia Through Japanese-Russian Joint Research in Physics</i>  <i>Yoshihiko Ichikawa, Professor, Chubu University</i>	<i>2,500,000</i>
13	96-P-013  (Vietnam)	<i>Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang</i>  <i>Thai Cong Nguyen, Representative, Hue Monuments Conservation Center</i>	<i>2,910,000</i>
14	96-P-014  (Vietnam)	<i>A Workshop on Culture and the Environment in Vietnam to Encourage Young Vietnamese Researchers</i>  <i>Le Trong Cuc, Director, Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies</i>	<i>30,000</i>
15	96-P-015  (Japan)	<i>Field Surveys Concerning a Natural History Museum in Damascus</i>  <i>Takeshi Akazawa, Professor, University Museum, University of Tokyo</i>	<i>3,250,000</i>
16	96-P-016 (Netherlands)	<i>Workshops on Asian Studies</i>  <i>Max Sparreboom, European Science Foundation</i>	<i>2,212,000</i>
17	96-P-017  (U.S.A.)	<i>International Conference on Supporting the Nonprofit Sector in Asia</i>  <i>Barnett F. Baron, Chairman, Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium, Asia</i>	<i>20,000</i>
18	96-P-018  (Vietnam)	<i>Technical Guidance on Conservation Design and Management for the Staff of the Hue Monuments Conservation Center</i>  <i>Thai Cong Nguyen, Representative, Hue Monuments Conservation Center</i>	<i>876,000</i>

## Foundation Initiative Grants

### **1 *A Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1945***

Yoji Akashi

Even today, over half a century since the end of World War II, other Asian countries have differing views of Japan's war responsibility. Thus 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. In collaboration with researchers in Malaysia and Singapore, this forum, which also received grants in fiscal 1992, 1993, and 1995, is collecting and surveying 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.

In the first two years Japanese who had been connected with the occupation were interviewed at monthly meetings, and a great deal of valuable testimony was obtained. Overseas surveys were also conducted as scheduled, and historical materials outside Japan were located and classified. Editing and publication of the research findings, scheduled for the third year, proved impossible to accomplish in one year. This year's grant will enable completion of these tasks.

### **2 *Grants to Third World Participants at the Twelfth World Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War***

Gururaj Mutalik

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War was established in 1980 as an international alliance of physicians. It spans 80 countries and has a membership of over 200,000. During its first five years of existence the organization lobbied the international community concerning the disastrous effects of nuclear war from the medical and environmental perspectives. For its contributions in this field the IPPNW was awarded the 1985 Nobel Peace Prize.

The localization of conflicts and other changes following the end of the cold war have prompted a

change in the organization's stance. Although the elimination of nuclear weapons remains its basic objective, it has expanded its aims to include the prevention of all kinds of regional conflicts and the discovery of methods to resolve conflicts without recourse to military confrontation. During the remaining years of this decade, it plans to work under clearly defined program objectives to implement a campaign to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and to publish educational books. As part of this program, the IPPNW decided to hold its twelfth world congress in Massachusetts between July 24 and 28, 1996, to provide an opportunity to deliberate issues for the new millennium under the theme "Peace Through Health." This grant will cover the cost of inviting delegates from 13 developing countries: Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Kenya, Nepal, Nicaragua, North Korea, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

### **3 *Technology, Pluralization, and Regional Order: A Comparative Study in North-east Asia***

Bates Gill

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in Sweden is an internationally influential research organization established to conduct research in the fields of disarmament and security. During the cold war era it gained respect even in the communist bloc by maintaining a neutral stance. As a result, it is able to conduct research in China and North Korea on themes that are likely to be regarded as sensitive.

Under this project SIPRI will hold workshops on the impact of the information revolution (computer communications and satellite television) on state systems in closed authoritarian states (China and North Korea), where government control of information is practiced. The key aims of the project are to publish research reports and to hold several workshops in China and North Korea as a way of sharing awareness of and information on this topic with a wider range of people than in the past. The Toyota Foundation is supporting this project jointly with other foundations.

