

The Toyota Foundation
Report for Fiscal 1986

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 1986, covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1986 (April 1, 1986, to March 31, 1987) and approved at the forty-fifth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 17, 1987.

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

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

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

Report for Fiscal 1986

April 1, 1986, to March 31, 1987

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Tokyo, Japan

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(as of March 31, 1987)

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The Executive Director's Report

What Is Internationalization?

I

In "Stimulating Buds of New Creativity," my essay in last year's annual report, I discussed the meaning of the ideogram *sai* (inter-) used in the Japanese terms for *interdisciplinary*, *interoccupational*, and *international*, three concepts that the Toyota Foundation uses as guidelines for program development, and illustrated the discussion with projects we have funded. Here I will continue the discussion with specific reference to the concept of internationalization.

Recently there has been much talk about the importance of internationalizing, but often the arguments leave me somewhat doubtful. My dissatisfaction begins with the term *internationalization* itself. The combination of *inter-* with *national* gives a literal meaning of "between or among nations," a formulation that pushes the nation unit to the fore and seemingly makes it the only relevant unit to consider. The term is liable, in other words, to foster rigid and one-sided thinking limited to the national perspective. I am nagged by the suspicion that such thinking sometimes leads to undesirable results.

Although *kokusaika*, the Japanese term for internationalization, only came into use after the Meiji Restoration of 1868, our ancestors had to deal constantly with different cultures ever since they first made their home on these islands on the eastern fringe of Asia. Various changes are set in train when different cultures and peoples come into contact, and creativity flowers in many ways. Modern Japanese society and culture are the result of countless cultural interactions. To describe this process as internationalization may be misleading; perhaps the *national* part of the term should be replaced. But what word would be more appropriate? None comes to mind. Thus despite my doubts and discomfort I shall employ the term here.

Japan has been inundated by successive waves of foreign culture ever since the Nara period (710–94). In fact the waves started long before that with innumerable arrivals from islands to the south and the continent to

the west in prehistoric times too ancient to pin down. Korea and China, Japan's neighbors, were naturally prime sources of influence, but there are also an astonishing number of correspondences between Japanese culture and the cultures of Southeast Asian countries and Nepal. Clearly the Japanese people are a blend of many peoples arriving from the north, west, and south. Certainly the Japanese are not a homogeneous people who have been living in their present location from time immemorial. Washed as they were by unending waves of internationalization in the broad sense, their seventeenth-century decision to seclude themselves, to turn their back on the international community, represented a recent hiatus—and a brief one at that—in their normal pattern of interaction with the world. We should say that Japan is a veteran practitioner of internationalization.

Yet there must be reasons of one sort or another for the sudden clamor of voices now insisting that internationalizing is important, indeed crucial. We should ask whether this internationalization is merely an extension of the earlier pattern or whether it is of a different sort. And if different, how and why?

As I see it, until recently Japan's dealings with the outside world have involved a process of "endogenous internationalization." There was no break in this pattern until the end of the rapid-growth period after World War II. The task now before us is different. I call it "exogenous internationalization."

Endogenous internationalization can be seen as taking two forms. One is passive. It is the coming to terms with some foreign civilization or culture that enters Japan. A variety of problems generally arise as the foreign elements are comprehended, absorbed, and eventually assimilated, but still this form of internationalization is invariably a response to an intrusion from outside.

The other endogenous form occurs when the Japanese take the initiative in importing something considered essential for accomplishing a task or attaining a goal. The stance in this case may not be passive; indeed, typically it is constructive and active. Early in the Meiji era (1868–1912) Japan hired foreigners to give instruction on assimilating Western, especially European, civilization and sent Japanese overseas to study. The same was done in the ancient past. For instance, Japan sent envoys to China during the Sui (581–618) and T'ang (618–907) dynasties, and many students accompanied them. The steady importation of technology from the Meiji years to the present day has also taken this active form. But though the Japanese are behaving in an active rather than a passive manner when they thus take the initiative, their intent remains to accomplish something within Japan, to which end they establish goals and send specific Japanese to study abroad or invite specific foreigners to teach in Japan. The direct motivation, in other words, is within Japan, and in this sense the label of endogenous internationalization can be applied.

How does exogenous internationalization differ? Rather than being motivated from within Japan, it is instigated abroad.

The Japanese presence around the world today is causing a plethora of problems. How are they to be dealt with? Naturally, we need a type of internationalization that is capable of getting results.

II

In comparing the two types of internationalization, a key point to note is that in the endogenous variety the Japanese themselves make the choices. When the exogenous type is involved, by contrast, the latitude for setting goals is constricted. In fact, the Japanese have almost no freedom of choice.

In early times, when the Japanese imported such religions and ways of thought as Buddhism and Confucianism, options were available and changes were made during the assimilation process. The same may be said broadly of imports of civilization and culture, not just of ways of belief and thought. As is now fully appreciated, the Japanese by no means pursued assimilation indiscriminately. It is fair to characterize them as skillful endogenous internationalizers. When something within an imported civilization or culture seemed unsuitable, they adeptly isolated and rejected it. When an import seemed unlikely to gain favor in its original form, they adroitly reshaped it. We may say that Japan has shown a superlative ability to adapt.¹

As noted, this internationalizing took place with specific goals in mind. One of the motives in setting the goals was to attain a clearer perception of national identity. Whether importing advanced civilization or adopting a religion or thought system, the hope was not simply to acquire something from abroad but to contribute to Japan's development. National identity was thus bound up both with the urge to internationalize and with the anticipated results.

This is especially evident in the industrialization process that began in the Meiji era. Around the middle of the nineteenth century Japan terminated the national seclusion policy of the Tokugawa period (1603–1868), but because the Industrial Revolution had begun in England about a century earlier, by that time certain European countries and the United States had already developed into industrial powers. The foremost hope and desire of the Japanese nation was to catch up with these countries quickly, and if possible to pull ahead of them. Uniting behind such slogans as "Increase production and promote industry" and "Rich country and strong army," the Japanese threw themselves into a relentless drive to assimilate Western—particularly European—industrial civilization, which was seen as "the cloud at the top of the slope."²

1. In the past Japan seems to have imitated anything and everything Chinese, but in fact it never adopted the eunuch system, and it substantially modified the examination system for government service. While importing Chinese ideograms wholesale, Japan invented two syllabaries based on ideograms, *hiragana* and *katakana*, to permit phonetic representation in addition to ideographic representation. Even Buddhism and Confucianism were eventually turned into what can only be called Japanese Buddhism and Japanese Confucianism. After the "southern barbarians" initiated the process of internationalizing with Europe, Japan cut most links with the outside world through a radical policy of national seclusion, but at the same time it opened a window on the world by permitting a foreign presence on Dejima, an island in Nagasaki Harbor. The only Europeans allowed to use the island were the Dutch, but local officials sensibly winked at the presence of others—provided that they dressed as the Dutch did. Similar lenience was used to define who could be classified as Chinese. Today it has been established that despite the seclusion policy, people from around the world—assorted Europeans wearing Dutch clothing, black-skinned "Chinese"—thronged Nagasaki and took part in an unusual internationalization process.

2. Ryotaro Shiba's novel *Saka no Ue no Kumo* (The Cloud at the Top of the Slope), published in six volumes between 1969 and 1972, broke all records as a best seller. The book describes the process

As can be readily understood, when a country internationalizes with a specific goal in mind, the best and most natural way to achieve results is to have the state provide leadership. The efficacy of such leadership in Meiji Japan needs no comment. The state also played a key role during the rapid-growth period after World War II. Admittedly, private companies served as the main engine of postwar growth, and the extensive military procurements of the prewar period had disappeared as a demand component. It is also true that most of the technology needed for growth was imported, mainly from the United States, and that private companies arranged most of the imports. But even though economic management took place in a laissez-faire system, the postwar period was a typical example of endogenous internationalizing led by the state. Only recently has there been any change.

The foregoing demonstrates that as Japan internationalized, the state served as the point of reference and the leading actor. No doubt this was an efficacious system, but it also made it easy for the Japanese to fall into an exceptionally self-righteous egoism. This is what happened in prewar Japan. The more the Japanese strove to establish a national identity, the less they were able to perceive that their actions were isolating Japan in the global community. History teaches us just how wide the gulf was between the real world and the way the world looked from Japan. We should reflect anew on the dangers inherent in internationalizing with the state as the central unit.³

III

The situation started to change in the 1970s, apparently in consonance with Japan's transition from the growth stage to the maturity stage of industrial society.

For about a century, ever since the Meiji Restoration, Japan had been forging ahead single-mindedly. Though along the way it had suffered a setback unprecedented in Japanese history—world war and a bitter defeat that reduced the country to ashes—in broad perspective the century can be seen as industrial society's growth stage. It was a century distinguished by a continuous climb up a slope to reach the cloud at the top. When the second half of the 1970s began, Japan was finally approaching the crest of the high hill of industrialization. But as people looked up, they found to their amazement that the beautiful, towering cloud they had seen earlier, the sparkling white cloud that had drawn them upward, was fading away. Was this cloud we had gazed on for a hundred years a mere illusion? Our goal has disappeared, said some. We have entered an age with no role models, remarked others.

by which Japan, a rising minor power, burst into prominence by defeating Russia, a decadent major power, in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5. The story focuses on a group of Meiji leaders, including Yoshifuru and Saneyuki Akiyama, brothers who became noted military officers, and the haiku poet Masaoka Shiki. Shiba's metaphor for their common quest—an unflagging climb up a long slope at the top of which a cloud can be seen—made a strong impression on Japanese readers.

3. Of the many works tracing the unbelievable self-righteousness in prewar Japan, which had consequences so tragic that no comparison to the present day can be drawn, I wish to call one book to readers' attention: Shigeharu Matsumoto's *Shanghai Jidai* (Shanghai Days), Tokyo, Chuo Koron Sha, 1977.

Actually, this sense of a lack of goals or models has arisen only because the Japanese have devoted themselves so long and so wholeheartedly to endogenous internationalization. Yet many Japanese have failed to perceive this. They are beginning to realize, however, that at least in regard to industrialization, the country has attained its goal. It has grown into an industrial power with almost no resemblance to the Japan of a century ago; it has a large number of multinational corporations; its products are marketed in every part of the globe. More and more Japanese capital is flowing into overseas economies. Even students and young office employees are lining up for trips abroad. With respect to goods, money, and people, the global Japanese presence is swiftly expanding.⁴ And problems are cropping up as a result.

As the friction that has been generated makes obvious, often the Japanese presence is not welcome. Though the reasons for this cool reception differ from time to time and place to place, it seems clear that the Japanese presence seems to be universally objectionable. Nevertheless, some Japanese have been strutting about making brazen comments like "There's nobody we can look up to anymore" and "We've entered an age without a role model." Such is the height Japanese insensitivity and crudeness can reach. To make matters worse, when those proclaiming loudly that Japan must internationalize are asked what they mean, they reply that we need only take somewhat further the sort of internationalizing that has gone on to date. Such lack of perception is hard to match.

Instead of looking up to search for a cloud, let us look down to see where we are. The slope we are climbing is crisscrossed with paths; the path we have taken is not the only possible route. Ahead are numerous hilltops to left and right, their many paths intersecting in an intricate pattern. Each hill has its own grass, flowers, and trees, each its own insects, birds, and beasts. And countless people nursing their own desires are walking along every path and standing on every hilltop.

As we complete the transition from the growth stage to the maturity stage, we need the breadth of mind to direct a discerning eye at the options before us. Industrialization is not the one and only goal. Why is it that Japanese people cannot understand that any country can be a role model?

4. As late as the high-growth period of the 1960s, the Japanese presence in other countries did not create problems. Speaking from personal experience, when I was studying in Paris in 1959-60, even relatively well informed Europeans rarely knew enough about Japan to ask, for example, whether any subway lines had been built. Though 1960 was the year of the Rome Olympics, almost nobody knew that Tokyo had been selected as the site of the 1964 summer games. Kiichi Matsuda, who was also studying in Europe at that time, noted the following incredible episode in a May 20, 1960, diary entry:

"I heard a story the other day about a missionary from a certain rural European area who was sent to Japan. At his farewell party he placed himself on a straw mat, folding his legs under him, and the villagers gathered round with tears in their eyes, commiserating with him over the suffering he would have to endure as a priest serving in a barbaric country. But when he reached Japan and sent his first message home, it read in part, 'The city where I have been posted is larger than Paris, and it has three newspapers with a circulation of more than five million.' This is an extreme example, but it serves to show that even some people in the Catholic church, which is comparatively well informed about conditions in Japan, still know next to nothing about the country. The mind boggles at what the common people must think" (*To-O Nikki Showa 34, 35* [Diary of a Visit to Europe, 1959-60], Tokyo, Dohosha Shuppan, 1987, p. 339).

Around the time that Matsuda was jotting down this comment, I was visiting an international automobile fair in Geneva. Nowhere in the sprawling fairground could a Toyota or Nissan be seen. All I came across were some Honda motorcycles in an inconspicuous location.

There are several hundred countries in the world today; most of them have more than one ethnic group; and each country and ethnic group has its own identity.

If the Japanese presence is not always welcome in this world, if in fact it is causing friction, what should we do about it? Our tendency to cling tightly to the national perspective is causing harm. Freer ways of thinking are needed. Today as in the past, insistence on the national perspective keeps us thinking in terms of national interests and tends to make our reactions one-sided and rigid. The tragedy of the prewar years, when Japan insisted on plowing blindly ahead in the belief that it was acting in the interest of world peace even as it became an outcast in the global community, may be an exceptional case, but Japan has also committed many errors since then—and blithely gone on internationalizing without taking any notice. A number of the projects funded by the Toyota Foundation can be seen as attempts to redress the damage done.⁵

Many of the problems Japan faces around the world will become still more intractable if we insist on seeing them from the viewpoint of the nation. The Japanese must deal with these problems regardless of their own hopes and desires and irrespective of whether they wish to take action. However, the rigid, one-sided approach that the national perspective dictates will not suffice; a more painstaking approach is needed, and forgetting about the nation will often facilitate this.

IV

Because the Japanese have been pursuing the grand goal of industrialization so doggedly, they have picked up the bad habit of looking at everything through lenses that filter out all other considerations. As yet they are unable to see the world in any other way. They cannot cure themselves of the vice of making all international comparisons from the standpoint of industrial development and of using economic indicators alone for evaluation.

The result of basing decisions only on criteria like gross national product and national income is that all countries are reduced to the single unit of the nation. Just how unrealistic, even outrageous, a yardstick this is should

5. Human problems inevitably arise at the level of the individual as well as that of the community when different cultures interact. These problems take on a life of their own outside the context of internationalization, necessitating new efforts to deal with them. Described below are two research projects the Toyota Foundation funded. What do they have to tell us?

(1) The development of Japanese-language newspapers in North America: During a three-year project that began in the autumn of 1981, a research group headed by Norio Tamura, a professor at the Tokyo College of Economics, surveyed early editions of Japanese-language newspapers published by Japanese living in the United States and Canada. The group investigated the issues involved in the formation, evolution, and thinking of overseas Japanese communities. The results threw light on the subtle ways in which developments in international affairs have effects extending down to ordinary community members.

(2) Socialization of children growing up in bicultural settings: While studying at the University of California, Los Angeles, Yasuko Minoura, an associate professor at Okayama University, was given a research grant to study the growing-up process of children in Japanese families on the West Coast. This in-depth study received much praise. After her return to Japan, with continuing support from the Foundation, Minoura began follow-up studies of the same children and, in cooperation with foreign researchers, initiated studies of the education and living conditions of non-Japanese children in Japan. We hope that this project will clarify the socialization process that occurs when children forge an identity in a bicultural setting marked by sharp differences between the culture of the family and that of the surrounding society.

be apparent to anyone who has had even a brief glimpse into the lives of other peoples. To hear commentators pontificate on internationalization from the grossly oversimplified national viewpoint is painful beyond endurance.⁶ We take the concept of "the Japanese" for granted, but what we need is individual human beings who see and know the world in a way that is direct and unaffected.

I believe that the activities best able to deal with exogenous internationalizing are those conducted by the "third sector"—by private, nonprofit organizations. The third sector can free itself from the rigidity of tax-supported first-sector activities, which tend to give top priority to the national interest, and it can also free itself from the egoism of profit-making second-sector activities, which materialize only when a profit is anticipated. Though it should not need saying, a correct understanding of the third sector is required of the government organs supervising it and the individuals and organizations supporting it with contributions. Beyond that, the legal system should encourage true third-sector activities. In these respects, I must admit, Japan is wanting.

Nevertheless, the Toyota Foundation has been doing its best to carry out activities worthy of the third sector. We have given special attention to encouraging appropriate responses to Japan's current internationalization needs, which are of the exogenous variety and not simply more of the past endogenous type. We believe that efforts to internationalize must be encouraged from a broad perspective, one that does not demand slavish adherence to the promotion of ties between Japan and this country or that.⁷

V

It is difficult to imagine today how hard our predecessors had to struggle when, during the transition from the seclusion of the late Tokugawa period

6. National income is, to be sure, an excellent indicator, for it manages to express in a single statistic the overall results of a nation's economic activity. But consider this opening line of a well-known Japanese song: "Though wearing rags, my soul is draped in brocade." The material value of the clothing people wear is included in national income, but the spiritual value of their lives is not. Yet comparisons based on national income have become so commonplace that we do not hesitate even momentarily before proclaiming such and such a country to be only one-tenth as wealthy as Japan. This is not an outright lie, but it fosters the facile assumption that the people of the country in question are far less well off than the Japanese in all respects. I have made frequent visits to Southeast Asian countries and become acquainted with many people there. These countries do indeed lack Japan's material wealth, but quite a few Southeast Asians stand head and shoulders above most contemporary Japanese in terms of spiritual wealth. Whenever I meet such people I am reminded of the staggering misconceptions the national income index can cause.

These days one hears much talk of high technology. The United States is often mentioned in the course of discussion, and sometimes reference is made to European countries, but Southeast Asian countries are rarely mentioned. Are they uninvolved in Japan's high-tech trade? Of course not. The high-tech goods produced here flow steadily to Southeast Asia and indeed the entire world. But in this emotionally stunted nation, such facts fail to register in people's minds. It is enough to make one want to cry out: Wake up and stop being so arrogant!

7. Among the Foundation's key activities are the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs. Though at first we funded only the translation and publication in Japanese of works that have been extensively read in Southeast Asian countries, considerable support is now being extended for the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of works from other countries in the region. To encourage exchange in this program, we have created opportunities for the people involved in translation to meet with their counterparts from other countries. One recent example is the November 1986 international workshop for translators in Kanchanaburi, Thailand. As an adjunct of the programs, we publish an English newsletter, the *Occasional Report*, in which the trans-

to the open door of the Meiji era, they forced themselves to stop viewing each of Japan's feudal domains, or *han*, as an independent "country." Today we take for granted that all Japanese should regard one another as fellow citizens no matter where they were born and raised, but in the past it was different. Japan had more than two hundred *han* at the end of the Tokugawa period. Because each was a separate country in the Japanese consciousness, it follows that national interests and patriotism were also divided more than two hundred ways. But foreign powers began to threaten Japan, and such leaders of the Meiji Restoration as Ryoma Sakamoto and Shinsaku Takasugi racked their brains for an effective response. Concluding that the *han* system had outlived its usefulness, they spread the message that the Japanese must think of themselves as one people.⁸

The situation we now face is basically similar. In his administrative policy address to the National Diet at the beginning of 1987, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone urged people to think of Japan not as one isolated country in a large world but as a country moving in step with the world. Of course he is right, but moving in step with the world is far easier said than done. The first prerequisite is to know others. If we make only halfhearted gestures in this direction, joining the world in a self-satisfied way, we will only spread trouble. And that, I fear, is exactly the course we are taking.

Though it may sound paradoxical, Japan's ability to become a member of the global community in good standing will depend in large part on the ability of the Japanese as individuals to cut themselves free from the national perspective. And the best activities to help them gain practical experience in this area are, as I have suggested, those conducted by the private, nonprofit organizations that form the third sector. Here we see why, in administering its International Grant Program, the Foundation has tried to establish relationships that put all parties on an equal footing.⁹

Perceiving the present as a second opening of the nation may help clarify how the exogenous internationalization I have discussed in this essay differs from that of the past. We must recognize that the process will by no means be painless. It is wrong to associate the word *internationalization* with bright prospects alone. This point deserves special emphasis.

At a time when the constructive side of having an international character is the only side emphasized, there is significance in the realization that a price must be paid to acquire an international character.¹⁰

Yujiro Hayashi
Executive Director

lated works are introduced. The *Occasional Report* aims to acquaint English-speaking peoples in the West and elsewhere with the literature of Southeast Asia.

8. At that point in history the Japanese broke the fetters of the *han* system, but as I have noted, the national identity they then built up isolated Japan swiftly from the global community, thwarting the process of true internationalization.

9. For reference, see "Stimulating Buds of New Creativity," my essay in the fiscal 1985 annual report; I give examples of international projects on pages 11-13.

10. Toru Haruna, *Sekai o Miteshimatta Otokotachi* (Men Who Got a Good Look at the World), Tokyo, Bungei Shunju, 1981, author's afterword.

Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report

Turning Experiences Gained in Citizen Activities into Shared Assets

The Birth of the Activity-Documentation Grant Program

April 1987 saw the publication of a book titled *Boken Asobiba ga Yatte Kita* (The Adventure Playground Has Arrived).¹ Illustrated with numerous photographs and drawings, the volume provides a lively account of a group of people in Tokyo's Setagaya Ward who have created a unique park-playground. They explain in the preface that their objective in compiling the book was to review their activities, identify problems, and work toward solutions. They add that by publishing the volume they hoped to provide a useful reference for people interested in organizing similar playgrounds.

More books of this type, recording and reassessing specific grass-roots activities, are scheduled for publication. One tells the story of a group in Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Prefecture, involved for seven years in "handicap orienteering," a program designed to permit the able-bodied to experience the difficulties encountered by the handicapped. Another introduces Yadokari no Sato in Omiya, Saitama Prefecture, a halfway house for the mentally ill. A third recounts the experiences of the "one-year volunteers" working with the Japan Youth Volunteers Association, and a fourth introduces readers to a blind and deaf man who overcame his double handicap to go to college and also discusses the team of volunteers who assisted him.²

Viewed against society's main currents, the worlds such books reveal are almost imperceptible eddies. Because the readership of these books is expected to be limited, the publishers plan to print a few thousand copies at most. Nevertheless, we can glimpse many new trends within these tiny worlds, and I think we can find in them harbingers of a future marked by

1. Hanegi Play-Park Action Committee, ed., *Boken Asobiba ga Yatte Kita* (The Adventure Playground Has Arrived), Tokyo, Shobunsha, 1987.

2. The books' titles have yet to be finalized; all are to be published by Shoraisha in Kyoto.

deeper interpersonal contact, though these worlds are easily overlooked in the context of today's gigantic, highly organized society.

In fiscal 1984 the Toyota Foundation designated a new grant-making field: "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society." For the first two years grants were extended on an experimental basis under the rubric special-subject research. This fiscal year we have upgraded the grants by placing them under an independent Activity-Documentation Grant Program. The new field's emergence as an independent program indicates that the work of the first two years is approaching fruition. Accordingly, we have begun to extend assistance not just for documentation but also for publication.

So far this fiscal year, the program has led to the publication of the five books mentioned above. Thirty-three projects were awarded grants during the first three years, and if the results of two-thirds of them are published, twenty or more books should see the light of day within the next few years. Their publication will, I hope, provide us a rich overview of a heretofore unexposed side of Japan.

Why Record Citizen Activities

In fiscal 1975, a year after the Foundation's establishment, the Research Grant Division began extending research grants. In fiscal 1979, to commemorate the Foundation's fifth anniversary, we held the first of the research contests on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." These contests brought us into contact not only with researchers but also with a great number of ordinary people engaged in practical surveys and studies within their communities. Gradually, as we learned more about these community-based projects, we came to recognize that the boundary separating research from practical activities is often hard to draw, but we nonetheless decided to continue to place priority on research and to extend funding to activities of a more practical nature only if they had a strong research orientation. We believed, and continue to believe, that surveys and other types of research provide a foundation for identifying and resolving social problems.

