

# Report for Fiscal 2004

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 2004 (April 1, 2004, to March 31, 2005) and approved at the 109th meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 7, 2005.

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 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*. A range of information on the Toyota Foundation and its programs, as well as summaries of previously supported projects, is also available on our website: <<http://www.toyotafound.or.jp/etop.htm>>.

# **Report for Fiscal 2004**

*April 1, 2004, to March 31, 2005*

**The Toyota Foundation**

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(as of March 31, 2005)

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The background of the page is a complex, abstract composition. It features several large, overlapping circles in various shades of gray and white. A fine, light gray grid pattern is overlaid on the entire page, creating a textured effect. The text 'President's Report' is centered in the upper half of the page, rendered in a dark, serif font. The overall aesthetic is modern and sophisticated.

*President's Report*

President's Report

## Looking Ahead: Three Tasks for the Toyota Foundation

Having passed the 30-year milestone, what route should the Toyota Foundation map out for the coming decades? In this period of unprecedented historical change—a time in which conventional wisdom is routinely overturned—I would like to propose three major challenges that the Foundation should take on.

The first is to boost Japan's communication skills in general and, more particularly, to consider how best to establish close, productive partnerships with our East Asian neighbors. The second is to come to an understanding of the sources of Japan's special beauty and appeal for people of other countries, not only to help us attain the first goal but also to add luster to our lives and lifestyles. And the third is to develop a bold and sweeping concept of civilization to guide Japan in charting a course for the future.

All of these are in reality critical tasks for Japan, yet none is the type of research topic likely to receive government funding. I believe that a key role of the private foundation is to encourage and display visionary and innovative thinking. With Japanese social commentary and intellectual journalism at a nadir, I am fervently hoping that the Foundation can stimulate energetic debate on these issues. Let us look more closely at each in turn.

Improved communication with the outside world (including diplomacy) is crucial to Japan's future, more so even than the economy. The creation of international systems oriented to peaceful coexistence, cooperation, and mutual aid has become the dominant theme in today's world. Self-centered unilateralism is becoming impossible. The United States and the European Union have both formed continental confederations, and the same could be said of China. Japan is now the only industrially advanced country in the world still mired in the nineteenth-century model of the modern nation.

How can Japan build a sound partnership with its East Asian neighbors, particularly China and South Korea, where anti-Japanese sentiment borne of past experience continues to erupt with distressing frequency? This country needs to put every effort into developing the ideas and policies that can help it achieve this goal.

The Japanese have a tendency to leave perceived insults and challenges unanswered, to silently put up with them until they can tolerate no more. In the past, Japan as a nation has followed this pattern, ultimately exploding in anger and resorting to the use of force. It is this pattern that we see in the popular samurai drama *Mito Komon*, which invariably resolves the conflict with a stylized bloodbath. Indeed, it is this habit of swallowing one's discontent instead of engaging in dialogue that led to the tragedy of

World War II. Insofar as this psychology can give rise to violence toward other nations unaccompanied by feelings of guilt, Japan cannot but strike its neighbors as a dangerous country.

Particularly worrisome in this connection is the speech and behavior of some of today's young adults. When participating in a debate or discussion, each simply asserts his own position without responding to the others; the various sides look past one another and never even engage. They seem determined to avoid facing each other and debating head-on. No doubt their intention is to avoid hurting or being hurt and to remain on good terms with their opponents. But genuine friendship can never grow from this sort of interaction.

A debate is not an argument, and the main issue is not who wins and who loses. A debate is a vital communication tool, providing an opportunity to pit one's beliefs against another's and so discover common ground and a path to coexistence. When the opponents fail to find any common ground, silence takes over, and then the arguing and fighting begins. The accepted wisdom in a world in which various races and nations must live together is that peace can prevail as long as dialogue continues; the real danger lies in silence.

It is admirable to value harmony, but the diplomacy of silent forbearance will not fly in the world of the twenty-first century. Moreover, if Japan cannot get along with China, South Korea, and other countries of East Asia, then it cannot get along with the Eurasian continent as a whole, since China, South Korea, and the other countries of East Asia differ little in principle from the rest of the Eurasian continent and, indeed, the rest of the world.

Both Oswald Spengler and Arnold Toynbee regarded Japan as an independent civilization, notwithstanding its size. We can see evidence of this in something as mundane as eating habits. The Japanese lay their chopsticks down parallel to the body, while Chinese and South Koreans place them perpendicularly, just as Westerners do their silverware. The Japanese hold their rice bowls, soup bowls, and small dishes in one hand as they eat, a custom that people in other countries consider bad manners. When the Japanese finish eating one side of a fish, they flip the fish over to eat the other side; in China, however, this is taboo because it symbolizes a house being turned upside down. The French, similarly, remove the bones with a knife and fork to get to the other side of the fish. These are superficial differences, but they illustrate the fact that Japan possesses its own, strongly individual culture.

That said, the wooden chopsticks favored in



Japan have been appearing in more and more restaurants in France, and not merely to accommodate Japanese customers. Along with the soft, warm touch of the wood, these chopsticks provide something of the pleasure of eating with one's fingers by functioning as an extension of one's hand. Moreover, Japanese restaurants, sushi bars, and *kaitenzushi* ("conveyor belt" sushi bars) are proliferating all around the world.

The appeal of these aspects of Japanese culture is none other than the "cultural uniqueness" of which I spoke in last year's annual report. We must learn to discern and acknowledge wherein the appeal of our own culture lies and to demonstrate this "cultural uniqueness" even while coexisting with the rest of the world, contributing to life's luster in the process. This, in fact, is the most effective way to improve our communication skills.

Unfortunately, the reality today is very different. How much common understanding is there among the Japanese regarding the keys to Japan's special beauty and cultural appeal? This brings us to the second theme I would like to propose.

When people from other parts of the world visit Japan's museums and view the Japanese objects there, they see labels explaining that a particular work reveals the influence of Sasanian-period Persia or brushwork characteristic of the Song dynasty of China. "Well then, what's Japanese about it?" the visitors ask. "What makes Japanese culture different from other Asian cultures?" Do we have a consistent reply we can give to such questions? Of course, we can use terms like *yugen*, *kotan*, *wabi*, and *sabi*, but these mean nothing to most foreigners, and the truth is that few of us understand them any better. We do not know the answer ourselves because we lack the ability to view ourselves objectively.

I experienced a kind of epiphany in this connection on the morning of New Year's Day, 2005. In a television interview with Hiroshi Senju, a *nihonga* (Japanese-style painting) artist living in New York, the newscaster asked the same question: "What is the Japanese aesthetic?" To this Senju replied without hesitation, "The quiet and the resplendent existing side by side. In other countries you don't see the two together."

These words, simple yet absolutely on the mark, were like a revelation to me. The kind of beauty beloved of the Japanese—whether seen in *ikebana* (Japanese flower arrangement), a Japanese sword, cherry blossoms falling in the moonlight, or light reflecting off the surface of water—does indeed combine the quiet and the resplendent. The entire world could learn to understand the Japanese aesthetic from such a clear and simple interpretation, something possible only when one views one's culture objectively from the outside.

Still, there is something more to the Japanese sense of beauty—namely, movement and power. Falling cherry blossoms and light reflected on water both reveal movement. The beauty of movement—

the culture of movement—is seen in everything from the rotating stage of the Edo period and the rotating sushi bars of today to Japan's world-famous *anime*.

The Global Loop at Expo 2005 in Aichi, Japan, designed to accentuate the pleasure of walking from exhibit to exhibit, was the first elevated corridor in the history of world expositions. An aerial boardwalk 21 meters wide and stretching a total of 2.6 kilometers, the wooden structure created a contemporary version of the traditional Japanese walking garden, in which one walks along a prescribed course, enjoying the scenery as one goes.

Another quality inherent in Japanese culture and the Japanese aesthetic is power, something evident in such disparate art forms as *ikebana* and the Japanese sword. Indeed it seems to me that this implicit power is a key element in the austere beauty of which people speak in reference to Japanese art. Perhaps this is the aesthetic expression of the very self-control and reserve that create communication problems for Japan on the world stage.

If that is the case, will Japan lose this sense of power if it improves its communication skills? Will *ikebana* become more like Western flower arrangement, with its emphasis on flamboyant beauty? Or will this austere power persist at the core of Japanese culture? I look forward to a lively debate on the distinctive features of Japanese culture and the Japanese aesthetic viewed from an objective perspective.

With regard to my third agenda item, a discussion of civilization, what I would like to see is an exploration of the directions humanity can be expected to take in the years ahead and of the most desirable course for Japan. To begin with, I would like our scholars and politicians alike to offer their own clear and honest visions of the future. Even if they find the task of envisioning the entire twenty-first century too daunting, they should at least be able to present an image of Japan in the year 2030 or 2050—the Japan in which our children and grandchildren will live.

This is an area in which empirical evidence is difficult to come by. Nonetheless, it is a topic that should be of keen interest to all, since all people seek a sense of direction in their lives. Imagine what spiritual vitality could spring forth from a milieu in which knowledgeable people are vying with one another in promoting their bold visions of the future based on keen intuition and a sound grasp of reality.

It has been suggested that civilization moves westward and therefore that the twenty-first century will be the century of Asian civilization, following the age of Europe (nineteenth century) and that of the United States (twentieth century). If this prediction comes to pass, what values, mindsets, and lifestyles will prevail? How should we interpret today's religious trends, with Christianity in decline in most regions outside of the United States and Islam gaining strength in places like Southeast Asia? And is there a way to transplant Japan's traditional religious sensibility, in which Buddhism and Shinto exist side by side, to the twenty-first century?

These questions are particularly relevant today, as we grapple with global environmental problems. The Christian world view is one that regards nature as something "savage" that needs to be tamed by human hands, whereas the traditional Japanese view regards nature itself as divine and the unnatural as the object of divine punishment or retribution. To what degree will it be possible to narrow the gap between these two world views?

The Aichi Expo, which took as its theme "Nature's Wisdom," hosted lively international forums on such issues each month while the exposition was open. How humanity's view of nature is likely to evolve in the twenty-first century as Asian civiliza-

tion gains strength, and what route science and technology should take in the coming decades, are also issues on which the Toyota Foundation will be focusing in the years ahead.

A slump in the global business climate is no reason for the Foundation to curtail its activities. To the contrary, at such a time it is all the more important for the Toyota Foundation to contribute to human happiness in every way possible.

**SHOSABURO KIMURA**  
PRESIDENT



*Managing Director's  
Report*

*Managing Director's Report*

## The Toyota Foundation's Goals for the Future

### *1. Introduction*

In October 2004 the Toyota Foundation observed its thirtieth anniversary. Three decades ago, when there were only a few large-scale foundations in existence in Japan, the Toyota Motor Company, Ltd. and the Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd. jointly provided an original endowment of ¥10 billion, establishing this organization as a major foundation. Since then, amid times of expansion and change for the Japanese economy, the Foundation's operational endowment has greatly increased, and our activities are now sustained by an endowment of ¥30 billion, larger than that of any other private-sector foundation in Japan.

The Foundation has provided funding for a total of 6,355 projects in Japan and elsewhere and has provided grants totaling ¥13.44 billion; these figures put us in the top ranks of grant-making organizations. More important than this, though, is the acclaim expressed in Japan and overseas for both the content and results of the projects we have supported. This is our greatest source of pride. I am sincerely grateful to my predecessors and the Foundation executives and staff for their efforts and to everyone concerned for their kind understanding and support.

### *2. Step-by-Step Reforms*

We made steady progress in reforming our grant program system in fiscal 2004. In April, acting in accordance with the First Interim Report of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative, we formulated plans for the final year of the Southeast Asia Programs, and I have traveled to eight countries in Southeast Asia to explain the changes in our programs to interested parties there. I encountered misconceptions about our reforms—in particular, the mistaken notion that the Foundation was completely abandoning the practice of providing grants to people in Southeast Asia—but by thoroughly explaining the facts I was able to correct these misunderstandings. People in Southeast Asia are welcome to apply for the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) and for the Research Grant Program.

In an effort to consolidate the reforms we are making, at the Board of Directors' meetings in June and September four members of the aforementioned Advisory Committee were appointed to chair consultative committees on the Research Grant Program (individual grants), the Research Grant Program (joint grants), the Southeast Asia Programs, and the Grant Program for Civil Society, respectively, so that the views of the Advisory Committee are reflected in the consultative process.

In October, acting in accordance with the Advi-

sory Committee's Second Interim Report, we reorganized the Grant Program for Civil Society, which had been running through fiscal 2003, to create the Grant Program for Community Activities. From October to November, with the cooperation of local people, we held sessions in Miyagi Prefecture and four other prefectures to explain the application process and the goals of our reforms. As on my visits to Southeast Asia, through these activities we learned the importance to the Foundation of explaining our objectives directly to the people on the ground, both in Japan and abroad. The following April, which marked the beginning of fiscal 2005, we held a presentation ceremony to disburse grant funds for the newly established Grant Program for Community Activities; no such event had been held in all the years of the Grant Program for Civil Society. Grant recipients from all over Japan, from Okinawa to Hokkaido, gathered in Tokyo for the event, at which they presented their research topics and attended a lively social gathering. Through this experiment we were reacquainted with the importance of considering the feelings of the grant recipients and viewing things from their perspective.

In March, the 30-Year History Compilation Committee presented a draft outline of the Foundation's history—which will comprise the most important section of the 30-year history book—to the Board of Directors. Members of the Compilation Committee read and compiled a huge volume of reference materials from the past, reports submitted by program officers, and other items. Individual sections will be prepared presenting the details of each program, and appropriate reference sections will also be included. We intend to have the Japanese-language history completed in March 2006 and an English-language version completed the following December, and we hope they will attract as many readers as possible both within the Foundation and outside.

I traveled to Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Thailand in fiscal 2004, and since being appointed managing director three years ago I have visited eight countries in Southeast Asia with which the Foundation has close ties. These visits have been highly fruitful, as they have given me the opportunity to explain the Foundation's policies and gain an understanding of the situation in each country. In East Asia, I spent some time in South Korea attending a meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative, and I also visited China and Taiwan. I learned about research-related interaction with the countries and regions of East and Southeast Asia, and I believe this experience will prove highly useful as the Foundation considers its future course.

### 3. Strengths and Weaknesses

The Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative has submitted its First Interim Report, Second Interim Report, and Interim Statement to the Board of Directors, and the board, as the Foundation's executive body, has ensured that all three reports have been reflected in the Foundation's yearly plans. In September 2005, exactly two years after it began its activities, the committee will issue its Final Report, an overall assessment of the Foundation's operations and the program system.

As managing director, I am now thinking about how we can learn from the past and get a foot in the door of the future. I have long cited the need to make a sharp distinction between that which should be changed and that which must not be changed, and I have also advocated assessing the Foundation's strengths and weaknesses.

What must not be changed is the ideals that inform the Foundation's philosophy, its origins. That philosophy, as stated in the Foundation's original prospectus, is the intention "to contribute toward the realization of a more people-oriented society and a resulting increase in human happiness," and this must never change. This philosophy transcends a business perspective, promoting service intended to single-mindedly improve society. This means it is essential to provide grants aimed at bringing about richer human life and activity, grants that invigorate our society (local communities, or the core society). The notion of service helps shape the attitudes of our executives and staff toward these activities. In the Foundation's early days, everyone worked tirelessly, striving to enable the organization to make its own way without assistance from the Toyota Motor Company, government officials, or more established foundations. It was hard work, but the rewards were commensurate with the efforts expended. We must maintain that spirit and sense of passion and transmit them to future generations.

What should be changed is the contents of our programs, as well as certain practices and abuses. The Foundation has limited managerial resources. There are advantages to providing grants for long periods for the same things (programs), but such an approach also breeds complacency. My senior colleagues in the grant-making world have taught me that a foundation is a catalyst, a detonator for social reform. We must dare to reach for new things (programs) to address changes in the times, in society, and in the environment. We must reconsider our organizational and operational rules and practices. When the same practices are left to continue over a long period of time, things can end up proceeding by the easiest path, without anyone realizing it. Familiarity leads to a slackening of feeling. If people at the Foundation became more inclined the longer they worked here to assume that, unlike companies, foundations do not have to worry about their income, that would be a problem.

The Foundation's strengths are its flexibility as a private-sector organization, its operational independence (autonomy), its organizational breadth (versatility and international nature), and the existence of specialist program officers. In the Foundation's early days, an academic expert served in the top full-time position (executive director), and he and the staff together nurtured these strengths. Subsequent presidents of the Foundation, who were also academic experts, preserved and cultivated these distinctive attributes of the organization. I would once again like to express my sincere respect and appreciation for all of their hard work. I also greatly appreciate the generosity (in protecting the Foundation), wisdom, and kindness shown by Toyota Motor Corporation.

The Foundation's weaknesses represent the flip side of its strengths. The original president (Toyota's appointed representative) and executive director (a scholar) worked closely together, and it would be a terrible loss if the Foundation's distinctive attributes and relationships, nurtured through their carefully synchronized efforts, were forgotten. In the same way, unless a sense of equality and a degree of modesty are observed in regard to relationships between grant recipients and the program officers who tend to prevail, the program officer system itself will lose its original meaning.

### 4. Ongoing Improvement

Taking all these matters into consideration, as managing director I believe the key to the Foundation's survival is ensuring that our projects are qualitatively deeper and better developed. As noted above, given the nature of our organization, sustainable quantitative expansion of our grant funding is not possible, so the essential task is to make sure we use our limited resources in the most effective possible ways.

Social conditions in Japan and the rest of the world are undergoing major changes; meanwhile, the Foundation receives visitors from all over the world. Many come to consult with us about grants, and when I talk to them I often find myself quickly inclined to back their projects. And yet, the Foundation has limited resources. Keeping in mind the principles of selectivity and focus, I feel the best approach when providing grants is to emphasize the relationships that we have built up thus far with our Asian neighbors. This view is supported by the interim statements issued by the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative, which refer to the pursuit of "pluralism, complementarity, and cooperation in Asia," particularly with our neighbors.