### **4 *Globalization and Citizenship: An International Conference***

Dharam Ghai

In recent years, and especially since 1990, there has

been a dramatic increase in the scale and speed of internationalization and the use of advanced information technology. One consequence has been the diminishing importance of the nation-state in the concept of citizenship. Manifestations of this trend are expanding globally in a pattern of complex interactions, and it is becoming difficult to cope with these changes using approaches based on established values and systems. The Geneva-based United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, which has been conducting surveys on social development for over 30 years and has made numerous recommendations on the subject, plans to host an international conference to explore future institutional responses to this trend by examining various aspects of globalization and citizenship. The conference will also follow up the work of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen in 1995.

**5 Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang**

**Thai Cong Nguyen**

Hue, in central Vietnam, a World Cultural Heritage site, was designated the capital of the Nguyen dynasty in 1802. It contains many historic structures, such as the imperial citadel. The role of the Hue Monuments Conservation Center is to preserve and restore these structures and related artifacts. The aim of this joint international project is the transfer of Japanese technology for the preservation and restoration of wooden structures and the training of Vietnamese personnel.

Japanese experts have visited Hue three times. The third visit, in February and March 1996, produced considerable information relevant to restoration of the mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang (r. 1820–41). This year, the final year of this four-year project, Japanese and Vietnamese experts will dismantle and begin to rebuild one of the mausoleum's wooden structures.

Since Hue's designation as a World Cultural Heritage site in 1993 tourism has increased rapidly. In addition, the Hue Monuments Conservation Center's financial position has improved, and it can also expect further overseas assistance. Therefore, after the completion of this project the center will probably be able to continue preservation and restoration activities independently.

**6 An International Symposium on the Establishment of the Asian Academic Association of Social Services**

**Yasuo Hagiwara**

Asian countries are currently experiencing rapid economic development. At the same time, their people are facing a variety of lifestyle and social problems. Governments are implementing various social welfare policies in response to these problems, but the research needed to provide a basis for policy development in the area of social welfare has barely begun. The creation of a network linking researchers in this field has become an urgent priority in terms of the future development of social welfare research in Asia.

The aim of this project is to hold a commemorative symposium to coincide with the inaugural general meeting of the Asian Academic Association of Social Services, whose nucleus will be the Research Group on Asian Social Services, headed by Professor Yasuo Hagiwara of the Japan College of Social Work. The project is also being supported by the Japan National Committee for Social Welfare and Social Security, chaired by Professor Yuichi Nakamura of the Science Council of Japan's Shukutoku University.

**7 Resolution of Nomenclature Problems in Zoology**

**Simon Conway Morris**

The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, located in the British Natural History Museum, is a nonprofit organization charged with administration of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. The commission presents the countries of the world with standards of zoological nomenclature through the publication of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. In addition it publishes the quarterly *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*, which aims to disseminate information on new zoological discoveries and nomenclature throughout the world and to forge an international consensus on the classification and nomenclature of species to which the code does not apply.

Much disagreement surrounds the scientific naming of animals. If agreement cannot be reached on the name of an important species, or if a name is mistakenly assigned, problems can arise in the identification of harmful insects, poisonous fish, and so forth, and

the potential for genuine harm is great. In working to minimize such confusion the trust has benefited researchers the world over, Japan included. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1995, is revising the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*.

### **8 Joint Sino-Japanese Research on Environmental Conservation of Lake Xi, Near Hangzhou**

Tokio Okino

Lake Xi, near the city of Hangzhou, whose urban region and surrounding areas are home to 1 million people, is becoming increasingly eutrophic. The purpose of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1993 and 1994, is to evaluate the extent of eutrophication so far and propose measures to halt the process and restore Lake Xi to its former beauty. Hangzhou municipal agencies and Hangzhou University considered several measures, but these were not deemed effective enough. Consequently, China requested the involvement of Japanese limnologists to begin planning for full-scale research. Several Japanese and Chinese grant-making foundations, including the Japan Foundation Center, have supported this venture.

This year's grant is for compilation of recommendations based on the fieldwork conducted since 1994.

### **9 Strengthening the Organizational Base and Human Resources of JANIC, with Emphasis on the Development of Corporate Cooperation**

Jitsujo Arima

The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation was established in 1987 as a resource center for Japanese nongovernmental organizations involved in overseas cooperation. JANIC has three major objectives: to promote networking among NGOs, to help individual NGOs strengthen their organizational base, and to function as an information center on NGO activities. To fulfill these objectives adequately, it is important that JANIC acquire corporate status, and to prepare for this step a three-year plan to expand membership was inaugurated in fiscal 1994.