Apart from surveys and studies, practical activities of an original, ground-breaking nature can aid the discovery and correction of social problems. Experimental and practical activities are particularly effective when they emphasize the solution of problems through a bottom-up approach that employs the ideas of local residents. We feel that the repetition of such bold and creative experimentation is essential.

About four years ago, after receiving an increasing number of inquiries about the possibility of funding for practical activities, we began to examine how the Foundation might contribute to grass-roots undertakings. We assessed the current status of such activities as reported in newspapers and magazines, and we conducted preliminary interviews with some of the people involved. The paucity of reliable reference materials and information soon became apparent. Although reports of various activities often appeared in the media, little systematic documentation of overall developments could be found.

In a way this was not surprising. After all, the emergence of creative and sustained citizen activities is a relatively recent phenomenon, and the

people involved are usually under so much pressure from the day-to-day requirements of their work, they have neither time nor money to organize and publicize the information at their disposal. But in the absence of better documentation, there was considerable duplication of trial-and-error efforts. Under these conditions, the various undertakings in different parts of Japan could not lead to an accumulation of knowledge that would pave the way for the next stage of experimentation. Practical experience, in other words, was not being pooled so that it could become a shared asset of Japanese society.

Meanwhile, many people had cautioned us to proceed carefully in awarding grants for citizen activities. A thoughtless approach to funding could undermine the independence and self-reliance of the groups supported, and they might lose their ability to continue their endeavors without further funding. Since Japan's private grant-making foundations have little experience in this area, neither the foundations themselves nor the potential grant recipients have learned how to relate to each other while maintaining independence. As yet, there is not even a common consciousness of rules of behavior in this sort of relationship. Thus we decided to spend more time on studies before awarding grants intended specifically for people engaged in practical activities.

In the end, we made three decisions affecting the fiscal 1984 program: (1) We would provide support through the Research Grant Program for efforts to document citizen activities, (2) we would commission an outside study on ways in which foundations should work with citizen groups in general, and (3) we would extend assistance through the Forum Grant Program to a group making a study of information and resource sharing among citizens.

The first decision, which resulted in the launching of the Activity-Documentation Grant Program, was motivated primarily by our hope of turning the practical experience of individual groups into a shared asset that could be used widely. We also felt that by awarding grants for such basic and comparatively risk-free endeavors, we ourselves would gain both knowledge about various grass-roots activities and experience in handling the Foundation's involvement in this field, thus assisting our search for ways to enhance our grant programs.

In line with the second decision, we commissioned Shin'ichiro Yoshida, an expert on citizen activities, to conduct a study. After a year of research, he compiled a set of recommendations for grant assistance.³ The group being supported on the basis of our third decision calls itself the Networking Forum. The recently coined term *networking* refers to the establishment of contacts and the exchange of information by means of networks linking people who share interests and goals. The group has been holding meetings to review the status of Japanese-style citizen activities and to discuss organizational theory, methodology, and related matters. The forum's third study session began in July 1987.⁴ While other considerations also

3. Shin'ichiro Yoshida, "Shimin Katsudo no Genjo to Doko—Minkan Josei Zaidan no Torikumu beki Kadai" (Trends in Citizen Activities: Issues for Private Grant-Making Foundations to Address), Toyota Foundation internal document, 1987.

4. The Networking Forum, headed by Yasuo Harima, focused on the theme "Networking as a Citizen Activity."

lay behind our second and third decisions, the two projects have yielded valuable information for the promotion of activity-documentation grants.

A Review of the First Three Years

Let us look at the activity-documentation grants awarded thus far. The table opposite provides information on the number of grant applications and awards and the fields of activity. Every year we have received forty-odd applications. Since few groups have applied more than once, it is curious that the number has remained so constant. Eleven grants have been awarded each year. The constancy of this figure is a function of our budget ceiling of ¥20 million and the average grant size of slightly under ¥2 million.

Dividing the grants into categories is difficult. Each project has special features, and many have a composite character and a number of objectives. In some cases, moreover, the field of activity has shifted with the passage of time and the evolution of the project. In the table the projects are grouped according to the primary activities at present. The leading field is care for the handicapped, which has received eight of the thirty-three grants, followed by foreign aid and refugee relief with five grants, environmental conservation with four, and community building and care for the aged with three each. The data base is not large enough to permit definitive statements about trends, but the table nonetheless indicates the areas of concern to those involved in recent citizen activities.

Almost all such projects are conducted by unincorporated volunteer groups, though in a few cases foundations or other incorporated bodies are involved. As a rule, we have selected groups that have been in existence for at least five years. Some have a history of more than twenty years. In the screening process we place priority on activities characterized by foresight and originality and judged to have excellent potential for providing shared social assets. Beyond that, we consider whether the groups have the organizational capacity to document their activities, whether the timing is appropriate, and whether funding is essential.

It is not easy for busy members of citizen groups to find the time to evaluate their progress and prepare a coherent account of their experiences and achievements. Some documentation teams have been unable to function because of opposition from within the group; others have had trouble organizing their records because of conflicting opinions or a rapid turnover in the group's membership. Since the very process of documentation can be painful and provoke dissension, an infusion of funds alone cannot guarantee results. Precisely because documentation is so challenging, however, those groups that complete the task and publish the results are likely to grow stronger in the process and may advance to a new level of activity. We hope that our grants will enable the recipients to grasp new opportunities for development without losing any of the energy they have so far poured into their endeavors.

A word should be added about the term *citizen activities*. In selecting grant recipients, we do not define the term narrowly, since doing so might cause us to overlook worthy projects. I personally see citizen activities as the foundation for the third sector—that is, the arena of private, nonprofit

Breakdown of Activity-Documentation Grants

	FY 1984	1985	1986	Total
Number of grant applications	44	46	41	131
Number of grant awards	11	11	11	33
Field of activity				
Community building	1	1	1	3
Environmental conservation	1	2	1	4
Health and medicine	—	—	2	2
Care for the handicapped	3	3	2	8
Care for the aged	1	1	1	3
Consumption and distribution	—	1	1	2
Youth and education	—	—	1	1
International exchange	1	—	—	1
Foreign aid and refugee relief	3	1	1	5
Multitheme, other	1	2	1	4

activities—and thus as constituting what might be called the grass roots of the third sector, but all those engaged in activities by and for ordinary citizens would be justified in applying the citizen-activity label to their work.

A number of similar terms—*citizen movements*, *resident movements*, *resident activities*, *grass-roots movements*, *grass-roots activities*—are used in Japan. By and large they refer to citizen activities. If any lines are to be drawn, I would note only that some so-called movements are characterized mainly by actions to lodge appeals or claims and lack the organizational capacity for sustained, long-term efforts.

The Outlook for the Program

Though the Activity-Documentation Program now stands on its own, it is still in the preparatory stage. Seen from the long-term perspective of developmental needs, much remains to be done. How might the program evolve in the future? The report by Yoshida mentioned above suggests a number of objectives. These recommendations were adopted as guidelines after consideration by the Foundation staff. Below is a partial list:

Program for promoting exchange among groups

1. Documentation of activities (written and visual)
2. Compilation and publication of directories of action groups
3. Consolidation of resource and information centers
4. Publication of newsletters by associations of action groups
5. Holding of seminars, workshops, and other meetings by associations of action groups
6. Provision of halls, rooms, or other meeting places
7. Provision for training of volunteers
8. Implementation of surveys, studies, and workshops to foster and strengthen action groups
9. Institution and management of citizen-activity information centers in designated regions
10. Creation and management of citizen-activity funds in designated regions

11. Dispatch of action-group representatives overseas and invitation of representatives of foreign action groups to Japan to promote exchange with groups in other countries
12. Publication of newsletters in English and other languages to promote international exchange

Yoshida's report also proposed a program for special-subject activities. At present we are considering which options to address first. For now we will continue the activity-documentation grants. Owing to limited funds, we cannot immediately diversify the program's objectives dramatically, but we intend to gradually develop the program's breadth and depth. Guided by the goal of turning experiences gained in citizen activities into shared assets, we will direct our efforts so as to provide assistance to the minor rather than the major, the informal rather than the formal.

Yoshinori Yamaoka
Program Officer, Research Grant Division

International Division Program Officer's Report

Exploring the Meaning of "Indigenous Culture"

Increasing Diversity

Grants awarded under the International Grant Program in fiscal 1986 carried to the next stage the trend toward diversification that distinguished the program the previous year. The number of grants changed little—from fifty-two in fiscal 1985 to fifty-one in fiscal 1986—but the distribution of grants among countries shifted significantly. Projects in Thailand accounted for more than half the grants awarded in fiscal 1984 and for one-third of those awarded in fiscal 1985. In fiscal 1986, however, the breakdown was nineteen in the Philippines, fifteen in Indonesia, nine in Thailand, five in Nepal, and three in Vietnam.

Diversification was also apparent in the orientation of projects. To be eligible for international grants, projects must be designed to contribute to preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures. The projects awarded grants in fiscal 1986 reflect emerging differences in the way researchers in various countries interpret this criterion.

Let us begin with projects in the Philippines. While the mainstay of local history is even more solidly represented than in the past, projects on more specific topics related to local customs, culture, language, and literature are also in evidence. One is "A Descriptive Study of the *Tambalans* (Traditional Healers) of Eastern Visayas," a microanalytic study that involves recording in detail the activities of the healers that constitute the focus of folk beliefs in a particular region. "Medical Beliefs and Medical Choice in a Philippine Rural Community" approaches the same topic from a broader perspective, using data from case studies to build a theoretical framework for understanding the phenomenon of faith healing in the Philippines, and thus sheds light on a basic force in Philippine society.

Another Philippine project is "Publication of a Revised and Expanded Dictionary of Philippine Folk Beliefs and Customs." This dictionary catego-

rizes and describes the folklore, religions, and customs of the Philippines on the basis of surveys conducted in almost all of the country's seventy-three provinces. When the first edition was published in 1970, the level of interest among Filipinos in their own culture was still relatively low, and almost all the copies in print were acquired by people outside the Philippines. Now demand within the Philippines for this type of publication has grown. Along similar lines, "A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages" involves the compilation of a lexicon of 105 Philippine languages. The dictionary should provide a valuable composite picture of the country's many ethnic groups and even more numerous linguistic groups and so contribute to an understanding of both the variety and the unity of Philippine culture.

"Cebuano Literature: A Critical Anthology Series, 1801-1985" focuses on one of these languages. Although Cebuano is the language of the largest linguistic group in the Philippines, it has tended to be overshadowed by Pilipino, which shares official status with English, and the number of literary works published in Cebuano has dwindled. This project involves a historical and critical survey of Cebuano literature leading to the publication of a series of anthologies of representative works in various genres. This type of project grows out of an awareness of the need to counter the progressive homogenization of Philippine society by preserving and fostering the local cultures that together make up the culture of the Philippines.

The criterion of preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures appears to be interpreted somewhat more broadly in Indonesia. The projects awarded grants in fiscal 1986 are largely concerned with modernization and change in Indonesian society. "The Isolated Wakaholo People of Buru and Their World View," for example, proposes to examine the social and cultural change experienced by an ethnic group whose members were virtually isolated until recently, when some of them were relocated under the government's settlement policy and thus were abruptly brought into contact with the outside world. "A Study of Southern Sulawesi Coastal Societies" addresses the question of the way in which the Bugis, Makassar, Mandar, and other fishing and trading peoples living along the southern coast of the island of Sulawesi respond to the influx of new technology, in this way ascertaining the changes that have occurred in their society, culture, and livelihood.

"Modern Bureaucracy and Traditional Authority in Minangkabau Society" deals with an ethnic group in western Sumatra noted for its matrilineal society. The traditional political structure of Minangkabau society is built around highly autonomous villages headed by matrilineal chiefs and administered by village councils. Although the Indonesian government has worked since the country's independence to establish a modern bureaucratic system of administration nationwide, it has left the functions of these councils intact. The result is a dual system combining bureaucratic administration and traditional authority. The project examines the ramifications of this situation for Minangkabau political culture in terms of tradition and modernization.

Projects of Thai grant recipients entered a new phase in fiscal 1985. Until then, projects had centered on such fields as the literature, art, architecture, archaeology, and folklore of Thailand itself. In fiscal 1985, how-

ever, a more international focus became apparent in projects exploring the relationship between the indigenous culture of Thailand and the cultures of neighboring countries. This trend continued in fiscal 1986 with such projects as "Preliminary Study on the Social and Economic History of Vietnam During the Nguyen Period, 1802-1883." This study examines the socioeconomic base of Vietnamese society in the nineteenth century, noting the similarities between Vietnam, which was under the Chinese sphere of influence, and Thailand, which was strongly influenced by Indian culture. As a study of Vietnamese history by Thai researchers, the project breaks new ground.

Another example of this international orientation is "Preliminary Study for a Comparison of the Cultures and Societies of Tai-speaking Peoples in Northern Thailand, Shan State in Burma, and Assam State in India." This study takes as its subject the Tai peoples, an ethnic and linguistic group extending north as far as China, south to the Malay Peninsula, east to Vietnam, and west to the Indian state of Assam. Focusing on three regions, the project undertakes an anthropological comparison of the life style and social organization of Tai peoples in different locales. A similar project carried out under a fiscal 1985 grant elucidated the relationship between the culture of the Tai-speaking tribes of southern China and those of northern Thailand. Together these studies promise to make an important contribution to a new field of research in Thailand.

Projects in Vietnam also branched out from the fields of art and archaeology, which predominated in fiscal 1985. "A History of Buddhism in Vietnam" examines the thought, culture, and way of life of the Vietnamese by tracing the development of Buddhism, a philosophical current paralleling Confucianism and Taoism. "Translation and Publication of the Muong Epic *The Birth of the Earth and the Water*" aims to compile and publish a definitive version of this collection of myths of the Muong, a Vietnamese ethnic minority whose cultural affinity with the Tai peoples has often been pointed out. This epic is regarded as a key not only to the world view of the Muong but also to their relationship to the Tai peoples and to the Viet people, the dominant ethnic group in Vietnam. "Translation and Publication of the Ede Epic *Dam San*" focuses on the oral tradition of the Ede people. The study should help clarify the relationship between this ethnic group and the peoples of Indonesia and the Philippines speaking Malayo-Polynesian languages, with whom the Ede share certain cultural traits, while also contributing to the preservation of a precious cultural asset.

As the above examples suggest, the interpretation of the Foundation's criterion of preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures varies from one country to another. The orientation of projects from Thailand, building on ten years of Foundation-supported research on indigenous Thai culture, has broadened to encompass the relationship between Thai culture and the indigenous cultures of Thailand's neighbors. The content of projects from the Philippines and Indonesia also reflects maturation in a direction reflecting conditions in those countries and the state of research there. And while it is still too early to determine the direction in which Vietnamese research is moving, we can discern here, too, a keen interest in the cultures of neighboring countries.

The Future of the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan awards grants to assist the translation into Japanese of Southeast Asian literary works and books on the humanities and social sciences. Now in its ninth year, the program has awarded grants for a total of 107 projects. In fiscal 1986, as in the previous year, the Foundation limited the number of grant applications per publisher to six in an attempt to increase the number of publishers taking advantage of the program. Unfortunately, this move did not bring about the desired result. Further efforts must be made to publicize the program among Japanese publishers.

The main issue that the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan is grappling with today is that of improving the quality of translation. This has led to more rigorous screening of applications, which has resulted in a drop in the number of grants from the previous year. Beginning in fiscal 1986, moreover, one-third of each translation-publication grant can be used to help defray the publisher's editorial costs, in the hope of yielding more readable Japanese manuscripts. It is clear, however, that upgrading the quality of translation substantially will require overhauling the program. Appropriate measures are now under consideration.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia provides grants for the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research projects on Southeast Asian topics. The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries assists in the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of Southeast Asian social science and humanities books and works of literature. In fiscal 1985 a grant was provided for the purpose of organizing an International Workshop on Translation for translators, writers, and others involved in these two programs. The workshop was held in November 1986 in Kanchanaburi, Thailand, near the banks of the Khwae River, and was attended by thirty-nine representatives from nine countries: Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. The participants, all people directly involved in translation, shared the problems they face with a combination of earnestness and humor.*

While discussion ranged from technical problems of translation to the challenge of translation in a multilingual society, the issue of greatest concern was the lack of information on which to base the initial decision of what to translate. For participants in the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia, the Foundation provides some 340 Japanese and English books on Japan before the start of a project. Nonetheless, the consensus was that choosing books appropriate for a Southeast Asian audience is a difficult task. Another problem is that owing to a shortage of translators capable of working directly from the Japanese, most books are translated from existing English translations and therefore tend to reflect

*For a more detailed report on the International Workshop on Translation see the *Occasional Report No. 7* (October 1987).

Western tastes and interests rather than those of the targeted Southeast Asian readership.

Participants in the "Know Our Neighbors" Program Among Southeast Asian Countries expressed concern over the severe shortage of information on books being published in other countries and the desirability of translating directly from one Southeast Asian language into another instead of relying on the intermediary of English translations, a method often necessitated by the paucity of competent translators.

During the workshop it was suggested that program participants might be able to share information on translators and on books meriting translation by establishing a clearinghouse and publishing a newsletter. When the workshop was over, work on forging such a link began. If this effort bears fruit, the resulting network could eventually lead to the emergence of regional centers for the promotion of area studies throughout Asia.

The International Division's Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program has so far awarded grants for the compilation and publication of a Modern Vietnamese-Japanese dictionary and a Thai-Japanese dictionary. The Thai-Japanese dictionary was published in January 1987 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Japan.

In fiscal 1986 both the International Grant Program and the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs manifested two important trends. One was the tendency, already observed in fiscal 1985, toward diversification. The other was a deepening interest among Southeast Asian scholars in the cultures of their neighbors, together with a gradual trend toward transnational cooperation. To observe such developments and offer support and encouragement from the sidelines is the appointed task of the International Division.

Yoshiko Wakayama
Program Officer, International Division

Research Grant Program

Applications for fiscal 1986 research grants were publicly solicited during April and May, as usual, and again we requested that proposals relate to our key theme "In Search of a New Society." This year, however, the field of special-subject research was removed from the Research Grant Program and was established as the independent Activity-Documentation Grant Program. Applications were accepted in our three research categories: Category I (individual-incentive research), Category II (preliminary research), and Category III (comprehensive research). The scopes of these categories are noted in the table on the facing page. The Foundation uses the following criteria in screening applications:

1. *Originality*: A project's theme, methodology, and structure should be highly original, and the project should possess the potential for future expansion. (Categories I, II, and III)
2. *Foresight*: A project's purpose should be based on keen insight into society, and both the implementation of the project and its results should have considerable significance for society over the long term. (Categories II and III)
3. *Timeliness*: A project should be at the point at which a grant would provide an invaluable opportunity for a researcher or a research team to grow and mature. (Categories I and III)
4. *Limited funding alternatives*: A project should be one that would have difficulty obtaining assistance from other sources, such as governments or corporations, and thus would benefit considerably from a grant awarded by a private foundation. (Categories II and III)
5. *Feasibility*: A project should be well thought out, and its intended goal should have a high probability of producing results beneficial to both society and the academic community. (Category III)

A total of 778 applications were received, considerably more than last year's 666 applications (excluding those for special-subject research). Increases were registered in Categories I and II; slightly fewer Category III applicants requested grants.

Screening was conducted from July through September. The twelve-member selection committee chaired by Ichiro Kato, former president of the University of Tokyo, recommended sixty-four projects (twenty-two in Category I, thirty in Category II, and twelve in Category III). All were approved for funding at the forty-third Board of Directors' meeting, held in October.

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

In Category I, more grants were awarded to non-Japanese researchers (five recipients) than last year, and more were awarded to Japanese researchers not affiliated with universities (five recipients).

In Category II, the approved grants indicate that there has been a satisfactory response to the Foundation's call for research that is interdisciplinary, international, and interoccupational. The international orientation of the proposed research is especially conspicuous: Seventeen projects, slightly more than half, entail joint international research, and five are headed by non-Japanese. The same orientation is also apparent in the projects' objectives, which commonly stress such themes as promoting international exchange and mutual understanding, conducting comparative studies, and providing assistance to other countries.

In Category III, the grants awarded have a profile similar to the Category II grants. As these are projects that have been carefully investigated and organized during the preliminary research, all have ambitious goals and well-developed programs. This year one of the Category III grants is for a special project that grew out of deliberations on the Forum Grant Program.

Two symposiums were held during fiscal 1986 for the presentation of research reports:

"Forests and the Environment: Seeking New Possibilities" on April 25, 1986, in Tokyo

"Safety Management Systems for a High-Tech Society" on February 14, 1987, in Tokyo

Research Categories and Grant Conditions

	Category I (Individual-Incentive Research)	Category II (Preliminary Research)	Category III (Comprehensive Research)
Nature of Research	Embryonic research conducted by young researchers working individually	Interdisciplinary, international, or interoccupational research conducted in preparation for comprehensive research (limited to joint research)	Research to build on Category II projects or to continue Category III projects (limited to joint research)
Grant Amount	¥0.5 million-¥2 million per project	¥1 million-¥3 million per project	¥2 million-¥20 million per project
Grant Period	One year, beginning November 1, 1986	One year, beginning November 1, 1986	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1986

Category I Research

Changes in Rice-Growing Techniques and Environmental Conditions in Northwestern Malaysia

Akemi Itagaki, Graduate Student
Institute of History and Anthropology, University of Tsukuba

¥1.5 million

The development of contemporary civilization based on modern science and technology has unleashed a host of environmental problems, including the destruction of nature, pollution, and resource shortages. Malaysia's new economic policy has set in motion such technological changes as double cropping and farm mechanization, and these innovations are transforming the rural environment.

The aim of this project is to develop a total picture of the changes occurring in the ecosystem and in the social, economic, and medical systems in the state of Kedah. The researcher will make use of chemical analysis, interviews, and participatory observation during several periods of residence in a rice-growing village. Ultimately she hopes to offer solutions to the emerging environmental problems.

Amish Homes and Schools: A Seventeenth-Century Way of Life in Harmony with Advanced American Society

Tetsuro Matsuzawa, Research Fellow
University of Pennsylvania, United States

¥2.0 million

The Amish, a conservative Christian group, continue to maintain a seventeenth-century life style in the advanced society of the United States. Supporting themselves by farming, they shun electricity and use horses for transportation and to till their fields. They have nonetheless managed to integrate themselves smoothly into the local economies where their settlements are located.

This study will investigate the home life and school education in the Amish settlement in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, focusing on the extended family system and the "one-room schools"—seemingly a further extension of the family system—to which Amish children are sent. The researcher hopes to show how the Amish way of life has remained viable in a technologically advanced society.

The Effects of Detergents on Fish Distribution: Avoidance Testing and Field Experiments in the Shigenobu River System

Hideo Hidaka, General Affairs Assistant
Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University

¥2.0 million

Laboratory experiments have shown that fish are highly sensitive to chemical substances, particularly detergents, and seek to avoid them. But little is known about the implications of this avoidance reaction in natural rivers.

Choosing Shikoku's Shigenobu river system for

study, the researcher will survey the existing fish distribution and perform an experiment involving the marking, releasing, and recapturing of *ayu* sweetfish (*Plecoglossus altivelis*), thereby clarifying the effects of water quality, particularly the presence of detergents, on fish behavior and distribution. In addition, he will study the avoidance reaction and other aspects of fish behavior in the laboratory by means of factor-simplified avoidance tests.

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

R. M. Priyadasa, Ph.D. Candidate
Faculty of Economics, Ryukoku University

¥1.8 million

Sri Lankan agriculture has traditionally been based on a combination of plantation-type operations established during the colonial era and subsistence farming. Sri Lanka's overseas trade has been faltering since the 1960s, however, due to falling international market prices for primary products.

