

# Report for Fiscal 1990

April 1, 1990, to March 31, 1991

The Toyota Foundation  
Tokyo, Japan

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## The President's Report

### The Toyota Foundation's Responsibility as One Face of an Economic Superpower

In fiscal 1990 the Toyota Foundation continued to pursue vigorous grant-making activities in accordance with its established policies. Major activities included research grants for projects under the key theme "In Search of a New Society," a research contest to promote environmental research by local residents, grants to encourage the formation and development of citizen activities, international grants for projects aimed at preserving and encouraging the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia, and the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, which are aimed at promoting greater understanding between the peoples of Southeast and South Asia and the Japanese and among the peoples of Southeast and South Asia.

Today, as we stand on the threshold of a new century, we regard the pursuit of learning, citizen activities, and international cooperation as important elements in building the future of human society as a whole, as well as of Japan. We are happy to be able to contribute, however modestly, to all these fields of endeavor.

In addition, through cooperation with the Foundation Library Center of Japan we are doing our part to encourage the development of Japanese grant-making foundations and are also engaged in the constant effort to find ways to enrich both the concept and the practice of Japanese corporate philanthropy. This being the case, we recognize that we must not shirk our responsibility to scrutinize and evaluate our own activities unsparingly and to draw up and implement plans for future development.

Finding ways to expand and enrich international grant-making activities is one of our current tasks. To this end we are taking advantage of every opportunity to send staff members overseas for firsthand experience and are trying to increase international cooperation with foundations in other countries. We also see this as a duty incumbent upon us from the viewpoint of Japan's international contribution.

Grants for citizen activities may appear to belong to a different category from international grants, but in truth the maturation of citizen activities is now a global concern. Moreover, whatever specific problems are addressed—the environment, social welfare, quality of life, population, resources, education—fundamentally, workable solutions require internationally shared perceptions and cooperation. Scholarly research, of course, has always been potentially international in character.

For the above reasons, we must cultivate a deeper awareness of Japan's, and the Toyota Foundation's, role in the international community and give this awareness concrete form. This will be far from easy, but we should give the endeavor all that we have.

Of course expanding the Foundation's financial resources will help it enhance and develop its activities. Consideration of the best methods and systems for utilizing the Foundation's resources is also necessary. Publicly soliciting applications is a fine and fair method of selecting grant recipients, but there should also be room for considering the addition of large-scale Foundation-initiated grants as a means of enabling the Foundation to express its individuality.

Small though it may be, the Toyota Foundation is keenly aware of its responsibility as one of the faces that the economic superpower Japan turns to the world. We must take care to steer a sound and steady course as we move ahead to meet the challenge of the future.

**Soichi Iijima**  
President

## Program Director's Report

Supporting New Directions in Citizen Activities and Research

In the spring of 1991 the Toyota Foundation sponsored two symposiums in Tokyo. One was the twenty-eighth symposium, on the theme "Toward Self-reliance and Coexistence." The other was the combined award ceremony and commemorative symposium for winners of the fifth research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment."

### **The Strength of Grass-Roots Activities**

The twenty-eighth symposium took place on March 16. The morning session was devoted to reports by representatives of six citizen groups that had received report-publication grants under the Foundation's Grant Program for Citizen Activities. So far twenty-one citizen groups have published reports on their activities with the help of such grants; the six groups making presentations at the symposium, representing different fields of citizen activities, are among those that have managed to persevere despite a variety of problems.

The six groups are the Ono Water Think-Tank Group, in Ono, Fukui Prefecture, which has conducted surveys for many years as part of its efforts to conserve the city's dwindling subterranean water supply; the Yadokari no Sato, in Omiya, Saitama Prefecture, which promotes the social integration of the mentally ill; Fukinoto, a volunteer women's group in Setagaya Ward, Tokyo, that provides meals for the ward's elderly residents; Shapla Neer (Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support), which is engaged in activities to raise the standard of living of people in Bangladesh; the Nara Tampopo no Kai, in Nara, which promotes the social integration of disabled people through various innovative activities, from establishment of a center to help disabled children become more self-reliant to a series of concerts by disabled children throughout Japan; and the Association of Agricultural Development

Engineers, in Toyama Prefecture, which operates its own farm, cooperates in the maintenance of reforested areas, and is involved in other conservation activities.

Though presented in a matter-of-fact manner, the reports on these groups' activities, spanning eight to twenty-four years, were moving for their reflection of the groups' combination of individuality and dedication. All six groups have avoided lapsing into conventionality; on the contrary, they appear to be recharging and augmenting their pioneering enthusiasm as they develop and enlarge the scope of their activities.

The afternoon session consisted of a panel discussion on the theme "Things That Help and Hinder Citizen Activities," using the six groups' experiences as referents. The symposium closed with an address by Professor Akira Kurihara of Rikkyo University, chair of the selection committee for citizen-activity grants. He noted that "the future success of citizen activities will depend upon the ability to make and implement independent choices while dealing with a variety of people."

The second symposium, held in combination with the presentation of awards for the fifth research contest, was held on April 5. Following a progress report by Professor Hideo Obara of Kagawa Nutrition College, who chaired the selection committee for the fifth contest, representatives of the three award-winning teams reported on the results of their nearly three years of research.

The Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture, Hokkaido, had been selected to receive the most outstanding research award for displaying superb teamwork of nonspecialists and Sapporo-based architects in reconstructing the color changes undergone by Hakodate's painted clapboard buildings since the Meiji era (1868–1912) and for introducing a new perspective on cityscape analysis (see page 33). The two recipients of outstanding research awards were the Tsuru City Small Animals Council, Yamanashi Prefecture, and the Uogaki Association, Okinawa Prefecture. These groups had carried out studies of human interaction with mountain and coastal ecosystems, respectively (see page 34).

The two symposiums confirmed that grass-roots activities in Japan are quietly growing and strengthening. The Toyota Foundation is happy to have been able to participate in this growth through its grant-making activities. In the rest of this report I would like to review the history and present status of this participation and some of the problems it entails.