As a result of the membership drive undertaken with grants in fiscal 1994 and 1995, individual membership has increased considerably. This year efforts to increase individual membership will continue. In

addition, the project will be expanded to focus on building ties with business corporations, especially in the context of their corporate philanthropy activities.

### **10 A Symposium, "The Future of Culture: Considering the Future of Human Cultures in the Context of Globalization and Development"**

Junzo Kawada

A symposium on the theme "The Future of Culture: Considering the Future of Human Cultures in the Context of Globalization and Development" is being planned and will be hosted by the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies as an extension of the Toyota Foundation's twentieth-anniversary symposium "Cultural Issues for the Asia-Pacific Region in the Twenty-first Century." The project leader is Junzo Kawada of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, who presented the keynote address at the Foundation symposium.

The Foundation symposium identified a number of contemporary cultural issues. The present symposium will build on this work through discussion of four themes: "The Movement of People and Culture: Mixture and Creation," "Issues Raised by Development," "Minority Problems," and "Education and the Future of Culture." Principal participants in presentations and discussions will include faculty and graduate students of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, who are involved in education and research relating to most of the world's languages and cultures. Key speakers at the Foundation symposium and a number of overseas speakers will also be invited.

### **11 Partial Subsidization of Travel Expenses for Delegates to the Conference of Asian Foundations and Organizations**

Tatsuya Tanami

In February and March 1996 the Toyota Foundation conducted a survey of grant-making foundations (both private sector and government), project foundations, and nongovernmental organizations in 10 Asian countries, using a grant provided by the Japan Foundation Asia Center. The survey explored the scope for international cooperation within Asia. The Conference of Asian Foundations and Organizations, which will be held in Tokyo in February 1997, will follow up this survey. Between 30 and 50 Asian foun-

dations, NGOs, and other organizations are expected to take part in this opportunity for concrete discussion of international cooperation in Asia.

The preparatory committee met in Bangkok in September 1996 and selected "Cultural Cooperation," "The Environment and Sustainable Development," and "Civil Society" as the main themes in relation to international cooperation within the region, although there will be discussion of other themes, as well. The conference will also consider the creation of a regional network, which is a priority in terms of developing this type of regional cooperation. In principle, delegates to the conference will pay their own air fares. This grant will be used to provide partial travel subsidies to those who are unable to meet the cost.

**12 Development of a Research Infrastructure in Russia Through Japanese-Russian Joint Research in Physics**

Yoshihiko Ichikawa

In fiscal 1992 and 1993, the Toyota Foundation provided grants for surveys and research concerning the activities of and outlook for scientific research institutions amid continuing confusion in the former Soviet Union. That project, led by Professor Yoshihiko Ichikawa of Chubu University, resulted in the accumulation of basic information. Unfortunately, there has still been no improvement in the financial difficulties hampering scientific research in Russia.

This grant will be used to explore the potential for joint research between Japan and Russia, using a Japanese-Russian research program at Russia's Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna as a case study. The specific focus will be research into the ultimate structure of the deuteron through  $\pi$  neutron formation. The aim is to recommission the institute's synchrotron, which provides optimal conditions for this research but cannot be operated for financial reasons, and to produce world-standard findings through Japanese-Russian joint research.

**13 Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang**

Thai Cong Nguyen

This grant will defray the travel expenses to Hue, Vietnam, in March 1997 of Japanese experts partici-

pating in the preservation and restoration project in Hue (96-P-005). This will augment a grant for the same project from the Japan Foundation Asia Center.

**14 A Workshop on Culture and the Environment in Vietnam to Encourage Young Vietnamese Researchers**

Le Trong Cuc

Ethnic minorities living in mountainous regions of Vietnam face continued poverty and environmental degradation. Resolving these problems calls for better understanding of the complex relationship between human beings and the environment. In particular, there is insufficient knowledge of the impact of the cultures of ethnic minorities on the environment. As a result, development projects have been based on the culture and values of the Kinh majority.

Many researchers have highlighted the need for more knowledge and understanding of the interaction of culture and the environment. To date, however, little work in this field has been carried out in Vietnam. This project will take the form of a workshop designed to encourage research on culture and the environment by young Vietnamese researchers. It will be conducted with the cooperation of the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii. Because the workshop will focus on the cultures of ethnic minorities living in mountainous regions, active support will be provided for participation by researchers affiliated with provincial universities and government research divisions.