The researcher recently participated in Sri Lanka's Export Production Village Project, a rural development scheme to boost exports. Conducting fieldwork in two villages covered by the project, he will survey the marketing systems for farm products and draw comparisons with Japanese marketing systems based primarily on agricultural cooperatives. It is hoped that this project will help to identify the problems involved in shifting from subsistence to export farming and can offer recommendations on an improved marketing approach.

The Resettlement of Vietnamese Refugees

Koichi Koizumi, Director General
Research Division, Japan-Thai Association

¥1.8 million

The foreign resettlement of Vietnamese refugees is the largest such movement of people since World War II. Serious friction has occurred among the refugees themselves and in the countries that have accepted them, attesting to the problems resettlement engenders at many levels of society.

By means of interviews with refugees in their places of final resettlement, this study will trace their movements from the time they left Vietnam and evaluate the various problems they encountered along the way or are now confronting in the countries where they have settled. The researcher will also compare the resettlement facilities and the assistance provided by private organizations in Australia, Canada, France, and the United States, in this way seeking proposals on future assistance efforts.

An Ethnographic Study of Primary Health Care in Rural Central America

Mitsuho Ikeda, Ph.D. Candidate
Faculty of Medicine, Osaka University

¥2.0 million

The need for primary health care coupled with self-help efforts to improve health standards is especially great in the developing nations. The specific systems of primary health care tend to follow varying patterns depending

on the social, economic, and cultural conditions of each region.

This research focuses on Guatemala and Honduras, which differ in various respects despite their common border. The researcher will investigate the systems of health care in these two Central American countries using ethnographic methods to evaluate medical treatment in rural areas. It is hoped that the results will contribute to regional medical research in Latin America.

The Social Background, Religion, and Traditional Songs of Bengalese Tantrists

Masayuki Onishi, Bengalese Language Instructor
Foreign Service Training Institute, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

¥1.9 million

Mendicant Tantrists known as Bauls and Fakirs have been active since the middle ages in the Bengal area, which today encompasses the Indian state of West Bengal and all of Bangladesh. These Tantrists practice a unique folk religion that disregards the traditional teachings of both Islam and Hinduism and ignores accepted caste rules. This has placed them outside the mainstream of Bengalese society.

The aim of this project is to investigate the role of the Tantrists through case studies of the social background and religious life of a number of subjects and through the collection and analysis of their religious songs. The researcher hopes to shed light on the social and religious basis of Bengalese folk culture.

Shamanism on Kyushu and Its Outlying Islands

Kunio Fukushima, Lecturer
Nagasaki University

¥1.3 million

Shamanism is one of the underlying strata of Japan's religious culture. Most previous research has focused on the life histories of individual shamans of Okinawa and the Tohoku region, with special emphasis on the processes whereby they became shamans.

To broaden the scope of research in this area, this study will investigate shamans of Kyushu and its outlying islands. Apart from compiling life histories to elucidate the origins, personalities, and social roles of the shamans themselves, the researcher will survey their family relationships and social settings.

An Evolutionary Study of Temperature-Dependent Sex Determination in Reptiles and of the Applications to Wildlife Conservation

Shoji Tokunaga, Research Student
Faculty of Science, Kyushu University

¥1.9 million

Various species of sea turtles, alligators, crocodiles, and other reptiles are now on the verge of extinction. As recent research has clarified, the sex of these reptiles is determined not by genes but by incubation temperature.

This project uses the Japanese wall gecko, *Gekko japonicus*, for a model study on the protection and propagation of animals subject to temperature-dependent sex determination. The researcher will investigate the conditions for adaptation to regional and seasonal

variations in climate. It is hoped that this work will contribute to the protection of other reptiles.

Japan's Southern Asia Policy: The Case of Nepal

Siddhi Laxmi Vaidya, Researcher
Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University,
Nepal

¥1.9 million

Although Japan has become Nepal's most important source of foreign assistance, and though the diplomatic relations between the two countries are going smoothly, research on the Japan-Nepal relationship has been extremely limited.

This research is on Japan's policy toward Nepal as a case study of its broader Southern Asia policy. The researcher will consider Japan's purposes in maintaining close ties with Nepal, the role of Japanese economic and technological assistance in Nepal's economic development, and the outlook for Japan-Nepal relations.

The Socialization of Children and Adults Suffering from Dwarfism

Yuko Watanabe, Researcher
Tokyo Metropolitan Institute for Neurosciences

¥0.5 million

Although in its broadest sense the term *physical handicap* can be applied to a wide range of conditions ranging from functional physical disabilities to disfigurement, most sociological and psychological research on the physically handicapped has been limited to extreme cases of handicaps recognized as such by society. Comparatively little research has been carried out on children and adults suffering from dwarfism, who fall halfway between physical disability and normality.

This study focuses on subjects afflicted with dwarfism who, because of their extremely small physical stature, have experienced various restrictions and disadvantages. By investigating the socialization of these people and clarifying the problems caused by their physical functions and appearance, the researcher hopes to reevaluate the concept of being handicapped.

Industrial Relations in a Japanese-Malaysian Joint Venture

Wendy Anne Smith, Graduate Student
Department of Anthropology, University of Malaya,
Malaysia

¥1.8 million

Japan has been investing extensively in Malaysia's manufacturing sector since the introduction of that country's new economic policy in 1971. This investment has become increasingly important in Malaysia's efforts to achieve the goals of its five-year plans, especially since the introduction in 1981 of the Look East policy.

This study will examine management systems and industrial relations in a Japanese-Malaysian joint venture, with emphasis on the communication between Japanese managers and Malaysian employees at all levels of the organization. The researcher hopes to clarify the acceptability of Japanese-style management systems in Malaysia and to evaluate their efficiency and future potential.

Japanese Involvement in the Chinese Central Bank Scheme During the 1911 Revolution

Li Ting-jing, Ph.D. Candidate
Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo

¥1.9 million

The sharp increase in exchange between China and Japan in a number of fields has led to enhanced interest in the history of Sino-Japanese relations. One of the recent findings is that the fate of Sun Yat-sen's provisional regime in the 1911 Revolution was largely determined by the failure of a plan to establish a central bank in China. Neither people researching the revolution nor those studying recent Chinese history or the history of Sino-Japanese relations know much about the events in question.

This study hopes to throw light on the central bank plan through an investigation of the moves made by Japanese business interests and private activists. In the process an overall picture will be drawn of Japan's multifaceted policy toward China around the time of the 1911 Revolution.

Calcium Carbonate Production in Okinawan Coral Reefs and the Fixation of Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

Shigeru Ohde, Associate Professor
College of Science, University of the Ryukyus

¥1.9 million

Large amounts of calcium carbonate are produced by calcareous organisms in coral reefs. Calcium carbonate produced in this way plays an important role in the balance of calcium in the ocean and serves as an important reservoir of atmospheric carbon dioxide. However, no quantitative Japanese studies have been carried out on calcium carbonate production in coral reefs, and little research has been undertaken in this area even in other countries.

The first step in this study is to establish an accurate method for the chemical analysis of sea water. This method will then be used to measure the amount of calcium carbonate produced in Okinawan coral reefs and to estimate the volume of carbon dioxide fixed from the air.

The Development of School Architecture to Accommodate the Needs of Integrated Education in Japan

Midori Nomura, Lecturer
Tokyo Metropolitan College of Allied Medical Sciences

¥1.8 million

In the advanced nations of the West the concept of "special education" covers a wide range of areas, including many categories of children with learning problems in addition to the narrowly defined "handicapped" categories for which special education is provided in Japan. Western nations have also set up special education courses for normal children, in contrast with the Japanese emphasis on standardized education for everybody.

This study will compare integrated education in Japan and Western Europe through surveys of the literature on the subject, the administrative systems, and the school facilities. The findings will be used to identify ap-

propriate forms of school architecture to accommodate the present and future needs of integrated education in Japan.

The Role of Religious Groups in the Modern Town of Imai

Hideo Sakamoto, Director
Nara Community Planning Center

¥1.4 million

Imai, once a flourishing business town, has lost its former prosperity. Although it still retains many of its old street façades, it has become simply a residential community for people working in Osaka. Yet numerous religious groups are still active, and their programs and spontaneous meetings play an important role in the town through their contribution to friendship, identity formation, recreation, and festivals.

The researcher, a resident of Imai, will work with other community members to elucidate the ways in which groups originally organized solely for religious purposes are now contributing broadly to community solidarity. It is hoped that this study will provide useful reference materials for future community-building efforts.

The Evolution of Resource Utilization Strategies in a Kitakami Mountain Village

Keisuke Oka, Social Education Adviser
Board of Education, Iwaizumi-cho

¥1.0 million

A recent outbreak of a cattle disease dealt a severe blow to cattle raisers in the Kitakami Mountains of Iwate Prefecture. For years the people in this region have made a living raising Japanese shorthorns, even as tenant farmers, despite the traditionally low profitability of this occupation.

This project will investigate the processes whereby traditional strategies employed to support life in the Kitakami range through the diversified use of mountain resources have been transformed under the pressure of modernization, as typified by the introduction of national management of forests. The recent outbreak of disease will be used in an attempt to clarify the structure of the numerous problems now confronting mountain communities.

Modernization and Religious Salvation: Identity Formation in the Malaysian Memali Revolt

Masaki Nakazawa, Graduate Student
Master's Program in Area Studies, University of Tsukuba

¥1.6 million

The fast pace of modernization in rapidly industrializing countries makes it difficult for people to keep up with the tides of change in their world. Because confusion about their identity can create a severe sense of insecurity, people must make a continuing effort to reaffirm who they are.

The purpose of this study is to describe how Malay farmers have reacted to the influences of modernization. Focusing on the Memali insurrection in Malaysia last year, the researcher will make an extended field survey to ascertain how the farmers involved used the Islamic

concept of salvation to forge a particular identity in the context of the ambiguities of the modern world. It is hoped that this study will identify the sources of popular power manifested in the revolt.

Simulation-aided Family Therapy for Adolescent Anorexia Nervosa

Gen Ishikawa, Instructor
Hamamatsu University School of Medicine
¥1.0 million

The incidence of anorexia nervosa, or the loss of appetite from psychological causes, is increasing among adolescent girls. A number of studies have confirmed that the pattern of communication between these youngsters and their families plays a significant role in the onset and continuation of this psychosomatic disorder.

This study will analyze conversations among patients and other family members at the dining table, where the refusal to eat takes explicit form, to identify positive and negative patterns of communication. Videotapes of simulated family scenarios prepared by therapist teams will be shown during family therapy sessions, and the family members will be asked to act out the same scenarios.

A Sociohistorical Study of Japanese War Veterans Remaining in Indonesia

Koji Akino, Lecturer
International Christian University
¥1.8 million

More than seven hundred Japanese soldiers are thought to have remained in Indonesia for various reasons after the end of World War II. Many of them participated in Indonesia's war of independence and subsequently became naturalized Indonesian citizens. Although a few have published autobiographies, little general research on the group as a whole has been carried out.

The aim of this study is to compile life histories of some of these veterans and to collate material on their activities. The researcher will also evaluate their socio-historical significance, explore the processes of their social adaptation, and relate their role in Indonesia's independence and nationalist movements.

A Comparison of Japanese and Korean Schools in New York

Mari Kumieda, Lecturer
Tsuda College
¥1.7 million

The expansion of Japanese activities overseas in recent years has focused attention on the educational problems of children who accompany their parents to overseas postings.

The aim of this study is to provide a broader perspective on the overseas education of Japanese children through a comparative study of Japanese and Korean schools in New York. The researcher will select several representative schools for the study and examine such issues as school management and the attitudes of parents and children. The similarities and differences between Japanese and Korean schools will be analyzed,

and recommendations on ways in which Japanese schools can be improved will be offered.

Japanese Religion and Peace: Contributing Through Philosophy and Action to the World Community in the Twenty-first Century

Norbert Frankenstein, Independent Researcher
¥1.8 million

Although technological progress and the growth of industrial society have brought many benefits, they have also been the cause of such global problems as the threat of nuclear war, the pollution and destruction of the environment, the decline of education, and the erosion of the family-system. The time has come for humankind to adopt a global perspective for attaining overall harmony.

This study will identify and analyze the factors that have enabled several religions to coexist in Japan for centuries. The researcher hopes to identify new values that can be of use to humanity in the future.

Category II Research

Changing Patterns of Disease and Causes of Death Among Koreans in Japan and Korea

Jong Kun Kim, Professor (and three associates)
School of Public Health, Seoul National University, South Korea
¥2.8 million

The aim of this study is to clarify the influence of living conditions and environment on patterns of illness and causes of death among three population groups: Japanese, Koreans in Japan, and Koreans in Korea.

The researchers will prepare indicators to measure illness and death factors. They will analyze such existing data as vital statistics and death certificates to find disease patterns and death causes in groups categorized according to age, marital status, and occupation. Data not available from existing sources will be obtained through interviews with people selected by random sampling.

A Plan to Promote Natural History Research in Indonesia in Cooperation with the Bogor Museum

Ryozo Yoshii, Director (and six associates)
Bogor Friendship Society
¥3.0 million

The Bogor Museum has been the hub of natural history research in Indonesia ever since the Dutch colonial period, but at present little research is being conducted. Although the museum has workers with considerable potential, they lack the know-how and resources for implementing a vigorous research program.

Spending much of his time in Bogor, the head of this project will participate in fieldwork with local re-

searchers and in the assembly of data and the publication of findings, thereby assisting in the establishment of a new research system. The focus of the research will be a reappraisal of the distribution of soil organisms identifying Wallace's Line, the regional boundary between Asiatic and Australasian flora and fauna.

The Prospects for Self-Sufficiency and Economic Assistance on Negros in the Philippines
Jun Nishikawa, Vice-Representative (and six associates)
Japan Negros Campaign Committee
¥3.0 million

Since colonial times the province of Negros Occidental in the Philippines has had an economy based on land-intensive, monocultural sugar cultivation on large plantations. In recent years declining sugar prices have led to widespread unemployment and famine.

This study will form part of a nongovernmental assistance program operated by the Japan Negros Campaign Committee, which was established in February 1986. It will involve socioeconomic studies of the sugar-based economy and of the plantation structure, together with an evaluation of the present extent of starvation. The researchers hope to find means for promoting self-sufficiency and to elucidate the most suitable forms of outside assistance, taking into account the agricultural diversification and self-help efforts already in progress in the rural sector and among urban slum dwellers.

The Use of Superimposed Subtitles in Educational Video Presentations for Hearing-Impaired Students
Shuichi Obata, Professor (and five associates)
School Education Center, University of Tsukuba
¥2.6 million

Although the recent development of multiplex subtitle broadcasting has been welcomed as a means of supplementing the supply of information to hearing-impaired people, the system in use has a number of drawbacks. Subtitles merely summarize the scripts because of the need to communicate to a wide variety of age groups simultaneously, and the service requires extremely elaborate equipment.

This project is designed to ascertain how superimposed subtitles can best be used to meet the needs of different age groups and individuals. The researchers will employ newly developed and greatly simplified superimposing equipment to supply subtitles for a variety of video programs, and they will show these films to hearing-impaired children and students to assess their suitability. Attention will also be directed toward the improvement of the equipment itself. It is hoped that this project will lead to more effective use of multiplex broadcasting in education.

Interdisciplinary Research on the Mental Health of Mothers and Infants During Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Child Rearing

Toshinori Kitamura, Psychiatrist (and four associates)
National Institute of Mental Health
¥1.8 million

Although reports have been published overseas testifying to the high incidence of depression among women

who have recently given birth, no systematic research has been undertaken in this area in Japan. Moreover, there has been little interdisciplinary research to relate the psychological, obstetric, and social causes of postpartum depression.

The purpose of this research is to ascertain the persistence of postpartum depression and the impact on mother-child relationships through a study of mother- and child-related factors. A group of mothers who were the subjects of an earlier survey will be studied by means of questionnaires and interviews at six, twelve, and eighteen months after childbirth.

Futuristic Communications Media Employing Neutrinos, Gravity Waves, and ESP
Kunitomo Sakurai, Professor (and three associates)
Department of Technology, Kanagawa University
¥2.0 million

Telecommunications rely primarily on electromagnetic waves, but there is no guarantee that this approach will be able to accommodate future needs given the geographical and physical constraints of the technology and the limitations of human-machine interfaces. It is vital that research be carried out on nonelectromagnetic means of communication in order to discover ways of overcoming the inherent drawbacks of conventional telecommunications.

The present project is a survey of the research in nonelectromagnetic communication, which is still at an early stage and consists mainly of the investigation of various phenomena. The researchers will review the present status and projected trends of research on such subjects as gravity waves, neutrinos, extrasensory perception, and brain physiology, all of which could have potential for application in future communications systems.

The Process of Adjustment to Japanese Society by Wives of Foreign Students
Arliana Gunarya, Lecturer (and six associates)
Faculty of Psychology, Padjadjaran University, Indonesia
¥2.0 million

The number of foreign students in Japan is increasing year by year. These students and their families face a variety of problems in adapting to life in Japanese society.

Focusing on the problems and handicaps of the wives of foreign students as they attempt to adjust to Japanese society, the researchers will clarify how adequately physical, psychological, and social needs are being met and investigate what the wives think of Japanese human relations and how they evaluate the Japanese hospitality to and acceptance of foreigners. The results will be used to make suggestions on improving the living conditions of foreign students.

The Society and History of Artisans in Premodern Japan
Yoshihiko Amino, Professor (and four associates)
Kanagawa Junior College, Kanagawa University
¥2.7 million

In recent years there has been an upsurge of interest

in people engaged in nonagricultural occupations in premodern Japan. Research has been carried out in a variety of specific areas, but there is still a lack of comprehensive studies on such primary sources as *shokunin uta-awase* (artisans' poetry contests), which can be mined for information about the lives of these people.

The purpose of this project is to shed light on the nature and evolution of such phenomena as *shokunin uta-awase* through the collection and comparison of poetry records and the interdisciplinary analysis of these materials. The results of this work will then be used to clarify the changing circumstances of the common people in premodern Japan. It is hoped that the relationships uncovered will contribute to an understanding of the roots of modern Japanese society.

A Preliminary Epidemiological Study of Psychiatric Disorders Among Children

Hiroshi Morita, Research Assistant (and five associates)
Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo
¥3.0 million

The availability of epidemiological data on the incidence of emotional and behavioral disorders in children is an important prerequisite for studies on measures to deal with these problems.

The subjects of this study will be children aged twelve to fourteen in their first or second year of middle school. Screening techniques and diagnostic interviews will be used to produce preliminary data on the incidence of disorders and the risk factors involved. The results will be compared with the findings of similar surveys in other countries, including Britain and the Netherlands, in order to identify problems that are specific to Japan.

Using Courses Offered in Welfare Institutions to Educate Students About Welfare

Saburo Yamamura, Representative (and five associates)
Tenryu Welfare Association
¥2.8 million

For the last five years a welfare education program for middle and high school students has been offered in facilities operated by the Tenryu Welfare Association. This program was initiated to promote wider public understanding of social welfare in preparation for future growth in the demand for welfare services.

To evaluate the merits of education on welfare and to develop a well-rounded program, the researchers will conduct an investigation drawing on examples of practical experience with welfare education. They also plan to conduct a theoretical study on the significance of offering educational courses in welfare institutions.

The Pesticidal Activity of Tropical Plants in Indonesia

Izuru Yamamoto, Director (and twelve associates)
NODAI Research Institute, Tokyo University of Agriculture
¥1.4 million

The tropics are a treasure house of potentially useful plants. Thanks to recent advances in organic chemistry, it is becoming possible to employ these resources in ways that differ from conventional applications.

The aim of this study of tropical Indonesian plants

is to contribute to the advancement of chemical ecology and to develop farm chemicals that mimic natural control mechanisms and produce few harmful environmental effects. Japanese and Indonesian researchers will cooperate in a program to discover new plants, identify promising biological and ecological phenomena, and observe the effects on insect pests, diseases, weeds, and plants. They will also conduct research to isolate and identify the active substances and to synthesize and modify them to pave the way for their use.

Remedies for Skin Problems Among Ostomates

Michiko Koya, Dermatologist (and three associates)
Tokyo Metropolitan Fuchu Hospital
¥1.7 million

In order to live a normal life, ostomates (people who have had surgery to permit their bowels or bladders to drain through an opening in the abdominal wall) are required to have devices in contact with their skin at all times for the collection of feces or urine. Such people frequently suffer from skin problems caused by continuous contact with these devices and experience abnormalities around the stomal opening in the abdominal wall. Many ostomates are at a loss for ways to cope with these difficulties.

The aim of this study is to investigate the complaints and determine the best remedies from the medical and daily-life points of views. The researchers hope to lessen the worries and speed the rehabilitation of patients after their release from the hospital.

Cultural Mixing in Northeastern China: The Influence of Manchu Culture on Surrounding Ethnic Groups

Lian Hong Jim, Associate Professor (and five associates)
College of International Studies, Chubu University
¥3.0 million

Manchu culture began to lose its individual identity with the rapid assimilation of the Manchu people into the Chinese mainstream after the 1911 Revolution, and today this culture is facing extinction. The Manchu population has increased rapidly in recent years, however, and the Manchus themselves have shown a growing interest in researching their own language, culture, and history.

This project will take the form of a joint study by Chinese Manchu researchers and Japanese cultural anthropologists. The team leader, who is himself of Manchu descent, will coordinate fieldwork in Manchu communities scattered through Fujian, Hebei, and Heilongjiang provinces and Inner Mongolia. In addition to compiling records on surviving elements of Manchu culture, the researchers will focus on the mutual relations among the Manchus and surrounding ethnic groups.

Practical Research into Education for Visually Handicapped Children in Nepal

Nobutaka Igarashi, Assistant Professor (and six associates)
Faculty of Education, Hiroshima University
¥2.9 million

Efforts are currently being made to provide increased educational opportunities for visually handicapped chil-

dren in Nepal, and the country's first Braille printing establishment will soon be opened. There is a need at this stage to develop a long-term policy for the education of the visually handicapped, taking local conditions into account.

The goal of this project is to reassess education for the visually handicapped in developing countries from the viewpoint of local communities. Preliminary surveys by Nepalese researchers will be followed by long-term fieldwork and seminars conducted jointly by Japanese and Nepalese workers. Combining research with practice, the team members seek to clarify the prospects for integrated education in the broad sense.

A Preliminary Study of Legal Issues in West-to-East Technology Transfer

Hiroshi Oda, Representative (and five associates)
Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo
¥2.7 million

One major area of concern in East-West economic relations is legal obstacles to the transfer of sophisticated Western technology to Eastern nations. Some people are now arguing that such transfers should be severely restricted to maintain Western security, while others take the view that restrictions should be applied sparingly in view of the potentially great economic benefits.

Because little research has been conducted in this area, a team of Japanese and American researchers will make a survey of the flow of technology from West to East and elucidate the various legal issues involved. In addition to studying legal problems in the Western nations, the researchers will investigate the legal systems of Eastern nations.

Endocrinological Research on Protein-Energy Malnutrition Among Children in Thailand

Yoshikazu San'o, Professor (and four associates)
Faculty of Home Economics, Mukogawa Women's University
¥2.9 million

Various types of malnutrition are still prevalent in the developing countries of Southeast Asia and elsewhere. The most serious form is known as protein-energy malnutrition. Despite its importance, this condition is not well understood.

In cooperation with Mahidol University in Thailand, the researchers will conduct an extended study of patients in Bangkok hospitals. Patients whose growth curves indicate second- or third-degree protein-energy malnutrition will undergo physical measurement and clinical examination. Blood plasma samples will be sent to Japan for analysis.

A Preliminary Study of New Trends in Children's Relationships: Playing Together in Private Dens

Naruo Manba, Instructor (and nine associates)
Faculty of Education, Kumamoto University
¥1.9 million

Many modern children seem to be afraid of entering into outgoing, lively interpersonal relations. Some go off by themselves, retreating into a private world where they become absorbed in something. From time to time

they may play in this retreat with other isolated children, creating shared space through their joint interest in some objects, apparently meaningless symbols, or other media.