### **New Developments in Citizen-Activity Grants**

Fiscal 1990 marked a new stage of development for the Grant Program for Citizen Activities. This program originated in the Research Grant Program's grants for special-subject research on the theme "Documentation of Citizen Activities Contributing to a New Society," inaugurated in fiscal 1984. In fiscal 1986 these grants were upgraded to the status of an independent program, the Activity-Documentation Grant Program, and grants for the publication of reports compiled with the help of earlier grants were added. In that year's Annual Report, I explained the

Foundation's reasons for establishing this program as follows: "The . . . decision . . . 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."<sup>1</sup>

That is in fact what happened. In the course of administering grants for report compilation and publication, we gradually became better acquainted with citizen activities. This experience taught us to think more clearly about what we could and should do as a corporate foundation and the factors we needed to take into consideration in planning and administering grant-making activities.

In fiscal 1988 the program was renamed the Grant Program for Citizen Activities. Grants were made larger and were awarded not only for report compilation and publication but also for projects aimed at improving citizen activities as a whole and promoting exchange among groups. Grants for such projects were experimental in nature, and instead of publicly soliciting applications we selected appropriate grant recipients on our own initiative, using the network we had built up.

Having nurtured the program for six years, we decided this year to solicit all applications publicly and to give priority to projects encouraging the overall development of citizen activities and exchange among groups. The program's budget has been increased to ¥35 million, and all applications are now solicited twice a year instead of once a year, as before. Grants are still awarded for report compilation and publication, but this part of the program carries much less weight than it used to. This year, grants were awarded to eleven projects designed to promote the growth of citizen activities as a whole and exchange among groups, five record-compilation projects, and three record-publication projects.

Grants for citizen activities have thus expanded from the initial grants for report compilation and have shifted in focus, but we are taking care not to enlarge their scope or change their focus too rapidly. We consider it most important to monitor carefully the rise in citizen awareness and the steady growth in citizen activities in Japan so that we can encourage them in the most appropriate fashion. Though the twenty-eighth symposium was primarily designed for the presentation of reports on citizen activities that had been published with the help of report-publication grants, it also served as a forum in which to consider new directions for the program.

### **Evaluation of the First Five Research Contests**

The biennial research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment" was inaugurated in fiscal 1979 as a special program commemorating the Toyota Foundation's fifth anniversary. I touched on

1. Yoshinori Yamaoka, "Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report," *The Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1986*, p. 15.

developments in the contest, which has been held five times so far, in last year's Annual Report.<sup>2</sup> I also mentioned that in fiscal 1988 and 1989 experts were commissioned to review and appraise the contest. In fiscal 1988 Professor Yasuo Shimazu of Nagoya University evaluated the contest from the perspective of environmental research, and in fiscal 1989 Professor Hiroko Hara of Ochanomizu University conducted a similar study from the perspective of lifestyle research. Both studies were based on the results of questionnaires and interviews directed at teams that had taken part in the first five contests.

We decided to suspend the acceptance of applications for the sixth contest, originally scheduled for the autumn of 1989, for two years to allow time for reappraising the contest on the basis of these studies. Meanwhile, members of past selection committees met several times to discuss the studies' findings. In April 1990 the results of the two studies were compiled into a single report, which was printed and distributed to those involved in evaluating the contest.<sup>3</sup>

Both studies concluded that the kind of long-term research by citizens encouraged by the contest is worthwhile and should receive continued support and offered a number of suggestions for improving the contest. In fiscal 1990 the Foundation staff considered how best to proceed on the basis of these suggestions. Should the contest be continued, and if continued, should it remain the same or be revised? If it were revised, what features should be changed, and in what way? After much discussion, it was agreed to retain the contest but make some changes based on the evaluation studies and to reactivate the contest in fiscal 1991. The major changes include changing the contest's name from Research Contest to Citizen Research Contest, slightly extending the time allotted for preliminary studies and main research projects, and awarding follow-up grants on a case-by-case basis, as foundation initiative grants, rather than making them an integral part of the contest.

Through the five contests held thus far there has been a gradual clarification of the concept of "citizen research." Simple amateur research has evolved into well thought out research activities rooted in a clear-cut concept of citizen activities in the community. The Foundation staff is now preparing to begin accepting applications for the sixth contest in October 1991. We hope to fashion a program that will fully reflect this maturing of citizen research.

### Corporate Foundations Accessible to Citizens

For the past few years the Japanese business community has been talking a great deal about "corporate citizenship," a concept introduced to Japan by Japanese companies operating in the United States. This concept is based on the idea that companies have as much responsibility to

2. Yoshinori Yamaoka, "Research Grant Division Program Officer's Report," *The Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1989*, p. 14.

3. Toyota Foundation, ed., *Toyota Zaidan "Mijika na Kankyo o Mitsumeyo" Dai 1 Kai kara Dai 5 Kai made no Sokatsu Hyoka Purojekuto Hokokusho* [Report on the Project for Comprehensive Evaluation of the Toyota Foundation's First Five Research Contests on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"] (Tokyo: Toyota Foundation, April 1990).

contribute to society as do citizens. The partnership between corporations and citizens implied by this concept is most laudable, but there is a disingenuous quality to Japanese corporations' rhetoric on the subject of corporate citizenship. Their words echo emptily because they operate on a plane totally removed from the realities of citizens' lives, a plane all but inaccessible to citizens. Most Japanese corporations do not even provide ordinary citizens with any point of contact. For example, a women's group may want to ask a corporation for a contribution, but whom should the group approach? All too often, there is no person or department in charge of philanthropic activities.

Granted, civic society is immature and citizen awareness poorly developed in Japan. But the fact that contact between citizens and corporations has historically been almost exclusively limited to citizens' protests against corporate actions has not helped to foster closer communication. From a corporate perspective, citizens have all too often been a group to be feared and shunned. Are Japanese corporations really making the effort required to become partners of citizens? Given the traditional distrust between citizens and corporations, one cannot help questioning corporations' commitment in this regard.

It is no easy task to forge partnerships between corporations and citizens in Japanese society today, and more time will probably have to pass before such partnerships can become a reality. Meanwhile, corporate foundations can be a valuable intermediary between corporations and citizens. At present such foundations, I believe, are the best medium for fostering corporate citizenship.