**15 Field Surveys Concerning a Natural History Museum in Damascus**

Takeshi Akazawa

In the summer of 1993 a Japanese-Syrian expedition attracted worldwide interest when it discovered remains of Neanderthal man in caves in Syria. Japan proposed the establishment of a natural history museum to ensure the permanent preservation of the discovery. The Syrian Ministry of Culture suggested a former caravansary in Damascus, a World Cultural Heritage city, as the site. Restoration of the building is now almost complete.

The concept behind this project is to use a historic building to create a totally new type of natural history museum that will be part of the heritage of all humanity. Field surveys will be carried out by a multi-



disciplinary team from Japan and Syria. The survey findings will be used to prepare a specific proposal covering such aspects as design, format, functions, and organization.

### **16 Workshops on Asian Studies**

#### **Max Sparreboom**

In March 1994 the Standing Committee on Social Sciences and Humanities of the European Science Foundation established the Asian Committee. The committee's activities include (1) narrowing the gap between the academic community and government decision makers and strengthening the influence of academic research, (2) coordinating information on research institutions in European countries and establishing a database, (3) initiating and supporting transnational postdoctoral Asian studies, (4) organizing and supporting international workshops to promote academic research programs, and (5) promoting cooperation with researchers and research institutions in Asian countries, Australia, and the United States.

In fiscal 1994 and 1995 the Toyota Foundation and the Taiwan-based Chiang Ching Kuo Foundation supported 17 international workshops. This year's grant will support 9 workshops.

### **17 International Conference on Supporting the Nonprofit Sector in Asia**

#### **Barnett F. Baron**

The major participants in the International Conference on Supporting the Nonprofit Sector in Asia will be representatives of foundations that support the nonprofit sector (mainly nongovernmental organizations) in the Asia-Pacific region. Other participants will include representatives of international financial institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank; government-level aid organizations, such as the Canadian International Development Agency, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the United States Agency for International Development; and key intermediary organizations, such as the Charities Aid Foundation (United Kingdom), Philippine Business for Social Development (Philippines), and Synergos (United States). The aims of the conference are to clarify the current state of support for the nonprofit sector in Asia and discuss such topics as the promotion of research on

the sector, legal systems and fiscal frameworks, and measures to strengthen the sector and intermediary organizations.

The conference will be funded by contributions from 15 private-sector foundations based in Korea, Japan, the Philippines, the United States, and other Asia-Pacific countries. Included are the Samsung Welfare Foundation (Korea), the Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan), and the Asia Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation (United States). It will be organized by the Asia Foundation's Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium.

### **18 Technical Guidance on Conservation Design and Management for the Staff of the Hue Monuments Conservation Center**

#### **Thai Cong Nguyen**

This project, also supported by the Infrastructure Development Institute—Japan, will enable two Japanese experts to assist in restoration of the mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang (r. 1820–41) in Hue, central Vietnam (see 96-P-005) and provide technical guidance on conservation design and management for the staff of the Hue Monuments Conservation Center.

## Communications-Supplement Grants

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	96-S-001  (Japan)	Documentation of Rescue and Relief Efforts Following the Great Hanshin Earthquake and a Study Concerning Support for Volunteer and Citizen Activities in the Future (convening a symposium)  Eiichi Okamoto, Representative, Citizens' Support Group for Victims in Disaster Areas	<i>800,000</i>
2	96-S-002  (Japan)	Symposium on the Japanese Occupation in the Context of Southeast Asian History: Evaluation and Interpretation (publishing costs)  Aiko Kurasawa, Professor, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University	<i>2,500,000</i>
3	96-S-003  (Japan)	Comprehensive Research on the Delayed Effects of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident (publishing costs)  Yukio Satow, Director, Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology, Hiroshima University	<i>3,000,000</i>
4	96-S-004  (Nigeria)	New Strategies for Curbing Ethnic and Religious Conflict in Nigeria (publishing costs)  Okafor Fidells Uzochukwu, Professor, University of Nigeria	<i>1,697,760</i>
5	96-S-005  (Japan)	The Development of Okinawan Shamanism in Brazil: Immigrants' Ethnic Identity and Religion (publication costs)  Hideshi Ohashi, Professor, Faculty of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University	<i>1,300,000</i>
6	96-S-006  (Korea)	A Study of the Educational Problems of Korean Residents in Japan During the Occupation Period: The Policies of the Japanese Government and GHQ/SCAP (publishing costs)  Taeki Kin, Special Student, Graduate School of Law, Hitotsubashi University	<i>1,600,000</i>
7	96-S-007  (Singapore)	Symposium on the Japanese Occupation in Southeast Asia (publishing costs)  Paul H. Kratoska, Senior Lecturer, Department of History, National University of Singapore	<i>11,000</i>