Terming this way of relating with others "der-type relationships," the researchers see it as the beginning of a new type of human experience resulting from society's movement toward an advanced materialistic civilization. They will study the types of play and the material surroundings in which the play takes place.

An International Study on the Role of Nutrition and Exercise in Promoting Health and Longevity

Yukio Yamori, Professor (and nine associates)
School of Medicine, Shimane Medical University
¥3.0 million

Such cardiovascular diseases as stroke and myocardial infarction hasten pathological aging as well as cause death. Recent advances in experimental pathology, epidemiology, and clinical medicine in Japan have confirmed that it is possible to prevent cardiovascular diseases through diet control and exercise.

The aim of this project is to clarify the nutritional factors and exercise levels needed to ensure a long and healthy life, thereby contributing to the establishment of guidelines for the prevention of cardiovascular disease. Studies will be carried out in regions of the world noted for longevity and also in developing countries where the incidence of geriatric disease is rising rapidly. Nutritional factors will be analyzed using biochemical markers, and exercise levels will be evaluated quantitatively.

The Development of Health Care Techniques and Community Services in Chiangmai, Thailand

Shizuhiko Takenaka, Professor (and six associates)
Faculty of Medicine, University of the Ryukyus
¥2.8 million

The medical care system in Chiangmai is hard pressed to cope with widespread malnutrition, infectious disease, and poor health among mothers and children. Similar problems once prevailed in Okinawa, but they were overcome by a unique regional health care program that used the meager local resources to the full. Thanks to active citizen participation in health care, Okinawa now has the longest life expectancy of any prefecture in Japan. The experience and know-how gained in Okinawa may prove of use in improving health care in developing countries.

In this joint Japanese-Thai project, the researchers will apply the methods developed in Okinawa to Chiangmai's medical care system. Their long-range plan is to establish community health care services that can be sustained by Chiangmai's medical workers and that meet the needs of the city's residents.

American Trade Laws and Policies: A Legal Profile of Trade Conflicts Between Japan and the United States

Masanobu Kato, Professor (and two associates)
School of Law, Nagoya University
¥2.7 million

Although many years have elapsed since trade friction

first became a major area of concern in Japan-U.S. relations, relatively few academic analyses of the legal aspects of this problem have been carried out. Disputes have tended to be handled using stopgap measures worked out by bureaucrats, business leaders, and corporate lawyers.

The purpose of this study is to establish a basic academic approach to the legal and sociological aspects of trade conflicts. The researchers will make an in-depth examination of American trade laws and policies, particularly commercial law, together with a survey of responses to problems at the corporate and political levels.

One's Mother Tongue as an Impediment to International Understanding: A Pilot Study of Arabs in the United States

Yasunasa Kuroda, Professor (and two associates)
Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii,
United States

¥2.4 million

The proposition has been advanced that the central factor determining "Japaneseness" in Japanese Americans is the ability not merely to understand Japanese but to use it freely. Language may accordingly provide an effective starting point for research comparing cultures around the world.

This project is a preliminary study designed to contrast the structure of consciousness associated with Arab culture with the inherent thought patterns of the Japanese and English languages. Working with Arab organizations in the United States, the researchers found in an earlier study that Japanese responding in Japanese were more ambiguous than Arabs responding in Arabic. This year they hope to confirm this finding and to plan for the main stage of the research.

Aftereffects of the Bhopal Gas-Poisoning Disaster

D. K. Belsare, Representative (and five associates)
Department of Bioscience, Bhopal University, India

¥2.9 million

The leakage of methyl isocyanate from the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal in December 1984 resulted in the world's most tragic chemical-poisoning disaster to date. Local people are expected to continue to suffer after-effects for years to come.

This joint Japan-India project, to be conducted with the cooperation of researchers who have gained considerable knowledge about poisoning through studies of Minamata mercury contamination and other diseases, will feature a long-term study of the extent of health damage suffered by Bhopal residents. Special emphasis will be placed on the clinical and epidemiological aspects of serious sight and respiratory impairment.

The Interaction of "Motherese" and Infant Vocalization as the Starting Point of Human Relationships

Yoko Shimura, Associate Professor (and seven associates)
Faculty of Education, Saitama University

¥2.6 million

Mother-infant interaction can be regarded as the foundation of human relationships. Research is now accu-

mulating on the important role vocal communication plays in this interaction.

This study, now in its second year, involves an extended analysis of mothers' speech and behavior toward their neonates and of the behavior and vocalization of neonates and infants in response to "motherese." An analysis of responses to computer-synthesized vocal stimuli will also be attempted. The researchers hope to develop a methodology for the study of vocal interaction between mothers and babies and to lay the groundwork for a comparative international investigation.

Social Criteria for Project Evaluation: Incorporating Social Values in Cost-Benefit Analysis

Hisao Onoe, Dean (and seven associates)
Faculty of Economics, Osaka Industrial University

¥3.0 million

In societies based on market economies, public-sector activities and communal perspectives are employed as needed to supplement the role of profit-oriented activities by private enterprises. Japanese society is now faced with the need to reevaluate the relationship between the private and public sectors, which should ideally complement each other.

This study will seek criteria for the evaluation of private and public projects from the viewpoint of the social good, thereby providing guidelines for the development of relations between the two sectors. The researchers hope to expand and extend the techniques of cost-benefit analysis to encompass such factors as environmental assessment and the impact on psychological and cultural values.

Ends and Means in New Community-Building Movements

Tsuyoshi Kusumi, Research Analyst (and thirteen associates)
Institute for Overall Local Autonomy Studies, Kanagawa Prefectural Government

¥2.4 million

Community-building movements in Japan have now been active for more than a decade and have reached a transitional stage. The changes taking place include the influx of a wider range of participants, the introduction of networking functions, and the achievement of independence from government.

This study will begin with a survey of the community-building movements that have been initiated in recent years. The researchers will then try to identify the social goals toward which these groups are working and to clarify the social frameworks (systems, organizations) and tools (technology) needed to realize these goals.

Occupational Health and Sociological Studies of Ex-Employees of an Abandoned Mercury Mine

Rikuo Doi, Associate Professor (and seven associates)
Asahikawa Medical College

¥2.7 million

The Itomuka Mine in Hokkaido was Japan's largest mercury mine until it was closed in 1970 owing to declining profitability. The work force of several hundred miners, who had accumulated high concentrations

of mercury in their bodies, dispersed throughout Japan and began new jobs. Despite the fact that symptoms of mercury poisoning were evident at the time of the mine's closure, no medical follow-up studies on the health of the miners or sociological studies on their families' lives have been conducted.

As part of this project, doctors will investigate the residual mercury levels and neurological complaints of the former miners. The researchers will also compile life histories of the families and analyze their changing circumstances from a sociological perspective. It is hoped that the findings will be useful in reassessing occupational health and social security programs.

Nondestructive Monitoring of the Toxicological Effects of Heavy Metals in Birds

Katsuhisa Honda, Research Associate (and four associates)
College of Agriculture, Ehime University
¥2.8 million

Many questions have yet to be resolved regarding the accumulation of heavy metals in wild birds and the resultant poisoning effects, including the impact on growth, egg-laying, molting, and migration. Moreover, little is known about the ways in which the accumulation of and poisoning by heavy metals are reflected in the condition of feathers and other hard tissues.

Selecting a variety of birds differing in their physiology and ecosystems, the researchers are continuing the work begun last year to investigate the degree of metal accumulation and the toxicological effects, which depend on the metal and the bird species. To develop a means of study that does not necessitate the killing of the birds, they will establish analysis standards relying on metal accumulation in such hard tissues as feathers and claws. They also plan to elucidate the mechanisms of composite poisoning from several metals at the cellular and protein levels.

Environmental Research on Suburban Meteorology Using a High-Density Monitoring Network

Kiyoshi Tsuchiya, Director (and ten associates)
Remote Sensing and Image Research Center, Chiba University
¥2.8 million

Japan's automated meteorological data acquisition system, the Amedas regional weather-forecasting network developed by the Meteorological Agency, is one of the world's leading systems in the density of coverage provided. Amedas data can be used to clarify meteorological phenomena down to the prefectural scale. Micrometeorology on the even smaller scale of the farm is also fairly well understood, for the ease with which monitoring can be conducted has simplified studies. But virtually nothing is known about meteorological phenomena on the intermediate scale of a community.

This project was planned as a means of bridging this gap. Focusing on Hiki Hills, to the north of Tokyo where urbanization is under way, the researchers will try to clarify variations in meteorological characteristics caused by differences in land coverage and use in a number of two-square-kilometer sites. Their work will be carried out with the cooperation of schools and public agencies.

Comparative Research on the Siting of Early Rice Production in Japan and Vietnam

Yumio Sakurai, Associate Professor (and eight associates)
Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University
¥2.7 million

Similar processes were involved in the development of agriculture in Japan and Vietnam. Comparative research on early rice cultivation in the two countries not only has historical significance but could contribute to the development of Vietnamese agriculture.

The aim of this project is to create a body of shared knowledge about early rice cultivation by inviting five Vietnamese researchers to Japan to engage in intensive discussion and exchange of research findings with Japanese experts on agricultural history and archaeology. In addition to the practical and academic benefits of their work, the researchers should be able to enhance interdisciplinary exchange between the Japanese and Vietnamese academic worlds.

Research on the Protection and Use in Education of Seals Inhabiting the Hokkaido Coastline

Satoru Nakamura, Chief (and twenty-one associates)
Obihiro Zoo
¥3.0 million

Immediate scientific studies, social measures, and legal provisions are needed to protect the seals off the eastern coast of Hokkaido. Only 350 Kuril seals are thought to remain in six rocky locations, and only about 130 spotted seals still come ashore on sand banks in Lake Furen and Notsuke Bay.

This year, building on preliminary research conducted last year, the researchers will continue to survey the seals' habitats, record their numbers, investigate the effects of the fishing industry on them, and propose methods to prevent seal damage to fishery operations, thereby laying the groundwork for measures to protect and manage the seal population. A feature of this year's activities will be a study of ways to use the seals in social and environmental education on wildlife.

Category III Research

Socialization of Children Growing Up in Bicultural Settings

Yasuko Minoura, Associate Professor (and six associates)
Faculty of Letters, Okayama University
¥4.0 million

Japanese society is becoming increasingly cosmopolitan. More and more Japanese are working and raising children in other countries, and more and more foreigners are working and raising children in Japan. How do individuals in their formative years integrate their experience of a foreign culture into their perceptions of self?

The emphasis in the current phase of this project is to investigate the effects of life in Japan on personality

formation among non-Japanese children and to compare the findings with bicultural personality formation in other Asian countries. The researchers will look at children of all ages from elementary school through college, giving special attention to the acquisition of a cosmopolitan character. This work will be accompanied by follow-up studies of graduates of an international school who spent their childhood in Japan and of Japanese who grew up in the United States, investigating their international orientation and awareness of cultural diversity. Research will also be carried out at an international school in Hiroshima to create and evaluate an "international understanding" curriculum designed to broaden students' perspectives. This part of the project will include a study of the school's impact on the surrounding Japanese community in such areas as awareness of international affairs and understanding of foreign cultures.

Development of Language, Intelligence, and Sociality in Children with Hearing Impairments

Sei Nakazima, Professor (and twelve associates)
Department of Psychology, Kyoto University
¥2.3 million

Linguistic and intellectual development tends to be delayed in children with hearing impairments because of the difficulties they face in learning to talk. Such children are frequently treated as retarded or lacking in scholastic ability and tend to become isolated from children with normal hearing ability.

Last year the researchers used single-channel FM hearing aids to provide three-year-old infants with serious hearing impairments with increased opportunities to hear their parents and teachers. To help them learn symbolic play, they were shown real animals and vehicles and provided with toy replicas of these animals and vehicles. This year the children, now four years old, will be fitted with two-channel FM hearing aids, permitting them to hear two people talking at once. They will be guided in symbolic play among groups of several hearing-impaired children, and with the cooperation of their nursery schools, they will be assisted in making friends with normal children. It is hoped that their interaction with other children will help them develop the skills needed for the understanding and use of symbolic language, thereby enhancing their intelligence and sociality.

Joint International Research on the Resistance of the Main East African Crops to Insect Pests

Toshitaka Hidaka, Professor (and seven associates)
Faculty of Science, Kyoto University
¥8.6 million

Improvements in the productivity of such East African crops as corn, sorghum, cassava, and pulses have been accompanied by increases in the incidence of crop damage caused by insect pests. Crop strains resistant to insect pests need to be developed to avoid declining yields and excessive use of insecticides.

The aim of this project is to clarify the mechanisms of resistance to crop borers, the most harmful of the insect pests. The work will be carried out mainly at the International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology

in Kenya, accompanied by parallel studies in Japan. The researchers will investigate the resistance properties of the main crop varieties, and they will also develop techniques for breeding successive generations of crop borers to ensure a constant supply of specimens. Eventually they plan to conduct field experiments in Kenya.

Health Care for the New Generation: Comparative Research in Japan and the United States

Hiroshi Inada, Associate Professor (and nine associates)
Institute of Community Medicine, University of Tsukuba
¥9.6 million

The process of urbanization has led to the breakdown of traditional community structures and a loss of interest in community activities among young people. Secondary medical care is no longer capable of sustaining health control and preventing the spread of those chronic diseases associated with the conditions of contemporary life. There is a growing need for broad-based campaigns designed to involve urban youth at the primary level of medical care.

During last year's preliminary research in selected communities, such conventional disease prevention activities as medical checkups were carried out, and based on a study of American strategies, campaigns and other new primary-prevention activities were devised and implemented. The experience gained will be used this year and next to expand the scope of these activities primarily in urban areas. Community organizations will be established, and urban residents will be encouraged to take part in the new health care techniques. The researchers will also prepare scientific materials offering guidance on life styles and nutrition and will work toward the development of a new program of comprehensive health care in Japan.

International Misunderstanding: Japan Meets the West

Irene Mackay Young, Visiting Researcher (and ten associates)
University of Tsukuba
¥6.0 million

Tension continues to mount between Japan and Western nations despite the existence of friendly relations and the various efforts that have been made to promote mutual understanding. Postulating that a primary source of conflict is the failure to observe basic rules of human relationships, the researchers believe that this dimension of conflict can be treated through the development of skill at managing communication.

This project is being carried out mainly by Japanese researchers at the University of Tsukuba and British researchers at the University of London. Last year's preliminary research featured observations and analyses of meetings between Japanese and European business personnel in Japan. Over the next two years the focus will be on encounters between Europeans and Japanese business personnel in Europe. Particular emphasis will be placed on the need for and role of intermediaries, or people performing an interfacing function during encounters. The results of this work will be compiled into a handbook on cross-cultural communication and used to develop a training program for intermediaries.

Preparation of a Video Data Base for Researching Japanese Art History

Jokei Sasaki, Associate Professor (and thirteen associates)
Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University

¥4.1 million

In this project researchers from Britain, Germany, Japan, and the United States are collecting and reproducing photographs from auction catalogues scattered around the world and indexing this material in both English and Japanese. It is hoped that this data base will fill a gap in Japanese art history and provide a valuable resource for scholars and students. Photographs in auction catalogues often provide the only way to study works whose current location is unknown. A comprehensive collection of photographs will be useful to people studying art history from a variety of perspectives and should facilitate highly detailed research.

The speed and accuracy of the collection process has been enhanced through the introduction of a computer system using optical disks. Already the researchers have worked out an index structure with appropriate retrieval categories, acquired the necessary software, and developed high-resolution image techniques. They have also uncovered new materials and attracted the interest of researchers in Japan and overseas.

Research on Japanese Involvement in Southeast Asian Development

Shoichi Yamashita, Professor (and twelve associates)
Faculty of Economics, Hiroshima University

¥10.0 million

The aim of this project is to provide guidelines for Japanese foreign policy and corporate behavior in Southeast Asia. With the cooperation of local researchers, the project team is investigating various aspects of Japan's involvement in the development of the region's nations, including the characteristics of Japanese management systems and their applicability in Southeast Asia.

The research is focused mainly on Indonesia and Thailand. In-depth studies are being carried out on problems in applying Japanese business practices in joint ventures and on the level of local acceptance for Japanese thought patterns, decision-making processes, and human relations in offices and institutions run by the Japanese government or established with Japanese aid. To make the analysis as penetrating as possible, the work has been divided so that Indonesian and Thai researchers talk with the local workers and managers while Japanese researchers interview the Japanese personnel stationed in these countries.

A Survey of Ainu Collections in European Museums

Josef Kreiner, Director (and three associates)
Institute for Japanese Studies, Bonn University, West Germany

¥6.2 million

More than fifty European museums house Ainu-related collections. Some early items date back to the work of Philipp-Franz von Siebold in the early nineteenth century, and most were collected prior to World War I. In terms of the periods covered, European collections tend to be much older than those found in Japanese muse-

ums. Most have been systematically organized and recorded by skilled ethnographers, and some include items relating not only to Hokkaido but also to the Ainu of Sakhalin. However, many collections have not been properly organized, and there is no precise information about their condition or contents.

The aim of this research is to create a comprehensive catalogue of Ainu collections in Europe. Resources already gathered by the Bonn University Institute for Japanese Studies will be expanded. With the cooperation of Japanese Ainu researchers, the team will carry out appraisals by means of comparisons with collections in Japan.

Analysis of the Mechanisms and Dynamics of Desertification in Arid Areas of China

Akiyoshi Matsuda, Director (and twenty-one associates)
Sand Dune Research Institute, Tohori University

¥17.0 million

China's deserts cover an area of about 1.3 million square kilometers, or 13 percent of the country's land area. The rate of desertification in Inner Mongolia's Mous Desert (40,000 square kilometers), which is believed to have been a grassland once, has accelerated to 1,000 square kilometers annually since the 1950s. The factors that lead to desertification include climate, soil quality, salt accumulation, land clearance, and excessive grazing. To control the spread of desertification and restore fertile grasslands and farmland, sand movement must first be arrested through the establishment of tree belts, and planting methods capable of withstanding the harsh natural conditions must be introduced. Then comprehensive water, soil, and crop management systems must be established to prevent the desert from encroaching on farmland and pasture.

During the preliminary phase of this project, analyses of the mechanisms and dynamics of desertification were carried out. This work will now be used in joint Japanese-Chinese research on planting and agricultural development in desert areas. The researchers will provide basic guidelines for agriculture in the Mous region, including such aspects as erosion control, tree planting, irrigation, soil improvement, crop selection, and use of agricultural machinery.

A Study of the Japan-U.S. Repatriation Programs During and After World War II in Relation to the History of Japanese Americans

Yoko Murakawa, Researcher (and one associate)
Institute of International Studies, Tsuda College

¥4.0 million

Although Japanese Americans have been studied from a variety of historical angles in recent years, their situation during and immediately after World War II has been largely overlooked.

This research concerns the Japan-U.S. repatriation programs during and after World War II, which have hitherto been neglected by historians. The researchers are investigating the intentions of the Japanese and American governments and the process of the negotiations between them, making use of wartime diplomatic documents and interviews with people involved in the

programs. The impact on the immigrants and American citizens who returned to Japan is being studied by means of follow-up surveys to clarify their economic and social situation and psychological condition before and after the time of repatriation. The results will be used to prepare a historical and sociological account of the ways in which the returnees rebuilt their lives after the war. Last year's preliminary work focused on repatriation during the war. The scope of the research will now be extended to include the postwar repatriation program.

A Study on the Incident-Reporting System in Aviation, with Special Emphasis on Air Traffic Control
Masako Miyagi, Executive Director (and nine associates)
Japan Research Institute of Air Law
¥11.7 million

As aviation hardware has improved, human error has moved to the fore as the major cause of air accidents. To improve safety, this project is devoted to surveys and analyses of "incidents" (mishaps that do not lead to accidents) stemming from human factors. The results of the preliminary work during fiscal 1984 and a full-fledged study during fiscal 1985 indicate that air traffic control plays a part in approximately one-third of such incidents. Air traffic controllers and pilots throughout the world communicate using an abbreviated and rapidly delivered form of English. Communications are limited to messages transmitted during extremely brief periods of radio contact. Although this system leaves considerable scope for the intervention of human factors, virtually no research has been carried out in this area.

During the current phase of this project the researchers will work with air traffic controllers to identify the common types of human errors, the processes leading to incidents, and the background factors involved. They will explore methods for improving air traffic control and correlate the findings with the results of the earlier studies of aircraft crew to gain an overall picture of problems in air safety. In addition, they will attempt to develop a general-purpose methodology for the analysis of incidents stemming from human factors.

The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology
Shigeru Nakayama, Representative (and eleven associates)
Science and Society Forum
¥9.5 million

Modern Japanese history cannot be recorded without considering the social ramifications of the introduction and development of science and technology. Thus far, however, systematic studies of the social history of postwar science and technology have not been carried out. In general the direction of scientific and technological progress is a function of the balance of interests among government, industry, academia, and the public. Clashing interests among these four sectors have shaped the nature of Japan's science and technology in the postwar period.

The researchers will apply this four-sector approach in an overall study of scientific and technological development in Japan. Perceiving the 1970s as a

turning point triggered first by the antipollution movements that began early in the decade and then by the two oil crises, they will explore the nature of Japanese science and technology before and after that turning point and evaluate the success of the shift. These and other observations will be incorporated into a historical account written from the social perspective.

Activity-Documentation Grant Program

In the last two years the Foundation awarded grants for projects on the theme "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society" under the Research Grant Program. This year we have upgraded the status of these special-subject research grants by placing them in this independent Activity-Documentation Grant Program. We have also enlarged the program's framework, making grants available not just for the compilation of reports but also for their publication.

The objective of the new program, as outlined in our application literature, is as follows:

"Citizens in today's society have organized various activities in a wide range of fields. Many of these activities are based on original concepts and guided by the foresight needed to cultivate the seeds of a new society. Efforts to expand the scope of these activities and turn the experiences gained through them into shared assets are of profound significance for the creation of a new society.

"The Toyota Foundation awards grants for the compilation and publication of reports by groups that have built up experience in pioneering activities. We hope that these reports will stimulate the development of new endeavors. We look forward to joint documentation projects in which participants in an activity work together with people who can bring an objective perspective to bear on that activity."

Applications for Activity-Documentation Grants were publicly solicited during April and May, as in the case of our research grants. In July and August a five-member selection committee chaired by Yoko Nuita screened the forty-one applications received. The following screening criteria were applied:

1. *Citizen participation*: Does the activity have the support of a large number of people and the potential for broad application?
2. *Foresight*: Is the activity based on flexible concepts and ideas going beyond established ways of thinking, and does it have a constructive and creative nature?
3. *International orientation*: Does the activity have international significance?
4. *Timeliness*: Will compilation and publicity activities carried out now continue to be meaningful to the group itself and to society in the future?

5. *Compilation ability*: Can the group secure capable people for the compilation of the report?

Based on the recommendations of the selection committee, the Board of Directors decided at its forty-third meeting, held on October 2, 1986, to award a total of ¥20 million to eleven applicants. The project period is one year beginning November 1, 1986. Selection criteria for the grants are as follows:

1. The compilation must be complete and the manuscript ready for publication after only minor editing.
2. An agreement on the publication plan must have been reached with a publishing company.
3. Sufficient thought must have been given to attracting the interest of the general reading public.
4. The report must give a full account of problems and setbacks instead of limiting itself to examples of success.

Report-compilation grant recipients over the past two years were invited to apply for publication grants. Following screening by the selection committee, the Board of Directors decided to award two grants at its forty-third meeting and three more at its forty-fourth meeting, held on March 17, 1987.