Above I have discussed the Toyota Foundation's grant-making activities in the areas of citizen activities and research.<sup>4</sup> The evolution of citizen-activity grants and the research contest demonstrates the way in which one corporate foundation has forged ties with citizens. Our inability to provide grants for operating costs directly to individual citizen activities may make us seem overly timid in our grant-making activities. Our development of this program may also be regarded as excessively cautious. Grants are still rather modest, as well. But timidity, prudence, and gradualism are important at this time in Japan. Grass-roots activities are slowly fostering civic society, and requests for grant funding are beginning to emerge. Overly aggressive grant-making activities by corporate foundations could nip in the bud this gradual flowering of initiative and creativity among citizen groups. To prevent this from happening and to enable us to respond appropriately to current needs, our staff must be ever alert to the direction in which society is moving.

It is important to maintain both differential and integral perspectives on social trends. Using the example of mathematical analyses of population fluctuations, for example, a differential approach would focus on rates of increase or decrease, while an integral approach would evaluate these fluctuations in the context of the total population. A differential perspective is needed to identify new trends and project short-

4. There is much debate over the best definition of the term "citizen." My own definition is "an individual acting in neither a governmental nor a corporate capacity but as an independent member of society."

term changes. This, basically, is what the mass media do: when they report on trends, they focus only on what is new and different. An integral perspective is required to interpret the cumulative effect of various changes taking place over an extended period. This approach is not suited to sensing subtle shifts, but it is appropriate to gaining a structural grasp of the larger issues confronting society as a whole. Viewed from a differential perspective, the world may seem to be undergoing radical transformation, but seen from an integral perspective, these changes may appear minor.

What I wish to emphasize here is that in evaluating trends the Foundation staff must maintain a dual outlook incorporating both differential and integral perspectives. We must not be distracted by new developments but must maintain the detachment necessary to allow us to see them as the outgrowth of a long cumulative process. This attitude is especially important in dealing with citizen activities and research, which tend to be informal and naive. While remaining detached and restrained, however, we must continue to try to make corporate foundations more accessible and responsive to citizens.

**Yoshinori Yamaoka**  
Program Director

## International Division Chief Program Officer's Report

### International Comparative Research and Publication of Research Findings

In November 1990 the Toyota Foundation sponsored an international symposium in Bangkok to enable researchers to present the results of projects funded under the International Grant Program since its initiation in fiscal 1976. The symposium also aimed to promote exchange among grant recipients and to provide an opportunity for evaluation of the program.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Fruits of the International Symposium**

To facilitate representation of the major areas of the International Grant Program's theme, the preservation and encouragement of indigenous cultures, separate sessions were devoted to presentation of the results of projects in seven subject areas: old documents, history, traditional culture and folklore, traditional art and architecture, language and dictionaries, encyclopedias, and modernization and tradition. Two general-discussion sessions following the seven subject-specific sessions yielded a lively exchange of views on possible future developments and the feasibility of international comparative research, as well as suggestions to the Foundation.

The research findings presented in the seven specialized sessions covered a much more diverse range of topics than is customary in academic symposiums, but comments by the participants revealed an awareness that this very diversity reflects the reality of Southeast Asia. The following nine points summarize comments made during the seven presentation sessions and the general-discussion sessions that were of particular relevance to future program development.

1. The Toyota Foundation deserves praise for providing a forum for Southeast Asian researchers with no psychological strings attached.

1. For a detailed account of this symposium, see the *Toyota Foundation Occasional Report*, No. 13 (May 1991), pp. 2-4.

Such an atmosphere is necessary for nurturing indigenous scholarship. Southeast Asian scholars themselves should take the initiative in indigenous scholarship; the Foundation's role is to act as a catalyst.

2. Westerners are generally at the center of conferences on Southeast Asian studies. Because most Southeast Asian researchers have been educated in the West, Western scholars have a great influence on the dissemination of scholarship and knowledge. This symposium, however, has enabled Asians to talk together directly.

3. Southeast Asian scholars must cross a boundary that has persisted since the colonial period—a boundary that is not only spatial but also conceptual.

4. There are not enough initiatives for comparative research. We need thematic studies that address the Southeast Asian region as a whole. The perspective of comparative research will give rise to new theoretical frameworks. Area-studies researchers are best equipped to transcend political boundaries. Comparative research may reveal that even something thought to be unique to a particular country has points in common with phenomena in other countries. Few Southeast Asian universities offer courses in Southeast Asian studies. We need such courses, as well as scholarly journals of Southeast Asian studies published within the region. It is also important to encourage the emergence of a younger generation of scholars who can move freely across national boundaries.

5. It is, however, important to continue research focused on single countries, as well. Study one's own culture, then branch out to study neighboring cultures. Basic research on one's own culture will continue to be important, and it should not be severed from comparative research.

6. The very diversity of the research supported by Toyota Foundation international grants will necessitate some clarification of the program's focus in the future. There is a need to compare similar research being done in different countries, and to identify some sort of pattern in the diverse grant projects. At the next symposium of this kind, we would like to see a long-term blueprint for addressing themes of cross-cultural significance.

7. Centers should be set up throughout Southeast Asia to preserve research findings and make them available to the public. There is also an urgent need to promote projects, in conjunction with national archives and local research centers, to store copies of old documents so that researchers can consult them without having to travel to the former colonial powers.

8. A more critical evaluation of research results is needed. Disseminating research findings is important, as is transnational exchange within the Southeast Asian region of the information gained from such findings. At present, research results are scattered here and there; we need to pool our knowledge by sharing our findings.

9. It is important to enable those who are the subjects of research projects, such as farmers and informants, to derive some benefit from the research, as well. This means making them active participants in research projects.

## Approaches to International Comparative Research

All the above comments are extremely useful in helping us plan future grant-making activities. Promotion of international comparative research in particular will be a major focus of the International Grant Program in the future. International grants have already been awarded for international comparative research projects, such as studies of Tai peoples and of Islam in Southeast Asia, but we need to encourage more research of this kind.

As can be seen from the comments at the international symposium, broadly speaking two approaches to international comparative research can be identified. One is research on themes pertaining to Southeast Asia as a whole, research transcending national and other boundaries. The other is research on themes pertaining to specific countries but addressing topics of concern to other countries in the region as well; comparison of the findings of similar studies in different countries will yield new perspectives.

Some projects recently awarded international grants either embody one or the other of these two approaches or contain the potential for development along such lines. The six projects outlined below, all of which received fiscal 1990 international grants, illustrate both approaches. The following three projects represent the first approach to international comparative research.