## Report for Fiscal 1996

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
8	<p>96-S-008</p> <p>A Comparative Study of Distribution in Japan and China: Japan's Experience and China's Impending Distribution Revolution (publishing costs)</p> <p>(China) Feng Zhaokui, Research Fellow, Japanese Studies Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</p>	2,500,000
9	<p>96-S-009</p> <p>Colonial Culture, Postcolonial Experience: Korean Women in Japan (convening a symposium)</p> <p>(Korea) Sonia Ryang, Research Fellow, Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, National University of Australia</p>	500,000
10	<p>96-S-010</p> <p>A Comprehensive Study of a Policy of Sustainable Social Development for Pacific Island Countries (publishing costs)</p> <p>(Japan) Yukio Satow, Professor, Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University</p>	1,000,000

## Overview of Activities

The breakdown of grants awarded in fiscal 1996 is indicated in the table on page 99. Under the Research Grant Program a total of ¥169.41 million was awarded for 56 Category A (individual research) and Category B (joint research) grants; in the Grant Program for Civil Society ¥24.30 million was awarded for 15 projects; in the International Grant Program 59 grants totaling ¥72,634,621 were awarded; 31 grants totaling ¥29,326,806 were awarded under the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program; a total of ¥11,536,338 was awarded for 56 incentive grants for young Indonesian researchers; 2 projects were awarded grants totaling ¥5.60 million under the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan; 9 projects received a total of ¥11,281,982 under the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries; a total of ¥41,015,300 was awarded for 18 foundation initiative grants; and ¥16,897,360 was awarded for 10 communications-supplement grants. Altogether, the Foundation awarded 256 grants totaling ¥382,002,407.

With this year’s grants added in, the Foundation has now awarded 4,310 grants totaling ¥10,026,717,134 during its 22 years. All sums are derived from the amounts initially approved by the Board of Directors and do not include subsequent adjustments, such as the return of unused funds.

The four tables on pages 100–102 detail the Foundation’s finances for fiscal 1996.

This year the Foundation also sponsored two workshops for recipients of incentive grants for young Indonesian researchers, in Puncak and Yogyakarta; two citizen-activity workshops, “The Environment and Citizen Activities” and “Toward Resolving the Problem of Violence Against Women”; and a research workshop, “Reports on Joint Research with Vietnam.”

## Report for Fiscal 1996

### Expenditures for Grants

	1975-91	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total
Research Grant Program	4,018.2 1,179	199.4 56	190.3 53	182.7 51	180.0 56	169.4 56	4,940.0 1,451
Grant Program for Civil Society	208.7 130	35.0 19	30.9 19	35.0 19	32.8 20	24.3 15	366.7 222
Citizen Research Contest	295.6 171	48.0 8	7.0 13	22.0 6	— —	— —	372.6 198
International Grant Program	1,421.1 604	113.6 82	104.4 91	95.5 94	80.4 71	72.6 59	1,887.7 1,001
SEASREP	— —	— —	— —	— —	20.3 25	29.3 31	49.7 56
Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program	36.4 125	15.3 61	15.0 64	12.2 64	11.7 55	11.5 56	102.1 425
International Conferences in Japan	60.3 30	(Through fiscal 1980)					60.3 30
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Japan)	303.6 151	30.5 17	34.2 13	20.1 9	20.5 7	5.6 2	414.5 199
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Other)	349.7 92	22.0 16	20.0 13	11.3 14	13.7 13	11.3 9	428.0 157
Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program	34.5 5	5.5 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	40.0 6
Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program	43.0 3	(Through fiscal 1989)					43.0 3
Fellowship Program	235.0 10	(Through fiscal 1984)					235.0 10
Foundation Initiative Grant Program	285.6 97	32.6 13	44.3 17	40.5 16	45.2 17	41.0 18	489.2 178
Special Grants	61.0 5	— —	— —	— —	7.3 2	— —	68.3 7
Communications-Supplement Grant Program	432.0 322	24.1 13	27.5 9	19.5 8	9.6 5	16.9 10	529.5 367
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,784.6</b> <b>2,924</b>	<b>526.1</b> <b>286</b>	<b>473.6</b> <b>292</b>	<b>438.8</b> <b>281</b>	<b>421.6</b> <b>271</b>	<b>382.0</b> <b>256</b>	<b>10,026.7</b> <b>4,310</b>