Report-Publication Grants

Representative	Project	Amount
Teruo Yanaka	Report on Yadokari no Sato: Social Rehabilitation of the Mentally Handicapped and Community Health Activities	¥1 million
Tadashi Ando	Report on the Kitakyushu Cap-Handi Action Committee	¥1 million
Satoshi Nakamura	Report on the Hanegi Play-Park Action Committee: A Guide to the Building and Management of Adventure Playgrounds	¥1 million
Ken Masuko	Report on the Japan Youth Volunteers Association: The "One-Year Volunteer" Project	¥1 million
Sumiro Kojima	Report on the Group Assisting Satoshi Fukushima	¥1 million

Report-Compilation Grants

Report on the Activities of the Acorn Club
Tadashi Inamoto, Representative (and eight associates)
Acorn Club, Gifu Prefecture
¥1.8 million
The Acorn Club encourages children to grow seedlings

from acorns at home and to plant the young trees in mountainous areas. The aim of this club is both to develop broadleaf forests for the future and to enhance communication and exchange with people living in depopulated mountain communities.

By documenting the activities of the children participating in the program, the club members hope to provide a wide cross-section of the population with a simple introduction to the meaning of coexistence with nature and the importance of maintaining an ecological

balance. They also hope to make the Acorn Club more widely known and to encourage more youngsters to join it.

Report on a Volunteer Group Providing Meals for the Elderly

Tokie Takeuchi, President (and thirteen associates)
Volunteer Work for the Happier Life of the Elderly, Tokyo
¥1.8 million

Delivering meals to elderly people no longer able to prepare food for themselves is the main activity of this group, which is dedicated to helping aged people enjoy a pleasant life at home. While providing meals on a regular basis, the group members promote friendship and communication between the elderly and neighboring homemakers.

This report will cover the operation of the meal service since it was started six years ago. The record centers on the establishment of the Home Service System, a semipublic corporation brought into being as the result of a proposal by community residents and in an attempt to meet the expanding and diversifying demand for welfare services. The report should contribute to the growth and enhancement of residential welfare services.

Report on the Information Center Against Drug-Induced Suffering

Koichi Izumi, Director General (and seven associates)
Information Center Against Drug-Induced Suffering, Hyogo Prefecture
¥2.0 million

This center was established with funds provided by the SMON Association of Hyogo Prefecture to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of pharmaceuticals and to promote preventive medicine. In addition to dealing with enquiries from consumers on medicines, the center holds open meetings, lobbies the Ministry of Health and Welfare, drug manufacturers, and medical associations, and supplies information to overseas groups.

The report will cover the events leading to the opening of the center, the backgrounds of the people involved in its establishment, and case studies illustrating problems in Japan's medical care system. It will include evaluations of the center by bureaucrats, pharmaceutical industry representatives, physicians, and overseas groups.

Report on the Yone River Environment Improvement Association

Kiyoshi Katano, Representative (and seventeen associates)
Yone River Environment Improvement Association, Shiga Prefecture
¥1.6 million

The Yone River Environment Improvement Association was created by a group of local citizens to clean up a small polluted river that passes through the old downtown area of Nagahama, Shiga Prefecture, before emptying into Lake Biwa. The association's activities have since expanded to cover research on pollution, campaigns urging people to rethink their life styles, and involvement in town planning in areas along the river.

This report will document the activities of the

association over the past decade. It will include evaluations by association members and local residents, discussions of the themes of the association's activities, and proposals for future policies. It should be a valuable resource for community efforts to clean up small rivers and streams throughout Japan.

Report on the Soshisha Center for Minamata Disease
Toshio Yoshinaga, Staff Member (and seven associates)
Soshisha Center for Minamata Disease, Kumamoto Prefecture
¥2.0 million

Soshisha was established in 1974 to provide Minamata disease victims and their families with a consultation service and to carry out surveys and research on mercury poisoning. While supporting activities of the patients, the center aims to achieve financial independence through the direct sale of citrus fruit and fertilizer. Soshisha has established the Minamata Seikatsu Gakko, an educational facility where people spend a year living with Minamata disease victims and studying the implications of the disease, and it is also in constant contact with concerned people throughout Japan.

This report will document the activities of Soshisha and identify future priorities. Its compilers will also examine the problems and possibilities of activities organized on a small-group basis, offering an analysis that may be of interest to small groups in general.

Report on the Tent Village Action Committee
Masahito Ueno, Member (and five associates)
Tent Village Action Committee, Hokkaido
¥1.7 million

Every year the Tent Village Action Committee runs a camp on a farm in Tsurui-mura, Hokkaido, for children from Tokyo and other urban areas. Because these children grow up in densely populated cities with a highly developed materialistic culture, most of them have had little experience living in a more natural setting. Offering a wide range of activities designed to teach about nature, the Tent Village rounds out children's education in a program oriented toward community involvement.

This report will outline the ideals that have guided this committee and trace the evolution of the activities since the group's start twelve years ago. It will include descriptions and evaluations of the camps and discuss the problems and limitations of the program. The compilers hope to make a contribution to the debate on contemporary education.

Report on the National Network of Organic Farms and Vegetable Shops

Tsuyoshi Kano, Representative (and twelve associates)
National Poran Square Secretariat, Tokyo
¥1.9 million

Over the last ten years a national network of people involved in the distribution and sale of organically grown foods has been taking shape. Dedicated to creating "poran squares," a Japanese term for places where people of all classes can congregate democratically, they have been developing stronger ties with the rural sector and spreading into more communities.

Their report, a history of the network's development in cities and towns, will describe the expansion of ties among greengrocers and the nature of the daily activities. Part of the report will be devoted to the network's farmers, setting down their philosophy of farming and views of the farm-sector's future. Ways and means of further expanding the network among consumers and farmers—and of enhancing rural-urban exchange—will also be discussed.

Report on the FM Higashi-Murayama Radio Station

Hozumi Yano, Representative (and nine associates)

FM Higashi-Murayama, Tokyo

¥1.8 million

Local radio stations have been proliferating since about 1982, thanks to their popularity among young Japanese. The Higashi-Murayama station on the outskirts of Tokyo has been conspicuous among the new stations for the heavy stress it places on serving as an interactive medium for social education in the community. Broadcasting from fourteen transmitters every day except Sunday, it plans and produces its programs with the help of staff members ranging from elementary school children to people in their sixties.

This report will describe how a grass-roots movement established FM Higashi-Murayama and obtained a broadcasting license. The document will cover the various aspects of the station's activities, including its interaction with the local community and the production and broadcasting of its programs.

Report on a Nagoya Group Providing Continuing Education for the Mentally Retarded

Takamasa Kato, Group Leader (and ten associates)

Nagoya Parents' Society for the Mentally Retarded, Aichi Prefecture

¥1.8 million

Twenty years ago the Nagoya Parents' Society for the Mentally Retarded established a group to provide continuing education for handicapped youths and adults. The program helps the students to function in society by providing them with opportunities to make friends and participate in recreational activities under the guidance of specially trained teachers. Gradually the students gain better self-control and begin joining in group activities on their own. Today similar programs have been established throughout Nagoya.

Documenting the activities of the group since its establishment, the compilers will relate the process by which the group's classes became a welfare service with deep community roots. They will also discuss the continuing efforts by graduates of the program to maintain friendships and educate themselves on their own.

Report on a Community-based Volunteer Action and Assistance Group in Neyagawa City

Kayoko Uenoya, Representative (and fourteen associates)

Neyagawa Shimin Tasukeai no Kai, Osaka

¥1.8 million

Volunteer workers in Neyagawa, Osaka Prefecture, operate a center to create opportunities for exchange among community residents, to develop mutual support

networks, and to involve ordinary citizens in welfare activities. Specific activities include providing home care for aged, handicapped, and chronically ill people, organizing encounter meetings and visits to institutions, and sponsoring lectures for the public and seminars for volunteer workers.

Since the group will soon celebrate its tenth anniversary, it plans to take the occasion to review its history, reassess its programs and methods, and develop guidelines for future activities. It also hopes to clarify the role of community volunteers in providing welfare services.

Report on the Japan Silver Volunteers

Keiichi Okada, Secretary (and ten associates)

Japan Silver Volunteers, Inc., Tokyo

¥1.8 million

Japan Silver Volunteers is a public corporation dispatching middle-aged and elderly volunteers to provide technical assistance in developing countries. Since 1978 the organization has sent approximately 350 volunteers to a total of thirty-six countries. As of June 1986 it had some 550 registered members.

This report will review the first decade of the organization's development, illustrating their account with case studies of the experiences of volunteers in different cultural settings, the compilers will describe the efforts to provide technical assistance suited to local needs. The contributions of the volunteers to international cooperation since their return to Japan will also be considered.

Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

The Toyota Foundation holds research contests biennially on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." The purpose of these contests is to encourage specialists and local residents to cooperate in implementing long-term research that is closely related to the local community. The schedule for the third and fourth contests is given below. Note that the scheduled activities for the fourth contest differ somewhat from those for the third, which are given in parentheses.

	<i>Third Contest</i>	<i>Fourth Contest</i>
Acceptance of research contest applications	Oct. 1983–Jan. 1984	Nov. 1985–Jan. 1986
Selection of recipients for preliminary study grants (Selection of candidates for research awards)	Mar. 1984	Mar. 1986
Implementation of preliminary studies	Apr.–Sept. 1984	Apr.–Aug. 1986
Selection of recipients for main research project grants (Selection of award recipients)	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1986
Implementation of main research projects	Nov. 1984–Oct. 1986	Nov. 1986–Oct. 1988
Decision on most outstanding and outstanding research award recipients (Decision on special research award recipients)	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1989
Decision on research award fund and supplementary grants	—	Oct. 1989

During fiscal 1986, when applications were not solicited, the third and fourth contests proceeded as follows:

Third contest: The ten recipients of research awards presented the results of their two-year projects. One team was chosen for the special research award, which was pre-

sented at a ceremony and commemorative lecture meeting held on April 3, 1987, in Tokyo. The award consisted of a trophy, ¥1 million in prize money, and ¥10 million to assist long-term research activities.

Fourth contest: The nineteen recipients of preliminary study grants presented the results of their half-year studies. Eight teams were selected for main research project grants; they will continue their research for two years, until October 1988.

The thirteen-member selection committee for the third contest and the nine-member selection committee for the fourth contest were both chaired by Takashi Asada, president of the Research Center for Environmental Development and Design.

Special Research Award Recipient, Third Research Contest

An Ecological Study of Birds Living in the Urban Environment Around Tokyo Station and the Imperial Palace

Koichi Karasawa (and thirty associates)
Study Group on City Birds, Tokyo

While urbanization and industrialization have banished many types of birds from the city, some species have adapted successfully to the artificial surroundings found there. These city birds have attracted attention because of their ability to obtain food from the urban environment, their preference for urban sites for their nests, and their establishment of a *modus vivendi* with human beings that has enabled their proliferation.

The primary objective of this project was to undertake a thorough ecological investigation of city birds. The secondary aim was to employ this examination of birds to clarify the meaning of the urban environment for human beings and to popularize urban nature education. The group made an exhaustive survey of the distribution of swallows' nests, compared the results with the distribution and population of crows, tracked crows by attaching transmitters to them, undertook a monthly census of the bird population at nine environmentally different places in central Tokyo, and used the same methodology to conduct bird surveys in other major cities. Through the media it solicited cooperation from the general public in the collection of observations and data.

After its two-year project, the group concluded that the main reasons for the survival of city birds include increased food resources in the city, changes in the habits of birds to adapt to city life, the fact that some birds face fewer natural enemies in cities than they do in the countryside, and changes in the attitudes of human beings to birds.

From its study of the distribution of swallows' nests, the group discovered that swallows prefer places close to human life. Presuming that the swallows were relying on the presence of humans to discourage predatory crows, the group termed their way of propagation "swallow-type breeding." They found that many city birds employ this strategy. An example made famous

through the media is a spotbill duck that raises her ducklings every year at an artificial pond in Otemachi, Tokyo. Other examples are the bulbul that breed on the balconies of apartments and the turtledoves that breed in Tokyo Station. The group also discovered from its surveys in major cities and at nine places in central Tokyo that the species of birds differed greatly from city to city and from district to district, partly as a result of differences in people's life styles, cultures, traditions, and attitudes toward birds.

The group succeeded in arousing interest in city birds by publicizing the results of its surveys in its monthly journal and research reports and through lecture meetings and television programs. It also organized two symposiums, at which it announced the overall results of the two-year project.

Main Research Project Grant Recipients, Fourth Research Contest

A Study of Sounds in Kanda, Past and Present

Keiko Torigoe (and fifty associates)
Kanda Soundscape Study Group, Tokyo

¥5.0 million

The various sounds heard in cities are not merely part of the physical environment; they also become part of people's consciousness.

The objective of this project is to develop a theory of "soundscape" by analyzing data obtained in the district of Kanda, Tokyo. The team members will analyze the soundscape from the perspectives of both residents and visitors through interviews and measurements. They will also use historical materials to reproduce the sounds of the past and make a comparative study with today's sounds. Though relevant reference materials are few and fragmentary, the researchers will add to the extensive data accumulated during the preliminary research and attempt to identify core soundscape features. Their hope is to construct a theory of soundscape that can be applied in other communities.

A Study of the Relationship Between People and Vegetation on Yakushima Island

Suehiko Manabe (and ten associates)

Oiwanecca Yakushima, Kagoshima Prefecture

¥5.0 million

Yakushima island, a veritable paradise for flora, has a subtropical coast and a cold interior with mountains reaching nearly two thousand meters. The island has an annual rainfall of more than 10,000 cubic millimeters; in winter its mountains are blanketed by snow.

This project aims to take a fresh look at Yakushima by investigating the relationship between people and vegetation on the island. In its preliminary study the team clarified this relationship by interviewing local people, asking them about samples of vegetation that it had collected. The team discovered that despite the island's abundant vegetation, the islanders use local vegetation much less than people of, for example, northeastern Honshu. Building on the results of its preliminary study, the team will refine its methodology and continue its research from a wide perspective.

A Study of the Eating Habits of Severely Disabled People, with Special Reference to Kyoto

Akihiro Taniguchi (and thirteen associates)

Shiritai Club, Kyoto

¥5.0 million

The Japanese are said to be approaching an age of satiation, but the lives of the handicapped are by no means that replete. Headed by a disabled person, this project team is made up of graduate students and young welfare workers involved in assisting the disabled. Their aim is to survey the dietary life of the disabled, to bring about improvements by publicizing the situation, and to document the results of their activities. Several preliminary studies will now be developed into a comprehensive investigation featuring a survey of meals offered in schools and facilities for the disabled, a questionnaire survey of normal people's eating habits, and a number of case studies. Apart from clarifying what foods disabled people normally eat and how they procure ingredients and prepare meals, the team will explore such subjects as the living arrangements and interpersonal relations of the disabled and the customs and culture of cuisine in Kyoto.

A Survey and Study of the Friendly Environments of Nezu, Sendagi, Ueno, and Yanaka

Masaaki Urai (and twelve associates)

Study Group on the Edo Towns of Nezu, Sendagi, Ueno, and Yanaka, Tokyo

¥5.0 million

The destruction caused by the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and World War II missed many places in the districts of Nezu, Sendagi, Ueno, and Yanaka in Tokyo, where valuable traces of the city's past are still to be seen. With the progress of urbanization, however, many traditional buildings and natural sites have been bulldozed away, and the residential environment is deteriorating.

In this project several local groups have joined together to promote the reconstruction of congenial living environments and to encourage local studies. In

their preliminary study the members conducted a survey of Yanaka and Ueno's Sakuragi district. The main project will involve a questionnaire survey of local residents and studies of life styles, games, historical sites, urban architecture, and environmental conditions. Among the means to be explored for the building of friendly communities are the use of public funds and the promulgation of "community constitutions."

Wild Birds of Amparu, Ishigaki Island

Ken'ichi Shimabukuro (and twenty-nine associates)

Ishigaki Island Wild Bird Study Group, Okinawa Prefecture

¥5.0 million

In the extensive tideland known as Amparu on Ishigaki, one of the Yaeyama Islands in the far south of Okinawa Prefecture, mangrove swamps create scenery typical of a subtropical region. This is an area of abundant birds, fish, shellfish, and insects.

Local science teachers, bird watchers, and other members of the project team will investigate the necessary environmental conditions for human life through a survey of nature on the tideland. In its preliminary study the team discovered that the Amparu area, which had been thought to be a flourishing natural environment, was actually in a precarious state as a result of development on the island. Now the group will make more detailed studies, seeking to determine what conditions must be protected in order to maintain the natural environment and examining the relationship between Amparu and the lives of the local people.

An Attempt to Continue Dairy Farming in an Urban Environment: The Coexistence of Urban and Rural Communities in Tama New Town

Noboru Suzuki (and twenty-eight associates)

Dairy Farm Village Study Group, Tokyo

¥5.0 million

Although development in the nineteenth residential district of Tama New Town in western Tokyo is putting pressure on agriculture in the surrounding area, such traditional industries as *soba* noodle manufacturing and silk weaving survive, and a meat-processing business is starting up. These industries should contribute to a diversified community structure and richer way of life.

Led by local dairy farmers and urban planners, the project team seeks to explore ways in which urban and rural communities can coexist. In its preliminary study the team laid the foundations for the main project by listening to the views of farmers and workers, participating in local events, and compiling an environmental map of the area. Over the next two years the team will formulate proposals for maintaining agricultural space within residential areas, thus aiming to create an urban community with a farming sector.

A Study of the Effects of Ice Floes on the Lives of People Living Along the Sea of Okhotsk

Ryoichi Yamahara (and fourteen associates)

Okhotsk Ice Floe Study Group, Hokkaido

¥5.0 million

Residents of northern Hokkaido living along the Sea of Okhotsk have to endure the severest winter conditions

in Japan. Although not yet fully proved, it is thought that ice floes are a principal cause of cold sea winds in spring and summer, long after the floes have disappeared. These winds often damage crops.

For several years the study group, formed by residents of Mombetsu engaged in a wide variety of occupations, has been attempting to clarify the effects of ice floes on agriculture, forestry, and fishery production and on the lives of people living in and around the city. In its preliminary study the group analyzed data obtained from such public sources as the national meteorological network and the Ice Floe Research Center. It also attempted to develop survey methods that could be employed by ordinary citizens, such as measuring the growth of larch tree buds and recording the vertical distribution of temperatures. The main research project will seek to verify the effectiveness of these methods and to grasp the multifaceted effects of the ice floes.

Restoration of Shinhama: Cleansing the Water and Bringing Back Birdlife

Ryoichi Azuma (and nineteen associates)

Gyotoku Bird-Watching Station Friendship Society, Chiba Prefecture

¥5.0 million

Shinhama, a district near Tokyo in Gyotoku, Chiba Prefecture, was the first place in Japan to be designated a wild bird sanctuary. This research group, which has been involved in the protection of wild birds for many years, seeks to turn Shinhama into an ecologically important area by building a freshwater lake. In its preliminary study the group achieved interesting results in a creative experiment to improve the quality of the water in the Maruhama, a river flowing by the sanctuary, by using water wheels to aerate the water. The main research will go much further, pumping water through pipes from the river to the artificial lake. The group will test the hypothesis that the water wheels can improve the quality of the water to the point at which plankton proliferate on their own, thus initiating the ecological chain from plankton to fish to birds. In this way the project will reach beyond birdlife protection to study environmental conservation from a broad ecological perspective.

International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program currently is directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its ten years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1986 the Foundation concentrated on projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures. The Foundation is placing priority on projects of the following types:

1. Projects initiated and carried out by Southeast Asian researchers.
2. Projects initiated by universities and nongovernmental (nonprofit) organizations, especially independent projects undertaken at local universities, which take precedence over those initiated by the governments of Southeast Asian countries or by international organizations.
3. Projects that do not represent research for research's sake but offer the prospect of practical results with a discernible social impact.
4. Projects that go beyond the academic sphere and have as much relevance as possible for the general public.

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

In general, the Foundation does not approve grants for endowments; building construction; equipment procurement; museum or library acquisitions; annual budgets of institutions or established programs; propaganda or lobbying activities; religious activities; research for the sake of research, such as projects that have no practical foundation or are deemed unlikely to produce results with any social impact; or salaries of project leaders or researchers.

There are no fixed deadlines for submitting applications. The Foundation will require from six months to one year to review an application, depending on the nature of the project's proposals and the amount of information provided by the applicant(s). In most cases, the Foundation's professional staff will visit the applicant(s) to gather necessary

information before and during the review period. For projects with a duration of more than one year, applications must be submitted each year. Grants are approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held in October.

The Traditional Food Packaging of Western Java
Setiawan Sabana, Lecturer
Faculty of Fine Arts and Design, Bandung Institute of
Technology, Indonesia

¥0.56 million

Fruits, vegetables, and cooked dishes have traditionally been wrapped in leaves and tied with vines throughout Southeast Asia. This method of packaging food is especially well developed in western Java. However, traditional packaging using natural materials is rapidly giving way to plastic and paper packaging.

The objective of this project is to compile a photographic record and an inventory of the traditional food packaging of western Java before it disappears. The inventory will include documentation on the materials, styles, and measurements of traditional packaging, the foods themselves, the packaging process, the uses of such packaging, the merchants who deal in packaged products, and the consumers of these products.

The Isolated Wakaholo People of Buru and Their
World View

Mus Hufiselan, Lecturer
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pattimura
University, Indonesia

¥1.43 million

The Moluccas islands were formerly used as a penal colony. The Wakaholo people of Buru, one of the Moluccas, were totally isolated from the outside world until very recently. In keeping with the Indonesian government's settlement policy, however, some Wakaholo now live in settlements, though many others still maintain their traditional way of life.

This project will carry out anthropological field surveys to elucidate the concepts of good and evil, humanity, deity, and the cosmos, as well as the family, kinship, and social systems and the system of exchange, found in villages that adhere to the traditional way of life. The project will also conduct field surveys to determine the social and cultural impact of contact with the outside world on those living in settlements. When people who have long been isolated are exposed to the outside world, their traditional social order often crumbles and various social problems arise. It is hoped that this project's close study of the traditional culture of the Wakaholo will contribute to the settlement policy.

A Historical Study of the *Uleebalang*, Traditional
Lords of Aceh

Rusdi Sufi, Lecturer
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala
University, Indonesia

¥0.54 million

Aceh, located in the far west of Sumatra, is known as

a staunchly Islamic region, whose Muslims tenaciously resisted Dutch colonial rule to the very end. Aceh's traditional society consisted of three classes: the aristocrats, the common people, and Muslim leaders. The aristocracy included the sultan and hereditary lords, or *uleebalang*, who held the actual ruling power in their territories.

This project will study the historical significance of the *uleebalang* at the zenith of the Aceh sultanate, during the struggle against the Dutch, under Dutch rule and during the Japanese occupation, and in the struggle for independence. The economic base, life style, and education of the *uleebalang*, their changing role in traditional society, and their rivalry with the sultan and the Muslim leaders will also be elucidated.

A Study of Southern Sulawesi Coastal Societies

Mukhlis, Director
Coastal Societies Study and Development Project,
Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

¥4.9 million

The southern coast of the island of Sulawesi is inhabited mainly by the Bugis, Makassar, and Mandar peoples, most of whom live by fishing and interisland trade. The introduction of motorization and other modern technologies in the 1970s has been rapidly changing these peoples' ways of life and their societies and cultures.

The objective of this project is similar to that of "The Cultural and Social Impact of Heavy Industry on Traditional Communities in Northern Aceh." A team of about ten researchers from various parts of Indonesia will undertake a comprehensive three-year study of the coastal societies of southern Sulawesi, concentrating on fishing villages. In the first year the researchers will carry out social and economic surveys of these coastal societies, actually living in local communities for extended periods. Research in the second and third years will focus on the social history of the coastal societies and on development and technology in these societies.