The international conference "Port Cities Along the Silk Road" (Indonesia) deals with the so-called maritime Silk Road, which reached its peak of florescence as an alternative to the overland route, which became hazardous owing to continual warfare on the continent in and after the fourth century A.D. Southeast Asia played an important role as a commercial crossroad on the ocean route between Southwest Asia and the Far East. There has been no comprehensive international comparative research on the maritime Silk Road. This international conference will assemble researchers in different fields from various countries to explore new research approaches, sources of information, and research methods regarding the maritime Silk Road. The aim of the conference is to lay the groundwork for international comparative research in this area.

"A Search for Common Elements in Asian Court Music" (Philippines) seeks to provide concrete evidence of links between East and Southeast Asia, concentrating on analysis of the gamelan of Java, the *pii-phaad* of Thailand, and the *gagaku* of Japan. Supplementing the evidence of musical links with evidence of historical, ethnological, and cultural links, the study will probe the origin of the elements of Asian music. The ultimate aim is to demonstrate that the elements common to Asian music derive not only from Chinese court music but also from East and Southeast Asian folk music.

The international conference "The Late Bronze Age of Southeast Asia and South China" (Thailand) focuses on archaeological research in Southeast Asia, especially Thailand and Vietnam, and South China. Archaeological research in this region has generated new knowledge on the Bronze Age, making it possible to identify patterns of regional and chronological similarity and difference in the spread of Bronze Age cul-

ture. Research in related fields has also been conducted. However, despite all the data accumulated, understanding of the Bronze Age as a whole has made little progress. This conference will provide a forum for examining local data and discoveries from a broader regional perspective and will attempt to initiate interdisciplinary communication.

The themes of two of the above-mentioned projects extend beyond the Southeast Asian region to include East Asia, and both international conferences represent preliminary steps toward international comparative research.

The three projects described next exemplify the second approach to international comparative research or contain the potential for such an approach.

"Rural Banditry in Java, 1850-1942" (Indonesia) studies the activities of the bandit gangs that were rampant in Java under Dutch colonial rule not merely as examples of criminal behavior but also as expressions of popular resistance to the colonial regime. Gangs of bandits infested the areas around the plantations of colonial Java. The colonial authorities were unable to control banditry, and these areas are said to have become "liberated zones" of a kind. The bandits preyed on plantation officials, traditional chiefs, rich farmers, and ethnic Chinese. Since similar forms of resistance to colonial rule can be seen in the Philippines and other countries, this project casts new light on a subject that could be developed into international comparative research.

"Ethnoecological Practices and Environmental Conservation Among Highland Tribes on Mindanao" (Philippines) is a study of forest conservation. Deforestation as a result of logging operations has become a problem in the Philippines. The slash-and-burn agriculture of highland minority peoples has been thought of as another cause of environmental destruction, but some anthropologists maintain that the indigenous tribes that engage in slash-and-burn agriculture have developed techniques that are adapted to local conditions and do not harm the environment. This study aims to elucidate indigenous methods of protecting the environment developed by groups on the island of Mindanao that practice slash-and-burn farming. Since similar situations can be observed in other Southeast Asian countries, if this project grows into comparative research the results will be still more useful.

"The Dynamics of the Indigenous Knowledge System and Prospects for Its Revitalization" (Thailand) addresses the indigenous knowledge system, an element that has been missing in research on Thai culture and development. In addition to providing insight into Thai cultural activities, study of the indigenous knowledge system will generate findings that can be applied to development. Thailand is now pursuing modernization, but the role of the indigenous knowledge system is not given serious consideration, especially on the policy-making level. The loss of indigenous knowledge widens the gap between indigenous technology and new technology. This study aims to increase interest in the indigenous knowledge system and explore the possibility of revitalizing it. Addressing as it does a problem common to all developing countries, the theme of this project could be employed immediately as the subject of comparative research.

As suggested by the above three projects, a number of difficulties in actually implementing international comparative research framed in terms of the second approach can be foreseen. The methodological problems are great, especially the logistical difficulties of coordinating projects that include countries with differing political systems. The problem of differing theoretical frameworks must also be overcome. These very difficulties, however, mean that when successful the second approach can yield important results.

### **Dissemination and Publication of Research Findings**

Another major problem in regard to research, and one that was pointed out at the international symposium, is the difficulty of disseminating research findings. Presenting reports at international gatherings is one method of sharing research findings, but publishing them is a more effective method.

The number of research projects funded by Toyota Foundation international grants whose results are eventually published in book form has been growing in recent years. But publication in the third world is beset by many problems. In fiscal 1990 the Foundation awarded a grant to the Workshop on Publishing in Asia and Africa, held in February 1991 in Bellagio, Italy. Many of the issues addressed at the workshop are relevant to the dissemination of research findings. Some of the points raised are summarized below.<sup>2</sup>

1. Content and price of books: Books on issues of concern to third-world countries should be published in indigenous languages and made available at reasonable prices.

2. Improvement of book distribution: The lack of effective domestic distribution systems for books in third-world countries is a major impediment to the encouragement of indigenous publishing. Inadequate regional distribution in Asia and Africa is also a problem.

3. Encouragement of cooperation among publishers: An information network database for Asian and African publishers is necessary.

4. Training of publishing professionals: Most training programs so far have been aimed at the upper echelons of government publishing agencies, but training is also needed for midlevel administrative personnel and for employees of small indigenous commercial publishers.

5. Assistance to libraries: Aid to libraries is needed to enable more libraries to purchase books.

The above points apply to third-world publishing in general. The issue of most direct relevance to the dissemination of scholarly research is the improvement of book distribution. In many cases the results of grant-funded research are published, with the help of publication grants, by academic publishers or by commercial publishers that are willing to undertake the publication of books of high quality but limited sales potential. In such cases, however, publication is made possible only by publication grants; without such grants publication would be all but impossible.

2. For a detailed account of this workshop, see the *Toyota Foundation Occasional Report*, No. 13 (May 1991), pp. 6-7.

Moreover, publication does not of itself ensure dissemination. Scholarly books are usually published in very small print runs of one thousand to two thousand copies. It has become customary to hold receptions upon publication, and individual readers often buy copies of a newly published book at such a gathering. In fact, if they fail to take advantage of this opportunity, they find it extremely difficult to obtain the book.