Unlike a for-profit enterprise, the Foundation is the sort of organization that attracts a variety of people who are relatively uninterested in pursuing personal gain. I hope to put this advantage to good use and see the Foundation develop into an organization that serves as a venue for interaction and the creation of networks among grant recipients and many other people. Exchanges of information will become in-



creasingly sophisticated, and it is essential to improve the Foundation's command of information technology.

I see a bright future ahead. I intend to devote my best efforts to carrying out reforms at the Foundation, but reforms are meaningless without a permanent commitment to ongoing improvement. The 30-Year History Compilation Committee and the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative were created in anticipation of the thirtieth

anniversary of the Foundation's establishment. In order to preserve the reforms that they have produced, a suitable group must be created to succeed and carry on the work of the Advisory Committee. I ask for your kind assistance in this and other future tasks.

**NORIO KANIE**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR



*Research Grant Program*

## Research Grant Program

### Overview

Under the main theme of "Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values," the Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 2004 research grants between April 1 and May 20, 2004. The Foundation received 1,262 applications for the program this year, the most ever. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and a total of 52 grants (¥150.95 million) were decided on at the 107th meeting of the Board of Directors.

As was the case last year, the four subthemes of the program are:

- (1) Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local
- (2) Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society
- (3) The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival
- (4) Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society

Projects for Category A grants (individual research projects), which include all four subthemes, were selected by a six-member committee headed by Waseda University Professor Kenichi Goto. For Category B grants (joint research projects), which include all four subthemes and the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram, a six-member committee headed by Kyoto University Professor Takeshi Hamashita selected projects.

As a result of the screening process, 31 projects in Category A were selected to receive ¥42 million in grants. In Category B, 14 projects were awarded ¥70 million in grants. In the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram, 7 projects were selected to receive ¥39 million in grants.

Given the number of applications, the level of competition was extremely high, and of the total, 4.1% of the applications were awarded grants. The figure for projects in Category A was 4.2%, while in Category B, including the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram, it was 4.0%.



### Research Categories and Grant Conditions

	Category A Individual research	Category B Joint research	Asian Neighbors Network subprogram
Nature of research	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, particularly carried out by international teams	Creation of research and practical networks in Asia
Grant amount	Maximum ¥2 million per project		Maximum ¥20 million over 2 years
Total budget	Approximately ¥45 million		Approximately ¥110 million (up to 50% of which can be allotted to the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram)
Project period	1 year, beginning November 1, 2004		1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 2004

### Fiscal 2004 Applications and Grants

	Category A	Category B	Asian Neighbors Network	Total
Number of applications	741	429	92	1,262
Value of applications	1,370.0	4,632.9	1,409.2	7,412.0
Number of grants	31	14	7	52
Value of grants	42	70	39	151
Average value of grants	1.3	5.0	5.6	2.9
Percentage of proposals receiving grants (%)	4.2	3.3	7.6	4.1

Notes: All value and average value figures are in millions of yen. Figures may not add up to totals given because of rounding.

## Comments by Selection-Committee Chair (Category A)

### Overview

In October 2004 the Toyota Foundation marked its thirtieth anniversary. The Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative was established in the fall of 2003 with this anniversary in mind. The Committee was entrusted by the managing director to carry out discussions, based on the Foundation's traditions and achievements to date, aimed at mapping out a vision for a robust, new Foundation that more actively anticipated the trends of the times and was able to disseminate information to society. (For more details, please refer to the article by Committee Chair Takeshi Ryusawa in *Toyota Foundation Report No. 101*.) Among the central issues in the Committee's discussions were the problems in the Foundation's current grant programs and the way they are managed. Given the Foundation's nature as a grant-making body it is only natural that there should be problems, but nonetheless the Board of Directors, the Secretariat, and the external members of the Committee who are connected in one way or another with the activities of the Foundation all shared the same sense of reflection and impending crisis. They felt that there was a tendency to ignore the Foundation's roots and for it to rest on its laurels as a well-established body without taking a sufficiently proactive stance.

Fiscal 2004 was seen as a period of transition for the Foundation's three programs (the Research Grant Programs A and B, the Grant Program for Civil Society, and the Southeast Asia Programs) in the context of the discussions by the Advisory Committee. The Foundation intended to ensure that the programs and their management reflected the findings of the Committee at each stage of its deliberations, and for this reason it requested that a member of the Advisory Committee should head the selection committee for each program. I wish to make it clear that I am writing from that position, and that the following appraisal is entirely my own personal opinion.

The Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative established five interim criteria. Of these, the most important for the fiscal 2004 selection process were "the importance of multi- and cross-disciplinary development" and "openness and transparency in the selection process." In relation to some of the main selection standards for Research Grant Program A (individual research), "the importance of multi- and cross-disciplinary development" means that less priority should be given to highly compartmentalized research or to research purely for the sake of research. Greater priority, on the other hand, should be given to projects that come from actual experience in the field and occupy the middle ground between research and practical application, as well as to research capable of producing results that can be readily disseminated and can be

expected to act as a catalyst to activate society from a broad perspective. Past selection committees have given great importance to these points in the selection process, and this year's process reinforced that they are steadily being internalized.

### Application Numbers and the Selection Process

The Toyota Foundation received a record 741 applications for individual research grants in fiscal 2004. While it is indeed most gratifying that there should be such expectations of the Foundation, the fact is that only a small percentage of these applications can be selected for grants (this is true of many grant-making foundations). This highlights the inadequacies of the system for supporting academic research in Japan, which is, after all, an economic superpower. As I think it may give some clues as to the research environment in this country, I would like to give an overview of the data on this year's applications.

Looking first at the nationalities of the applicants, 473 were Japanese, while 268 (36%) were foreign nationals. Of the non-Japanese applicants, equal numbers were resident in Japan (134) and overseas (134). The foreign applicants were from a total of 20 countries or regions, of which the most heavily represented were South Korea (64), China (47), Indonesia (29), the Philippines (14), and Taiwan (10). In the end, no project proposals were selected from the two Southeast Asian countries, partly because the Southeast Asia Programs were continued this fiscal year.

In terms of age, a majority of applicants (378) were in their thirties. The number in their twenties was 221, meaning that these two age groups together accounted for just over 80% of all applicants. One reason for this is that these grants are aimed at younger researchers, although the fact that one in five applicants was over 40 is perhaps indicative of the Toyota Foundation's stance of welcoming applications from researchers with diverse backgrounds.

Focusing on the applications made from within Japan, the organizations to which the applicants belong are concentrated in the three prefectures of Tokyo (238), Kyoto (66), and Osaka (30), which alone accounted for 45% of all Japan-based applications. If other major population centers in the Tokyo metropolitan region, Hyogo Prefecture, and Aichi Prefecture are included, this concentration becomes even higher. On the other hand, there were 10 prefectures from where not a single application was received. Given the Foundation's philosophy of activating communities, it may be necessary to examine such aspects as the program's publicity strategy.

As for the status of the applicants within their respective organizations (as given by the applicants themselves), the largest number were postgraduate students (289, or 39%), followed by people in full-time employment at universities or other institutions, including assistants (133, or 17.9%). Overall, there

appeared to be a considerable number of applicants who were not in full-time employment despite having acquired doctorates. In recent years the number of people earning doctorates has increased under a new system for awarding degrees at universities, and this is indeed to be welcomed. Nonetheless, these results underline the fact that the number of positions open to such people in teaching or research is, unfortunately, extremely limited.

Let us now examine this year's selection process in relation to the abovementioned criterion of "openness and transparency in the selection process." The first stage in the process is a preliminary screening of the project proposals by six selection-committee members and a number of program officers. Using appraisal criteria developed over many years, they draw up a provisional list of possible candidates for final selection. The second stage of the process consists of judging these candidate projects by carefully scrutinizing their validity. The third stage is a review of the proposals by the selection-committee members. Each committee member is assigned 60 to 70 project proposals and is given a month and a half to carefully review them. Each member then selects 12 proposals, which he or she recommends for selection. During this stage, the committee adheres strictly to the principle that an individual application is always evaluated by three members, while no committee member may evaluate a proposal from an applicant that is in any way close to him or her. The fourth stage of the process is the final selection by the committee of applicants to be put forward as candidates to receive grants under the Research Grant Program.

The selection committee met on July 28 in the sweltering heat of summer, starting at 12:30 pm. Every one of the 130 proposals that had come through the above selection process to become a final candidate was examined individually; the committee member that had recommended it gave his or her reasons for recommendation, after which a discussion was held to consider the arguments for and against the project proposal. By the time all the proposals had been discussed and the number of candidates had been narrowed down to 31, it was after 9:00 pm. The final selection will be made at the meeting of the Board of Directors at the end of September.

Throughout the meeting of the selection committee, not only did the committee members make constructive comments from a sincere position of impartiality, but the members of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative who took part as observers also gave pertinent advice whenever appropriate. In addition, the program officers gave their full support while bringing their wealth of experience and their boundless intellectual curiosity to the table, and the Secretariat of the Foundation showed its careful concern for the selection process. I felt keenly that it was this level of commitment that sustains the screening system for the Foundation's grant programs, which is built on a base of openness and impartiality.

### *Selection of Project Proposals*

The program's objectives, and the Toyota Foundation's philosophy on which they are based, have become widely understood by the applicants through the selection guidelines and other means. All of the 31 project proposals selected as candidates were extremely exciting projects showing a high degree of scholarship and the potential for dissemination to society. I would like to take an overall look at these proposals by arranging them into groups.

I was most impressed by a number of applications from members of nongovernmental or nonprofit organizations who have maintained a continuous involvement with conflict-torn regions or regions of developing countries where socioeconomic conditions are particularly harsh. Their proposals showed a genuine empathy with the human lives and activities of the local people. There is not enough space here for me to detail all of them, but one of the best examples is "Economic Effects and Sustainability of Emergency Food Aid Using Local Products in the Palestinian Territories." Three proposals of this type were selected as candidates, and it is particularly telling that they were all from women in their late thirties inspired by an admirable ethical perspective and a strong sense of mission. Overall, nearly one-third (9) of the applications selected as grant candidates can broadly be categorized as belonging to the fields of the environment and welfare. In the field of the environment, there were many research projects that aimed to solve a problem through fixed-point observation methods, such as "The Role of National Forests in Reducing Poverty in China: A Case in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province." The Information for Applicants called for concrete research topics that came directly from the field, and many proposals adhered exactly to this. In the field of welfare, three applications this year were for projects dealing with Hansen's disease, awareness of which has been on the increase in recent years. Only one—"Possibilities of Sociological Study of the Social Reintegration of Former Hansen's Disease Sufferers: Self-help Endeavors by Support Groups, Care-giving Volunteers, and Sanatorium Residents in Kyushu"—was selected, but I was very impressed by the fact that deep in all three of them pulsed a quiet intensity that made one ponder the true nature of human happiness.

Modern Japan cannot avoid facing the legacy of its colonial rule in neighboring Asia. Five applications in this field were selected, including "The Japanese Music Industry and Colonial Korea: A Microhistorical Perspective on Korean SP Record Production." All five of these proposals were grounded in a high degree of demonstrability and a fresh approach, suggesting that the task of research into colonization—and into independence from colonization—is being passed on to a new generation. In the field of modern Japan, four research projects were selected that examined culture or performing arts

from unusual standpoints. These included "Acculturation of Western Music in Japan: Oral Traditions of Military Bands of Mixed Japanese and Western Styles," which looked at the military drum and fife bands combining Western and Japanese styles that survive today as traditions in some regions. It was interesting to see that Japanese studies projects differing considerably from those based on traditional philology are gaining increasing acceptance. This year there was a broad array of research projects relating to Okinawa (Ryukyu), which may be regarded as an area of Japanese studies. These diverse proposals ranged from "Study of *Sotetsu* Food in Okinawa and Amami," which posed a direct challenge to established ideas of *sotetsu* (Japanese sago palm), to "A Practical Approach for Peace Education: War Narratives of 'Peace Guides' in Okinawa," an experimental research project based on the applicant's own experience as a peace guide in the naturally formed caves known as *gama* in Okinawa.

Many of the other research topics also showed a clear awareness of issues, such as the proposal from two Mongolian overseas students of Chinese nationality for an intricate piece of research into Inner Mongolia, the timely proposal from a Chinese overseas student for a project examining sentiment toward Japan in contemporary China, and the proposal from a Japanese researcher for a field study in West Africa. There was no shortage of researchers eager to address the many problems facing the various regions of Asia with a youthful sensibility and energy. Examples included a sociological research project into the way of

life of the lower social strata of Manila in which the researcher proposed to undertake a close-up observation of boxers and their families and a field study from Uzbekistan into how begging is inextricably linked with the reorganization of the cooperative system of rural communities. These projects were almost romantic in the way they transcended existing theories and frameworks and approached their subjects from the standpoint of everyday people.

I have given my comments on the selection process for this fiscal year's individual research grants based entirely on my own arbitrary judgment and prejudices. Through this process I have come to appreciate that the young researchers, postgraduate students, and members of NGOs and NPOs who answered the Foundation's request for applications regardless of national boundaries represent a huge asset and a source of support for the Foundation. The reports made by the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative, which I referred to at the head of this review, are available from the Toyota Foundation's website and elsewhere. Finally, I would like to say that I have every expectation that those applicants whose projects were selected this year will produce magnificent results, and I very much hope that those applicants whose projects were not selected will approach next fiscal year with a determination to win next time and that new researchers keen to take up the challenge will also emerge.

**KEN'ICHI GOTO**

## Research Grants (Category A)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local		
1 (Japan)	04-A-030 A Study of the Selection of and Support for Means of Communication for Deaf Students <i>Miki Yamanouchi, Teacher, Kagoshima Prefectural School for the Deaf</i>	830,000
2 (Japan)	04-A-064 Acculturation of Western Music in Japan: Oral Traditions of Military Bands of Mixed Japanese and Western Styles <i>Yasuto Okunaka, Lecturer, Nagoya University of Arts</i>	1,600,000
3 (China)	04-A-067 Preservation of <i>Taiwania Flousiana</i> in the Northwest Region of Yunnan Province, China, and the Local Community <i>Dayong He, PhD Candidate, Graduate University for Advanced Studies</i>	1,230,000
4 (Japan)	04-A-070 A Historical Study of Lifestyles Relating to Housing Maintenance: Consideration of the Maintenance of and Life in a Traditional House <i>Takumi Nakamura, PhD Candidate, Faculty of Engineering, University of Tokyo</i>	1,000,000
5 (China)	04-A-105 Reconstruction of Multiethnic Cohabitation and Ethnic Communities: Analysis of Cultural Identity, Gender, and Social Networks in East Inner Mongolia <i>Unduruna Chimud, PhD Candidate, University of Shimane</i>	1,800,000
6 (Japan)	04-A-214 Contribution of the Private Media to Democratization "From Below" in West Africa: A Case Study of Education, Medical Care, and Regional Development in the Republic of Benin <i>Masataka Tanaka, Part-time Lecturer, Kokushikan University</i>	900,000
7 (Japan)	04-A-227 The Historical Significance of the "Cheju 4.3 Incident" in Postwar East Asia: Recognition and the Lives of Cheju Residents in Japan <i>Naoko Murakami, PhD Candidate, Tsuda College</i>	1,500,000
8 (Japan)	04-A-231 Economic Effects and Sustainability of Emergency Food Aid Using Local Products in the Palestinian Territories <i>Rika Fujikura, Program Coordinator, Japan International Volunteer Center</i>	1,500,000
9 (Japan)	04-A-235 Research on the Cultural Activities of Urban Poor in the Philippines and the Formation of Social Infrastructure: A Case Study of Boxers and Their Relatives in Paranaque City, Manila <i>Tomonori Ishioka, PhD Candidate, University of Tsukuba</i>	1,480,000
10 (Japan)	04-A-241 Study of <i>Sotetsu</i> Food in Okinawa and Amami <i>Shoko Masuda, Part-time Lecturer, Rikkyo University</i>	1,700,000
11 (Japan)	04-A-259 Modern Japanese Understanding of Other Cultures: An Examination of Materials Left Behind by Bunko Aoki, a Japanese Monk Who Studied in Tibet <i>Yasuko Komoto, PhD Candidate, Tohoku University</i>	1,400,000
12 (Japan)	04-A-399 Labor Mobilization in Colonial Korea: Institutional Systems and Actual Conditions <i>Masaru Tonomura, Visiting Researcher, Waseda University</i>	1,300,000
13 (Taiwan)	04-A-402 A Consideration of the Formation of a "Taiwanese" Identity: Focusing on the Magazine <i>Guoyuan</i> <i>Shang-lin Lee, PhD Candidate, Hitotsubashi University</i>	1,700,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
14 04-A-431 (China)	The Effects of Tourism Development on Traditional Culture and the Environmental Consciousness of Local Communities: A Case Study of the Aba Tibetan-Qiang Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan, China <i>Zhang Xi, PhD Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	1,660,000
15 04-A-436 (China)	Patriotism in China and the Process by Which Policy Toward Japan Is Made: Textbook Issues Since the 1970s <i>Miao Li, PhD Candidate, Keio University</i>	1,500,000
16 04-A-457 (Japan)	Research into the Position of <i>Juri</i> in Okinawan Performing Arts: Representation in Okinawan Drama <i>Shoko Yonaha, Special Researcher, Okinawa University</i>	1,460,000
17 04-A-513 (Japan)	An Ethnographical Study on the Music in and Around US Military Bases in Postwar Japan <i>Shin Aoki, PhD Candidate, Hitotsubashi University</i>	1,260,000
18 04-A-621 (Japan)	The Japanese Music Industry and Colonial Korea: A Microhistorical Perspective on Korean SP Record Production <i>Fumitaka Yamauchi, PhD Candidate, Academy of Korean Studies</i>	1,300,000
19 04-A-632 (China)	A Study of the Inner Mongolian Revolution and Nationalism: History of the Inner Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party <i>Borjigin Husel, PhD Candidate, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</i>	1,500,000
20 04-A-669 (South Korea)	A Study Concerning the Analysis and Evaluation of Digital Archiving of Cultural Assets in Okinawa Prefecture <i>Su-Jin Kwon, PhD Candidate, Ritsumeikan University</i>	1,500,000
Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society		
21 04-A-085 (South Korea)	Commonage in Colonial Korea and the Characteristics of Land Ownership in Modern Korea <i>Hae-Dong Yun, Researcher, Institute for Korean History</i>	1,000,000
22 04-A-269 (Japan)	A Practical Approach for Peace Education: War Narratives of "Peace Guides" in Okinawa <i>Tsuyoshi Kitamura, PhD Candidate, Waseda University</i>	1,150,000
23 04-A-435 (Japan)	Possibilities of Sociological Study of the Social Reintegration of Former Hansen's Disease Sufferers: Self-help Endeavors by Support Groups, Care-giving Volunteers, and Sanatorium Residents in Kyushu <i>Masayo Arizono, PhD Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,300,000
24 04-A-491 (Japan)	The Role of NGOs as Catalysts in Helping Villagers to Improve Their Well-being on Their Own Initiative: A Case Study of a Women's Dairy Cooperative in Rural India <i>Megumi Akiyoshi, Program Officer, Health and Development Service</i>	960,000
25 04-A-537 (Japan)	Anthropological Research on the Emergence of Beggars and Reorganization of Rural Communities in Post-Soviet Uzbekistan <i>Seika Wazaki, PhD Candidate, Kyoto University</i>	1,200,000
26 04-A-566 (South Korea)	Study on the Revitalization of Environmentally Friendly Farming and the Rebuilding of Local Communities by Consumers' Cooperatives: The Case of Wonju, South Korea <i>Soon-Yong Park, PhD Candidate, Kobe University</i>	1,470,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<b>27</b> 04-A-691 (Japan)	Transformation of Badi Families in Western Nepal: Marriage and Birth Registration Movements Among a Dalit Caste Group <i>Yasuko Fujikura, PhD Candidate, New School for Social Research</i>	<b>1,270,000</b>
Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival		
<b>28</b> 04-A-010 (Japan)	A Study on the Creation of a System of Cooperation Between the Farming and Livestock Sectors for Environmental Protection <i>Yukinori Gondo, Research Supporter, Coastal Bioenvironment Center, Saga University</i>	<b>1,400,000</b>
<b>29</b> 04-A-307 (Japan)	The Possibility of Comanagement of Pastures and Forests in Eastern Indonesia: A Case Study of Citizen Participation in Forest Management in TTS District, Nusa Tenggara Province <i>Kazuya Miura, PhD Candidate, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology</i>	<b>1,500,000</b>
<b>30</b> 04-A-600 (China)	The Role of National Forests in Reducing Poverty in China: A Case in Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province <i>Tieyan Cui, PhD Candidate, University of Tsukuba</i>	<b>1,200,000</b>
<b>31</b> 04-A-627 (Japan)	Study of Crustaceans Living in the Underground Waters of Miyako Island and Environmental Education Through Field Study: Toward Environmental Conservation Initiated by Local Communities <i>Yoshihisa Fujita, Part-time Lecturer, University of the Ryukyus</i>	<b>1,500,000</b>