The Rise of Urban Culture: Surakarta, 1900-1915

Kantowijoyo, Lecturer
Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
¥1.36 million

Surakarta, together with Yogyakarta, was a major court city in central Java. City life focused on the palace, where the activities of the sultan, the nobility, and the retainers took place. The life of the city outside the palace walls revolved around the activities of commoners and Chinese, Arab, and Dutch traders. In the first fifteen years of the twentieth century Surakarta was transformed from a court city to a modern commercial city. New social classes emerged, in the form of Western-educated bureaucrats and Muslim entrepre-

neurs. The new urban culture was reflected in festivals, leisure activities, literature, journalism, and other cultural phenomena. At the same time, new social problems emerged, such as prostitution, murder, and racial conflict. As if in response to these changes, various new sociocultural organizations appeared. The first nationalist movement, the Syarekat Islam, was born in Surakarta during this period.

This project, the first study of urban history by an Indonesian historian, will attempt to construct a general framework for a theory of social and cultural change by tracing Surakarta's transformation from a traditional community to a modern urban society between 1900 and 1915.

The Cultural and Social Impact of Heavy Industry on Traditional Communities in Northern Aceh

Dayan Dawood, Director

Center for Social Science Research Development, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia

¥4.91 million

The introduction of large-scale modern industrial projects—a liquefied natural gas plant and a fertilizer plant—in the northern part of Aceh on Sumatra had a major impact on the residents of surrounding areas, who until then had led very traditional lives. Moreover, these projects brought into the area people of different ethnic groups from throughout Indonesia, as well as many foreigners; this intermingling of people of diverse cultural backgrounds has created some interesting phenomena.

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, is to study the process of social and cultural change that these industrial projects effect in the traditional rural society of the surrounding area. In the first year surveys were conducted among local inhabitants to study changes in attitudes toward the industrialization process, a sociolinguistic study was made of changes occurring in the Indonesian language within the plant confines and in the surrounding area, and research was carried out on the migration of the Gayo people from central to northern Aceh. In the second year a team of about ten researchers will be assembled from various parts of Indonesia to study the social and cultural effects of the projects on the surrounding society, and vice versa. Communities of settlers from Java will also be studied. Priority will be given first to training young researchers, but gradually the emphasis will shift to full-fledged research.

Islam in Southeast Asia

Taufik Abdullah, Senior Research Fellow

Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

¥1.15 million

Many kingdoms and principalities existed in Southeast Asia between the thirteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. Each of them had its own special characteristics, but viewed as a whole, the gradual establishment of what might be called a Malay-Islamic world can be seen.

The objective of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, is to make a

comparative study of Islamic societies in Southeast Asia through documents and visits to Islamic communities in various parts of Indonesia and in Malaysia, the southern Philippines, Singapore, and southern Thailand. The grant recipient will explore how and to what extent the concept of a Malay-Islamic world is being perpetuated by Islamic communities in present-day Southeast Asia. At the same time, by approaching the topic from the viewpoint of Southeast Asia as a whole rather than in the context of individual national histories, he will seek to obtain a deeper understanding of current trends in these Islamic communities. In the first year the grant recipient conducted surveys of Islamic communities in eastern Java, western Sumatra, western Malaysia, Singapore, and southern Thailand, in addition to studying relevant documentary sources. In the second year he will survey central and western Java, southern Sulawesi, and eastern Malaysia.

Modern Bureaucracy and Traditional Authority in Minangkabau Society

Imran Manan, Chief Researcher

Foundation for Studies of Minangkabau Culture, Indonesia

¥0.84 million

The Minangkabau people of western Sumatra are known for their matrilineal social system. Traditionally, highly autonomous "village republics" known as *nagari* were headed by hereditary matrilineal chiefs selected in accordance with traditional law, and political and administrative decisions were made by village councils. This distinctive Minangkabau political culture has a long history. After the formation of the Republic of Indonesia, the central government made a strong effort to establish a common administrative system nationwide. A 1979 regulation divided the traditional *nagari* into smaller administrative units, and a modern bureaucratic system of administration was introduced. However, taking the traditional social system of the Minangkabau into consideration, the central government allowed the village councils to continue to manage matters involving traditional law. The resulting dual system, combining modern bureaucracy and traditional authority, has generated many fascinating sociological and anthropological phenomena.

This project will study and elucidate the political culture of Minangkabau society under this dual system.

Young Scientists Forum: In Search of Social Sciences Adapted to the Indonesian Situation

Wiladi Budiharga, Chairman

Indonesian Association of Research

¥1.86 million

Scholars who have studied in Western countries have been instrumental in the development of the social sciences in Indonesia. Recently, however, young social scientists have begun questioning the tendency to apply Western theories of social science uncritically to Indonesian society, which differs fundamentally from Western societies, and are now discussing the need to "indigenize" the social sciences—an issue affecting the social sciences not only in Indonesia but also in the entire non-Western world.

The Young Scientists Forum, an informal group of

young Indonesian social scientists concerned with indigenization of the social sciences, will sponsor a seminar for social scientists from throughout the country to explore this issue from various angles.

Rural Communities' Response to the Forced Cultivation System in Nineteenth-Century Java

Djoko Suryo, Chairman

Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
¥1.35 million

In the mid-nineteenth century the government of the Netherlands, the colonial ruler of Java, compelled Javanese farmers to devote one-fifth of their land to sugar cane and coffee for export in lieu of paying taxes. While this forced cultivation system has been studied from the Dutch perspective, little research from the viewpoint of the farmers themselves has been carried out. This imbalance has resulted in the stereotypical image of Javanese farmers as passive and helpless.

This project will endeavor to demonstrate the dynamic reaction and response of Javanese farmers to the social and value changes caused by the innovations in irrigation and distribution methods, the spread of capitalism, and the stronger ties with the outside world resulting from the forced cultivation system. Making use of official Dutch records, the grant recipient will carry out a historical study of regions of Java where sugar cane and other cash crops were raised.

Colloquium on Access and Use of Archives

Soemartini, Director

National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia

¥1.5 million

Archives provide the infrastructure for research into the history of Southeast Asian countries, especially local history. The storage, use, and access practices of archives are therefore of key importance.

The Colloquium on Access and Use of Archives, meeting in Jakarta in January 1987, is directed at those in charge of national archives of the member countries of the Southeast Asian Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (SARBICA). The member countries are the six member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand). The colloquium will examine access to and use of archives within the framework of existing practices, regulations, and other relevant rules and will explore the possibility of establishing uniform guidelines on access in line with international practices. The colloquium is expected to contribute to improving access to and use of national archives in Southeast Asia, which will greatly facilitate historical research on the region.

Minangkabau Vocabulary, Collocations, and Expressions

Khaidir Anwar, Chief Researcher

Foundation for Studies of Minangkabau Culture, Indonesia

¥0.61 million

The Minangkabau language, spoken in western Sumatra, is an important local dialect of Malay. It has much in common with the Indonesian language, which

is based on Malay. At the same time, Minangkabau and Indonesian have many different words or words that appear similar but have different meanings.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, will focus on Minangkabau, a language that few scholars have studied. The project members will conduct a field survey to collect Minangkabau words not found in Indonesian. They will compile a checklist and provide Indonesian and English equivalents for the words. After the checklist has been completed, a study of Minangkabau collocations, idiomatic expressions, and proverbs will be carried out to provide linguistic information valuable for future research in this field and to contribute to the documentation of the language. In the first year a checklist of vocabulary items unique to Minangkabau was compiled. In the second year Minangkabau collocations and expressions will be collected and tentatively classified.

Transliteration and Translation of Traditional Historiography in Bali

Anak Agung Gde Putra Agung, Head

Department of History, Udayana University, Indonesia

¥0.78 million

A large number of palm-leaf manuscripts called *lontar* have survived in Bali. These old manuscripts, written in Balinese and ancient Javanese, are important materials for the transmission of the history and culture of both Bali and ancient Java recorded in works of literature, ethics, religion, philosophy, traditional medicine, folk tales, and history. The manuscripts preserved in museums have not been adequately organized, however, and little is known of the great number that are scattered about Bali in private collections.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, aims to compile an inventory of history-related *lontar* to obtain a general picture of Balinese manuscripts related to history, contribute to their future preservation, and facilitate their use by researchers. In the first year an inventory of some two hundred history-related *lontar* in museums and private collections was made. In the second year two *lontar* from different regions of Bali—a historical chronicle in ancient Javanese and a collection of poems in Balinese recording popular resistance to the Dutch—will be transliterated into the Latin alphabet and translated into Indonesian.

An Inventory of Old Malay Manuscripts from Aceh

Zakaria Ahmad, Director

National Museum of Aceh, Indonesia

¥1.75 million

Aceh, on the northwestern tip of Sumatra, has long served as a center for Islamic scholarship and learning within the Malay world in the Indonesia-Malaysia region. It has also produced many Islamic scholars.

The objective of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, is to make a comprehensive inventory of old Malay manuscripts of Aceh origin that have survived in Aceh and elsewhere. Written or used in Aceh, these old manuscripts in the Aceh or Malay language are written in Arabic script. The manuscripts include *hikayat* (literary romances),

folk tales, and other stories, as well as items concerning Islam. At present many are scattered about Britain, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, and elsewhere. Those that remain in Aceh are in the possession of Islamic educational institutions and individuals. In the first year three hundred manuscripts were located in four public archives and one Muslim educational institution in Aceh, and one hundred were located in archives and elsewhere in Jakarta. In the second year libraries in Yogyakarta will be surveyed, and an effort will also be made to locate manuscripts in Malaysia and southern Thailand. Finally, an inventory of the manuscripts identified will be compiled.

Geographical Distribution of the Educational and Social Institutions That Support Social Integration in a Pluralistic Society: A Study of Medan City

Usman Pelly, Lecturer
Research Center, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Medan, Indonesia

¥1.57 million

Medan, capital of the province of North Sumatra and the third largest city in Indonesia, is the economic center of this region. Its population comprises several ethnic groups in about equal proportions, including the indigenous Malays, Chinese and Javanese immigrant agricultural laborers, and Minangkabau and Toba Batak peoples who have drifted in from neighboring areas. The complicated ethnic relations typical of Indonesian cities stand out particularly clearly in Medan. Each ethnic group has a monopoly over a particular occupation, from which it excludes the members of other groups. Moreover, each group maintains its own traditions and has created its own sector within the city, and ethnic groups are constantly at odds over the boundaries of residential areas.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, is now in its second year. Focusing on the role that such educational and social institutions as schools and sports centers should play in improving interethnic relations in Medan, the project aims to survey the ethnic composition of those who supervise and use these facilities, study the potential role of these facilities in interethnic relations, and determine where they should be located for maximum effectiveness. In the first year field surveys were conducted and data collected to test the hypothesis that educational and social institutions function best to integrate ethnic groups if they are located on the boundaries dividing ethnic districts. In the second year research will focus on examining the role that such institutions can play in effecting the harmonious union of those living in the exclusive high-income districts created by the new elite that has arisen since Indonesia became independent and those living in the surrounding non-elite districts.

Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts

Swayambhu Lal Shrestha, Chairman
Committee for the Preservation and Documentation of Nepalese Manuscripts, CWASAPASA, Nepal

¥5.12 million

This project aims to preserve valuable old Nepalese

manuscripts that might otherwise be scattered and lost by gathering together and storing in an appropriate place a number of manuscripts now in the possession of individual collectors and to facilitate their use by creating a card file and catalogue.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1984, the project is now in its third year. In the first year work focused on the compilation of a card file and a catalogue of the manuscripts. The following year an appropriate building was purchased and renovations were begun to make it suitable for housing the manuscripts. Some private collections were donated to the archives, stimulating additional donations from other individual collectors. This year the renovation of the building will be completed, the building will be furnished and equipped, and the card file and catalogue of the manuscripts will be completed.

[The Foundation regrets Swayambhu Lal Shrestha's untimely death at the beginning of 1987.]

Inscriptions of the Medieval Period in Nepal

Dhanavajra Vajracharya, Reader
Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

¥8.32 million

This project aims to collect rubbings of over fifteen hundred inscriptions dating from Nepal's medieval period (879-1769). These inscriptions, part of Nepal's cultural heritage, provide invaluable material for historical research into Nepal's long medieval period.

The inscriptions can be divided into four periods. The first, covering inscriptions from 879 to 1482, and the second, including those from the Lalitpur Kingdom (1482-1768), will be dealt with in the project's initial year. Rubbings of the inscriptions will be made, and the inscriptions will be transliterated from Nepal's ancient script into Devanagari, the present writing system, and translated into Nepali. The texts will be published, together with notes, commentaries, summaries in English, and photographs of the rubbings. Inscriptions from the Kantipur (1482-1768) and Bhaktapur (1482-1769) kingdoms will be similarly studied and published in the project's second and third years.

A Dictionary of Classical Newari

Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Secretary-Treasurer
Nepal Bhasha (Newari) Dictionary Committee, Nepal

¥1.98 million

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, is an outgrowth of an earlier project, "A Lexicon of Classical Newari Drawn from Traditional *Kosa* Sources," which received grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1984. With this lexicon as a nucleus, the present project aims to compile a medium-sized dictionary of classical Newari that will include vocabulary items drawn from numerous other ancient documents.

The documentary sources have been divided into three categories: dramas and stories, poetry and songs, and historical materials and other documents. In the first year the texts of five dramas and seven stories were transliterated into the modern Devanagari script from the ancient Newari script. Selected vocabulary items

and their definitions were recorded on cards, and the dictionary manuscript was compiled using a computer. The same procedures will be applied to poetry and songs in the second year, and to historical materials and other documents in the third and final year.

Publication of Reproductions and Transliterations of and Critical Notes on Old Nepalese Manuscripts

Kamal Prakash Malla, Professor

Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, Nepal

¥2.9 million

The objective of this project is to make photographic reproductions of old Nepalese manuscripts and miniatures, a highly developed art that forms an important part of Nepal's cultural heritage. The manuscripts, carefully selected from among the most outstanding of those manuscripts still extant in Nepal, are being transliterated and supplemented with English translations, introductions, and notes. Commentaries on the miniatures are also being written.

This project, which received grants in fiscal 1984 and 1985, is now in its third year. During the first two years the project focused on important chronicles and Buddhist legends, and some of the results were published. In the third year, research will concentrate on miniatures in ancient Nepalese manuscripts, including sixteen miniatures each in two manuscripts, dated 1089 and 1247. Photographic reproductions of the miniatures will be published, along with a commentary on the tradition of illustrating works with miniatures, the artistic style and conventions followed, and historical changes.

Publication of the Results of Research on Traditional Architecture in Thailand: *Prasat Muang Tam* and *Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century*, The History of Southeast Asian Architecture Series

Anurvit Charernsupkul, Associate Professor

Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University, Thailand

¥1.45 million

The objective of this project is to publish the results of a previous project, "The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century," which received grants in fiscal 1980, 1981, and 1982. In fiscal 1984, a grant was also awarded for the publication of the results of research on a special theme, the Khmer stone-lintel style of architecture in Thailand, the great importance of which became clear in the course of research.

The purpose of the grant received in 1985 was to compile and publish the overall results of the research. The book, titled *The History of Southeast Asian Architecture: Developments in Thailand from the Sixth Through the Thirteenth Century*, will describe and evaluate the development of the Dvaravati, Khmer, and Srivijaya styles of architectural design in Thailand during the period in question.

The purpose of the current project is to publish data collected on the Prasat Muang Tam, one of the most valuable historical landmarks of the Khmer, to coincide with plans now being made for its restoration.

A Photographic Inventory of Kathmandu Valley Art Objects

Lain Singh Bangdel, Chancellor

Royal Nepal Academy

¥1.31 million

The Kathmandu Valley contains many outstanding works of art, including buildings bearing intricate carvings and stone statues of Buddhist and Hindu deities. Recently this important cultural heritage has been endangered by thievery that has led to the removal of countless art objects from the country.

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1985, is now in its second year. Its objective is to protect art objects in Kathmandu by confirming their location and condition and compiling an inventory. Publication of a catalogue of works that have been taken out of the country is also planned in order to draw the attention of museums around the world to these art objects. In the first year field studies were conducted in four areas of the Kathmandu Valley. In the second year these studies will continue and the catalogue of art objects taken from Nepal will be compiled and published.

A Descriptive Survey of the *Tambalans* (Traditional Healers) of Eastern Visayas

Rebecca C. Tiston, Senior Instructor

Department of Social Sciences, Divine Word University, the Philippines

¥0.93 million

Health-care professionals dismiss as quacks the *tambalans* (traditional healers) of Eastern Visayas, which consists of the Philippine islands of Samar and Leyte. Nevertheless, although modern medicine is practiced in the Philippines and great progress has been made in medical care, many people continue to depend on the services of the *tambalans*, who use medicinal plants and psychological insight in their treatment.

The objective of this project is to describe the healing practices and other functions of the *tambalans* through interviews, observation, and case studies. It is hoped that this descriptive study will reveal the *tambalans'* concept of illness, their perception of its causes and cures, and their world view, an understanding of which will help elucidate the world view of the Filipino people as a whole.

Lexicon of Classical Literary Maranao Words and Phrases

Batua Al-Macaraya, Director

Mindanao Studies, University Research Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines

¥0.68 million

In the course of transliterating and translating the *Darangen* for the "Publication of the *Darangen* Epic of the Maranao" project, which received Foundation grants in fiscal 1985 and 1986, it was decided to compile a lexicon of classical Maranao. The lexicon will include more than ten thousand words and phrases, together with their English equivalents, and will cover every facet of classical Maranao, including etymology, phonemics, phonetics, syntax, semantics, and usage.

The main sources for lexical items will be speeches

delivered at public gatherings, where classical Maranao is frequently used; the *Durangen*; and other texts in classical Maranao.

Publication of a Revised and Expanded Dictionary of Philippine Folk Beliefs and Customs

Francisco R. Demetrio, Chairperson
Department of Philippine Studies, Xavier University, the Philippines

¥4.41 million

The objective of this project is to revise and expand the four-volume *Dictionary of Philippine Folk Beliefs and Customs* published in 1970 and now out of print. Only one thousand sets were printed, and most are in other countries. In the past fifteen years, however, Filipinos have grown increasingly interested in their own culture, and many requests for copies of the dictionary have been received.

A total of 8,200 entries, three times the number in the first edition, are planned for the revised edition. Proverbs and other expressions providing examples of folk beliefs and customs will be collected from most of the Philippines' seventy-three provinces, giving this edition a much greater geographical scope than the first edition. The compilers also plan to computerize the data to allow for further revision and expansion.

Philippine Social History, 1663-1765

Milagros C. Guerrero, Professor
Department of History, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines

¥3.22 million

The years between 1663 and 1765 are generally regarded as a quiescent period in Philippine history and consequently have not received much attention from historians and other social scientists. Although the earlier and later periods of Spanish rule have been studied in detail, this intermediate period has been largely ignored because of the absence of major changes.

This project will focus on research into the social history of the period and will be based on the assumption that this intermediate century was formative in the development of the Philippine people's identity. In the first year of the project old documents in the Philippines, Spain, and Mexico will be surveyed. The data obtained will be analyzed in the second year, and the results will be compiled in book form in the third. In conjunction with work carried out in the first year, publication of a handbook of sources on the Philippines in Spain and Mexico is planned.

A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages

Ernesto Constantino, Professor
Department of Linguistics, College of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of the Philippines

¥4.44 million

The Philippines is made up of many ethnic groups that speak different languages. The grant recipient will compile a dictionary covering 105 Philippine languages, bringing together the accumulated results of his work over the past twenty years compiling dictionaries of various Philippine languages. Each of the dictionary's

approximately twenty thousand entries will be in English, followed by synonyms in various Philippine languages. Thirty-five languages will be handled in each of the project's three years. A computer will be used to process the data.

This dictionary will serve as a ready source of lexical data for developing Pilipino, the national language of the Philippines. At the same time it will enhance awareness and understanding of Philippine society by providing a composite image of the Philippines' many ethnic groups.

The Madrasah Institution in the Philippines

Manaros Boransing, Vice-President
Iligan Institute of Technology, Mindanao State University, the Philippines

¥2.76 million

Madrasah, schools for teaching Islam, are a longstanding educational institution in the southern Philippines. About 10 percent of the Philippine population, or about five million people, have been educated in these Islamic schools, though they are not officially recognized as educational institutions. Today there are about two thousand such institutions throughout the country, the majority on the island of Mindanao. About one million Muslim children presently attend *madrasah* from elementary through high school, studying Arabic, Islamic history and culture, and the Koran.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, this project is now in its second year. In the first year basic data on the *madrasah* were collected and a directory was compiled. In the second year such factors as the historical background of the *madrasah* and the changes that have occurred in their organization, social function, and sociocultural influence will be studied.

An Annotated Inventory of Spanish Documents in the Philippine National Archives

Rosalina A. Concepcion, Chief Archivist
Records Management and Archives Office, Philippine National Archives

¥0.72 million

The Philippine National Archives contain more than ten million old Spanish documents. These documents, however, have only been roughly categorized, and their actual number is unknown. The need for a precise inventory has long been recognized, but lack of funds and personnel has hindered such an undertaking.

This project first received a grant in fiscal 1985 and is now in its second year. In the first year reorganization of the documents in chronological order and compilation of an inventory were begun. These tasks will be continued in the second year.

Philippine Theater: A History and Anthology

Nicanor C. Tiongson, Associate Professor
Department of Filipino and Philippine Literature, University of the Philippines

¥0.77 million

The study of Philippine theater contributes much to elucidating the identity of the Filipino people. The grant recipient, who has spent the past ten years documenting

traditional and modern theater, will write a comprehensive history of Philippine theater; document various theatrical forms by conducting field studies and examining documentary sources; reproduce the complete scripts of representative works in the major theatrical forms in the original language, providing English translations and commentaries; and prepare an annotated bibliography of important works in the different forms.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, this project is now in its second year. The first year was devoted primarily to field studies. In the second year various documents will be examined and the English translations and commentaries prepared. The results are to be published in two volumes.

Three Davao Ethnic Groups in Cross-Cultural Perspective: Majority-Minority Perceptions and Relations
Heidi K. Gloria, Professor
Department of Social Sciences, Ateneo de Davao University, the Philippines
¥0.81 million

The processes of acculturation and assimilation are under way among the many cultural communities and ethnic groups in the Davao region of southeastern Mindanao in the Philippines.

The objective of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, is to study the relationships among three cultural communities in order to record and preserve their rapidly changing cultures and to clarify the process of change. The three groups to be studied are the Visayans, who are Christians; the Maguindanao, a Muslim group; and the Bagobo, a non-Christian, non-Muslim group. An interdisciplinary approach using ethnography, ethnology, and sociological surveys is being employed for this study. In the first year library and archival documents in the Philippines and the United States were surveyed. In the second year the historical experience of each ethnic group will be explored, mainly through field studies, and the findings will be published in the form of an ethnological journal.

Continuity and Change in Philippine Society: The South Cotabato Experience, 1913-1986
Domingo M. Non, Assistant Professor
Department of Social Science, Mindanao State University, General Santos Unit, the Philippines
¥0.57 million

The island of Mindanao is the Philippines' last frontier. Before and after World War II many Christian Filipinos migrated there in search of land and livelihood. However, this caused turmoil among the Islamic groups and tribal peoples that had long populated the island, upsetting existing social, economic, cultural, and political patterns.

Focusing on the way in which the central government used Christian migration to Mindanao to integrate the island with the rest of the nation, this project will conduct a comprehensive study of the history of migration to South Cotabato, examining documents in libraries and archives in Manila and on Mindanao and conducting interviews with local officials, religious leaders, teachers, and longtime residents.

Publication of the *Darangen* Epic of the Maranao
Delia Coronel, Chairman
Folklore Division, University Research Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
¥3.74 million

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

This project, now in its second year, first received a grant in fiscal 1985. The goal of this project is to publish the seventeen-volume *Darangen*, transliterating the classical Maranao text into the Latin alphabet and providing an English translation. Volumes 1, 2, 3, and 8 were scheduled for publication in the first year, to be followed by volumes 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the second year. Plans for the second year also include microfilming the *kirim* text.

A Political, Socioeconomic, and Cultural History of the Northern Philippine Province of Pangasinan, 1901-1986
Rosario M. Cortes, Professor
Department of History, University of the Philippines
¥0.66 million

Research on the history of the Philippines contains many gaps that cannot be filled without reconstructing the history of the country's many regions. For this reason local-history studies are being accorded increasing importance and have become a major focus of historical research.