In many third-world countries, for lack of a well-established distribution system, scholarly books are available only at a few bookstores even in the capital; for anyone living elsewhere, the only way to obtain such books is to have the authors mail them directly. Most authors do not have the facilities to store large quantities of books and find themselves having to share their studies or bedrooms with stacks of books. Because of budget limitations, university and other libraries cannot purchase all the scholarly books that are published. This is the situation within one's own country; it is much more difficult to obtain research findings published in neighboring countries.

Another problem has to do with the different languages in which research findings are written. Even in Malaysia and the Philippines, where until recently most research results were written in English, the growing concern with the encouragement of indigenous scholarship has led to the emergence of researchers writing in Malaysian and Pili-pino. In the circumstances, it requires considerable effort for Southeast Asian researchers to gain access to the results of one another's research. At the international symposium, the importance of the transnational exchange of information gained from research results was noted; clearly the issue of language differences is one that calls for attention.

### **Encouragement of Information Exchange**

Above I have discussed the trend toward international comparative research and the publication of research findings, two subjects that may appear to have little in common. Actually, however, they are closely related. Whatever approach is adopted, successfully conducting international comparative research depends on sharing information on the kind of research conducted in different countries and the results obtained. Generating such a flow of information necessitates rapid and sustained publication of research results and their dissemination not only domestically but also in other countries.

Researchers are showing growing eagerness to conduct international comparative research, but the conditions that would make this feasible have yet to be put in place. Grant-making foundations need to think about what they can do to encourage the flow of information among third-world countries.

**Yoshiko Wakayama**

Chief Program Officer, International Division

## Research Grant Program

Applications for fiscal 1990 research grants were publicly solicited during April and May, as usual, and for the seventh consecutive year we requested that proposals relate to the program's key theme, "In Search of a New Society." Priority was again given to proposals focusing on the two subthemes introduced in fiscal 1988: coping with technologically advanced society and coping with multicultural society. Applications were accepted in our three research categories: Category I (individual-incentive research), Category II (trial and preliminary research), and Category III (comprehensive research). The scopes of these categories are noted in the table on the following page; the only change this year was that the ceiling on Category II grants was raised from ¥3 million to ¥4 million.

While most applicants are Japanese researchers, applications are accepted from anyone, regardless of nationality or place of residence, who is able to complete the Japanese-language application form. However, project proposals submitted by non-Japanese applicants must be related to Japan in some way. The Foundation uses the following criteria in screening applications.

1. Originality (Categories I, II, and III)
2. Foresight (Categories II and III)
3. Timeliness (Categories I and III)
4. Limited funding alternatives (Categories II and III)
5. Feasibility (Category III)

A total of 742 applications were received, 29 fewer than last year's 771 applications. The ten-member selection committee, chaired by Soichi Iijima, screened the applications from July through early September. (Applications for Category I grants also underwent preliminary screening by a seven-member subcommittee headed by Iijima.) The selection committee recommended fifty-seven projects, totaling ¥202.5 million in grants; these were approved at the fifty-seventh Board of Directors' meeting, held in October. However, one Category I grant proposal was subsequently withdrawn at the recipient's request. Upon approval of this change at the fifty-eighth Board of Directors' meeting, held in December, the final number of research grants was fifty-six projects, totaling ¥200.7 million in grants.

This year's grants can be characterized as follows:

The total amount awarded in grants was about the same as last year, but partly because the ceiling on Category II grants was raised to ¥4 million, there were six fewer grants and the average size of individual grants was somewhat larger than last year. Even though there were fewer applicants this year than last, the percentage of applications approved was slightly lower than last year.

In all three categories, more research projects addressed the subtheme of coping with multicultural society than the subtheme of coping with technologically advanced society. More grants were awarded for projects in the humanities and social sciences than in the natural sciences except in Category III, where the two fields were more or less evenly represented. Moreover, in keeping with the Research Grant Program's theme and subthemes, even most projects in the natural sciences were characterized by a social-scientific perspective.

Category I research projects tended to focus not on solutions to problems affecting society as a whole but on exploration of specific issues from researchers' own perspectives. Three Category I grants were awarded to non-Japanese researchers (two Chinese and one Brazilian), a considerable drop from last year's seven grants to non-Japanese researchers. Many of the Japanese researchers were already studying overseas or planned to travel overseas for research. Projects conducted within Japan tended to focus on issues of a special nature, such as a disabled researcher's study of means of enabling greater social participation for the disabled.

Many Category II research projects involved fieldwork overseas to elucidate processes of cultural and social change, and most such projects entailed joint international research. Only one project leader was non-Japanese, in contrast to six last year, but since no particular reason for this change could be identified, it appears to have been merely coincidental.

In Category III, too, about half the research projects involved fieldwork overseas, and twelve grants were for joint international research projects. A relatively large number of projects addressed such issues as the impact of human activities on society and the natural environment. The six non-Japanese project leaders, one more than last year, included two from China and one each from Indonesia, Israel, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America.

The following research symposium was held during fiscal 1990 for the presentation of a research report:

"Dateline Alaska—Survival at Stake: The Changing Lives of Caribou and Eskimo" (May 15, 1990, Tokyo)

#### Research Categories and Grant Conditions

	Category I (Individual-Incentive Research)	Category II (Trial and Preliminary Research)	Category III (Comprehensive Research)
Nature of Research	Embryonic research conducted by young researchers working individually	Interdisciplinary, international, or interoccupational research conducted in preparation for comprehensive research (limited to joint research)	Research to build on Category II projects or to continue Category III projects (limited to joint research)
Grant Amount	¥0.5 million–¥2 million per project	¥1 million–¥4 million per project	¥2 million–¥20 million per project
Grant Period	One year, beginning November 1, 1990	One year, beginning November 1, 1990	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1990

## Category I Research

An Ethnological Study of Nation Formation and Multi-ethnic Rule Among the Ashanti: The Spatial Structure of Power and Symbolism in Kumasi Zongo, the Royal Capital  
**Shozo Akutsu, Associate Professor**

Faculty of Education, Shinshu University

¥1.8 million

Due to unforeseen circumstances the above grant proposal was withdrawn subsequent to the approval of the grant.

A Study of the Impact of Meteorological Factors on Agricultural Production and Proposals for Improving Forecasting Methods in the Soviet Union

**Hiromichi Mori, Chief**

Forecast Division, Osaka District Meteorological Observatory, Japan Meteorological Agency

¥1.6 million

Meteorological phenomena are a major concern in the Soviet Union, where the need to maintain a sufficient food supply for the vast country is an urgent issue. The Eurasian climate is also of concern to Japan, which is directly affected by meteorological phenomena on the neighboring continent.