## Comments by Selection-Committee Member (Category B and Asian Neighbors Network Subprogram)

Selection for the Research Grant Program Category B (joint research) and the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram was carried out by a single selection committee chaired by Takeshi Hamashita. The four subthemes covered by this committee had previously been divided into three areas—the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences—each of which had its own committee. This fiscal year saw the adoption of a new system in which the joint research applications are all made under the key theme of “Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values” and are all judged together. The reason for this shift is that interest in this key theme has grown and there are now a great number of project proposals for in-depth, interdisciplinary research in this field. The Toyota Foundation felt it important to enable careful scrutiny to be given to this enthusiastic research. The six committee members, including the chair, all have their own areas of specialization, but the necessary coordination was carried out prior to the selection process. The committee was able to agree upon the selection of project proposals while giving due consideration to the subthemes.

The four subthemes given to applicants were “Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local”; “Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society”; “The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival”; and “Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society.”

We carried out the selection process by grouping all the joint research projects together, at the same time giving careful consideration to each of the four subthemes. Committee discussions were livelier than ever under the new selection system, and I believe this approach proved most useful in the selection of projects in accordance with the proper role of private-sector grant programs. During the process, the committee was at pains to select research projects in which researchers from different backgrounds and fields worked together on new developments, and research projects that made a positive impact on problem-solving in the field. The same consideration was given to the subthemes in selecting projects for the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram. Here we also placed particular emphasis on the creation of networks that promote mutual cooperation between researchers and people with actual experience of working in a certain field, with a view to resolving problems in the Asian region.

There were 521 applications altogether, of which 429 were for the Research Grant Program (joint research) and 92 for the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram. Each committee member recommended eight applications for the Research Grant Program and four for the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram, and selections were made on the basis of these recommendations at the July selection-commit-

tee meeting. We selected 14 projects as candidates for the Research Grant Program (3.3% of the applications), and 7 projects for the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram (7.6%). Combining both, we were able to propose a total grant amount that fell just short of the upper limit of ¥110 million. There was no shortage of applications from overseas, and these accounted for two of the applicants selected as candidates for joint research grants and three of those selected for the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram. The proportion of successful applications is by no means large, as the selection aims to achieve substantial research results and it is necessary to ensure sufficient funds for each individual research project. Nonetheless, I believe we were able to select sufficient proposals in full accordance with the significance of private grant-making activities.

The applications showed enormous diversity in the topics they addressed, but overall three trends could be seen. It was particularly interesting to note that the proposals recommended by committee members included almost the same number of proposals from each of these three trends. I believe this is to some extent a reflection of the current balance seen in the Toyota Foundation’s Research Grant Program. The first of these trends was joint research projects that look at the process by which lifestyles and livelihoods have developed in local communities. Some projects reconstructed the special features of local communities on the basis of historical or sociological lineages, and others involved factual investigations and activities led by community members, giving a strong impression that the joint research revolves around the local community. The second trend was integrated research projects, which deal with the preservation and passing on of what may be broadly termed “cultural assets.” The third trend was evident in a group of projects, all of which showed a firm grounding in current conditions, that aimed to support problem-solving efforts. These projects addressed themes like independence, harmony with the environment, sustainable use of resources, accident prevention, and understanding of information; a common thread running through them was their clear orientation toward the resolution of concrete issues. More than a few of these problem-solving projects looked at local communities.

On the other hand, there were some distinctive research proposals that departed considerably from these three major trends. During the selection process attention was given to projects that aimed for new development within these three broad areas; nevertheless, from the standpoint of selecting proposals with originality, the committee avoided becoming constrained by these trends and placed some priority on projects for which grant funding would be particularly significant and effective.

Among the proposals selected as candidates for joint research grants, there were more than a few in which timely support was of particular importance. These proposals emphasized that the current situation



made it necessary to collect data on a real-time basis, or to aim for an early resolution to a problem. Given the limited funding available, it is only natural to give grants to a small number of timely joint research projects. At the same time, though, there seems to be some connection with the fact that the selection of topics with more immediacy has allowed for the development of a more vital understanding of the issues involved. Interdisciplinary research projects addressing the environment and local community issues overseas, particularly in developing countries, accounted for the majority of the joint research projects that were selected as candidates.

This focus is one of the key features of the Research Grant Program, but it can also be seen as a reflection of the current desire for research exchanges aimed at resolving the present problems in the environment and local communities. On the whole, project proposals seemed to respond to the Research Grant Program's emphasis on a "society with pluralistic values" with a heightened focus on research connected to everyday life as it relates to local communities or problem resolution. It is easy to see that this focus on cooperation and everyday life is applicable in areas like support for the independence of group-living arrangements, sustainable resource use and harmonious coexistence with the natural environment, and the pursuit of solutions to various problems.

Research with a central focus on local communities included "A Study of Ryukyuan-Okinawan Clothing Culture: Exploring the Rich Influence of Chinese, Japanese, and Southeast Asian Clothing Culture Down the Ages" (Chikako Ueki et al.), "Examining Japan from North Tohoku: Attempts to Revitalize North Tohoku Local Communities in the Early Showa Era by Progressive Activists Based on a Global Viewpoint" (Izumi Kuroishi et al.), and "The Role of Efficient Use of Marine Resources in Sustainable Regional Fishing and Local Communities: Efforts by Women in Fishing Villages to Promote Fish Consumption and the Role They Play in Connecting Marine Resources, Communities, and Consumers" (Kumi Soejima). Each of these projects showed a connection with the livelihood of the local community. "Comprehensive Research on the Lifestyle of the Ryukyuan as Seen in Seventeenth Century Chinese Records: The Ryukyuan Who Washed Up on the Shores of China" (Bi Son) and "The Life Stories of Buryat Mongols in Russia, Mongolia, and China: Reconstructing the Social, Anthropological, Linguistic, and Historical Circumstances of a Minority People" (Jimingva et al.) also addressed cultural exchange under everyday life conditions in the local community. A different focus could be seen in "Marriage and Children in State-Run Hansen's Disease Sanatoriums: Cultural and Anthropological Research on the Life of Hansen's Disease Patients" (Sumiko Yamamoto et al., continued grant). This was an interdisciplinary study of the lifestyle in a particular milieu, but it also looked at everyday living.

One joint research project that dealt with cultural assets was "Efforts to Support and Develop Mongolian Film Heritage: An Analysis of the Present and Proposals for the Future" (Mikio Umino et al.). This attempt to save a visual culture, like the research mentioned earlier involving the clothing and the lifestyle of the Ryukyuan people, aimed to pass on a cultural asset that could be lost if wholesale endeavors are not made; these projects in particular confirmed the significance of the grant program. There was even greater variation among the selected proposals that sought to offer timely solutions to pressing problems, but the fact that they were all rooted in exchange at the local community level made a big impression. These research topics included "A Study on Confined Patients and Their Communities Under the Law for the Custody of Insane Persons: Basic Research for Reconstructing Theories Concerning the Treatment of and Support for the Mentally Impaired" (Akira Hashimoto et al.), "A Multifaceted Approach to the Realities of the Chernobyl Accident: Examining the Damage 20 Years On" (Tetsuji Imanaka et al.), and "Research on Assistance for War-Displaced Japanese Orphans Returning to Japan from China" (Shuji Kawamura). In each of these projects the collection of data at the present time was particularly urgent, and they are expected to produce results suggesting new avenues for investigation.

The projects aiming to give support to problem resolution in developing countries, which reflected an important trend in joint research, were "A Study for Appropriate Water Resource Usage in Sar-e Pul Province, Afghanistan" (Atsushi Kojima et al., continued grant), "Recreating Independent and Environmentally Friendly Agriculture in Central Asia Through Citizen Participation" (Norio Ishida et al.), and "Toward Compatibility Between Conservation and Sustainable Use of African Rain Forests: Case Studies in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda" (Takeshi Furuichi et al.). There was a great deal of interest in "Accurately Conveying Scientific Knowledge to Society: Research on Creating and Implementing a Program to Train Science Communicators in Japan and Germany" (Outwin Renn et al.), a joint research project into the communication of environmental information between Japan and Europe that pursued new exchange routes in the information infrastructure. Many of the selected proposals confirmed the significance of grants for interdisciplinary joint research looking at areas where social support has been scarce and involved collaborations built from new viewpoints of harmony with the environment.

The joint research category in the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram was established last fiscal year; the main focus then was mutual cooperation for problem-solving building on previous achievements. This fiscal year, however, the major focus was on research projects that examined new topics and created research networks. Although last fiscal year grants were given to 10 research proposals, there were only

7 grants this year, mainly because there were not many applications involving problem-solving collaborations that rely on existing exchanges. As in the previous fiscal year, there were enthusiastic committee discussions regarding what sort of proposals for developmental networks would be suitable for grants. Selection-committee members agreed to select plans that would have visible results in facilitating encounters and mutual cooperation between researchers and practitioners, thus contributing to the solution of specific problems in Asia, and in helping improve communication among them. The result of this was that each of the seven proposals selected was a project aiming at new developments in international cooperation, and all of these projects deserved solid funding.

“Toward an Understanding of Tectonics in the Eastern Part of the Asian Continent: Networks of Researchers Studying Geology, Chronology, and Paleomagnetism” (Yoichiro Otofujii et al.), “Ocean Discovery Network: Training Through Research in Asia” (Elaine Baker et al., Australia), “Asia and Pacific Writers Network” (Berni M. Janssen et al., Australia), and “Creating a Research Network in Japan, China, South Korea, and Taiwan to Promote Legal Assistance to ASEAN Countries” (Masanori Aikyo et al.) explicitly stated the results of specific cooperation, and recognition was given to the potential of the future development of these networks. There are currently differences between countries in historical perceptions, which were addressed by “Historical Forum for Criticism and Solidarity in East Asia” (Jie-Hyun Lim et al., South Korea). This is an active network searching for historical perceptions that can be shared in order to lay the groundwork for peace. On the other hand, “Iriai-Yorai-Manabiai Network in Asia: Joint Research and Exchange on Resource Management and Self-governance” (Motoko Shimagami et al.) and “Forming a Network Between the Strait Areas of Japan and South Korea Based on Studies of Regional History and Culture: Studies of Regional History and Culture, Regional Exchanges, and the Development of Human Resources Between Busan and Fukuoka” (Makoto Katsumura et al.) both aimed for the development of human resources and exchange of experiences and are expected to give rise to new interregional exchanges.

Because the committee members discussed all the joint research projects together, I felt that it was far easier to examine collaboration within a research team or network, to assess the projects’ budgets, and to judge what sort of specific knock-on effects the research might lead to; it was also easier to examine the clarity of the research reports. The selection-committee members were all from different areas of specialization, but we were in agreement regarding the

criteria for selection; I would like to think that this has been helpful in facilitating the new judging system. I have already noted that the direction of the joint research projects showed common trends that transcended fields of study; this was also a useful frame of reference in the discussions of the selection committee. It is noteworthy that joint research projects showed a stronger trend toward specific themes, such as reinvigoration of local communities and harmony with the natural environment.

It was very encouraging to see that a number of applications showed deep understanding of the significance of the Toyota Foundation’s private-sector grant-making activities in both the joint research category of the Research Grant Program and the Asian Neighbors Network subprogram. Emphasis is placed on joint research proposals that take a developmental perspective of a society with pluralistic values, and it is possible to discern a definite increase in the number of applications that took this point into consideration. On the other hand, there were applications whose confusing, unclear presentation made it difficult to understand the exact substance of the joint research being planned. There were also applications in which the budgetary framework was rather simplistic. I would like to see future informational materials explicitly state that the most suitable applications are those that clearly address the aims of carrying out joint research. Given the great number of applications we receive, it seems more significant to give joint research grants from a perspective different from, for example, that of the Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research. The Asian Neighbors Network framework has been in place as a subprogram of the Research Grant Program for two years, and it is increasingly becoming established as a point of contact that further enhances the significance of private-sector grant making. The expansion of the budget remains a major issue for the Toyota Foundation to address in its activities. I sincerely hope, though, that the Foundation will make full use of the special features of its grant-making activities to focus research on real lives and livelihoods, encouraging cooperative efforts that contribute to local communities and cultural inheritance and the sort of research planning that leads to broad, productive sharing of project results.

*Note: As selection-committee chair Takeshi Hamashita was otherwise engaged, these comments following the final selection were written by Kazutaka Kogi, a member of the selection committee.*

**KAZUTAKA KOGI**

## Research Grants (Category B)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local		
32 (Japan)	04-B-165 Examining Japan from North Tohoku: Attempts to Revitalize North Tohoku Local Communities in the Early Showa Era by Progressive Activists Based on a Global Viewpoint <i>Izumi Kuroishi, Professor, Aoyama Gakuin Women's Junior College</i>	3,000,000
33 (Japan)	04-B-195 Efforts to Support and Develop Mongolian Film Heritage: An Analysis of the Present and Proposals for the Future <i>Mikio Umino, PhD Candidate, University of Tokyo</i>	7,000,000
34 (China)	04-B-393 Comprehensive Research on the Lifestyle of the Ryukyans As Seen in Seventeenth Century Chinese Records: The Ryukyans Who Washed Up on the Shores of China <i>Bi Son, Part-time Lecturer, Okinawa University</i>	3,000,000
35 (China)	04-B-426 The Life Stories of Buryat Mongols in Russia, Mongolia, and China: Reconstructing the Social, Anthropological, Linguistic, and Historical Circumstances of a Minority People <i>Jimingva, Research Student, Department of Human Welfare, Baika Women's College</i>	4,150,000
Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society		
36 (Japan)	04-B-029 A Study on Confined Patients and Their Communities Under the Law for the Custody of Insane Persons: Basic Research for Reconstructing Theories Concerning the Treatment of and Support for the Mentally Impaired <i>Akira Hashimoto, Professor, Aichi Prefectural University</i>	6,260,000
37 (Japan)	04-B-117 Marriage and Children in State-Run Hansen's Disease Sanatoriums: Cultural and Anthropological Research on the Life of Hansen's Disease Patients <i>Sumiko Yamamoto, Associate Professor, Toyo University</i>	4,000,000
38 (Japan)	04-B-257 Research on Assistance for War-Displaced Japanese Orphans Returning to Japan from China <i>Shuji Kawamura, Teacher, Kasuga Nara Municipal Junior High School</i>	3,000,000
39 (Japan)	04-B-295 The Role of Efficient Use of Marine Resources in Sustainable Regional Fishing and Local Communities: Efforts by Women in Fishing Villages to Promote Fish Consumption and the Role They Play in Connecting Marine Resources, Communities, and Consumers <i>Kumi Soejima, PhD Candidate, Hiroshima University</i>	3,470,000
Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival		
40 (Japan)	04-B-250 A Study for Appropriate Water Resource Usage in Sar-e Pul Province, Afghanistan <i>Atsushi Kojima, Project Officer, Program Unit, Peace Winds Japan</i>	3,500,000
41 (Japan)	04-B-259 Recreating Independent and Environmentally Friendly Agriculture in Central Asia Through Citizen Participation <i>Norio Ishida, Director, People's Institute of Environment</i>	10,500,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
42 04-B-285 (Japan)	Toward Compatibility Between Conservation and Sustainable Use of African Rain Forests: Case Studies in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda <i>Takeshi Furuichi, Professor, Meiji Gakuin University</i>	6,000,000
Subtheme 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society		
43 04-B-087 (Japan)	A Multifaceted Approach to the Realities of the Chernobyl Accident: Examining the Damage 20 Years On <i>Tetsuji Imanaka, Instructor, Kyoto University</i>	7,000,000
44 04-B-293 (Japan)	A Study of Ryukyuan-Okinawan Clothing Culture: Exploring the Rich Influence of Chinese, Japanese, and Southeast Asian Clothing Culture Down the Ages <i>Chikako Ueki, Director, The International Association of Costume</i>	6,000,000
45 04-B-405 (Germany)	Accurately Conveying Scientific Knowledge to Society: Research on Creating and Implementing a Program to Train Science Communicators in Japan and Germany <i>Outwin Renn, Professor, University of Stuttgart</i>	3,000,000