Note: Amounts for programs are in millions of yen and are the amounts decided upon at Board of Directors' meetings; later adjustments are not included. Figures may not add up to totals given because of rounding. The figure below the amount indicates the number of grants awarded.

## Financial Report for Fiscal 1996

### Settlement of Accounts

	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥139,714,086	¥90,417,406	¥39,878,632	¥54,141,604
Donations	10,000,000	-	-	5,000,000,000
Endowment income	761,848,040	685,511,358	720,490,970	725,819,167
Funds for Hue preservation and restoration project	-	-	3,954,000	2,916,000
Funds for Indochinese culture	-	2,096,227	66,582	6,223
Funds for international symposiums	-	10,900,000	1,200,000	-
Funds for survey of Asian international NGOs	-	-	7,051,120	-
Funds for SEASREP	-	-	7,273,787	15,036,633
Transfer from reserve for grants	-	150,000,000	40,000,000	-
Miscellaneous income	2,906,571	12,286,942	6,621,949	12,890,870
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	¥914,468,697	¥951,211,933	¥826,537,040	¥5,810,810,497
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grant and program expenses	¥660,206,078	¥609,909,631	¥610,121,265	¥535,615,174
Commemorative event expenses	-	128,887,730	-	-
Administrative expenses	152,980,151	169,719,809	154,176,114	143,895,291
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	10,865,062	2,816,131	8,098,057	9,543,469
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	¥824,051,291	¥911,333,301	¥772,395,436	¥689,053,934
<b>BALANCE</b>	¥90,417,406	¥39,878,632	¥54,141,604	¥5,121,756,563

Note: Surplus funds for the current fiscal year are carried over to the income budget of the next fiscal year.

## Report for Fiscal 1996

### *Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 1997)*

	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	¥31,934,971	¥36,335,247	¥47,295,052	¥54,277,162
Negotiable securities	12,211,498,782	12,032,463,402	11,969,148,330	17,034,592,579
Prepaid expenses	4,136,246	4,136,246	3,880,922	4,410,070
Advances (disbursements)	14,309,530	2,500,272	8,372,316	6,138,780
Temporary payments	—	439,352	132,135	162,900
Fixed assets	<u>52,870,203</u>	<u>52,303,543</u>	<u>51,308,362</u>	<u>51,187,917</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>¥12,314,749,732</b>	<b>¥12,128,178,062</b>	<b>¥12,080,137,117</b>	<b>¥17,150,769,408</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	¥295,835,016	¥314,114,288	¥282,346,917	¥278,702,812
Deposits received	3,526,655	3,265,016	6,125,594	3,364,007
Reserve for retirement allowances	72,100,452	68,616,583	76,214,640	85,758,109
Reserve for grants	400,000,000	250,000,000	210,000,000	210,000,000
Net endowment	<u>¥11,543,287,609</u>	<u>¥11,492,182,175</u>	<u>¥11,505,449,966</u>	<u>¥16,572,944,480</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>¥12,314,749,732</b>	<b>¥12,128,178,062</b>	<b>¥12,080,137,117</b>	<b>¥17,150,769,408</b>

### *Endowment Status*

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Principal endowment	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000
Working endowment	<u>4,543,287,609</u>	<u>4,492,182,175</u>	<u>4,505,449,966</u>	<u>9,572,944,480</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>¥11,543,287,609</b>	<b>¥11,492,182,175</b>	<b>¥11,505,449,966</b>	<b>¥16,572,944,480</b>