The primary aim of this project is to establish methods of forecasting Soviet agricultural production by gauging the impact of meteorological and other factors. The relationship between the Soviet and Japanese climates will also be investigated from the viewpoint of agricultural meteorology. It is hoped that this study will contribute to better understanding of Soviet society in general and to consideration of global environmental issues and the international situation.

The Relationship Between Human Beings and Montane Vegetation in Tropical Asia: An Inventory of Tropical Montane Forests in Sabah, Malaysia, and Policy Proposals for Their Conservation

**Kanehiro Kitayama, Graduate Student**

Department of Botany, University of Hawaii, U.S.A.

¥2.0 million

The state of Sabah, in Malaysia, and its environs is one of the few areas in tropical Asia where montane forests remain in pristine condition. However, these forests are undergoing rapid change as a result of human activities, such as the expansion of farmland due to the construction of trunk roads and the introduction of modern agricultural methods and the increase in logging operations in montane areas due to the depletion of lowland forests in recent years.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, will elucidate the characteristics of primary montane forests and their environment by means of an ecological survey of altitudinal changes in ecosystems. Using these altitudinal characteristics as indicators, the distribution of montane forests in Sabah will be surveyed and the impact of human activity upon these forests will be assessed. Conservation policies will be proposed on the basis of these findings.

A Preliminary Study of Japanese Communities in Southeast Asia: The Lifestyle of the Japanese in Jakarta

**Saya Shiraishi, Research Associate**

Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, Cornell University, U.S.A.

¥1.5 million

Indonesia, the largest recipient of bilateral aid from Japan, exemplifies Japan's formidable economic presence in Southeast Asia in terms of trade, investment, and aid. Indicative of this situation is the growing number of Japanese living and working in Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries.

This project, based on participant observation, aims to elucidate the nature of the Japanese community in Jakarta, the lifestyle of its members, and their relationships with Indonesians.

A Study of Multiculturalism in Australia from the Perspective of Its Ethnic Communities: An Investigation of the Political Participation of Asian Immigrants and the Activities of the Ethnic Chinese Community

**Ayumi Masuta, Graduate Student**

School of Law, Kobe University

¥1.8 million

Australia's immigration and ethnic policy used to promote assimilation and integration, but since the early 1970s it has emphasized multiculturalism. The present policy, however, has placed major burdens on the host society, and discontent is strong.

This project will study the Australian government's immigration and ethnic policy from the perspective of ethnic minorities and will clarify the place of ethnic communities within Australia's multicultural society by investigating their activities and the attitudes of the host society toward these activities.

A Comparative Study of East-West Cultural Collision and Its Effect Upon Juvenile Delinquency

**Liu Ya, Graduate Student**

Medical Research Institute, Tokyo Medical and Dental University

¥1.5 million

Postwar Japan achieved rapid economic growth with the introduction of American-style capitalism, but at the same time it saw a drastic increase in juvenile delinquency. In China, juvenile delinquency reached a post-Liberation peak in the 1980s, when the promotion of open-door policies led to an influx of Western culture.

In that Japan and China belong to the same cultural sphere, this study is based on the assumption that the increase in juvenile delinquency in both countries is symptomatic of East-West cultural collision. This project aims to elucidate changing patterns in juvenile delinquency and criminal psychology and to suggest preventive measures through an analysis of Japanese and Chinese responses to imported culture.

A Study of Changes in Historical Perceptions and Attitudes Toward Cultural Monuments in Latin America

**Yuji Seki, Research Assistant**

University Museum, University of Tokyo

¥1.7 million

Various civilizations that once flourished in Latin

America, such as those of the Mayas and the Incas, have left a rich legacy of monumental structures. Many of these remains, however, are located in inhabited areas, and looting and squatting are major problems.

This project will examine the attitudes of national governments and local residents toward these problems, the part played by schools in shaping views, and changing perceptions of the significance of archaeological remains as revealed by historical documents. By investigating the formation and transformation of historical perceptions in Latin America, the project aims to explore the outlook for the coexistence of humans and archaeological remains.

A Field Survey of Buddhist Sites and Buddhist Arts in Western Tibet

**Kimiaki Tanaka, Research Fellow**  
The Eastern Institute

¥1.8 million

The fall of the Tu-fan dynasty sparked a Buddhist renaissance in western Tibet, and Buddhist frescoes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are still to be seen in Tsaparang, in what are believed to be the ruins of the royal palace of the kingdom of Guge. Unfortunately, this site is located in an isolated region, and frequent wars and upheavals have prevented Western scholars from examining the site since 1933, when the Italian scholar Giuseppe Tucci made a detailed study.

The Guge ruins will be the focal point of the present field survey. The Toling monastery and the Kailas Manasarowar district will also be studied.

A Comparative Study of the Relationship Between Organizations for the Transmission of Performing Arts and Regional Socioeconomic Structures on Japan's Southern Islands and in the Tokaido and Tohoku Regions

**Hiroko Yamamoto, Lecturer**  
Chofu Gakuen Women's Junior College

¥1.7 million

Traditional performing arts once functioned as an important unifying agent within local societies and played a significant role in the communal economic activities of these societies. Today, however, the socioeconomic structures that fostered folk performing arts have changed greatly.

In an effort to elucidate the foundations of the internal development of such performing arts, this project will examine the interaction between organizations for the transmission of performing arts and local socioeconomic structures, especially communal stock, on Japan's southern islands and in the Tokaido and Tohoku regions of Honshu.

Japanese Religions in Brazil: Identity and Sociocultural Change

**Ronan Alves Pereira, Graduate Student**  
Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo

¥1.8 million

In today's rapidly changing world, Japan's international role is also changing greatly. Brazil has not escaped the impact of Japan's international presence.

This influence began with Japanese immigration to Brazil, followed by the influx of Japanese products and businesses. In the process, Japanese religions have also taken root in Brazil.

By surveying Japanese religions in Brazil, this project aims to elucidate the society and religious life of Japanese Brazilians, the issue of Japanese Brazilian identity, and the interest of other Brazilians in Japanese culture and religion.