## Research Grants (Asian Neighbors Network Subprogram)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local		
<b>46</b> 04-BS-023 (Australia)	Asia and Pacific Writers Network <i>Berni M. Janssen, Coordinator, Australian Pen Center</i>	<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>47</b> 04-BS-046 (China)	Historical Forum for Criticism and Solidarity in East Asia <i>Jie-Hyun Lim, Professor, Hanyang University</i>	<b>6,000,000</b>
<b>48</b> 04-BS-068  (Japan)	Forming a Network Between the Strait Areas of Japan and South Korea Based on Studies of Regional History and Culture: Studies of Regional History and Culture, Regional Exchanges, and the Development of Human Resources Between Busan and Fukuoka <i>Makoto Katsumura, Associate Professor, Ritsumeikan University</i>	<b>4,000,000</b>
Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society		
<b>49</b> 04-BS-039 (Japan)	Creating a Research Network in Japan, China, South Korea, and Taiwan to Promote Legal Assistance to ASEAN Countries <i>Masamori Aikyo, Professor, Nagoya University</i>	<b>4,000,000</b>
<b>50</b> 04-BS-047  (Japan)	<i>Iriai-Yoriai-Manabiai</i> Network in Asia: Joint Research and Exchange on Resource Management and Self-governance <i>Motoko Shimagami, Researcher, Community-Based Research and Action for Local Governance</i>	<b>6,500,000</b>
Subtheme 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival		
<b>51</b> 04-BS-012  (Japan)	Toward an Understanding of Tectonics in the Eastern Part of the Asian Continent: Networks of Researchers Studying Geology, Chronology, and Paleomagnetism <i>Yoichiro Otofujii, Professor, Kobe University</i>	<b>9,500,000</b>
<b>52</b> 04-BS-021 (Australia)	Ocean Discovery Network: Training Through Research in Asia <i>Elaine Baker, Research Fellow, University of Sydney</i>	<b>6,000,000</b>

## Research Grants (Special Subjects)

### Overview

Applications were accepted for Special Subject Research Grants on the theme “Roots of Japanese Modernity: Discovering History in Our Communities” from April 1 to May 20, 2004. In all we received 49 applications, which the selection committee examined before choosing 19 of them to receive grants totaling ¥9.5 million. These grants were approved at the 107th meeting of the Board of Directors.

### Comments by Selection-Committee Member

For this year’s “Roots of Japanese Modernity” program, I led the selection process in place of Professor Masanori Aoyagi, the chair of the selection committee, who was undergoing medical treatment. Below is a review of the screening process and results.

This was the third year of the program, and applications were received from some 49 groups. In this respect, it may be said that the program has become widely known and is drawing interest from diverse circles in its third year. This is a welcome development. At the same time, however, it indicates that the program has reached a new phase and is facing a turning point.

Based on this awareness, the selection committee decided to exchange views on the results achieved by the program so far, its current situation, and its future outlook before getting into actual screening. Our aim was to return to the program’s original roots in our selection of projects.

From the start, this program has been cast as complementary to “Edo no Monozukuri” (Edo manufacturing technology), a large-scale research project conducted by the National Science Museum. Committee member Kazuyoshi Suzuki, who also heads the research project, spoke about the current state and future challenges of the project as seen in this light.

Suzuki observed that the cooperation between this grant program and the research project was being rated more highly than anticipated. He read a passage from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology’s *White Paper on Science and Technology 2004* that made particular note of the cooperative relationship. With that in mind, he expressed the view that the “Roots of Japanese Modernity” program should now focus on sowing the seeds of new research. Since the groups that have received grants since the first year have clearly established a foundation for their own operations, in the future they should seek to make further progress apart from the program, and should not be selected again. Instead, projects with fresh approaches should be chosen, Suzuki suggested.

Committee member Shun’ichi Majima also described his preference for projects that look into regional histories from fresh perspectives, avoiding projects with similar themes or methods as those se-

lected in the past. In the end we accepted Suzuki’s proposal.

Specifically, these views translate into the following guidelines:

1. No groups that have been selected since the first year and are applying for the third year will receive grants.
2. Projects with new perspectives and methods will be actively chosen, even if there is some uncertainty about their research theme or method.
3. Projects by university researchers and similar studies conducted primarily by graduate students that, in the light of their themes, may be eligible for Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research will be avoided.
4. Nominations by committee members will be respected, as selection-committee members are actively involved in the progress of individual projects, which is a characteristic of this program that is not seen in other research grant programs.

Based on these guidelines, we decided to give overall precedence to projects that showed a pioneering spirit and a focus on civil society. In specific terms, we agreed to examine the following points:

1. The freshness of the perspective on the subject of study and awareness of related issues.
2. The originality of the research method and the organization of the research team.
3. The feasibility of the study.
4. The energy apparent in and development potential of joint research.
5. The potential for impact on or diffusion to other regions and fields.

We screened each of the projects according to the above points. We calculated the total scores given by the individual committee members and proceeded by discussing the proposals in descending order, reaching a decision on each in turn.

There was only one project that all three committee members rated highly and strongly recommended. Studies that were strongly backed by two members were also selected without objection, as there was no cause for concern in their perspectives or methods.

In regard to the other applications, differences of opinion emerged with respect to the guideline of actively choosing projects with new perspectives and methods, and intense debate ensued. But all the members agreed that the program is for citizen-led projects and should give weight to the potential for further development, rather than completeness. We therefore decided to respect recommendations by individual committee members on the condition that the recommending member take an active part in the project in question. The outcome of our deliberations was the attached list of nominees, and the committee members unanimously decided to recommend these nominees.

The selection committee also noted the following points for future consideration:

1. Since this program is being conducted for a limited period, it should be concluded as initially planned and not be continued in its present form.
2. A separate program should be started with a new

vision after fully examining what this program has achieved.

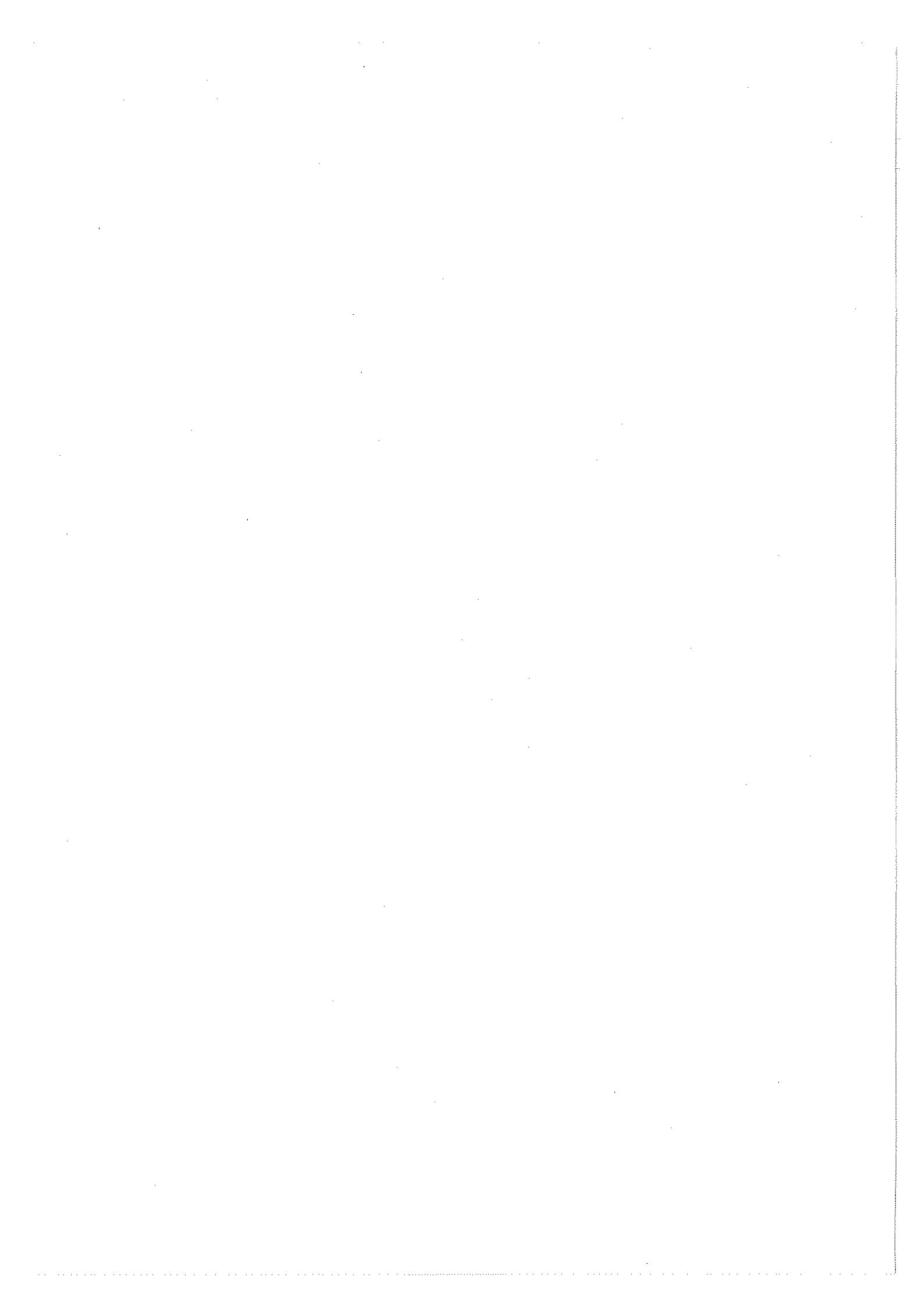
3. Efforts should be made to continue and develop the network of research groups that has been created through this program. (Koji Asaoka, Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts)

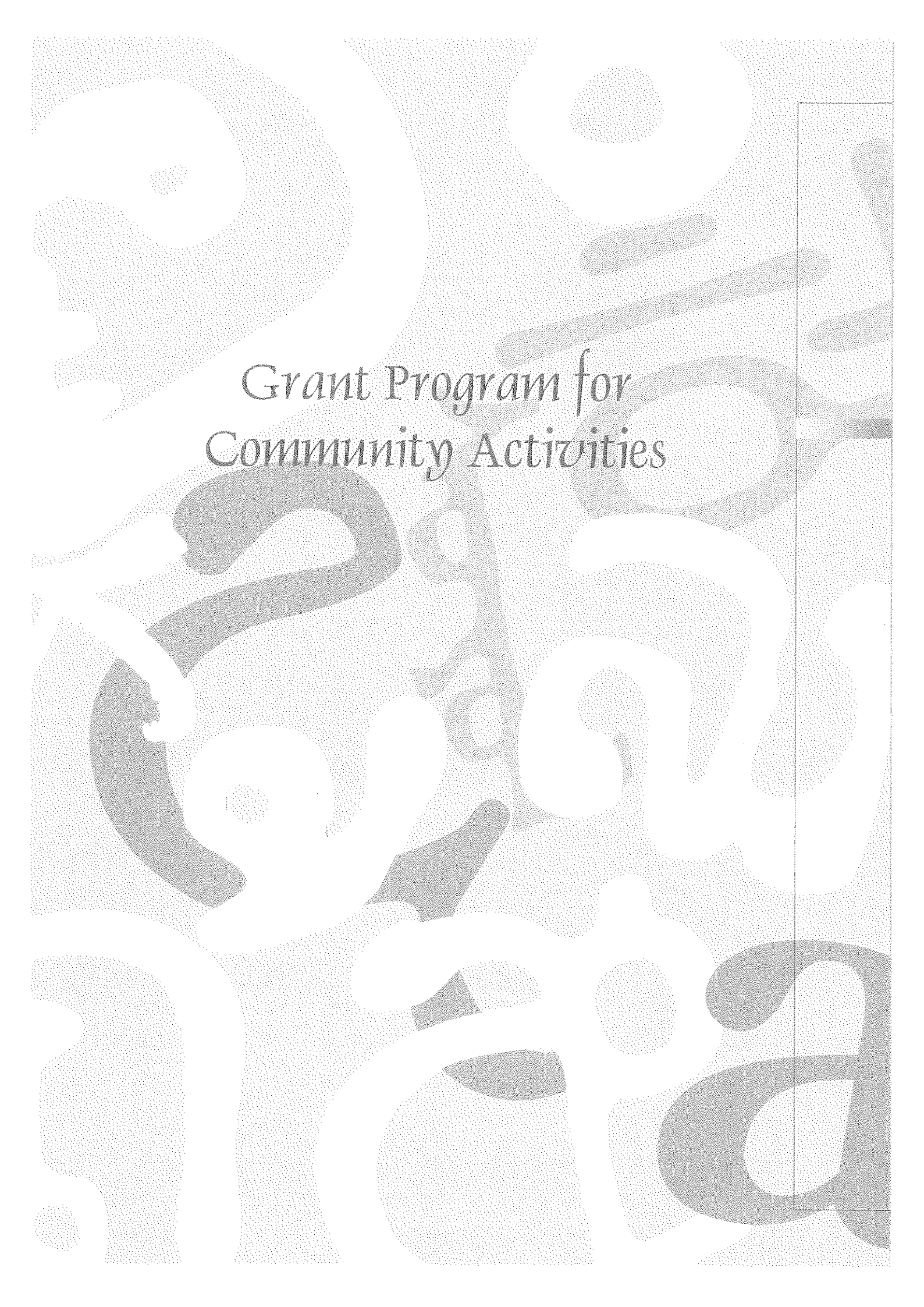
## Research Grants (Special Subjects)

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, organization	Amount (¥)
Modernization and the Rediscovery of Ways of Life		
1 04-H-001	The Road to Modernization as Shown by Folk Artifacts: Research into the Life History of the Koda District of Kuzumaki, Iwate Prefecture <i>Bunmei Nakui, Society for Research into the Folk Artifacts and Life History of the Koda District of Kuzumaki</i>	500,000
2 04-H-004	Modernization of the Local Camellia Industry on the Outlying Island of Toshima: Basic Study of the Oil Extraction Techniques and Commercialization of Toshima Camellias <i>Seiichi Maeda, Toshima Village Academic Committee</i>	500,000
3 04-H-006	Research on Suetaka Kamo and Other Representatives of Kamo Culture from the Edo Period and on Kamo Regional Culture <i>Jun Umetsuji, Society for Research on Kamo Culture</i>	500,000
4 04-H-007	Research on Preserving and Utilizing the History and Technology of the Region's Remaining Water Wheel: Creating a Record of the Restoration of Rice Polishing and Milling Techniques of the Shinguruma Water Wheel and Passing Them On <i>Katsunobu Kosaka, New Water Mill Construction Group</i>	500,000
5 04-H-008	The Origins of Shinshu Mountain Village Culture: Restoring and Preserving Ventilated Stone Chambers Used to House Silkworms <i>Kazuo Kurashina, Sarugajo Committee for the Study of Ventilated Stone Chambers</i>	500,000
6 04-H-010	Methods of Making <i>Oroku-gushi</i> and Other Wooden Combs: Changes in Tools and Processes <i>Satoshi Kitagawa, Technical Conservation Group, Society to Preserve Oroku-gushi in the Village of Kiso</i>	500,000
7 04-H-012	Project to Gather Data on Village Heads in Local Communities at the End of the Edo Period: Information on the Reverberatory Furnace of the Kaku Family of Ajimu, Buzen <i>Akiko Yasuda, Kaku Family Research Society</i>	500,000
8 04-H-013	Conflict and Harmony Between Modernization and the Origins of Lifestyles That Persist in Suburban Areas: 50 Years of Electrification in Everyday Life and Work <i>Hidekazu Shiota, Nose Mountain Pass Society</i>	500,000
9 04-H-014	Historical Investigation of the Household Forests Seen in the Dispersed Settlements of the Tonami Plain: Household Forests and the Way of Life of Residents and External Factors Affecting the Form of the Household Forests <i>Masao Shindo, Society for Research into the Dispersed Settlements of the Tonami Plain</i>	500,000
10 04-H-020	Survey and Research on the Heritage of Modernization in Kamaishi <i>Yuya Hirata, Society to Search for the Heritage of Modernization in Kamaishi</i>	500,000
11 04-H-022	Approaches to the Aims of Harunaka Natori, Astronomer: Uncovering Regional Science and Cultural History Through Documents Left by Harunaka and His Followers <i>Sakari Takahashi, Harunaka Natori Research Society</i>	500,000



Grant #	Title of project Project leader, organization	Amount (¥)
12 04-H-023	Contemporary Silkworm-Raising Farming Households in Japan and the Culture to Be Passed on to Succeeding Generations: The Future of Distinctive Large-Scale Silkworm-Raising Households in the Village of Showa, Gunma Prefecture <i>Takeshi Nakamura, Restauro dell' Architettura e Cultura</i>	500,000
13 04-H-024	Building an Okinawan Paper Network: Manufacture, Restoration, Preservation, Research, and Dissemination <i>Kiyoshi Ageta, Okinawan Paper Society</i>	500,000
14 04-H-026	An Exhibition for Everyone: A Study of the Birthplace of Kodayu Daikokuya—Search, Study, and Leave for Posterity <i>Misato Daita, Kodayu Daikokuya Museum Research Society</i>	500,000
15 04-H-027	Research into the Present State and the Future of Kamishichiken, Kitano, Japan's Oldest Pleasure Quarter: The Role Played in the Community by the Various Cultural Facets of the Pleasure Quarter <i>Toru Ota, Kamishichiken Pleasure Quarter Cultural Research Society</i>	500,000
16 04-H-039	Living with Bamboo: An Example of the Use, Production, and Distribution of Bamboo Artifacts in Kochi Prefecture <i>Mitsuoki Umeno, Tosa Culture Research Society</i>	500,000
17 04-H-042	Rediscovering the History, Everyday Lives, and Culture Remaining in Urban Housing from the Meiji and Taisho Periods: Focusing on the Ichida Residence in Uenosakuragi, Taito Ward, and the Sankenma Town House in Yanaka, Taito Ward <i>Masaru Maeno, Taito Historical Research Society</i>	500,000
18 04-H-046	Basic Historical and Cultural Survey of Industrial and Modernization Heritage Relating to the Miike Coal Mines in Omuta and Arao and Production and Publication of Historical Data <i>Mamoru Nagayoshi, Omuta and Arao Mining Town Fan Club</i>	500,000
19 04-H-048	Surveying and Putting to Use Materials Relating to Shoko Ahagon of Iejima Island, Okinawa Prefecture <i>Nagiko Kubura, Shoko Ahagon Study Society</i>	500,000





*Grant Program for  
Community Activities*

## Grant Program for Community Activities

### Overview

In fiscal 2004 the Foundation initiated the Grant Program for Community Activities as an experimental program limited to a period of two years and devoted to the basic theme of “Restructuring Local Communities: Supporting One Another in Life and Living.” From October 1 to November 20, 2004, the Foundation solicited applications in the program’s two categories, Activity Grants and Result-Diffusion Grants, among 489 organizations throughout Japan. The applications submitted were reviewed by the Grant Program for Community Activities selection committee, and grants for 56 projects, totaling ¥55 million, were approved on March 14, 2005, at the 108th meeting of the Board of Directors.