The grant recipient has already published a two-volume history of Pangasinan Province in the period between 1572 and 1900. The present project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1985 and is now in its second year, continues that research by chronicling the political, cultural, social, and economic history of Pangasinan from 1901 to 1986. In the first year documents in the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C., were studied. In the second year interviews will be conducted in Pangasinan.

Medical Beliefs and Medical Choice in a Philippine Rural Community
Manuel P. Diaz, Associate Professor
Department of Behavioral Science, De La Salle University, the Philippines
¥1.42 million

This project will study medical beliefs in a Philippine rural community to discover how these beliefs relate to the way people deal with illness. The community to be studied has a pluralistic health care system, in which orthodox Western medicine is only one option. As is common in developing countries, various traditional practices using medicinal plants are also employed.

The grant recipient will work with assistants living in a community for an extended period, conducting participatory observation and interviews. They will attempt to clarify the reasons for people's choices of a

medical system and create a model indicating the criteria for choosing a certain type of treatment, thereby elucidating the relationship between beliefs and action.

An Economic and Social History of the Ilocos Region, 1900-1935

Digna B. Apilado, Assistant Professor
Department of History, College of Social Sciences and
Philosophy, University of the Philippines

¥0.66 million

The history of the Ilocos region of northwestern Luzon, birthplace of two Philippine presidents and other political leaders, has not been studied adequately despite its importance. This project will examine the economic and social history of four provinces of northwestern Luzon.

The grant recipient believes that the local identity of the Ilocos region, where the Ilocano people constitute the majority, was strengthened during the period of American colonial administration between 1901 and 1935. The grant recipient has already studied the history of the region during the Philippine-American War of 1898-1901. The current project will extend this research to cover a period that has had a lasting impact on both the Ilocos region and the Philippines as a whole.

A History of Negros Oriental from American Rule to the Present

Caridad A. Rodriguez, Professor
Department of History and Political Science, Silliman
University, the Philippines

¥1.43 million

Negros Oriental Province is located on the island of Negros in the central Philippines. Although Negros Oriental shares the island with Negros Occidental, it is isolated by high mountains and has a distinct culture of its own.

This project deals with the history of Negros Oriental from 1901, when American rule was established, until 1986. The grant recipient has already published a book on the history of Negros Oriental from the precolonial period until the period of American rule. The purpose of the present project is to add a second volume that will complete this history of the province. The study will combine a documentary survey and interviews. The documentary survey will be carried out in both Philippine and American archives and libraries. Local residents will be interviewed about their experiences during the period of American administration, and World War II veterans and retired government officials will be interviewed about the Japanese occupation period.

Waray Folk Literature: Regional History and Social Change in Leyte Province

Jaime B. Polo, Anthropologist
Manila, the Philippines

¥0.97 million

The Philippines is rich in traditional culture and ethnic life styles, but little attempt has been made to record and analyze the folk literature that is the symbolic expression of the Philippine people's world view.

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1985 and is now in its second year, represents the first attempt to create a comprehensive record of folk literature on the island of Leyte, where Waray, a Visayan dialect, is spoken. The grant recipient will study local history to gain an understanding of the historical context in which folk literature emerged. Myths and legends of the Waray region, which are narrated, chanted, or performed in rituals, will be chronicled. The grant recipient's native island of Maripipi has been chosen as the main site for observation and recording of agricultural and fishing rituals. The first year was devoted primarily to field studies. Field studies will be continued in the second year, and documentary sources will also be examined.

Cebuano Literature: A Critical Anthology Series, 1801-1985

Resil B. Mojares, Director
Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, the
Philippines

¥0.87 million

In recent years local Philippine literature has aroused considerable interest among those who feel it is necessary to counter the trend toward homogeneity in Philippine culture by preserving and fostering local traditions as elements of the national culture. Cebuano has more speakers than any other language in the Philippines, but it is not part of the university curriculum, and fewer and fewer works are being written in this language.

This project will conduct a historical and critical survey of Cebuano poetry, fiction, and drama, and select representative works for publication in Cebuano and translation into English. The works will be published in five volumes, each of which will include a preface providing background information on the works included.

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

Violeta Lopez-Gonzaga, Director
Social Research Center, La Salle College, the Philippines

¥1.28 million

The Negrenses, who grow sugar cane on large plantations, or haciendas, in Negros Occidental Province on the island of Negros in the Philippines, once enjoyed enormous power. However, the fall in sugar prices on the world market dealt a fatal blow to the island's economy, leaving many Negrenses unemployed and facing starvation.

This project, which was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and is now in its second year, will elucidate the present social and economic crisis on Negros by examining its historical background, at the same time filling the gaps in historical research on the society and culture of the Negrenses. In the first year a documentary survey was carried out in the Philippine National Archives and in the National Archives and Records Service in Washington, D.C. In the second year ethnographical journals will be studied, field studies conducted, and photographs of the region will be collected.

The Architecture and Art of Cebu Colonial Churches, 1590-1890

Carmelo S. Tamayo, Project Director
Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, the Philippines

¥1.66 million

The island of Cebu, where Spanish colonial rule of the Philippines began, was the first area to be influenced by Catholic missionary activities, and many stone churches from the Spanish colonial period still survive. However, these buildings are rapidly deteriorating and are being reconstructed with no consideration whatsoever for their historical significance or original architectural style.

This project will provide an account of the Christianization of Cebu, visually document the architectural and artistic features of thirty-five extant colonial churches, evaluate foreign and native influences on the churches' architecture and art, and attempt to arouse interest in preserving this legacy of the Spanish colonial period. It is planned to publish the results of the research in book form.

An Inquiry into the Popular Wisdom and Cultural Identity of the People of Northeastern Thailand

Seri Phongphit, Associate Professor
Department of Philosophy, Thammasat University, Thailand

¥1.61 million

The impact of modernization on Thai rural society has led to a growing interest in regional cultural identity. However, almost no research of this kind has been carried out so far.

This project will focus on the six central provinces of northeastern Thailand, which share many cultural features. The grant recipient, a native of this region, will undertake a systematic study of the traditional world view and perceptual patterns of the people of this part of Thailand as reflected in their rites and ceremonies. The methodology used will include living in northeastern Thai villages and observing the inhabitants' daily lives, rites, and festivals; interviewing Buddhist priests, animistic mediums, and other authority figures in the communities; and consulting palm-leaf manuscripts, stone inscriptions, and paper manuscripts as secondary sources. This project will help the people of northeastern Thailand to understand their own culture better and will also provide a foundation for the promotion of development that accords with the cultural characteristics of the region.

Preliminary Study on the Social and Economic History of Vietnam During the Nguyen Period, 1802-1883

Pornpen Hantrakool, Assistant Professor
Department of History, Silpakorn University, Thailand

¥5.33 million

Thai history and culture have been strongly influenced by Theravada Buddhism and other aspects of Indian culture, while Vietnam has developed under the strong influence of Confucianism and other facets of Chinese culture. Despite these fundamental differences, similar types of rural society formed the socioeconomic basis

of both countries in the nineteenth century, a time of anticolonial struggle. Though the Nguyen period of Vietnamese history (1802-83) is therefore of great importance to Thai historians, very little research on this period has been carried out in Thailand.

The objective of this project is to lay the groundwork for the study of Vietnamese history in Thailand. The fostering of Thai historians of Vietnamese history will also contribute greatly to deeper understanding among the countries of Southeast Asia. The grant recipient will study Nguyen-period social and economic history at a Japanese university, where materials on Vietnamese history are relatively plentiful.

Publication of the Results of Research on Muslim Architecture in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand

Khate Ratanajarana
Center for Southern Thailand Studies, Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand

¥2.46 million

This project aims to publish the results of "Muslim Architecture in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand," which received grants in fiscal 1982, 1983, and 1984. The previous project surveyed and collected data on the dwellings of Thai Muslims living in southern Thailand and aimed to create awareness among the local inhabitants of the value of their traditional architecture. Working under the supervision of specialists from Bangkok, local researchers carried out documentary surveys, conducted interviews, and photographed and prepared floor plans of dwellings in four southern provinces.

The book to be published will provide background information on the history of the four southern provinces, delineate the characteristics, functions, and use of Muslim dwellings in Thailand, report the results of a case study carried out in a representative Thai village, and provide floor plans and photographs of the dwellings.

An Ethnographic and Historical Study of Northern Thai Culture: An Inventory of Ritual Practices and Related Beliefs

Anan Ganjanapan, Lecturer
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University, Thailand

¥3.31 million

Compared with the amount of research on the culture of central Thailand, little attention has been paid to the culture of northern Thailand. This project, which received its first grant in fiscal 1985 and is now in its second year, is an examination of the rapidly disappearing culture of northern Thailand and focuses on the region's ritual practices and religious beliefs.

Information is being gathered through field studies and a survey of palm-leaf manuscripts and other documents. An inventory of materials on ritual practices and related beliefs, including slides, cassette tapes, and videotapes, is being compiled, and a map showing the regional distribution of ritual practices and beliefs is being prepared to provide an overall picture of northern

Thai culture and of the diversity of the region's customs.

Based on the results of interviews with monks, congregation leaders, ritual officiants, and spiritual mediums carried out in the first year, the researchers have divided northern Thailand into three regions. Work in the first and second years includes gathering information about and making slides and videotapes of the ritual practices of these three regions.

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

Aroonrut Wichienkeo, Lecturer
Lan Na Folklore Studies Center, Chiangmai Teachers College, Thailand

¥0.8 million

Of the various projects that have been funded by the Foundation for discovering and microfilming palm-leaf manuscripts throughout Thailand, those dealing with ancient manuscripts from northern Thailand have made the most progress. The aim of this project is to compile a dictionary of ancient northern Thai, the language used in the palm-leaf manuscripts of that region, so that researchers in as many fields as possible will be able to make use of the manuscripts.

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1984 and 1985, is now in its third year. In the first two years the research team discussed the form that the dictionary should take and the items that should be included, collected two thousand vocabulary items from palm-leaf manuscripts and inscriptions, and clarified the meanings of problematic terms. In the third year, the researchers will broaden the range of documents used as sources of vocabulary items and clarify the meanings and the usage of these new items.

Lan Na Thai Studies Information Project

Chayan Vaddhanaphuti, Deputy Director
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University, Thailand

¥2.42 million

The Lan Na Thai region has been attracting attention because of its unique historical, social, and cultural vitality. Scholars in this field face several problems, however. There is no organized information on the great number of documents that have been collected, and information concerning the documents being gathered by educational institutions in northern Thailand is not transmitted to the outside on a regular basis. Moreover, no evaluation is being made of the present state of Lan Na Thai studies or of the direction that future research should take.

The present project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, seeks to solve these problems by establishing close contact with scholars, librarians, and people at research centers in order to collect and integrate information related to Lan Na Thai studies. Seminars and workshops will be held to stimulate Lan Na Thai studies and promote the exchange of information in this field. In the first year work was carried out on a bibliography of Lan Na Thai sources and the first two issues of a newsletter were published. Compilation of a list of researchers and other people involved in the field is planned for the second year.

Preliminary Study for a Comparison of the Cultures and Societies of Tai-speaking Peoples in Northern Thailand, Shan State in Burma, and Assam State in India

Shalardchai Ramitanondh, Chairman
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Chiangmai University, Thailand

¥1.01 million

The Tai peoples, distinguished by possession of a common language and culture, inhabit a wide area: not only Thailand but also China to the north, the Malay Peninsula to the south, Vietnam to the east, and the Assam region of India to the west. The dialects spoken by the Tai peoples living in northeastern, northern, central, and southern Thailand differ somewhat, and most of the scant research on these peoples conducted so far has been limited to linguistic studies.

This project will undertake a comparative anthropological study of the life styles, behavior patterns, and social structure of the Tai peoples of northern Thailand, Shan State in Burma, and Assam State in northeastern India. The first year will be devoted to preliminary studies. Information will be exchanged with scholars studying the Tai peoples in the regions in question in order to establish the project's methodology and to identify problem areas.

Burmese Design Through Drawing

Chark Siripanich, Dean
Faculty of Decorative Arts, Silpakorn University, Thailand

¥1.37 million

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, this project is now in its second year. The objective of the project is to write explanatory notes for and publish a collection of traditional Burmese designs that have been copied over a period of several years by a Burmese architectural designer. Publication will be facilitated by the cooperation of scholars in the Faculty of Decorative Arts and the Faculty of Architecture at Silpakorn University in Thailand.

In the first year these Thai specialists went to Burma, consulted with the Burmese designer about publication of the book, and collected drawings of the designs to be used in the publication. In the second year the specialists will make a second visit to Burma and hold further meetings with the Burmese designer concerning details of the book's publication. They will also take slides and photographs of traditional Burmese architectural and other designs. The book to be published will contain the handdrawn designs along with an explanation of the research methods used, explanations and analyses of the designs, and an outline of the cultural history of Burma.

[The Foundation regrets Chark Siripanich's untimely death in 1987.]

Translation and Publication of the Muong Epic *The Birth of the Earth and the Water*

Dang Van Lung, Head
National Literature Section, Institute of Literature, Vietnam

¥0.79 million

The Muong, a minority ethnic group in Vietnam, have a close cultural affinity with the Tai peoples. The

Muong's oral epic *The Birth of the Earth and the Water* is a collection of myths and legends that reveals the world view of these people through its descriptions of the origins of all things and the formation of the first state. This work is a key to understanding the relationship of the Muong to the Viet and Tai peoples.

The aim of this project is to compile a definitive written version of *The Birth of the Land and the Water* in Muong on the basis of the different oral versions available and to provide translations into Vietnamese and English.

A History of Buddhism in Vietnam

Nguyen Tai Thu, Vice Director
Institute of Philosophy, Vietnam

¥1.06 million

Buddhism, along with Confucianism and Taoism, is a major source of Vietnamese philosophy, but it has features that set it apart from the Buddhism of neighboring countries. The study of the history of Vietnamese Buddhism provides an aid to understanding the thought patterns, culture, and life style of the Vietnamese people. It also helps elucidate the route by which Buddhism was transmitted to Vietnam. Vietnamese Buddhism was studied in the past, but most of the works produced were lost over the course of decades of war.

This project aims to compile a history of Vietnamese Buddhism through 1945, making use of the many historical sources that have been rediscovered throughout the nation since its reunification in 1976.

Translation and Publication of the Ede Epic *Dam San*

Nguyen Van Hoan, Vice Director
Institute of Literature, Vietnam

¥0.79 million

The Ede, who live in the highlands of central Vietnam, have produced a beautiful oral epic poem, *Dam San*, which is an important part of Vietnam's cultural heritage. The Ede are recognized as having a cultural affinity with Southeast Asian peoples speaking languages of the Malayo-Polynesian family, and the *Dam San* corroborates this relationship.

A number of variants of the *Dam San* exist. Building on almost thirty years of research, this project aims to publish a definitive text of the epic far superior to the existing French and Vietnamese translations. The text will be published in the Ede language for the first time and a new Vietnamese translation and the first English translation will be prepared. Both translations will be annotated. This work should be of great use to ethnologists, linguists, and other scholars.

“Know Our Neighbors” Programs

The “Know Our Neighbors” Programs began in fiscal 1978 with the inauguration of the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan, now in its ninth year. The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Southeast Asia got under way in fiscal 1982, and the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast Asian Countries was launched in fiscal 1983.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Program in Japan strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture, society, history, and other aspects of their Southeast Asian neighbors. To accomplish this, the program selects from Southeast Asian literary works and books on culture, society, history, and other subjects those designated by people from Southeast Asian nations as suitable for introduction to the Japanese public. The Toyota Foundation awards grants to assist the translation and publication of these works in Japanese. Thus far, grants have been awarded to 107 works: 17 from Burma, 29 from Indonesia, 9 from Malaysia, 2 from Nepal, 9 from the Philippines, 10 from Singapore, and 31 from Thailand.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Program in Southeast Asia aims to encourage an understanding of Japan among the peoples of Southeast Asia. To this end, it assists the translation and publication in Southeast Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research projects on Southeast Asian topics. Selection of the works to be translated, the translators, and the publishers, as well as other administrative details, is the responsibility of organizations in Southeast Asia that have received Foundation grants. This fiscal year groups in Sri Lanka and Vietnam were awarded second grants, and third grants were made to groups in Malaysia and Nepal. Activities connected with this program are also under way in Indonesia, where a group received grants in fiscal 1983 and fiscal 1985, and in Thailand, where a group was awarded a grant in fiscal 1982.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Program Among Southeast Asian Countries was established to promote understanding among the peoples of Southeast Asia. The program seeks to do this by assisting the translation and publication of Southeast Asian social science and humanities books and works of literature to enable the Southeast Asian peoples to

read the works of their neighbors. This fiscal year a second grant was awarded to a group in the Philippines. Activities connected with this program are also under way in Thailand, where a group was awarded grants in fiscal 1983, 1984, and 1985. The Foundation also awarded a second grant in Nepal for a special project, the translation of works by the late Thai ethnologist Phraya Anuman Rajadhon. This project is also under way in China, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam, where grants were awarded in fiscal 1985.

The Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program, which is in its fifth year, strives to encourage the publication of medium-sized bilingual (Southeast Asian languages into Japanese) dictionaries that will serve as basic tools for activities conducted under the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. It does this by partially funding the costs of compiling and publishing such dictionaries. In the past grants have been awarded for the compilation of a Thai-Japanese dictionary (in fiscal 1982) and a Vietnamese-Japanese dictionary (in fiscal 1981, with an additional grant in fiscal 1983). This year an additional grant for the compilation of the Vietnamese-Japanese dictionary and a grant for the publication of the Thai-Japanese dictionary were awarded.

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Title	Author	Translator	Publisher	Grant Amount
<i>Singapore Through Sunshine and Shadow</i>	John Bertram van Cuylenburg	Miyuki Kosetsu	Asia Publishing Co.	¥ 1,360,000
<i>Essays on Southeast Asian Music</i>	José Maceda	Yuji Takahashi	Shinjuku Shobo	¥ 1,100,000
<i>Perjalanan Anak Bangsa: Asuhan dan Sosialisasi dalam Pengungkapan Diri</i>	Aswab Mahasin, Ismed Natsir, and Thamrin Hamdah, eds.	Shigeru Takatori	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,400,000
<i>Religion and Modernization: A Study of Changing Rituals Among Singapore's Chinese, Malays, and Indians</i>	Tham Seong Chee	Yasuko Shidara	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,000,000
<i>Thai Village Economy in the Past</i>	Chatthip Nartsupha	Koichi Nonaka and Akira Suehiro	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,000,000
<i>Sebelum Praharas: Pergerakan Politik Indonesia 1961-1965</i>	H. Rosihan Anwar	Masanori Sato	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 3,400,000
<i>A Dozen Red Stones: Anthology of Modern Burmese Women Writers</i>	Maung Thaya, ed.	Yasuko Debashi, Midori Minamida, and Keiko Hotta	Dandansha Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,560,000
<i>Xin Jia Po Hua Wen Xiao Shuo Xuan: 1965-</i>	The Singapore Association of Writers	Heiwa Fukunaga and Chen Chun Shun	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,300,000
<i>Khau Churo Kaen</i>	Suwanni Sukhontha	Yujiro Iwaki	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥ 1,600,000
Total				¥13,720,000

Singapore Through Sunshine and Shadow

This work is a record of Singapore in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a peaceful period of trade as a crown colony, and during the turbulent years of the Japanese occupation. The author, son of a Dutch father and a Eurasian mother, is a doctor who served as vice-president of the Eurasian Welfare Association during the Japanese occupation. This absorbing book, based on the author's firsthand experiences, paints a vivid picture of the city and its people, including Japanese residents, during these eras.

Essays on Southeast Asian Music

This is a collection of the major essays of José Maceda, a Philippine musicologist and composer. Through his research on the music of the Kalingas, who live in the mountains of Luzon, Maceda has identified principles common to Southeast Asian music. He describes the origins of the Southeast Asian philosophy of music, as well as the music itself. In addition to providing knowledge, the essays contain ideas that allow the book to be used as a manual of creative activity.

Perjalanan Anak Bangsa: Asuhan dan Sosialisasi dalam Pengungkapan Diri (Education and Socialization in the Formative Years)

This volume is a collection of eighteen outstanding Indonesian essays submitted in a 1979 contest to commemorate the International Year of the Child. The essays focus on people, events, customs, and religious beliefs and observances that helped shape the authors' ideas and values when growing up. These descriptions of ordinary people's experiences reveal the cultures of different regions of Indonesia and the changes that have taken place in those cultures. Taken together, the essays also constitute a history of the masses spanning the period from the 1920s, with its burgeoning nationalism, to the present.

Religion and Modernization: A Study of Changing Rituals Among Singapore's Chinese, Malays, and Indians

This book analyzes the findings of a survey of religious observances and popular attitudes toward them conducted in Singapore in 1980 as part of a UNESCO area-studies project titled "Asian Cultural Values in Contemporary Society." The study examines and compares the annual observances and rites of passage practiced by the three major ethnic groups of Singapore's heterogeneous society, Chinese, Indians, and Malays, focusing upon the ways in which social and economic changes have affected these practices.

Thai Village Economy in the Past

This volume comprises several essays elucidating the life style, religion, and livelihood of Thailand's farmers based on documentary records and interviews with elderly people living in various regions. Following a discussion of the economic self-sufficiency characteristic of Thailand's villages in former times, the author maintains that this self-sufficiency endured despite the intro-

duction of *sakdi na*, a hierarchical system instituted in the fifteenth century in which one's social position was equated with the acreage of one's land. The author stresses that traces of the tradition of economic self-sufficiency remained even after the introduction of a market economy following the signing of the Bowring Treaty of 1855, which opened Thailand to Western influence and trade.

Sebelum Prahara: Pergolakan Politik Indonesia 1961-1965 (Before the Storm: Indonesian Political Upheaval, 1961-1965)

This is the diary of H. Rosihan Anwar, who was publisher of the daily newspaper *Pedoman*. The diary covers the period from February 1, 1961, after the government banned publication of the paper, until October 5, 1965, soon after the September 30 coup attempt by a cabal of army conspirators and Communist Party members. Anwar depicts Indonesia in the years leading up to the uprising through his discussion of a wide range of issues: politics, economics, society, culture, and sports. His keen insight into and analysis of his country's politics, particularly the development of a three-way struggle among President Sukarno, the military, and the Communist Party, makes clear the inevitability of the September 30 uprising.

A Dozen Red Stones: Anthology of Modern Burmese Women Writers

This volume, a collection of short stories by twelve leading contemporary women writers, was edited by Maung Thaya, himself a writer. The writers range in age from twenty-seven through sixty and are active in such occupations as doctor, editor, homemaker, accountant, and teacher. Each was asked to choose her favorite short story from among her own works. These stories, whether realistically depicting the details of everyday life or expressing truths through the use of symbol and metaphor, appeal to the reader with qualities seldom found in the works of male writers.

Xin Jia Po Hua Wen Xiao Shuo Xuan: 1965- (Anthology of Singaporean Chinese Literature: 1965 to the Present)

In commemoration of the seventeenth anniversary of Singapore's independence, the Singapore Association of Writers published six volumes each of fiction, poetry, essays, and plays. This volume consists of sixteen works chosen from the thirty-four included in a two-volume short-story anthology, *Wu Du Wu Min* (Our Land, Our People). Rapid economic growth after Singapore's independence in 1965 led to radical social and economic changes that transformed Singaporeans' life style and values. The stories in this volume depict the impact of these changes on people from all walks of life.

Khau Chww Kaan (His Name Is Kaan)

Winner of the 1970 Southeast Asia Treaty Organization prize for literature, this Thai novel tells the story of Kaan, a Thai doctor, who is charged with zeal to help the poor people who live in the provinces. Accompa-

nied by his bride, he leaves Bangkok to take up a post in an isolated village. There he encounters corruption in local leaders and takes a vain stand against social evils. In the end Kaan, who has also failed to bring happiness to his wife, is murdered by a hired killer. As a biting critique of a corrupt power structure, this novel is the precursor of Khāmmān Khōnkai's *Krū Bannok* (Country Teacher), already published in Japanese translation under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan.