**Adjustments to Grant Budgets  
(April 1, 1996—March 31, 1997)**

Period (Fiscal Year)	Grantee	Type of Grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
1987	Vo Dai Luoc	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Oct. 1, 1987	¥6,220,000 26,232 ¥6,193,768
	Pham Huu	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Oct. 1, 1987	¥4,100,000 60,000 ¥4,040,000
1988	Ousa Sihananthath	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sept. 21, 1988	¥786,529 33,735 ¥752,794
	Vo Dai Luoc	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sept. 21, 1988	¥3,865,990 44,980 ¥3,821,010
	Pham Huu	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sept. 21, 1988	¥3,399,405 56,225 ¥3,343,180
	Nguyen Minh Hang	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sept. 21, 1988	¥2,732,855 56,225 ¥2,676,630
	Pham Duc Duong	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sept. 21, 1988	¥1,466,410 56,225 ¥1,410,185
1990	Fazle Rabbi	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Oct. 12, 1990	¥648,825 33,735 ¥615,090
	Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Oct. 12, 1990	¥836,337 44,980 ¥791,357
	Bishan Narain Tandon	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Oct. 12, 1990	¥1,008,490 56,225 ¥952,265
	Mala Dayal	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Oct. 12, 1990	¥3,400,902 112,450 ¥3,288,452
1993	Iwao Kobori	Research Grant Program	Sept. 21, 1993	¥16,000,000 9,106,558 ¥6,893,442
1995	Danny Wong Tze-Ken	SEASREP M.A. and Ph.D. Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies	Sept. 26, 1995	¥480,810 269,880 ¥210,930
	Paul H. Kratoska	Special Grants	Sept. 26, 1995	¥3,354,000 680,209 ¥2,673,791



Chronological Data

1996

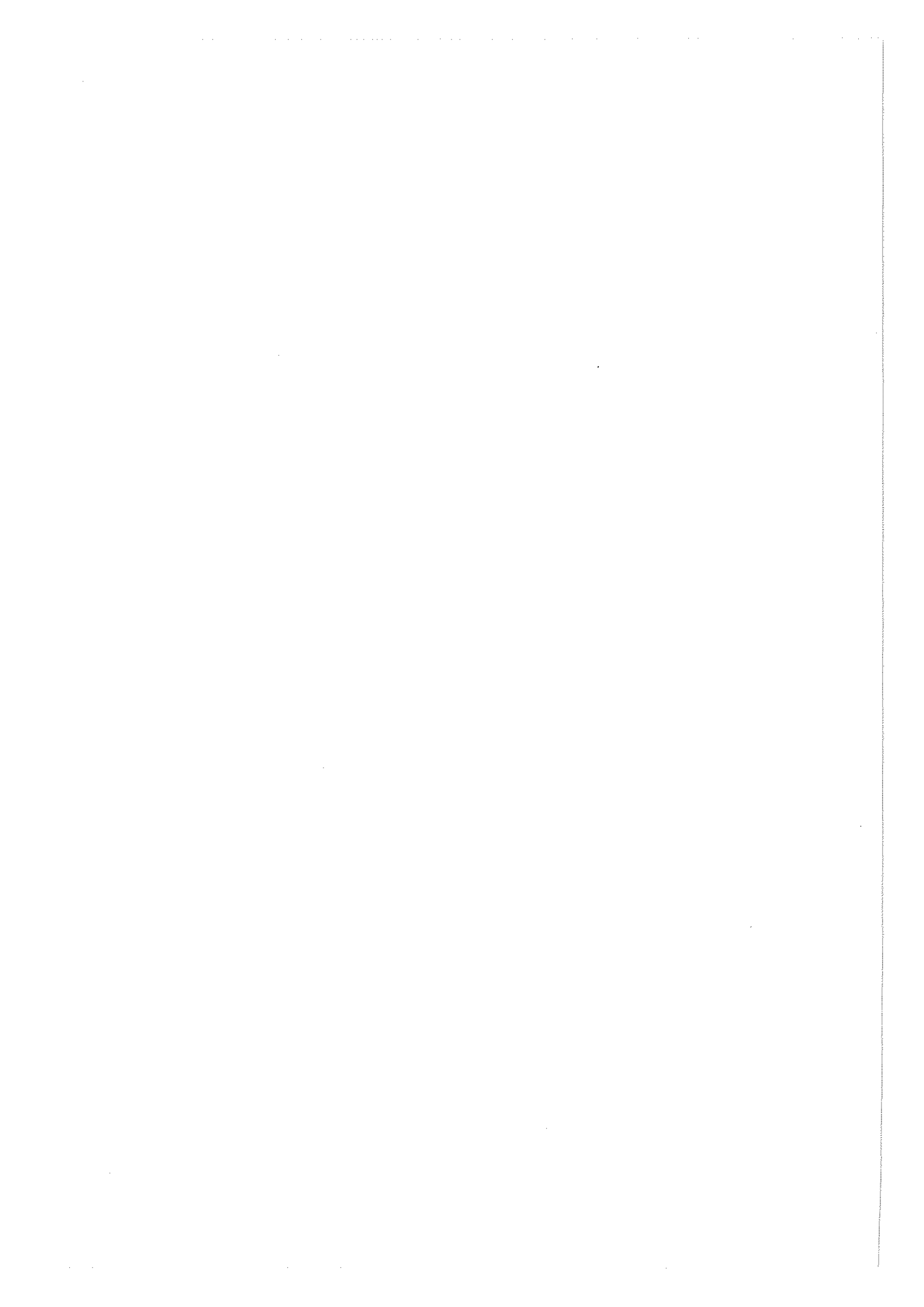
- APR. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1996 Research Grant Program and Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program
- APR. 8* Publication of *Kan No. 12* (in Japanese)
- MAY 31* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1996 Research Grant Program (832 applications received) and Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program (1,034 applications received)
- JUNE 10* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 76* (in Japanese)
- JUNE 15* Workshop "The Environment and Citizen Activities"
- JUNE 28* Seventy-seventh meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1995 activity-program report and financial report; explanation of regulations on use of assets; fiscal 1996 grants decided: for SEASREP, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 5 recipients; for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 3 recipients; approval of appointment of members of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of members of selection committees
- JUNE 28* Seventy-eighth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of chairman, president, and managing director
- JUNE 28* Twenty-first meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of members of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1995 activity-program report and financial report
- JUNE 30* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 22* (in English)
- JULY 15* Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1995
- SEP. 10* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 77* (in Japanese)
- OCT. 2-3* Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program workshop for fiscal 1995 recipients (in Puncak)
- OCT. 7* Seventy-ninth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1996 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 56 recipients; for International Grant Program, 59 recipients; for SEASREP, 30 recipients; for Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 56 recipients; for "Know Our

Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 2 recipients for program in Japan, 9 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 7 recipients; fiscal 1996 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 1 recipient; report on follow-up survey of Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program recipients; explanation of survey of Asian international nonprofit organizations; explanation of training program at Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh; report on research project "Preservation of Large Lacquered Caskets Excavated from Tombs of the Period of Warring States in China"

- OCT. 15* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1996 Grant Program for Citizen Activities
- NOV. 20* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1995* (in English)
- NOV. 22* Publication of *Kan No. 13* (in Japanese)
- DEC. 15* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1996 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (218 applications received)
- DEC. 27* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 78* (in Japanese)

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- FEB. 22-24* Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program workshop for fiscal 1996 recipients (in Yogyakarta)
- MAR. 1* Workshop "Toward Resolving the Problem of Violence Against Women"
- MAR. 25* Eightieth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1996 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 14 recipients; for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 6 recipients; fiscal 1996 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 6 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 1996 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1997 activity program and budget; fiscal 1997 grants decided: for SEASREP, 1 recipient; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 1 recipient
- MAR. 26* Workshop "Reports on Joint Research with Vietnam"
- MAR. 31* Publication of *Kan No. 14* (in Japanese)



## Foundation Staff (as of March 31, 1997)

President	Soichi Iijima
Managing Director	Chimaki Kurokawa
Secretary	Naomichi Kamezawa

### GENERAL AFFAIRS AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Division Manager	Naomichi Kamezawa
Deputy Division Manager	Katsuyoshi Itoh
Assistant Division Manager	Haruhiko Kawashima
Chief Assistant	Masumi Narita
Assistant	Junko Fukuyama

### GRANT ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Assistants	Kahoru Hijikata, Shino Ariizumi, Mina Murai, Kaoru Sakamoto
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### PROGRAM DIVISION

#### *National Division*

Program Officers	Masaaki Kusumi, Gen Watanabe, Kyoichi Tanaka
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#### *International Division*

Program Officers	Toichi Makita, Yumiko Himemoto, Shiro Honda
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