Particular effort was devoted to achieving geographical distribution in both the solicitation and selection of projects and to contributing to the formation of complex multidisciplinary networks. In terms of geographical distribution, the Foundation strived to solicit more applications from provincial areas. Based on an analysis of past applications and selected projects, informational sessions were held in five locations—Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Saga, Sendai, and Takamatsu—in an effort to elicit proposals from new applicants.

With assistance from members of the selection committee, the staff provided information on the program to Kyodo News, to which most provincial newspapers subscribe. As a result, 27 newspapers in Japan introduced an interview with the Toyota Foundation’s managing director about the inauguration of the Grant Program for Community Activities.

The goal of contributing to the formation of complex multidisciplinary networks was regarded as a guiding principle in the selection of grant projects. A presentation ceremony was held in Tokyo on April 9, 2005, the first such event to be held in connection

with the new program. Out of the 56 groups (from 27 prefectures) to which grants had been awarded, 53 groups (from 26 prefectures) sent representatives to the event, where they exchanged information through presentations and informal discussions.

This year a total of 474 applications were received, slightly fewer than in the previous fiscal year for Grants for Citizen Activities. The decrease can be attributed to the fact that the reorganization of the program delayed efforts to publicize the application procedures.

Nevertheless, applications were received from 44 prefectures, considerably more than the previous year. In the past a large proportion of applications have come from prefectures with major conurbations, such as Kanagawa, Osaka, and Tokyo, but this year there was a decline in applications from these areas, resulting in a more even geographical distribution. The 56 projects selected for grants originated in 27 different prefectures.

Many of the projects selected relate either (1) to the use of various resources, including nature, local traditions, buildings, and relics, or (2) to arts, history, culture, and nature or to community building and the study of the community in question.

The applications received demonstrate the crucial importance of efforts to revitalize local communities and pass the baton to the next generation, particularly in light of such issues among young people as social withdrawal (*hikikomori*) and the rising number of NEETs (young people “not in employment, education, or training”). They also demonstrate the importance of efforts to integrate people with disabilities or serious illnesses into society.

Tasks for the future include clarifying the language used in the information for applicants and exploring ways to evaluate the program and disseminate project results.

### Grant Program for Community Activities

	Fiscal 2003	Fiscal 2004
Number of applications	507	474
Number of grants	30	56
Budget (¥ million)	40.0	55.0
Value of grants (¥ million)	40.2	55.0

Note: Fiscal 2003 figures refer to Grants for Citizen Activities.

## Comments by Selection-Committee Chair

### Overview

The Grant Program for Community Activities is a two-year program that was launched in fiscal 2004 in line with the Second Interim Report of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative. The motives for reorganizing the Grant Program for Civil Society as the Grant Program for Community Activities are spelled out in the interim report. In summary, the aim of this program is to contribute to activating local communities, which sustain and nurture people as the basic units of human life and activity.

Accordingly, efforts were concentrated on three points. The first was to solicit and select applications from as wide a geographical area as possible, so that they were not concentrated in big cities. The second was to meet the needs of activities being undertaken in diverse regions by selecting a larger number of projects. And the third was to select projects that would be able to use grants efficiently and selectively even if the amounts were small.

With these points in mind, we focused particularly on the following criteria: that the project has a discernible role as a catalyst in activating the local community; that selectivity and focus are practiced with regard to material and human resources; that the project is designed so as to ensure independence and openness; that the project is an experimental endeavor befitting a new program; and that efforts are made to disclose information to society.

As this program is being implemented for a limited period of two years, we will need to reach a conclusion next fiscal year with respect to the program's achievements and impact. But, as I explain below, the aims of increasing the number of selected projects and of ensuring a geographical balance among them have been more or less achieved. The current year's trial can be credited as having brought about some positive results toward the establishment of the Grant Program for Community Activities as one of the Foundation's central pillars as it develops its programs over the coming years.

### Application Numbers and Selection Process

As this was a new program being conducted for a limited period, there was some uncertainty as to how many applications would arrive. Nevertheless, a total of 474 applications were received. Although this was somewhat fewer than the 507 received in fiscal 2003 for the Grants for Citizen Activities, this drop was to be expected, considering that the program had just been launched and that announcements were made later than in the year before.

In terms of geography, applications were received from 44 of Japan's 47 prefectures—in other

words, from almost every corner of the country. This shows that one of the intended aims of the program was achieved, and the information sessions that were held in five locations across Japan appear to have contributed to this result. In fact, the number of applications from the areas where information sessions were held increased over the previous year. Another reason for the wide geographical distribution of the applications may be that the program is perceived as accessible and nonexclusive.

A defining characteristic of the current year compared with the fiscal 2003 Grants for Citizen Activities is that fewer applications originated in metropolitan areas, such as Tokyo, Kanagawa, and Osaka, while there was an increase in applications from the Tohoku, Kyushu, Shikoku, and Hokuriku areas, from which there were few applications last year. Another major feature was that the proportion of applications from voluntary organizations increased to 49% of the total, almost matching the proportion from organizations with corporate status. This appears to have been because the Information for Applicants did not limit the eligibility of applicant groups according to the length of their track record.

In the first phase of the screening process, eight committee members chose 201 proposals that were in line with the program's objectives. In the second phase, the eight members were divided into two groups, each of which was allotted half of the 201 proposals. The committee members were asked to submit about 10 recommendations and about 5 sub-recommendations, along with the reasons for their choices, after reviewing the proposals. This method ensured that each proposal was screened by four committee members. A list of the 201 proposed projects was prepared for the third phase indicating the number of recommendations and subrecommendations that each had received.

The selection committee met in early February 2005 to make its final selections. In a six-hour meeting beginning at 1:00 pm, the committee members carefully deliberated the pros and cons of each project, eventually selecting 56 projects to receive grants. This was a larger number than initially expected, confirming that the intended aim of the program has been fulfilled.

It was thanks to the cooperation of the committee members, as well as the close attention of the Foundation, that we were able to successfully complete the final screening only slightly after the scheduled time. I was relieved and thankful that we were able to maintain transparency and fairness throughout the screening process.

### Selected Projects

In each region, large numbers of people are devoting impressive efforts to unearthing and utilizing the various human, material, and historical resources around them, undaunted by the exhaustion or stagnation of their local communities. This is what we observed not

only in the projects that were selected but also in those that were not.

Reviewing the proposals reinforced my conviction that the activation of local communities is not simply a matter of how much money or public assistance is available; it is a challenge being addressed by people who aspire to solve the various issues in their local communities and improve human life and activity through the kinds of creative efforts seen in the proposals. The proposed projects showed that even in regions in decline there are people who have the power, wisdom, and networking skills to fight that decline. Their commitment served to reaffirm that the value of this program lies in the empowerment of such people.

One of the characteristics of the projects selected for the current year is their geographical distribution, from Hokkaido Prefecture in the north to Okinawa Prefecture in the south. The increase in the number of projects chosen from the Kyushu region, such as Kumamoto and Saga Prefectures, and the Tohoku region, such as Miyagi Prefecture, is in keeping with the spirit of the program. The list of selected projects is more than satisfactory in geographical terms.

With regard to the fields of activity of the selected projects, it is notable that quite a large number of projects make use of local resources, ranging from nature and tradition to archaeological sites and architecture. This trend is more pronounced in relatively provincial communities, such as those in the Tohoku and Kyushu regions, than in metropolitan areas. Examples include projects in Iwate Prefecture involving food, agriculture, and "slow life" and projects in Kumamoto Prefecture that aim to nurture and utilize human resources.

Compared with last year, there are more projects this year dealing with art, history, culture, and nature, as well as urban development and local learning, while there are relatively few projects concerning social welfare and human rights, areas that were pop-

ular in the Grants for Citizen Activities. Also, it is in keeping with the program's aims that projects have been selected in regions where few grants were made in the past. These include the Miyagi Folk Story School by the Society of Miyagi Folk Tales, "Shirakami Mountains 'Matagi Village' Restoration Project" by the Shirakami Nature School at Hitotsumori, and "Sustainable Iwate: Connecting People Through Slow Tourism Rooted in Everyday Life" by the Iwate Children's Environment Institute.

Meanwhile, a conspicuous number of the selected projects focus on issues related to children, young people, education, or employment, including NEETs (young people "not in employment, education, or training"), truancy, social withdrawal, and youth employment. This trend highlights the gravity of problems plaguing local communities and the challenges that must be faced in the future. I believe these are themes that should continue to be given priority.

Attempts to reintegrate individuals with serious illnesses and functional impairments into local communities constituted another noteworthy trend. We should continue to monitor and encourage such initiatives.

There is room for improvement in some areas as well. Since this is a new program, applicants did not always fully understand the underlying purpose of the program. Particular effort will be needed to communicate the program's mission through the holding of information sessions. To improve people's understanding of the program, we should also consider modifying the wording of the Information for Applicants and including the selection criteria in this document.

Overall, I believe that the aims of the program have been achieved. We now need to consider drawing up criteria for assessing the results of the program.

**SANG-JUNG KANG**

## Grants for Community Activities (Activity Grants)

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 04-L-013	From Naruko to Miyagi and the Rest of Japan: Finding Seeds of Old Stories and Growing Them <i>Shinji Akiyama, Vice Representative, Society of Miyagi Folk Tales</i>	500,000
2 04-L-027	Shirakami Mountains "Matagi Village" Restoration Project <i>Katsuto Nagai, Representative Director, Shirakami Nature School at Hitotsumori</i>	1,000,000
3 04-L-041	Creating a Place for Intergenerational Exchange in a <i>Satoyama</i> Community <i>Osamu Kato, Chair, Society of the Jokoji Firefly Village</i>	500,000
4 04-L-053	The "History as Community Treasure" Project: Creating a Society with Respect for Children and the Elderly <i>Mariko Takahashi, Representative, "Meme Forest" Working Forum</i>	600,000
5 04-L-056	Cooperating with Local Governments to Boost the Self-reliance of Mothers and Children Victimized by Domestic Violence: New Developments in Shelter Activities <i>Keiko Fukuhara, Director, Kanagawa Women's Space "MsLA"</i>	1,400,000
6 04-L-058	Project to Conserve the Gene Pool of Organisms Using the Nature of Ayamachi, Miyazaki Prefecture <i>Masami Tokuhira, Chief Director, Ayamachi Production Forestry Union</i>	1,000,000
7 04-L-059	Exhibiting Masks at the Fantasy Forest Museum of Art <i>Kenji Takami, Director, Fantasy Forest Museum of Art</i>	1,000,000
8 04-L-065	The "People Meet People" Fashion Show: A Declaration of Style by the Mentally Disabled <i>Yoshimi Kusunoki, Representative, Network to Help the Handicapped Live Independently</i>	1,000,000
9 04-L-079	Education of the Heart: Special Classes to Nurture Compassion with the Playback Theater <i>Kayo Munakata, Representative, Playback AZ</i>	500,000
10 04-L-080	Developing a Publishing Business for Patients with Higher Brain Dysfunction as a Model of Aiding Regional Employment Opportunities <i>Keiko Matsuoka, Staff Member, TBI Rehabilitation Center</i>	800,000
11 04-L-081	Opening a "Biwako Citizen's University" to Establish a Network of Citizens and Researchers to Conserve the Environment of the Lake Biwa-Yodo River Water System <i>Susumu Sanukita, Representative, Biwako Citizen's University</i>	1,500,000
12 04-L-084	Development Research to Create "Green Tea Tourism": A Community in the Oigawa River System <i>Ichiyu Hotta, Representative Director, Fujieda, Village of Tea</i>	800,000
13 04-L-102	Developing an Information System of Child-Rearing Assistance for Disabled Children and Their Families <i>Toshiyuki Shimizu, Representative, Nara Local Life Assistance Network</i>	600,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
14 04-L-110	Creating an Alliance of Low-Tech, Country-Life Industries Through the Conservation and Revival of Thatched-Roof Homes <i>Takumi Tokunaga, Secretary General, Maniwa Heritage Research Association</i>	700,000
15 04-L-112	Creation of a Natural-Disaster Manual for Artificial Dialysis Patients <i>Rumi Nawanaka, Secretary General, Kidney Patients Network in Saga Prefecture</i>	500,000
16 04-L-113	Boosting IT Use Among Patients with Intractable Diseases <i>Mutsuko Mihara, Chair, Network to Support Incurable Disease Patients in Saga Prefecture</i>	1,000,000
17 04-L-124	Establishment and Trial Operation of the Cat's Paw Network for Agricultural Experience <i>Yuko Morita, Secretary General, Asahikawa NPO Support Center</i>	500,000
18 04-L-128	The Picture-Card Storytelling Project: Nurturing Rich Interpersonal Communication to Revitalize Local Communities <i>Seiko Arai, Representative, Society for Weaving Together People and Books</i>	1,000,000
19 04-L-151	Practical Activities to Rebuild "Teshima the Bountiful" and Transmission of That Experience <i>Mitsuo Sunagawa, Chair, Conference of Teshima Residents for Measures Against Waste Materials</i>	1,200,000
20 04-L-158	Constructing a Network to Improve Competence in Helping Children with Various Problems <i>Toshihiro Hasawa, Director, H&amp;D Educational</i>	600,000
21 04-L-159	The Greening of Kotobuki and Helper Training: Mental Health Care and the Creation of Welfare-Related Jobs and Job-Training Opportunities <i>Takemaro Sakurai, Director and Secretary-General, Sanagitachi</i>	1,500,000
22 04-L-168	A Bicycle Rental Operation Utilizing Abandoned Bicycles <i>Tetsuo Kirita, Chair, Nice Yokohama</i>	500,000
23 04-L-203	Transforming a Shopping Arcade into One that Aids Learning <i>Yoshio Maeda, Director, Kokai Shopping Arcade Promotion Association</i>	1,300,000
24 04-L-207	Creating a Community Where All Can Live: Disaster-Prevention Networking in Areas with High Concentrations of Foreigners <i>Kazuko Kaedehara, Representative Director, Homigaoka International Interchange Center</i>	1,300,000
25 04-L-215	Project to Help the Socially Withdrawn Find Jobs and to Revive a Community <i>Mamoru Takita, Secretary General, Engagement Yokosuka</i>	1,200,000
26 04-L-255	Creation and Distribution of <i>Kasanga</i> : A Handbook for Filipinos Living in Japan <i>Agalyn Nagase, Project Coordinator, Nishi Kawaguchi Filipino Network (KAFIN)</i>	1,300,000
27 04-L-259	Reviving the Local Farming Community Through the Establishment of a Working Holiday Network in Tono City <i>Eiichiro Tokuyoshi, Secretary-General, Tono Mountain, Village, and Living Network</i>	1,000,000
28 04-L-273	Creating a "Liberated Studio Zone" as the Cultural Base for Empowering Residents of Gintengai, Okinawa City <i>Ryoji Hayashi, Artist, Liberated Studio Zone</i>	800,000



Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
29 04-L-304	Opening a Shelter and Creating a Help Network for Victims of Domestic Violence and Their Children <i>Reiko Masai, Representative, Women's Net Kobe</i>	1,000,000
30 04-L-306	The "Youth Peer Support Trainer" Education and Training Program to Help Victims of Sexual Violence <i>Yuko Tani, Secretary-General, Rape Crisis Survivors Net Kansai</i>	700,000
31 04-L-308	"We Are All Different; We Are All Good" Lecture Series: Improving Understanding of the Mentally Disabled and Forging a Society in Which Everyone Supports Each Other, Regardless of Disabilities <i>Fumi Shikishima, Captain, Zama Holding Hands Club Caravan Group</i>	500,000
32 04-L-311	Yu-Yu-Mura: Creating a House of Tradition for Child Rearing in the Countryside <i>Tomoko Matsumoto, Chair, Pum, Pum, Pumpkin</i>	1,000,000
33 04-L-332	Aiming for a Self-reliant Society in Which People Coexist with Nature and Other People: Efforts in the Mountain Settlement of the Terao District <i>Yoshiro Inoue, Representative, Society for Coexistence Between Nature and Life</i>	500,000
34 04-L-342	Activities Aimed at Coexistence Between Foreign Residents and Japanese in Miyagi Prefecture <i>Jyun-Rei Kim, Representative, Palam Sendai</i>	500,000
35 04-L-392	Interaction Between People with Disabilities and Contemporary Dancers <i>Tomoko Goshima, Representative, Dance &amp; People</i>	800,000
36 04-L-394	Recreating Yui in Modern Society <i>Toru Shoji, Representative, Earthen Wall Painting Group</i>	500,000
37 04-L-420	Partnership Formation Project for Organizations Providing Experiential Activity Programs <i>Kazushi Okuyama, Secretary-General, Shirataka Countryside Experience Academy</i>	1,000,000
38 04-L-442	Project to Establish the Rainbow Plan, a Citizen-Led Recycling and Farming Initiative <i>Hisao Watanabe, President, Rainbow Plan Citizens' Market</i>	800,000
39 04-L-446	Yagyū Japanese Paper Revival Plan <i>Tomoko Matsumoto, Representative, Yagyū Japanese Paper Project</i>	1,000,000