The Influence on Western Theater of the Overseas Tour of Japanese Acrobats Organized by Professor Risley, 1866-1869

**Aya Mihara, Lecturer**  
Kwansei Gakuin University

¥1.8 million

From the end of 1866 through early 1869, the American impresario known as Professor Risley led a tour of Japanese acrobats to six Western countries: the United States, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal. This was the first encounter in theater history between Japan and the West, and is believed to have had a considerable impact on both Western theater and popular perceptions of Japan and the Japanese.

This project will investigate the significance of the tour by reconstructing Professor Risley's activities. In addition, it will compare Japanese and Western popular entertainments and will examine the relation of theater in general to individuals and society.

Changes in Water Circulation Caused by Alterations in Land Use: A Study of the Relationship Between Human Activities and the Water Environment in the Nara Basin

**Makoto Taniguchi, Research Assistant**  
Faculty of Education, Nara University of Education

¥1.8 million

Alterations in land use significantly affect the amount of evapotranspiration and the ground water recharge rate, thereby changing subsurface water circulation, which in turn causes changes in solute circulation. The effects of deforestation and other changes in vegetation are not immediately evident because of the slow flow of subsurface water, but their evaluation is important.

This project will examine the way in which changing land use in the Nara Basin, which is undergoing rapid urbanization, is affecting subsurface water and solute circulation and will attempt to present a systematic scheme of the relationship between human activities and water circulation in a closed circulation system.

Changes over Time in Interaction Between Demented Old People Living at Home and Their Family Caregivers

**Kikuko Ota, Graduate Student**  
Graduate School, St. Luke's College of Nursing

¥1.8 million

The population of old people is growing rapidly in Japan, and the incidence of senile dementia rises with age. The burden of caring for demented old people living at home falls mainly on family members and is the cause of considerable stress within the family. At the

same time, the attitudes of family members are believed to have a strong effect on demented old people.

The aim of this project is to elucidate the interaction between old people and family members and identify strategies for minimizing the communication gap between them in order to reduce the stress on both sides so that demented old people and their families can live together more comfortably.

#### A Study of the Formation of Social Security in Japan During the Occupation

**Takashi Suganuma, Research Assistant**  
Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo  
¥1.9 million

The meaning of the concepts of national responsibility and the right to life, as well as the methods of implementing them, have become controversial issues in Japan and other capitalist developed countries.

This project aims to clarify the perception and development in Japan of the concepts of national responsibility and the right to life, and of the social security system embodying them, through examination of their formative process. The formation and systematization of these concepts during the Allied Occupation following World War II, and the context in which this occurred, will be elucidated historically and empirically.

#### A Cultural Anthropological Study of the Transmission of Ethnic Identity Among Jewish Residents of Japan

**Izumi Sato, Lecturer**  
Department of European and American Studies, Toyo Women's College  
¥1.7 million

Jews have lived in Japan since the ports of Kobe and Yokohama were opened to foreign commerce in the second half of the nineteenth century. Though their numbers have remained small, Jewish residents have always managed to preserve their ethnic identity despite living in an alien society.

In this project two methods will be used to study the transmission of ethnic identity among Jewish residents of Japan: the chronological method of family history study and the synchronistic method of network analysis. Source materials will include such secondary sources as tombstone epitaphs in cemeteries in Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama, as well as English-language newspaper articles. In addition, former Jewish residents of Japan who are now living in the United States and Israel will be interviewed.

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

**Zhang Zheng, Graduate Student**  
Tokyo University of Agriculture  
¥1.7 million

The institution of economic reforms in China's villages has generated a number of problems: the weakening of the local organization system, the decline of village social and economic functions, environmental deterioration, and the loss of cultural traditions. Similar issues have arisen in certain rural areas of Japan, as well.

This project aims to provide guidelines for the cre-

ation of a healthy, harmonious, and cultured rural environment by empirical study of the causal factors and patterns of these changes from the viewpoint of economic development.

#### A Survey of Sexual Practices and Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding AIDS Among Adolescents in São Paulo Favelas

**Daisuke Onuki, Graduate Student**  
Graduate Division of Education, University of Tokyo  
¥2.0 million

São Paulo has one of the world's highest incidences of acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The spread of AIDS is especially feared among poor people, who make up 30 to 40 percent of the city's population. Yet no preventive programs targeted at poor people have been carried out, and no studies have been made of their sexual activities or of their knowledge of AIDS.

As a preliminary step toward developing a program of AIDS education, this project will survey the sexual practices and the knowledge and attitudes regarding AIDS of male and female adolescents thirteen to nineteen years old living in two of São Paulo's *favelas* (slums).

#### A Study of the Muslim Movement for Political Participation Prior to the Rise of the Secessionist Movement in the Philippines

**Midori Kawashima, Graduate Student**  
Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo  
¥1.5 million

Southeast Asia is well known for its ethnic diversity. Muslims in the southern Philippines have been engaged in an armed secessionist movement since the end of the 1960s. This movement was preceded, in the 1950s and 1960s, by a rise in Islamic consciousness and the establishment of various Islamic organizations demanding equal rights and an end to discrimination.

This project aims to identify these Islamic organizations, their ideologies, and their role in politically mobilizing Philippine Muslims and to elucidate the links between these organizations' original campaigns for political participation and the later secessionist movement.

#### A Study of the Achievements and Failings of Sweden's Immigration Policy

**Katsuya Kodama, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mie University  
¥1.8 million

Sweden was essentially a homogeneous country until after World War II, when it opened its doors to large numbers of immigrants from all over the world and adopted a policy of respecting their cultural identity. Sweden is unquestionably the country most advanced in establishing a multicultural society. Nevertheless, there is considerable cultural friction between immigrants and Swedes, and discontent among immigrants is surprisingly high.

Through field surveys this project aims to investigate the problems and limitations that have emerged

in the course of actual application of Sweden's advanced immigration policy and explore the nature of cultural friction, a problem that cannot be resolved through government policies alone.

Support Systems for Blind Office Workers: Systems and Cases in the United Kingdom and the United States  
**Chuji Sashida, Instructor**  
Heiwagakuin Hygiene and Welfare School  
¥2.0 million

In recent years Japan has made progress in university education for the blind, but there is a pressing need for expanded job opportunities in fields in which they can make use of their expertise. The greatest barrier to progress in this area is the problem of dealing with written materials in the office.