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

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project of the Yayasan Penataran Ilmu and the Toyota Foundation

Abu Bakar Hamid, Professor
Yayasan Penataran Ilmu, Malaysia
¥14.51 million

This project aims to promote understanding of Japan among the people of Malaysia by facilitating the translation and publication in Malaysian of social science and humanities works on Japan and of Japanese literary works.

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1982 and 1983, is now in its third year. In the first two years a committee established by the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (National Language and Literary Agency) was in charge of the project, and publication was handled mainly by this agency. Under its direction ten works were selected for translation and publication. Several have already been published, and the remainder are scheduled for publication in the near future. This year five more volumes are to be selected for translation, editing, and publication. However, because the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka's publishing division has become extremely busy with the publication of textbooks, it has established a new foundation to administer the project and arrange for the publication of these five works.

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project of the Japanese Literature Translation Committee and the Toyota Foundation

Madhav Lal Karmacharya, Chairman
Japanese Literature Translation Committee, Nepal
¥6.65 million

This project, which received grants in fiscal 1984 and 1985, is now in its third year. Its aim is to promote understanding of Japan among the people of Nepal by facilitating the translation and publication in Nepalese languages of social science and humanities works on Japan, Japanese literary works, and Japanese studies of Nepal.

In the first year work was begun on ten books, primarily introductory works of Japanese literature.

Most have been translated and are in production. In the second year eleven literary and social science works were selected and are now being translated. The third year's plans include the selection, translation, and publication of about ten more volumes, primarily works on Nepal by Japanese authors. This project is administered by the Japanese Literature Translation Committee, whose members include writers, linguists, and individuals involved in publishing, as well as a Nepalese who has studied in Japan, a Japanese who is studying Buddhism in Nepal, and a teacher of the Japanese language.

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project of the Japanese Literature Translation Committee and the Toyota Foundation

D. A. Rajakaruna, Chairman
Japanese Literature Translation Committee, Sri Lanka
¥0.7 million

This project seeks to further understanding of Japan among the people of Sri Lanka through the translation and publication in Sinhalese of selected works on Japanese culture, history, society, and economics. The project is being coordinated by a committee of literature and linguistic specialists. Originally awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, this project is in its second year. In the first year the scenario of Akira Kurosawa's film *Rashomon*, which is popular in Sri Lanka, was translated, and publication is planned in the second year.

Translation of Japanese Books on Industry, Economics, and Management into Vietnamese

Vo Dai Luoc, Director
Institute of World Economy, Vietnam
¥2.91 million

This project received a grant in fiscal 1985 and is now in its second year. Its objective is to promote understanding of Japanese industry, economics, and management among Vietnamese scholars and general readers by translating and publishing works in these fields. In the first year *Japan's Managerial System* by M. Y. Yoshino, *Theory Z* by William Ouchi, and *Japan's Economic Policy* by G. C. Allen were translated, and they are now in production. In the second year *The Postwar Japanese Economy: Its Development and Structure* by Takafusa Nakamura will be translated and published.

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

Compilation of an Indonesian-Vietnamese Dictionary

Pham Duc Duong, Director
Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam
¥0.81 million

Vietnam and Indonesia have maintained diplomatic re-

lations for many years, and there is a need in Vietnam both to read and translate Indonesian documents. The need for an Indonesian-Vietnamese dictionary has long been recognized, but none has yet been published.

This two-year project aims to compile and publish a bilingual dictionary. Indonesian vocabulary items will be selected from the considerable volume of vocabulary cards already prepared and Vietnamese equivalents will be provided using existing Indonesian-Russian, Indonesian-Chinese, and Indonesian-English dictionaries as references. The dictionary will be reviewed by specialists before publication.

Translation into Nepalese Languages of *Essays on Thai Folklore* by Phraya Anuman Rajadhon
Swayambhu Lal Shrestha, Chairman
CWASAFASA, Nepal
¥2.05 million

The late Phraya Anuman Rajadhon, a renowned scholar, is well known as the founder of Thai ethnology. The translation of his works into a number of Asian languages is being undertaken in commemoration of the centennial of his birth, which will be celebrated in 1988. This project is part of that program.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, is now in its second year. In the first year the English-language edition of one of Phraya Anuman Rajadhon's ethnological works, *Essays on Thai Folklore*, was translated into Nepali. In the second year the work will be translated into Newari and Maithili and the three translations will be published.

[*The Foundation regrets Swayambhu Lal Shrestha's untimely death at the beginning of 1987.*]

Philippine "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project: Works in Other Southeast Asian Languages to Be Published in English and Tagalog
F. Sionil José, Editor and Publisher
Solidarity Foundation, the Philippines
¥10.45 million

This project aims to increase understanding of other Southeast Asian countries among Filipinos through the translation and publication in English and Tagalog of Southeast Asian humanities and social science works and literature.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and now in its second year, is being administered by the Solidarity Foundation, the publisher of the magazine *Solidarity*, which for many years has offered Southeast Asian intellectuals a forum for the exchange of information. Composed of representatives from Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, the project's editorial committee will select the works to be completed and the translators and will edit the completed manuscripts. In the first year six works were translated into English and Tagalog and published: a history of Indonesia, a collection of Southeast Asian short stories, a novel from Singapore, two Thai commentaries on Buddhism, and a Malaysian collection of essays. This year it is planned to translate and publish about ten Southeast Asian works in English and Tagalog. These works include novels, children's stories, folk tales, writings in the social sciences, poetry, and essays.

Compilation of a Thai-Vietnamese Dictionary
Pham Duc Duong, Director
Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam
¥2.24 million

This dictionary-compilation project aims to promote understanding between Thailand and Vietnam by aiding Vietnamese who are studying the Thai language or are translating Thai works into Vietnamese. Chosen mainly from a Thai dictionary compiled by the Thai Royal Institute, the dictionary's thirty thousand entries will include Vietnamese equivalents and examples of usage.

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1985, this project is now in its second year. In the first year ten specialists in the Thai language helped transfer the selected vocabulary items to cards, provide Vietnamese equivalents, and type the manuscript of the dictionary. This year editing will be completed and the dictionary will be published in two volumes totaling about twenty-five hundred pages.

Dictionary Compilation and Publication Program

Modern Vietnamese-Japanese Dictionary
Kunie Kawamoto, Professor
Keio Institute of Cultural and Linguistic Studies, Keio University
¥5.0 million

This project to compile and publish a modern Vietnamese-Japanese dictionary was awarded grants in fiscal 1981 and 1983. To reduce the number of proofs and economize on printing costs, the group preparing the dictionary is using a word processor to prepare the manuscript and to facilitate computerized typesetting. More than twenty-one thousand entries have already been input, and proofreading and revision are proceeding simultaneously. The project's final goal is a dictionary containing fifty thousand entries.

Thai-Japanese Dictionary
Takejiro Tomita, Professor
Tenri University
¥7.0 million

This grant supports the publication of a Thai-Japanese dictionary, a project that received a compilation grant in fiscal 1982. Compilation began in 1974; preparation of the manuscript began in 1982 and was completed in the spring of 1986. Scheduled for publication in January 1987 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Japan, the dictionary contains about fifty thousand entries.

Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs described thus far, the Toyota Foundation provides funds for forums, the promotion of private grant-making programs, and the presentation of research results. Grant applications for these programs are screened by a planning committee comprising the following members of the Board of Directors: Isao Amagi, Takashi Asada, Yujiro Hayashi, and Masamitsu Oshima.

The Forum Grant Program supports small-scale research projects with a direct bearing on future Foundation activities. Under this program grants are awarded on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and research groups. This year four projects were awarded grants.

The Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, which was initiated in fiscal 1984, is designed to provide funds for or commission studies and projects instrumental to the expansion of private-sector grant-making activities in Japan. This year the Foundation awarded four such grants, with particular emphasis on support for the operational expenses of the Foundation Library Center of Japan.

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program is designed to disseminate the results of Foundation-assisted research as widely as possible. Grants are awarded to help cover such costs as those for printing and publishing research results, convening symposiums, and participating in international symposiums. Only recipients of Foundation grants within the preceding five years are eligible for awards. This year communications-supplement grants were awarded for twenty-seven projects.

Finally, in fiscal 1984 a system was implemented whereby projects of particular significance to the Foundation's activities may be awarded grants following deliberation by the planning committee and approval by the chairman of the Board of Directors. One such grant was awarded this year.

Forum Grant Program

The Compilation and Use of Contemporary Written and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia During World War II

Akira Nagazumi

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

¥3.7 million

A study of the era of Japanese military expansion and rule, not only in Indonesia but throughout Southeast Asia, is exceedingly important to an understanding of the history of Southeast Asian countries in the period of transition from colonial status to independence. So far, researchers from these countries have had to rely on written records of their own countries and of the former colonial powers. This project, which was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1985 and is now in its second year, aims to collect and organize written and oral records in Japan concerning the Japanese occupation of Indonesia and to create a system providing Indonesian researchers with access to these records.

[The Foundation regrets Akira Nagazumi's untimely death in the summer of 1987.]

Networking as a Civic Activity

Yasuo Harima

Networking Forum

¥3.0 million

On the basis of a Foundation grant received in fiscal 1984, the Networking Forum has pursued discussion of networking as a civic activity and has formulated a working hypothesis of this concept. This year's activities will include further discussion to clarify the concept and to consider the potential of networking as a vehicle for social change, as well as preliminary research for the compilation of a directory of networking organizations in Japan.

An Examination of Long-term Research Prospects Concerning the Impact of a Japanese Plant on Community Life in Georgetown, Kentucky

Thomas Ford

Center for Developmental Change, University of Kentucky, United States

¥3.0 million

The impact on a local community of a Japanese manufacturing plant run by and employing people of a totally different cultural background and the formulation of policies to cope with the problems that may arise are topics of paramount importance. The Center for Developmental Change at the University of Kentucky is planning a long-term survey of the changes in Georgetown, Kentucky, caused by the establishment of a Japanese automobile plant there. In view of the nature of the study, collaboration with Japanese researchers is essential. The objective of this project is to collect preliminary data concerning the present situation and to discuss the formulation of long-range research plans with Japanese researchers.

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

Hiroshi Shimizu

Forum for Creating a New Philosophy of Science and Technology

¥3.3 million

The life system comprises a wide variety of elements related in complex ways. Understanding this system calls for transcending the traditional framework of the natural sciences. The creation of a new philosophy has become necessary. The aim of this forum is to bring together people addressing this issue in terms of bioholonics (application of the principle of the harmonic relationship between a living organism and its elements to medicine or engineering) and researchers from a wide variety of fields. A forum with West German researchers who are addressing this issue in terms of synergetics is also planned.

Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan

Yujiro Hayashi, Chairman

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥12.0 million

The Foundation Library Center of Japan, established in November 1985, represents the first joint undertaking by Japanese foundations. The center has two major aims. The first is to collect information on foundations and charitable trusts in Japan that provide grants, awards, and scholarships, as well as on incorporated social welfare organizations and similar organizations. The second is to publicize the activities of these organizations.

In April 1986 the center became operational, and publication of the quarterly bulletin *Josei Zaidan* (Grant-Making Foundations) began. This year's grant will help defray the operating costs in fiscal 1986.

Translation and Publication of *Nihon no Zaidan* (Japanese Foundations) in Chinese

Tian Huan, Researcher

Institute of World History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

¥1.5 million

China's modernization has led to the emergence of private capital. At the same time, the need for varied sources of funding for philanthropic activities has begun to be recognized. To acquaint the Chinese with foundation activities, Tian Huan, a scholar of modern Japanese political history, has decided to undertake the translation of *Nihon no Zaidan* (Japanese Foundations) by Yujiro Hayashi and Yoshinori Yamaoka (Tokyo,

Chuo Koron Sha, 1984). This grant will help defray the cost of translation into Chinese and of publication by a Chinese publisher specializing in the social sciences.

Translation and Publication of *Working in Foundations* in Japanese

Takako Amemiya, Lecturer
Shoin Women's Junior College
¥1.0 million

There is much to be learned from studying foundations based in the United States, the most advanced country in terms of foundation activities. Although considerable general information concerning U.S. foundations is available in Japan, little is known about the administrative aspects of U.S. foundation activities.

Working in Foundations, by Teresa Jean Odenahl, Elizabeth Troccoli Boris, and Arlene Kaplan Daniels (New York, The Foundation Center, 1985), is a report on the situation and attitudes of people working in U.S. foundations. This grant will support the translation and publication of this volume in Japanese.

Report on the Asian Nongovernmental Organizations Forum

Toshihiro Takami, Chairman
Asian Nongovernmental Organizations Forum Executive Committee
¥1.0 million

In March 1987 the Asian Nongovernmental Organizations Forum, a meeting of representatives of Japanese and other Asian nongovernmental organizations, was held in Tokyo, the first such forum convened in Japan. The thirteen organizations represented on the forum's executive committee are major Japanese NGOs that are expected to be influential in determining the nature of future Japanese private-sector aid to developing countries. This grant will help defray the costs of writing and publishing a report on the forum.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

The Social Impact of Predictions of Major Earthquakes: A Comparative Study of Japan and the United States [publishing costs and participation in an international symposium]

Hirotsada Hirose
¥1.28 million

Development of an Aerial Photography Method Using Kites and Applications in Environmental Research [participation in an international symposium]

Katsutaka Murooka
¥1.0 million

The Origins of Japanese Philanthropy: Private Non-profit Activity in the Taisho Era [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Noboru Kawazoe
¥2.0 million

Survey and Cataloguing of Historical Buildings in Hokkaido [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Eizo Ohtaki
¥1.5 million

Research on the Right to Life of Infants with Severe Congenital Defects [participation in an international symposium]

Yasuko Shirai
¥0.43 million

A Study on Changes in the Development and Use of Water Power in Osaka Prefecture [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Tsutomu Demizu
¥1.0 million

The Role of the Historical Building Conservation Movement in Japan [printing costs and supplemental study]

Tadaomi Ishikawa
¥1.5 million

A Practical Study of Word Games as a Form of Linguistic Coaching for Disabled Children [convening a symposium]

Shuntaro Tanikawa
¥1.5 million

A Comparative Study of Japanese and American Non-verbal Behavior, with the Objective of Compiling a Dictionary of Gestures [publishing costs and supplemental study]

Yasuko Tohyama
¥1.2 million

The Impact of New Medical Schools on Health Services in Local Communities [printing costs]

Yutaka Onji
¥0.64 million

Compilation of a Saurashtra-English Dictionary [publishing costs]

Norihiko Uchida
¥1.5 million

Economic Policy and Plan Formation in Postwar Japan [supplemental study]

Takafusa Nakamura
¥1.5 million

Empirical Research on the Utilization and Conservation of the Natural Environment by Agroforestry Systems [printing costs]
Manabu Morita
¥1.66 million

A Study of the Changes in Environment and the Educational Effect on Children Caused by the Relocation of Elementary School No. 10 in Suginami Ward [printing costs, convening a symposium, and supplemental study]
Minako Murakami
¥1.0 million

A Study of Independent Living Arrangements Among the Severely Disabled in the Kyoto Area, Focusing on the Need for Support Facilities to Assist Such Arrangements [printing costs]
Akihiro Taniguchi
¥0.49 million

Three Generations of Japanese in Under- and Overpopulated Regions: Construction of an Integrated Social System [publishing costs]
Fumie Kumagai
¥1.4 million

A Survey and Study to Explore the Possibility of Farm Management by Urban Residents for a Self-Sufficient Food Supply Using Farmland in the Vicinity of Kunitachi and Hino Cities, Tokyo [printing costs]
Tetsuo Akemine
¥1.0 million

Japan's Economic Vitality as Seen from the Outside: A Chinese Perspective on the Sources of and Future Outlook for Japan's Economic Development [publishing costs]
Feng Chaokui
¥1.5 million

Research on Household Behavior in Asian Countries [publishing costs]
Yasuhiko Torii
¥2.0 million

Development and Clinical Application of Devices for Electrical Stimulation of Patients with Spinal Paralysis [participation in an international symposium]
Jiro Kawamura
¥1.47 million

Basic Research for Enhancing Cooperation Between Japan and Burma Through Cultural and Social Studies [printing costs]
Ryuji Okudaira
¥2.75 million

Ex Post Facto Evaluation of Transportation Planning Errors [printing costs]
Yoji Naitani
¥1.0 million

A Preliminary Study for the Compilation of a White Paper on Housing [publishing costs]
Shoji Yoshino
¥1.5 million

A Preliminary Analysis of the Mechanisms and Dynamics of the Desertification of Arid Land Areas in China, Focusing on the Mous Desert Area [printing costs]
Akiyoshi Matsuda
¥1.46 million

Research on the Ecology of Wild Birds That Live in Urban Environments, Focusing on the Tokyo Station and Imperial Palace Environs [printing costs]
Koichi Karasawa
¥1.4 million

Research on Art Education for and Creation of Art Works by the Severely Retarded [publishing and miscellaneous costs]
Takeo Kanetsuki
¥2.58 million

Other Grants

Fourth International Workshop on Living Children's Theater in Asia
Mitsue Ishitake
Ohanashi Caravan Center
¥1.5 million

This workshop enjoys the participation of people, primarily from Japan and countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, who are concerned with juvenile literature, drama, and storytelling. This project attempts to probe the nature of children's education today and tomorrow from an international perspective that eschews both blind imitation of Western juvenile culture and slavish adherence to Asian classics and traditional literature. The Fourth International Workshop will be held in Thailand. The grant will help finance the travel and accommodation expenses of participants from ASEAN countries.

Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1986-March 31, 1987)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amount Approved Amount Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1980	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program		October 1, 1980	¥7,500,000 150,000 ¥7,350,000
Fiscal 1983	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program (publication canceled)		March 13, 1984	¥1,300,000 1,300,000 ¥ 0
Fiscal 1984	Shunsuke Iwasaki Research Grant Division Grant	Japan International Volunteer Center	October 4, 1984	¥1,850,000 240,257 ¥1,609,743
	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program		March 7, 1985	¥ 880,000 160,000 ¥ 720,000
	Chavewan Wannapasert International Division Grant	Prince of Songkla University, Pattani Campus, Thailand	March 7, 1985	¥2,530,000 54,899 ¥2,475,101
Fiscal 1985	Atsushi Otaka Research Contest Grant	Sea Frogs Diving Team, Shizuoka Prefecture	March 20, 1986	¥ 500,000 7,373 ¥ 492,627
	Shuntaro Tanikawa Communications-Supplement Grant	Word Game Society, Tokyo	March 20, 1986	¥1,260,000 9,000 ¥1,251,000
	Stanley Wijesundera International Division Grant	University of Colombo, Sri Lanka	March 20, 1986	¥4,080,000 657,112 ¥3,422,888

Financial Report for Fiscal 1986

Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1986-March 31, 1987)

	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1984	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1983
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	92,173,206	57,666,036	44,901,230	30,279,428
Income transferred from the reserve for tenth-anniversary programs	—	—	80,000,000	—
Endowment income	913,404,111	897,699,821	964,887,064	969,446,198
Miscellaneous income	2,578,641	2,891,285	14,352,231	3,045,075
Total Income	1,008,155,958	958,257,142	1,104,140,525	1,002,770,701
EXPENDITURES				
Grants and program expenses	683,251,709	644,996,482	662,706,835	634,020,856
Expenses for special tenth- anniversary programs	—	—	61,722,843	—
Administrative expenses	120,294,909	117,887,454	106,247,220	102,780,578
Purchase of fixed assets	2,113,134	—	2,107,108	7,190,000
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	4,499,496	3,200,000	3,690,483	3,878,037
Total Expenditures	810,159,248	766,083,936	836,474,489	747,869,471
Excess of Income over Expenditures	197,996,710	192,173,206	267,666,036	254,901,230

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

Balance Sheet (as of March 31, 1987)

	Unit: Yen			
	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1983
ASSETS				
Cash	26,497	85,617	37,002	114,188
Bank deposits	16,745,547	21,407,114	428,854,281	27,124,833
Negotiable securities	12,077,400,884	12,018,676,338	11,431,237,593	11,639,017,221
Prepaid expenses	2,616,526	2,343,502	2,343,502	2,138,734
Advances (disbursements)	---	24,232,585	25,096,994	360,244
Suspense payments	1,506,600	750,000	3,166,692	20,885,815
Fixed assets	47,993,225	47,936,239	50,279,515	51,174,807
Total Assets	12,146,289,279	12,115,431,395	11,941,015,579	11,740,815,842
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	223,570,544	302,801,673	261,345,579	207,045,259
Deposits received	3,053,182	3,344,155	3,561,327	3,009,607
Reserve for retirement allowances	23,675,618	19,176,122	18,163,122	14,684,939
NET ENDOWMENT				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,400,000,000	4,350,000,000	4,200,000,000	4,050,000,000
Surplus fund	495,989,935	440,109,445	457,945,551	466,076,037
Total Liabilities	12,146,289,279	12,115,431,395	11,941,015,579	11,740,815,842

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

Endowment Status

	Unit: Yen				
	End Fiscal 1986	End Fiscal 1985	End Fiscal 1984	End Fiscal 1983	End Fiscal 1982
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,895,989,935	4,790,109,445	4,657,945,551	4,516,076,037	4,287,154,437
Total	11,895,989,935	11,790,109,445	11,657,945,551	11,516,076,037	11,287,154,437

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1986 includes the surplus fund of ¥495,989,935.

Chronological Data

- 1986 Apr. 1: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1986 Research Grant Program, Activity-Documentation Grant Program, and "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan
- Apr. 7: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 36* (in Japanese)
- Apr. 25: Twenty-second Research Grant Division Symposium (in Tokyo)
- May 31: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1986 Research Grant Program applications (778 applications received) and Activity-Documentation Grant Program applications (41 applications received)
- June 9: Forty-first meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1985 activity program report and financial report (including report of disposal of surplus funds); fiscal 1986 grants decided: for Forum Grant Program, 1 recipient; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 1986 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 9 recipients; approval of appointment of trustees and of planning and selection committee members; eleventh meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of directors and auditors; explanation of status of Foundation activities
- July 1: Forty-second meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of chairman, vice-chairman, and executive director
- July 15: Deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1986 "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan applications (13 applications received)
- July 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 37* (in Japanese)
- July 31: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1985
- Aug. 1: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 6* (in English)
- Oct. 2: Forty-third meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1986 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 64 recipients; for Activity-Documentation Grant Program, 11 recipients for report compilation and 2 for report publication; for Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 8 recipients for fourth research contest; for International Grant Program, 51 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 9 recipients for program in Japan, 4 for program in Southeast Asia, and 4 for program among Southeast Asian countries; for Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program, 2 recipients; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 1986 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 5 recipients
- Oct. 15: Fiscal 1986 grant award ceremony
- Oct. 28: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 38* (in Japanese)
- 1987 Jan. 23: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 39* (in Japanese)
- Jan. 31: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1985* (in English)
- Feb. 14: Twenty-third Research Grant Division Symposium (in Tokyo)
- Mar. 15: Publication of "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs Report No. 7 (in Japanese)
- Mar. 17: Forty-fourth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1986 grants decided: for Activity-Documentation Grant Program, 3 recipients for report publication; for Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 1 recipient for third research contest; for International Grant Program, 1 recipient; for Forum Grant Program, 3 recipients; for Private Grant-Making Activities Promotion Program, 2 recipients; fiscal 1986 grants acknowledged: for Communication-Supplement Grant Program, 13 recipients; for other grant-making activities, 1 recipient; approval of fiscal 1986 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1987 activity program and budget; decision on reserve for Toyota Foundation prizes; decision on reserve for special programs

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Yujiro Hayashi

Secretary of the Foundation

Hideo Yamaguchi

General Affairs and Accounting Division

Division Manager

Naomichi Kamezawa

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