### Grants for Community Activities (Publication Grants)

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
40 04-L-178	Publication of <i>Home Cooking from Around the World in Karakuwa</i> , a Record of Karakuwa Culinary School Activities <i>Shoko Nishiotachime, Recipe Collection Editor, Karakuwa Culinary School</i>	520,000
41 04-L-265	An Urban Development NPO's Efforts to Spread Regional-Revival-Style Cooperative Housing <i>Noboru Sugiyama, Chairman, Urban Housing and Development Study Group</i>	500,000

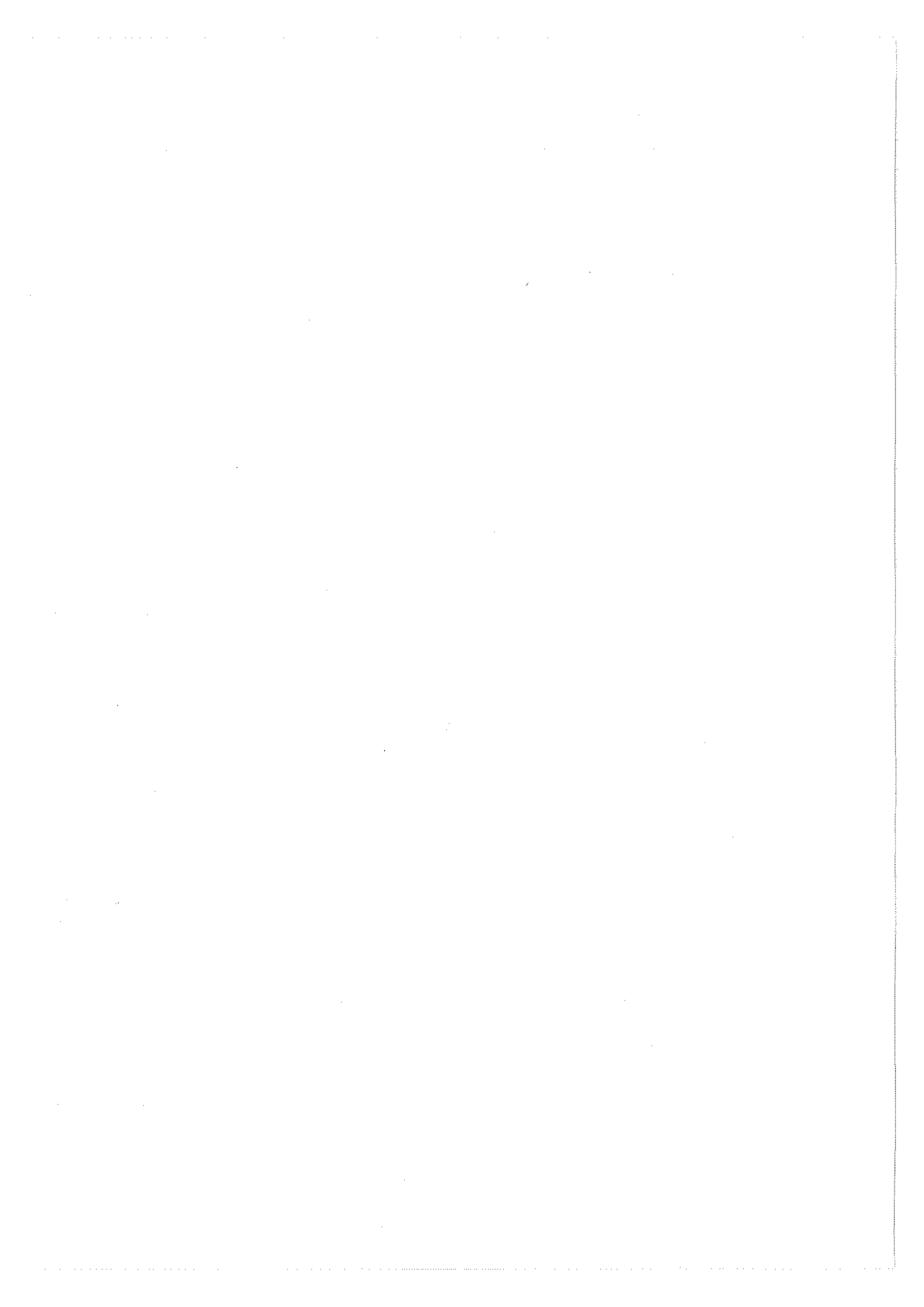
Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
42 04-L-283	Proposing the Possibility of Traveling Classes to Further Understanding of Minamata Disease <i>Izumi Tajima, Tokyo Area Representative, Network to Teach Children About Minamata Disease</i>	480,000
43 04-L-472	Reconstructing a Comprehensive Support Framework for Protecting Refugees: Reevaluating Laws and Policies <i>Yoshiyuki Nakamura, Director, Japan Association for Refugees</i>	1,000,000

### Grants for Community Activities (Wide-Area Project Grants)

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
44 04-L-002	Constructing the Wooden Homes of Our Grandfathers and Grandmothers <i>Midori Ota, General-Secretary, Citizens' Cultural Asset Network Tottori</i>	800,000
45 04-L-144	Sustainable Iwate: Connecting People Through Slow Tourism Rooted in Everyday Life <i>Nobuo Yoshinari, Representative, Iwate Children's Environment Institute</i>	2,500,000
46 04-L-160	Initiative to Create a Barrier-Free Adviser Training Course <i>Chikara Shiraki, Secretary-General, Institute of Barrier-Free Design</i>	1,000,000
47 04-L-184	Creating a Support Network for Youths Pioneering a Multicultural Future <i>Yuko Yamaguchi, Director, Hamamatsu NPO Network Center</i>	1,500,000
48 04-L-213	Nationwide Investigation of the Conservation, Organization, and Disclosure of Materials on Citizens' Movements <i>Chihiro Hirakawa, Representative, Study Group on Records of Citizens' and Residents' Movements</i>	600,000
49 04-L-233	Forming a Network to Spread the MOVE Program <i>Junko Shirasaki, Representative, MOVE International Japan</i>	2,000,000
50 04-L-234	Establishment of a Network to Support Families of Individuals Under Criminal Detention <i>Yuichi Kaido, Secretary-General, Center for Prisoners' Rights</i>	1,000,000
51 04-L-246	Implementing an NPO-College Consortium <i>Akiko Fuke, Chairperson, Kagawa NPO Volunteer Network</i>	1,200,000
52 04-L-315	Support for a National Network of Family Associations for Rehabilitating Reclusive Youths <i>Masahisa Okuyama, Representative, National Hikikomori KHJ Parents' Association</i>	1,800,000
53 04-L-354	Aomori Prefectural Museum of Art Kids' Art Project: Creating a Community Through the Power of Cooperation <i>Makoto Osanai, Vice-Chairman, Aomori NPO Support Center</i>	2,000,000
54 04-L-044	Implementation of a Working School Program to Help Young People and Others Find Employment <i>Masahiro Yano, Secretary-General, Tochigi Volunteer Network</i>	1,000,000

## Grant Program for Community Activities

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
55 04-L-464	Nationwide Joint Study Meetings for Supporters of Higher Brain Dysfunction Patients <i>Seiji Umayawara, Representative, Brain Lesions Support Center</i>	<b>1,600,000</b>
56 04-L-469	Network Project to Develop Local Communities that Nurture Children <i>Junko Otani, Director, Children's NPO Center Fukuoka</i>	<b>1,600,000</b>





*Southeast Asia Programs*

## Southeast Asia Programs

### Southeast Asian National Research Program

#### Overview

The Southeast Asian National Research Program primarily supports projects carried out by Southeast Asian researchers in Southeast Asia on the basic theme of "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society." Fiscal 2004 was the final fiscal year in which the Foundation operated an independent grant program focused exclusively on Southeast Asia. As the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs and Research Skills Training Program were discontinued in fiscal 2003 and incorporated into this program, we treated continuing projects that were on their way to producing positive results with special care to ensure that the projects reached fruition.

A total of 103 applications were submitted by the May 20, 2004, deadline, compared to 63 the previous fiscal year. The applications were reviewed by the SEANRP selection committee on July 20, and on

September 24 the Board of Directors approved 40 of the proposed projects for grants. Of these, 21 were continuing projects, including those devoted to publishing project results, and 19 were new projects.

The selection committee revived the practice of making decisions on projects through deliberations among a number of committee members, which enabled the committee to hold more meaningful discussions and select highly interesting projects. The number of applications had been expected to increase because the program had been changed from one in which the Foundation itself sought out projects to one in which applications were solicited from the public, but in fact only a slight increase was seen. This issue was left to be addressed when applications are accepted through the Research Grant Program, into which this program will be incorporated. The managing director and other program officers have visited the respective Southeast Asian countries to inform people there of the discontinuation of the Southeast Asian National Research Program and to encourage a level of understanding for this change.

### SEANRP

	Fiscal 2003		Fiscal 2004	
	Number of grants	Value of grants (\$)	Number of grants	Value of grants (\$)
Cambodia	5	99,900	5	83,500
Indonesia	8	78,900	6	73,700
Laos	7	66,400	6	62,500
Malaysia	1	9,900	0	0
Myanmar	3	22,500	5	62,500
Philippines	11	163,100	7	118,000
Thailand	3	39,800	1	12,400
Vietnam	10	76,000	10	138,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>556,500</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>550,600</b>

## Comments by Selection-Committee Chair

### *Special Conditions in Fiscal 2004*

Since its inception, the Toyota Foundation has focused its grant-making activities on Southeast Asia. Based on the principles of advancing intraregional cooperation, providing opportunities for research training, promoting intellectual discourse across national borders, and emphasizing issues involving marginalized people, it has supported projects in the humanities and social sciences by people in the Southeast Asian region. Specifically, with the Southeast Asian National Research Program (SEANRP) as the central pillar, the Foundation has enriched its grant programs for Southeast Asia with the Research Skills Training Program, "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, and Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP).

Thirty years since its establishment, the Foundation is currently conducting a comprehensive review of its activities with feedback from both within and outside the Foundation. The review encompasses all programs and all activities of the Foundation. But in particular, the Foundation is working on reviewing its Southeast Asia Programs in response to the questions of whether or not the Foundation needs to expand its focus from Southeast Asia to the whole of Asia and whether it is appropriate to conduct grant programs that may give the impression of a foundation in one country steering the course of research in other countries. It has already concluded the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, which continued for 25 years, as of the end of fiscal 2003. Also, this is the final year in which SEANRP and the Research Skills Training Program will be conducted on a separate basis. Subsequently the Foundation will discuss their integration into other programs that do not have a regional focus, such as the Research Grant Program, while it will carry out transitional measures to strengthen the SEASREP programs implemented by Southeast Asians so that they may build on the Toyota Foundation's achievements to date. The Research Skills Training Program has a history of 10 years in Indonesia including the years of the Young Indonesian Researchers Program, but it was only recently begun in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. For this reason, there are strong voices that appropriate support needs to be continued for some time to come before the program's objectives are achieved, and it is to be hoped that at least a part of this spirit is passed on to SEASREP. In order that these activities may be sufficiently carried out, SEASREP will need increased support from the Foundation with no strings attached. Through these efforts, I sincerely hope that the Foundation's reputation for its focus on Southeast Asia will live on in the form of SEASREP as a program developed by the Foundation.

As a transitional measure, applications to SEANRP were solicited this year on a public basis, as

with the Research Grant Program, instead of program officers unearthing researchers, interviewing them, and having applications submitted in the required format. Members of the selection committee were appointed in line with the internal regulations of the SEANRP selection committee. Whereas projects from each country had been screened at separate group meetings held by country for the past three years, this year we reverted to selecting all projects at a general meeting. This is also a preparatory measure for integrating the Southeast Asia Programs into the Research Grant Program, for which applications are publicly solicited.

### *Applications*

It was announced in this year's Information for Applicants that SEANRP was switching from a nominations-only format to public solicitation. Regrettably, news of this change was not fully advertised, because there was not much time between the announcement and the deadline for applications. It is to be hoped that applications for research grants from Southeast Asia will increase next year. The overall number of public applications from the region was small, even with the inclusion of those made for Category A Research Grants, and this is an issue that needs to be discussed in the future.

As the other Southeast Asia Programs have been discontinued, the selection committee was responsible for examining projects dealing with human resources development as well. The committee reviewed 103 applications, including 78 for new projects, 10 for continuing projects that received grants in previous years, and 15 for publications.

New applications were not accepted from Thailand and Malaysia, although two were received from Thailand for continuing projects. There were 13 applications from Cambodia, 18 from Indonesia, 11 from Laos, 12 from Myanmar (Burma), 18 from the Philippines, and 29 from Vietnam. The selection committee has agreed that, particularly in order to compete with Japan, South Korea, and China, efforts are needed to continue recruiting projects from Southeast Asia even after shifting to public solicitation, as well as to conduct the screening process with an eye to developing research skills.

The need was also suggested to debate what form of support should be provided for the publication of reports of projects to which grants have been awarded in the past.

### *The Selection Committee*

The term of office of selection-committee members is two years. Since the program is in a transitional phase, the selection committee was asked to screen the applications with the perspective of passing the baton to the next phase, and all of the members were newly appointed. I, as a member of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and

Initiative, was appointed the chair, and individuals versed in Southeast Asian studies who can make judgments from a broad perspective were selected as members, regardless of their countries of expertise. The result was a six-member selection committee comprising two researchers specializing in Thailand and Laos and three researchers specializing respectively in Vietnam, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

### *Screening and Selection*

In the initial screening, program officers and specialists read the applications. Among projects on "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Southeast Asian Society" conducted by Southeast Asians in their own countries, priority was given to those dealing with preserving and passing on traditional culture, preserving and maintaining information material, historical and anthropological studies of minority cultures and local cultures, and cultural issues in development and globalization.

The application documents of all 78 new project proposals were sent to the selection-committee members, and the outcome of the initial screening was deliberated in writing, resulting in 36 projects being selected. The 15 applications for publishing projects and the 10 for continuing projects were also sent to the selection-committee members. Interim reports and comments by the program officer in charge were attached to the applications for continuing projects, and assessments by specialists were attached to the publication proposals.

Each committee member individually reviewed the results of the initial screening, except for those for publishing. The projects were judged for academic and social impact, originality (innovation, pioneering spirit), and soundness and feasibility of the plan. The committee members voted for or against each of the continuing projects, and they submitted five recommendations and five subrecommendations for new projects along with comments for each.

The entire selection committee then met for a secondary screening. The publishing projects and continuing projects were deliberated first. Twelve of the 15 publishing projects were selected to receive grants, 1.7 times more than last year. The total amount of grants awarded doubled. In regard to continuing projects, 9 of the 10 projects were approved for grants, thanks in part to the comments written by program officers.

The committee next deliberated the new projects with a view to allocating the remaining grant budget to those selected. One of the committee members suggested that the projects be selected with thought to such factors as country distribution, balance between social and academic impact, relevance for the Toyota Foundation, application category (publication or research), and risk management, and the members sought to reach a consensus on these items. As projects were to be screened this year without regard to country, it was agreed that the country from

which an application was submitted would not necessarily be considered. At least one project from each country would be included, however. In regard to projects that cannot be judged individually, it was agreed that the committee would reach a decision after the committee members individually expressed their approval or disapproval from an overall perspective.

The committee discussed each project in descending order of the total score, based on a table listing the scores given by each committee member and the total of those scores. Of the 22 projects that were recommended by committee members, 19 were selected, including 1 that was put on hold at the time of the meeting but was later approved after assessing the additional information that the committee had requested. There inevitably was some variation in the scores, but in the light of the fact that committee members tended to give lower scores to projects from their countries or regions of specialty, it is safe to say that fairly objective ratings free of country bias were given overall. A discussion of the 14 projects that did not receive any recommendations followed, and 1 of them was selected. Although some room still remained both in terms of the number of projects and the budget, it was decided not to make further selections since a good balance of countries had been achieved.

### *The Results*

As noted above, the number of new projects came to 19, including 1 for which a decision was reserved. All of these projects were submitted to the meeting of selection-committee chairs for approval after program officers made some adjustments to the grant amounts. A total of 40 projects were selected to receive grants amounting to about \$550,000, less than the 48 projects and \$570,000 in fiscal 2003. This was not so much the result of more rigid selection to prepare for the integration of SEANRP into the Research Grant Program as it was the outcome of impartial evaluations by the selection committee in accordance with the selection criteria.

The large number of publishing grants this year, of which there are 12, is because publication grants were preferentially selected. To provide the opportunity to publicize the results of projects that the Foundation supported and that produced strong results with social significance is an effective way of giving concrete shape to the achievements of the Foundation's activities.

Vietnam accounted for 10 projects, the most of any country. The highest number of new projects came from Indonesia and Vietnam, at 5 each, while there were 2 new projects each from Cambodia, Myanmar (Burma), the Philippines, and Laos. New projects comprised 23% of all selected projects; this ratio was roughly the same for each country.

Among the publishing projects, high evaluations were given to the collection of materials seen in



the publication of works by Phan Khoi in Vietnam and the publication of texts on the culture of the Mangyan people of Mindoro Island, the Philippines, compiled over three years from fiscal 2000 by the Mangyans themselves.

Of the new projects, comparative studies won high ratings. One is a study that seeks to shed light on the universality and malleability of Islam by comparing the similarities and differences in the transmission and translation of Islam in Indonesia and Malaysia. Another project explores the historical origins of minority groups living near the Chinese-Vietnamese border and the cultural connections between them by revealing the mutual exchange seen in the religious lives of the Tay people of Vietnam and the Zhuang people of China.

### *The Future of SEANRP*

SEANRP is to be discontinued with the conclusion of this year's program. Several issues were pointed out for future consideration, however. They are: (1) offering a program to support the publication of project results, (2) measures for countries that still need support, such as Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), and Vietnam, and (3) inclusion in the Research Grant Program of projects that cannot be dismissed simply in the light of their academic importance or of the rules.

**NARIFUMI MAEDA TACHIMOTO**

SEANRP		
Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
Cambodia		
1 04-I-001	Publication of <i>The Ordination Ceremony of Buddhist Monks in Cambodia: Past and Present</i> <i>Hean Sokhom, President, Center for Advanced Study</i>	9,600
2 04-I-002	The Angkor Borei Civilization from 500 BC to AD 500 <i>Bong Sovath, Professor, Royal University of Fine Arts</i>	15,900
3 04-I-003	Toyota Foundation Junior Fellowship Program II <i>Philippe Peycam, Director, Center for Khmer Studies</i>	30,000
4 04-I-004	The Evolution of Khmer Titles During the Angkor Period <i>Vong Sotheara, Lecturer, Royal University of Phnom Penh</i>	16,000
5 04-I-005	Translation and Publication of the <i>Ramayana</i> in Khmer <i>Thon Hin, Deputy Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</i>	12,000
Indonesia		
6 04-I-006	The Musical Heritage of the Parmalim of Huta Tinggi: Documenting Toba Batak Musical Traditions <i>Irwansyah Harahap, Lecturer, University of North Sumatra</i>	11,900
7 04-I-007	The Construction and Deconstruction of Migrant Identities in Contemporary Malaysia: Case Studies of Bugis Immigrants in Sabah and Kenyah Immigrants in Sarawak <i>Syamsul Hadi, Executive Director, Center for International Relations Studies, University of Indonesia</i>	18,200
8 04-I-008	Mythology of Kampung Pulo: The Preservation of Tradition and Related Problems <i>Abdul Syukur, Lecturer, State Islamic Institute Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung</i>	5,800
9 04-I-009	The Vocal Music of the Batak People of North Sumatra, Past and Present <i>Mauliy Purba, Senior Lecturer, University of North Sumatra</i>	8,900
10 04-I-010	The History of Mursyid Leadership: The Takekat Qadiriyah and Naqsabandiyah Jombang, 1885–2004 <i>Sukanto, Lecturer, State Islamic Institute Sunan Ampel Surabaya</i>	7,900
11 04-I-011	Transmission and Translation of Islamic Knowledge in Postindependence Indonesia and Malaysia: Case Studies of North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Johor, and Kelantan <i>Muhamad Ali, Lecturer, State Islamic University Sharif Hidayatullah Jakarta</i>	21,000
Laos		
12 04-I-012	Publication of <i>Hmong Folktales</i> <i>Somthone Lobliayao, Researcher, Institute for Cultural Research, Ministry of Information and Culture</i>	9,700
13 04-I-013	Creative Writing Workshop for Young Writers in Southern Laos <i>Khankham Kenebouta, Head, Department of Information and Culture of Champassak Province</i>	17,600

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
14 04-I-014	Publication of <i>The Literary Heritage of Laos: Preservation, Dissemination, and Research Perspectives</i> <i>Kongdeuane Nettavong, Director, National Library of Laos</i>	10,400
15 04-I-015	Publication of <i>Linguistic Research on Loanwords in Laos</i> <i>Somseng Xayavong, Deputy Director, Ministry of Information and Culture</i>	5,600
16 04-I-016	The Cuckoo Forgot Its Nest: Cultural Workshop in Luang Prabang <i>Khoun Chanthaboupha Vongsarava, Managing Director, Nok Khao Leoum Khon Arts'-House</i>	10,200
17 04-I-017	The Use of Majority and Minority Languages in Public Education: Comparative Research at Oudomsai and Phonesoung Boarding Schools in Laos <i>Manynooch Faming, Researcher, Lao Ethnic Minority Education</i>	9,000
Myanmar (Burma)		
18 04-I-018	Translation and Publication of <i>Old Truths, New Revelations</i> , Edited by K. K. Sekt, in Burmese <i>Thant Thaw Kaung, Managing Director, Myanmar Book Center Co. Ltd.</i>	4,500
19 04-I-019	Translation and Publication of <i>Letters of a Javanese Princess</i> by Raden Adjeng Kartini in Burmese <i>Myo Thant, Executive Committee Member, Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association</i>	4,500
20 04-I-020	Socioeconomic Conditions of Myanmar Rural Society in the Middle Kong-baung Period (1782–1852) Through Hpyat-sa Documents <i>Htun Yee, Private Researcher</i>	25,000
21 04-I-021	The Intha Today: The Economic and Cultural Impact of Tourism at Inlay Lake, Southern Shan State, Myanmar <i>Ni Lar Tin, Assistant Lecturer, Yangon University</i>	18,500
22 04-I-022	International Conference: The History and Culture of Myanmar and Southeast Asia <i>Toe Hla, Deputy Director General, Universities Historical Centre</i>	10,000
Philippines		
23 04-I-023	Publication of <i>Research on Mangyan Cultural Texts</i> <i>Antoon Postma, Director, Mangyan Heritage Center</i>	25,100
24 04-I-024	A Kankanaey Encyclopedic Dictionary: Generating Self-Awareness <i>Rolando C. Loreda, Project Director, Popular Education for People's Empowerment</i>	15,000
25 04-I-025	Publication of <i>State-of-the-Art of the Mindanao Studies</i> <i>Ricardo M. De Ungria, Chancellor, University of the Philippines in Mindanao</i>	30,000
26 04-I-026	Cultural Resources in Negros Occidental: Developing an Empowered Community <i>Brenda Villaneuva Fajardo, Executive Director, Baglan Arts and Culture Initiatives, Inc.</i>	17,000
27 04-I-027	Publication of <i>Leaves on the Water</i> <i>Rufino Tima, Executive Director, Foundation for Cultural Survival, Inc.</i>	5,400
28 04-I-028	Public and Private Domains of the Past: Memory and History in the Philippines Under Martial Law <i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Professor, University of the Philippines</i>	15,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
29 04-I-029	The Banao: Migration History and Cultural Integrity as Seen in Folklore <i>Barcelon B. Panabang, Retired Elementary School Teacher</i>	10,500
Thailand		
30 04-I-030	Ancient Communities in the Lampang Basin: A Historical Study <i>Sarasawadee Ongsakul, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University</i>	12,400
Vietnam		
31 04-I-031	Land Concessions and Reclamation in Annam from the Late Nineteenth to the Mid-Twentieth Century <i>Ta Thi Thuy, Researcher, Institute of History, Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences</i>	25,400
32 04-I-032	Publication of <i>A Study of the Conception and Formation of Vietnamese Literary Schools in Vietnam's Medieval Literature in the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century</i> <i>Lai Van Hung, Researcher, Institute of Literature, Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences</i>	15,000
33 04-I-033	Publication of <i>The Collected Works of Phan Khoi (1887-1959)</i> <i>Lai Nguyen An, Editor, Center for East-West Cultures and Languages</i>	26,800
34 04-I-034	Publication of <i>Ethnicity and Culture: An Anthropological Study of the Koho of Lam Dong Province</i> <i>Phan Ngoc Chien, Researcher, Southern Institute of Social Sciences</i>	2,300
35 04-I-035	Marriage Between Vietnamese Women and Taiwanese Men: Conditions, Challenges, and Suggestions <i>Tran Hong Van, Researcher, Southern Institute of Social Sciences</i>	17,900
36 04-I-036	A Study of Late Prehistoric Sites on Ly Son Island (Quang Ngai Province) in Central Vietnam <i>Pham Thi Ninh, Researcher, Institute of Archaeology, Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences</i>	10,800
37 04-I-037	Sexual Violence: A Case Study of Rape in Contemporary Vietnam, Viewed from the Perspectives of Culture and Gender <i>Nguyen Thi Thu Huong, Researcher, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Hanoi</i>	11,500
38 04-I-038	Filming <i>Tuong (Hat Boi)</i> , a Traditional Art Practiced in Khuong Ha Village in Quang Binh Province <i>Tran Thi Hong Hieu, Journalist, Quang Binh Radio and TV Station</i>	3,300
39 04-I-039	Religious Interaction Between China and Vietnam: Tay Sorcerers in the Han Lang District of Cao Bang, Vietnam, and Zhuang Sorcerers in the Long Zhou District of Guangxi, China <i>Nguyen Thi Yen, Researcher, Institute of Cultural Study, Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences</i>	15,000
40 04-I-040	Praying for Profits: Anthropological Study of a Revival of Religious Devotion to a Goddess of Enterprise in Northern Vietnam <i>Le Hong Ly, Associate Professor, Institute of Cultural Study, Vietnamese Academy of Social Sciences</i>	10,000

## Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

### Overview

The Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP), jointly administered by the Toyota Foundation, the Japan Foundation, and the SEASREP Council, is devoted to promoting the pursuit of Southeast Asian studies by people in Southeast Asia.

SEASREP consists of (1) Language Training Grants, (2) the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for Research in Southeast Asian Studies, (3) Regional Collaboration Grants, (4) SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants, and (5) operating costs of the SEASREP Council secretariat. The Toyota Foundation provided support for the latter three types of grants. (The Japan Foundation provided support for all but the Regional Collaboration Grants.)

The Toyota Foundation serves as the secretariat for the Regional Collaboration Grants subprogram, for which the deadline for applications was September 30, 2004. The SEASREP selection committee reviewed 74 applications (compared with 36 the previous fiscal year), and grants were approved at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on March 14, 2005. Grants were awarded to eight continuing projects and seven new ones; all are research efforts whose significance transcends national borders within Southeast Asia.

The projects for which grants were awarded had several important attributes. First, the committee selected projects that addressed disparities between more-developed and less-developed countries in contemporary Southeast Asia—the so-called ASEAN divide. Second, the committee selected projects devoted to providing a better understanding of indigenous regional cultures that straddle multiple countries through research extending across national borders, as well as projects devoted to comparing such cultures with other, possibly related cultures, and thereby providing a broader understanding of relationships among the different cultures.

The Toyota Foundation's internal Program Meeting reviewed proposals for a SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grant and a grant to cover the operating costs of the SEASREP Council secretariat. The SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grant was approved at the Board of Directors' meeting on March 14, 2005, and the grant covering the secretariat's operating expenses was approved at a Board of Directors' meeting held on March 16, 2004.

The SEASREP Council secretariat, located in Manila, will take over the administration of this program in fiscal 2005. To facilitate the transition, members of the Foundation staff traveled to Manila to visit the Council secretariat and invited the secretariat's staff to visit the Foundation in Tokyo.

### SEASREP Grants Funded by the Toyota Foundation

	Fiscal 2003		Fiscal 2004	
	Number of grants	Value of grants (\$)	Number of grants	Value of grants (\$)
Regional Collaboration Grants	17	189,724	15	176,400
SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants	2	15,000	1	30,000
Operating Costs of the SEASREP Council Secretariat	1	27,940	1	27,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>232,664</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>234,340</b>

**SEASREP**

## Regional Collaboration Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
1 04-EC-01 (Indonesia)	The Evolution of Farming Culture in Cambodia and Thailand: A Comparative Perspective <i>Maria Antonia Yunita Triwardani Winarto, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>	8,200
2 04-EC-02 (Indonesia)	Austronesians in Sulawesi: Their Origins, Diaspora, and Living Traditions <i>Harry Truman Simanjuntak, Senior Researcher, National Research Center for Archaeology</i>	19,700
3 04-EC-03 (Indonesia)	The Politics of Lifestyle: Image and Power of Muslims in Southern Thailand and Indonesia <i>Aris Arif Mundayat, Senior Researcher, Gadjah Mada University</i>	5,000
4 04-EC-04 (Malaysia)	Prehistoric Trade and Cultural Contact Between Bukit Tengkorak and Other Sites in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Region <i>Stephen Chia Ming Soon, Associate Professor, Science University of Malaysia</i>	12,000
5 04-EC-05 (Malaysia)	Regional Interactions: A History of Some Penang and Phuket Commercial Links, 1786–1940 <i>Loh Wei Leng, Professor, University of Malaya</i>	15,000
6 04-EC-06 (Myanmar)	Sources and Development of the Shan (Tai) Legal Code <i>Sai Kam Mong, Private Researcher</i>	10,000
7 04-EC-07 (Philippines)	Democratization and Youth and Student Movements in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Historical and Contemporary Analysis <i>Francis A. Geologo, Associate Professor, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	14,000
8 04-EC-08 (Philippines)	The Illanun Diaspora, 1765–1851: An Ethnohistory of Marine Wandering <i>Rolando C. Esteban, Assistant Professor, University of the Philippines</i>	10,000
9 04-EC-09 (Philippines)	Guest Lectures: Constructing Nationhood in Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar (Burma), and Vietnam <i>Benjamin T. Tolosa, Jr., Associate Professor, Ateneo de Manila University</i>	5,000
10 04-EC-10 (Singapore)	Burmese Migrant Workers in the Thai Fishing Industry: Work, Life, and Social Networks <i>Niti Pawakapan, Assistant Professor, National University of Singapore</i>	7,500
11 04-EC-11 (Thailand)	The Development and Traditions of the Cults of Forest Monks Among the Karen in Myanmar and Thailand <i>Kwanchewan Buadaeng, Researcher, Chiang Mai University</i>	16,200
12 04-EC-12 (Thailand)	Women, Nation, and the Ambivalence of Subversive Identities Among Shan Women in Thailand and Myanmar <i>Pinkaew Laungaramsri, Lecturer, Chiang Mai University</i>	13,900
13 04-EC-13 (Thailand)	The Architecture of Mon Buddhist Monasteries in Lower Burma <i>Chotima Chaturawong, Lecturer, Silpakorn University</i>	13,100
14 04-EC-14 (Thailand)	New Voices from the Mekong Region: Women in the Public Arena <i>Virada Somswadi, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University</i>	15,000

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<b>15</b> 04-EC-15  (Vietnam)	Champa Arts in Relation to Khmer and Javanese Arts: Temple-Tower Structures from the Seventh to the Tenth Century <i>Tran Ky Phuong, Researcher, Vietnam Association of Ethnic Minorities Culture and Art</i>	<b>11,800</b>

**SEASREP**

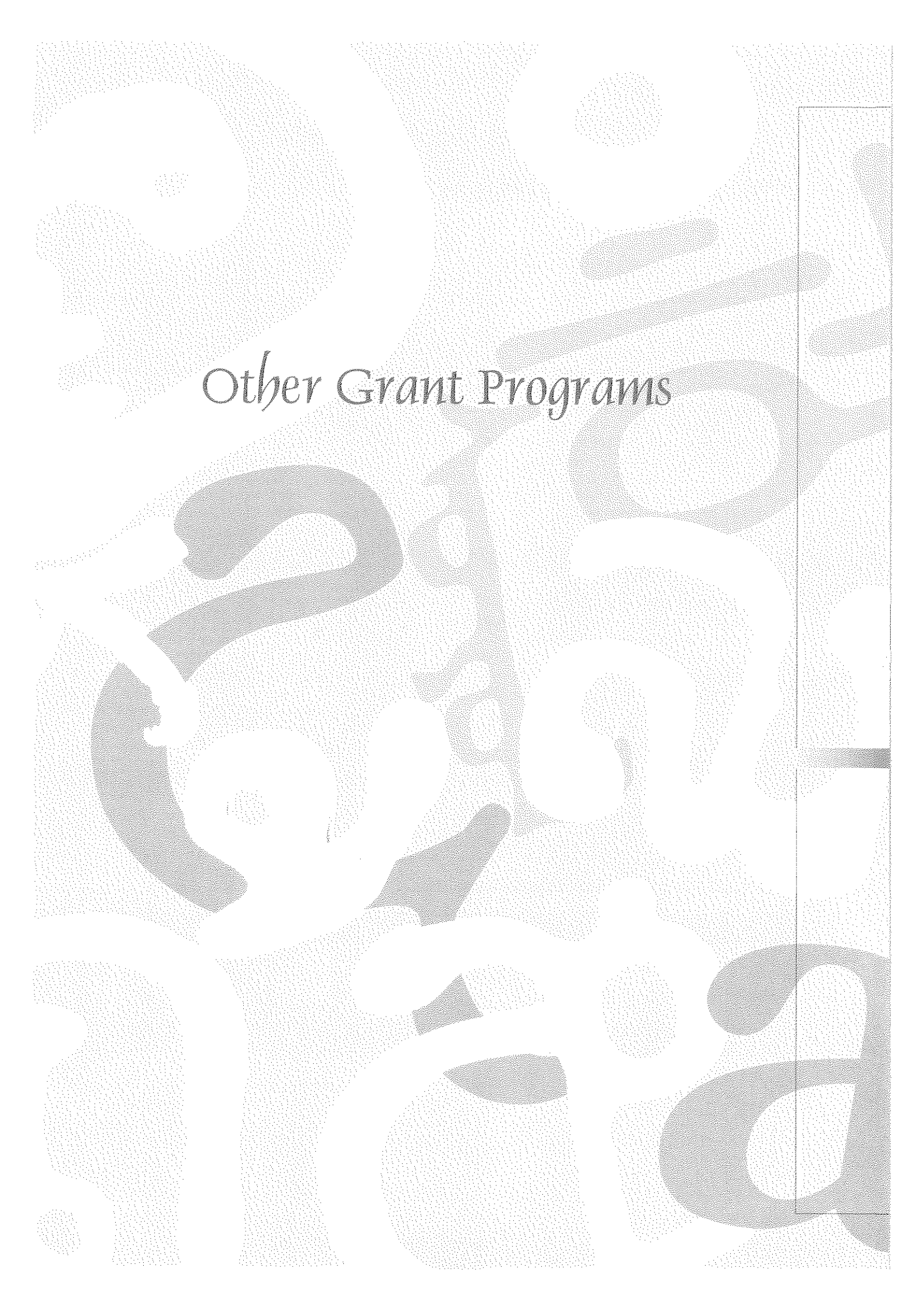
Council-Initiated Project Grants

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<b>1</b> 04-ER-01 (Philippines)	The SEASREP Council (Secretariat Operating Costs) <i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>	<b>27,940</b>
<b>2</b> 04-ER-02 (Philippines)	Travel Expenses for Southeast Asian University Students Taking Part in the Asian Emporiums Course <i>Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat</i>	<b>30,000</b>

### Grants for Southeast Asian Programs, Fiscal 2004 (US\$1,000)







*Other Grant Programs*

## Other Grant Programs

### 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 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 operational 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, which are 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.

The Foundation Initiative Grant Program projects approved by the Board of Directors in fiscal 2004 were selected through consultation with the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative and with an eye toward the program's future development. Notable examples include an effort to examine the issue of peace in Northeast Asia, entitled "Coexistence on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asian Cooperation," which is led by Professor Sang-Jung Kang of the University of Tokyo, and a project aimed at generating more scholarly interaction in Southeast Asia and on the Korean Peninsula, entitled "The People's Experiences in Southeast Asian and East Asian Literature During the Japanese Occupation, 1942-45: Comparative Studies," which is led by Tommy Christomy, a lecturer at the University of Indonesia. Another highly significant project is a new effort to illuminate Cambodia's history, entitled "A Catalog of the Abandoned Buddhist Statues of Banteay Kdei Temple." The latter project is led by Professor Yoshiaki Ishizawa of Sophia University.

### Foundation Initiative Grant Program

	Fiscal 2003	Fiscal 2004
Number of grants	14	16
Budget (¥ million)	40	60
Value of grants (¥ million)	33.37	55.83

## Foundation Initiative Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount
1 (Japan)	Documents, Literature, and Interviews on East Timor During the Period of Japanese Occupation <i>Ken'ichi Goto, Representative, Forum for Historical Materials on East Timor During the Period of Japanese Occupation</i>	¥4,720,000
2 (Japan)	Attendance and Presentation of a Proposal at the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities <i>Akira Kodama, President, Japanese Federation of Organizations for Disabled Persons</i>	¥1,000,000
3 (Japan)	The Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941–45: A Bibliography of Related Literature <i>Yoji Akashi, Professor Emeritus, Nanzan University</i>	¥3,000,000
4 (Japan)	Eurasian Tales: A Message from History <i>Yuki Konagaya, Professor, National Museum of Ethnology</i>	¥300,000
5 (South Korea)	The Consolidation of Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Mutual Prosperity in Northeast Asia <i>Young-Ji Kang, Head, East Asia Research Institute</i>	¥1,000,000
6 (Japan)	An Emergency Survey of Damage to Cultural Properties in Disaster-Stricken Areas in the Aceh Region of Indonesia <i>Isamu Sakamoto, President, Tokyo Restoration and Conservation Center</i>	¥1,000,000
7 (Japan)	A Catalog of the Abandoned Buddhist Statues of Banteay Kdei Temple <i>Yoshiaki Ishizawa, Professor, Sophia University</i>	¥3,000,000
8 (Japan)	A Plan for the Compilation of a Bibliography of Literature on Japanese Politics, Economics, and Society in the 1980s, with a Focus on Administrative Reform <i>Shino Namikawa, Secretary General, Citizens Forum for Renewal</i>	¥8,000,000
9 (Indonesia)	Publication of an Anthology of Social Scientific Papers in Commemoration of the Seventieth Birthday of Professor Taufik Abdullah <i>Muhamad Hisyam, Head, Research Center for Society and Culture, Indonesian Institute of Sciences</i>	\$10,000
10 (China)	Program to Promote the Kobe Overseas Chinese History Museum's Collection and Display of Materials and the Exchange Thereof with Other Related Organizations and Researchers <i>Lan Pu, Curator, Kobe Overseas Chinese History Museum</i>	¥3,000,000
11 (China)	Northeast Asian Intellectuals and Cooperative Knowledge <i>Wang Ke, Professor, Kobe University</i>	¥5,000,000
12 (United States)	Travel Funds for Asian Participants in the Ninth International Conference on Thai Studies <i>Arlene B. Neher, Director, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences External Programming, Northern Illinois University</i>	\$25,000
13 (South Korea)	Coexistence on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asian Cooperation—A Symposium in Honor of Dae-Jung Kim <i>Sang-Jung Kang, Representative, Northeast Asian Studies Society, University of Tokyo</i>	¥8,000,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount
14 04-P-014 (Japan)	East Asia Publishers' Conference: An Examination of Shared Cultural Issues and Academic Research in the Field of Publishing in the East Asian Region <i>Keiji Kato, Board Member, Seki Memorial Foundation for the Advancement of Science and Technology</i>	¥6,700,000
15 04-P-015 (Japan)	Modern Tibet's Civilian Economics: Religious Revival and Cultural Education <i>Yujiro Murata, Professor, University of Tokyo</i>	¥5,400,000
16 04-P-016 (Indonesia)	The People's Experiences in Southeast Asian and East Asian Literature During the Japanese Occupation, 1942-45: Comparative Studies <i>Tommy Christomy, Lecturer, University of Indonesia</i>	\$19,000

## Research Report Grant Program

The Research Report 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:

- Publishing materials focusing on research results
- Convening meetings, such as symposiums, to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
- Printing reports of research results
- 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 Research Report Grants are not publicly solicited; they are only accepted from past recipients of Foundation grants. Applications are accepted year-round; they are screened and grants approved at planning meetings. The results of this process are reported at the Board of Directors' meeting.

Seven grants were awarded for Research Report Grant Program projects in fiscal 2004. Almost all of the projects were concerned with Asia or the Pacific region, including China, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. This trend, which has been evident for several years, reflects advances in international research in the Asia-Pacific region and the growing need to return the benefits of research to society.

## Research Report Grant Program

	Fiscal 2003	Fiscal 2004
Number of grants	7	5
Budget (¥ million)	20	10
Value of grants (¥ million)	11.12	8.90

## Research Report Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount
1 04-S-001 (Japan)	A Symposium on the Investigation of Health Dysfunction Among Local Populations Related to the Contraction of the Aral Sea <i>Momoko Chiba, Associate Professor, Juntendo University</i>	¥2,880,000
2 04-S-002 (Japan)	Publication of a Study of the History and Structure of the <i>Katsuobushi</i> (Dried Bonito) Industry in Japan and the Asia-Pacific Region <i>Taisuke Miyachi, Associate Professor, Hokkaido University</i>	¥1,280,000
3 04-S-003 (Japan)	Creating Multidimensional Memory: A Comparative Study of Monuments, Documents, and Narrations of Wars and Natural Disasters in the Modern and Postmodern Eras and Planning a Museum Exhibition Based on It <i>Masahiro Terada, Researcher, National Museum of Japanese History</i>	¥1,700,000
4 04-S-004 (South Korea)	Symposium on Imperial Rule in Daily Life in Colonial Korea <i>Che-Uk Kong, Associate Professor, Sangji University</i>	¥1,414,000
5 04-S-005 (Vietnam)	Publication of <i>Indigenous Plants Used by Ethnic Minorities in Southern Vietnam, Volume 1: Vegetables, Herbs, and Medicinal Plants</i> <i>Ke Nguyen, Senior Lecturer, National University of Ho Chi Minh City</i>	\$10,000
6 04-S-006 (Japan)	Publication on Children's Participation in Community Building in Developing Countries: Analysis of Human Settlement Development in Slum and Squatter Settlements in Thailand <i>Tatsuya Hata, Shanti Volunteer Association</i>	¥1,600,000
7 04-S-007 (Japan)	Publication on Modern Chinese Women and the <i>Ladies Journal</i> : Cultural Exchanges Among Women in East Asia <i>Yujiro Murata, Professor, University of Tokyo</i>	¥1,170,000

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*Financial Report for  
Fiscal 2004*

## Financial Report for Fiscal 2004

### Expenditures for Grants

	1975-99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Research Grant Program	5,540.4 1,669	193.6 76	186.0 72	216.9 85	190.7 81	60.5 71	6,488.1 2,054
Research Report Grant Program	581.3 395	16.5 9	8.7 5	5.7 4	8.9 5	11.1 7	632.2 425
Grant Program for Community Activities	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	55.0 56	55.0 56
Citizen Activities	434.5 279	33.3 29	29.6 24	35.8 24	40.2 30	(Through fiscal 2003)	573.4 386
Projects on Civil Society	46.0 10	13.5 3	19.6 4	20.4 4	5.0 1	(Through fiscal 2003)	104.5 22
Citizen Research Contest	372.6 198					(Through fiscal 1994)	372.6 198
SEANRP	2,068.1 1,187	57.0 63	64.7 68	81.6 62	60.3 48	58.1 40	2,389.9 1,468
SEASREP	167.1 167	51.0 26	26.5 15	29.9 21	24.9 20	25.0 17	324.4 266
Research Skills Training Program	— —	— —	3.2 1	15.8 4	29.4 7	(Through fiscal 2003)	48.4 12
Young Indonesian Researchers Program	121.3 560	3.9 41				(Through fiscal 2000)	125.2 601
“Know Our Neighbors” Program (Japan)	458.8 217	15.7 9	9.6 5	12.8 8	9.0 5	(Through fiscal 2003)	506.0 244
“Know Our Neighbors” Program (Other)	465.3 211	12.0 19	11.9 17	8.8 14	9.4 14	(Through fiscal 2003)	507.5 275
Dictionary Compilation- Publication Program	40.0 6	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	40.0 6
Foundation Initiative Grant Program	624.8 221	51.2 12	46.5 16	54.7 13	33.4 14	55.8 16	866.4 292
Special Grants	446.6 56	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	446.6 56
Total	11,326.8 5,170	447.8 287	406.2 227	482.6 239	411.2 225	365.5 207	13,440.0 6,355

Notes: 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. Special Grants support such activities as those commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Toyota Foundation (1984) and the centennial of Japanese-Thai friendship (1987).



Income and Expenditures				
	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥7,489,990	¥82,550,766	¥45,930,920	¥34,046,963
Donations	—	—	—	—
Endowment income	906,944,565	667,651,390	666,911,607	1,055,799,343
Funds for Global 500 environmental activities project	10,501,712	9,985,367	—	—
Funds for Southeast Asian artisans project	—	—	—	—
Funds for SEASREP	—	—	—	—
Transfer from Research Grant fund	1,600,000,000	150,000,000	100,000,000	—
Transfer from reserve for grants	—	—	—	—
Transfer from secondary endowment	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous income	25,957,610	42,094,392	26,933,721	16,478,690
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>¥2,550,893,877</b>	<b>¥952,281,915</b>	<b>¥839,776,248</b>	<b>¥1,106,324,996</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grant and program expenses	¥612,184,732	¥692,385,422	¥590,950,136	¥560,418,979
Special event expenses	12,740,700	11,966,981	53,025,638	62,560,573
Administrative expenses	154,566,821	192,786,472	152,924,291	153,117,679
Purchase of fixed assets	—	—	—	—
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	7,875,620	9,212,120	8,829,220	8,992,080
Endowment	—	—	—	—
Secondary endowment	—	—	—	—
Research Grant fund	—	—	—	300,000,000
Costs of depreciation of stocks held as working assets	1,680,975,238	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>¥2,468,343,111</b>	<b>¥906,350,995</b>	<b>¥805,729,285</b>	<b>¥1,085,089,311</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>¥82,550,766</b>	<b>¥45,930,920</b>	<b>¥34,046,963</b>	<b>¥21,235,685</b>

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

Balance Sheet				
	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	¥2,174,899,462	¥1,017,744,939	¥749,468,769	¥530,177,195
Negotiable securities	27,822,722,271	28,840,874,870	28,975,333,795	29,509,178,271
Prepaid expenses	4,560,440	6,414,100	4,853,390	4,853,390
Advances (disbursements)	23,287	—	—	433,972
Temporary payments	877,475	2,852,058	1,729,560	—
Accounts receivable	2,500,000	3,711,864	—	654,764
Fixed assets	51,835,569	50,625,052	50,625,052	50,625,052
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>¥30,057,418,504</b>	<b>¥29,922,222,883</b>	<b>¥29,782,010,566</b>	<b>¥30,095,922,644</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	¥228,566,424	¥288,980,273	¥252,525,668	¥271,374,971
Deposits received	5,123,945	3,701,638	2,998,663	2,804,950
Reserve for retirement allowances	89,341,800	82,985,000	91,814,220	98,882,500
Reserve for grants	—	—	—	—
Temporary receipt	—	—	—	999,486
Net endowment	29,734,386,335	29,546,555,972	29,434,672,015	29,721,860,737
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>¥30,057,418,504</b>	<b>¥29,922,222,883</b>	<b>¥29,782,010,566</b>	<b>¥30,095,922,644</b>

Endowment Status				
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Principal endowment (1)	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000
Principal endowment (2)	9,734,386,335	9,546,555,972	9,434,672,015	9,721,860,737
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>¥29,734,386,335</b>	<b>¥29,546,555,972</b>	<b>¥29,434,672,015</b>	<b>¥29,721,860,737</b>

Adjustments to Grant Budgets  
(April 1, 2004–March 31, 2005)

Period (fiscal year)	Grantee Grant number	Type of grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
1996	Le Van Sang 96-K-08	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation- Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Oct. 7, 1996	¥1,031,441 105,690 ¥925,751
1997	Tran Nham 97-K-13	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation- Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 19, 1997	¥732,068 52,845 ¥679,223
1997	Duong Phu Hiep 97-K-14	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation- Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 19, 1997	¥755,664 52,845 ¥702,819
1998	Ngueyn Huu Luan 98-I-050	International Grant	Sep. 22, 1998	¥384,921 200,811 ¥184,110
1998	Pattiya Jimreivat 98-EC-10	SEASREP	June 15, 1998	¥2,066,418 2,204,235 -¥137,817
2000	Nobuo Kanzaki 00-B3-155	Research Grant	Sep. 20, 2000	¥4,500,000 1,068,965 ¥3,431,035
2000	Fizza Tawfique 00-K-10	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation- Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 20, 2000	¥420,595 52,845 ¥367,750
2003	Yuriko Saito 03-A-217	Research Grant	Oct. 7, 2003	¥1,600,000 20 ¥1,599,980
2003	Do Hoai Nam 03-P-005	Foundation Initiative Grant	Mar. 16, 2004	¥2,113,800 906,975 ¥1,206,825

## Chronological Data

### 2004

- Apr. 1 Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2004 Research Grant Program
- May 20 Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2004 Research Grant Program (1,311 applications received)
- June 14 Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 101* (in Japanese)
- June 16 105th meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 2003 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 2004 grants decided: for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 1 recipient; approval of appointment of members of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of members of selection committees; approval of review of rules and regulations; fiscal 2004 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 1 recipient; explanation of application situation for Research Grant Program and SEANRP; explanation of schedule for Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative; explanation of on-site inspection by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications; twenty-ninth meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of directors and auditors; presentation of First Interim Report of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative; explanation of fiscal 2004 activity program and budget; explanation of schedule for Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative; explanation of on-site inspection by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications
- July 1 106th meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of chairman, president, and managing director
- Aug. 16 Publication of *Occasional Report No. 34* (in English)
- Sep. 24 107th meeting of Board of Directors; approval of changes to activity plan; fiscal 2004 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 71 recipients; for SEANRP, 40 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of appointment of members of selection committees; approval of ap-

pointment of additional members of Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative; presentation of Second Interim Report of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative; fiscal 2004 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 1 recipient; presentation of progress report on compilation of 30-year history; notification of grant award ceremony; thirtieth meeting of Board of Trustees; presentation of Second Interim Report of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative; presentation of progress report on compilation of 30-year history; notification of grant award ceremony

- Oct. 1 Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2004 Grants for Community Activities
- Oct. 22 Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 2003
- Oct. 29 Fiscal 2004 grant award ceremony
- Nov. 20 Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2004 Grants for Community Activities (474 applications received)

### 2005

- Feb. 18 Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 2003* (in English)
- Mar. 14 108th meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2004 grants decided: for Grants for Community Activities, 56 recipients; for SEASREP, 16 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 13 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 2004 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 2005 activity program and budget; presentation of Interim Statement of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative; fiscal 2004 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 5 recipients; notification of grant award ceremony for Grants for Community Activities; notification of closure of Indochina Cultural Cooperation Fund; presentation of progress report on compilation of 30-year history; fiscal 2005 grants decided: for SEASREP, 1 recipient; thirty-first meeting of Board

of Trustees; presentation of Interim Statement of the Advisory Committee on the Toyota Foundation's Vision and Initiative; explanation of fiscal 2005 activity program and budget; notification of grant award ceremony for Grants for Community Activities; notification of closure of Indochina Cultural Cooperation Fund; presentation of progress report on compilation of 30-year history

# Foundation Staff

(as of March 31, 2005)

**Managing Director** Norio Kanie

**Secretary General** Keisuke Sasaki

## PROGRAM DIVISION

Yumiko Himemoto (Chief Program Officer)

Shiro Honda (Senior Program Officer)

Kyoichi Tanaka (Program Officer)

Tomohiro Aoki (Program Officer)

Etsuko Kawasaki (Program Officer)

Ryoko Kida (Assistant Program Officer)

Kahoru Hijikata (Program Supporting Staff)

Keiko Ishii (Program Supporting Staff)

Mina Murai (Program Supporting Staff)

Yoko Niide (Program Supporting Staff)

Aya Tajima (Program Supporting Staff)

Masaaki Kusumi (Senior Fellow)

Gen Watanabe (Senior Fellow)

Kazue Iwamoto (Senior Advisor)

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Keisuke Sasaki (General Manager)

Masumi Narita (Associate Manager)

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