Mainly on the basis of information gained through interviews, advanced computer and human support systems for blind office workers in the United Kingdom and the United States and actual cases in both countries will be analyzed. The aim of the project is to provide basic data for use in improving working conditions for the blind in Japan.

A Structural Analysis of the Reinforcement of Negative Feelings Between Koreans and Japanese as Exemplified in Disparate Views of the History of Mimana  
**Toshiaki Tanaka, Assistant Professor**  
Sakai Women's Junior College  
¥1.8 million

There are many Koreans living in Japan, and friendly relations between Koreans and Japanese are an urgent necessity. Unfortunately, underlying negative feelings still divide the two. Such feelings influence perceptions of historical facts, which in turn reinforce negative feelings.

Japanese and Korean historians' dramatically divergent views of the history of the ancient Korean kingdom of Mimana are a case in point. This project will examine the way in which these disparate perceptions were formed and how they have served to reinforce negative feelings between Japanese and Koreans.

The Participation of Quadriplegics in the Productive Activities of Technologically Advanced Society and the Potential for Support Through Use of Advanced Technology

**Kazuo Seike, President**  
Research Association on Quadriplegic Employment Issues  
¥2.0 million

Japan is on a par with the United States in the use of advanced technology, but very few quadriplegics in Japan are working in professional fields. In the United States, by contrast, a considerable number of quadriplegics are involved in intellectual work thanks to support systems using advanced technology and to a social consensus, reflected in the Americans with Disabilities Act, that discrimination against the disabled should not be condoned.

The researcher, who is himself disabled, will investigate the employment circumstances of quadriplegics in Japan and the United States. The aim of the

project is to compare the social contexts of the two countries from the viewpoint of disabled people and to explore the potential for use of advanced technology to provide quadriplegics with support systems to enable them to engage in productive activities.

A Comparative Study of Job Stress and Health Among Japanese and American Corporate Employees  
**Norito Kawakami, Visiting Fellow**  
Social Psychiatry Research Group, School of Public Health, University of Texas, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

With the advent of technologically advanced society, job-related stress has become an important public health concern. Unfortunately, there has been little effort to develop models and methods of measuring job stress in Japan, and effective countermeasures have yet to be adopted.

This comparative cultural study of the health effects of job stress will examine the applicability of the Karasek model in Japan and develop test measures tailored to the Japanese situation and will investigate the usefulness of expanding the Karasek model to include the effects of technological innovation and nonwork factors in order to develop a common model (or disparate models) of job stress in Japan and the United States.

Changes in Ethnicity Among Dutch Burghers in Sri Lanka: Responses to Sinhalese Nationalism  
**Mizue Fujinuma, Graduate Student**  
Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

The "Dutch Burghers" of Sri Lanka are the descendants of children born to European men and indigenous women when the country was under colonial rule. During the colonial period this ethnic minority enjoyed the position of a middle-class elite, but independence deprived the Dutch Burghers of their privileged status, while changes in language policy eroded their socioeconomic base.

Through multigenerational interviews this project will collect individual life histories of Dutch Burghers, examine the adaptive strategies used by this ethnic minority to survive the transition from colonialism to nationalistic independence, and analyze the resulting redefinition of "mixed blood" ethnicity.

A Study of Traditional Hindu Temple Architectural Techniques and Their Transmission

**Tetsuya Ito, Graduate Student**  
Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, University of Calcutta, India

¥1.9 million

The classical Hindu temples in the Puri district of the state of Orissa are elaborately decorated with splendid iconographic and geometric patterns and motifs derived from Hindu legends in what is known among historians of Indian temple architecture as the Orissa style. This style is carefully preserved today by master stonemasons trained in techniques handed down from generation to generation.

This project, departing from the traditional contemplative approach to the study of Indian temple architecture, will concentrate on the people who actually design and build temples. This revisionist study will include investigation of the guild of temple stonemasons, their carving and stonelaying techniques, and their system of transmitting these traditional techniques.

A Study of Primary Materials on Manchu Culture, with Emphasis on Folklore and History

**Xiāngjí Aixinjueluo, Chairman (and twelve associates)**

Association for Study of Manchurian Culture

¥3.5 million

With the increasing modernization of Chinese society, indigenous Manchu culture is declining rapidly. Shedding light on traditional Manchu culture is therefore an urgent academic task of interest not only to Chinese scholars but also to Japanese scholars.

This joint Sino-Japanese project will undertake folkloric research on Manchu villages and reproduce the ritual customs of the Ch'ing dynasty court. It will also attempt to elucidate important questions in Manchu history and to shed light on Manchu culture as a whole.

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

**Yoshihiro Kawachi, Professor (and five associates)**

Faculty of Letters, Kyoto University

¥3.0 million

An extraordinary volume of Manchu documents have been discovered throughout China recently, but a comprehensive dictionary to facilitate their reading has not yet been compiled either in China or in Japan. The inability to read these documents is hindering historical studies of the Ch'ing dynasty.

This project, undertaken jointly by Chinese and Japanese scholars of Manchu language and culture and with the cooperation of the Institute for Manchu Study at Harbin, Heilungjiang, aims to compile a Manchu-Chinese-Japanese dictionary. This year the foundation for the lengthy task of compilation will be laid by entering on cards all vocabulary items in the Manchu dictionaries that have been published to date. The vocabulary cards will be indexed so that words can be accessed from Manchu, Chinese, or Japanese.

A Joint International Study of Ethnic Culture and Health Among Peoples of the Pacific, Focusing on Changes in Dietary Culture and Oral Health

**Naohiko Inoue, Associate Professor (and thirteen associates)**

Faculty of Medicine, University of Tokyo

¥3.3 million

Alterations in the living environment induced by the influx of civilization cause a wide variety of maladaptive changes in humans. The breakdown of oral health in conjunction with the development of dietary culture is one such example. Adaptation to the negative stress of the reduced load on the masticatory system results in the evolutionary inconsistency of impairing the health of the host.

This project will focus on oral health in order to shed light on both the role of indigenous culture in maintaining the health of an ethnic group and the way in which the original culture is modified by the influx of a new culture. The project will also consider means of avoiding maladaptive changes that affect health.

## Category II Research

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

**Keiichi Kodaira, Professor (and seven associates)**

National Astronomical Observatory

¥2.8 million

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

Making a case study of this telescope project, this joint international study will identify and catalogue the various legal and cultural problems that must be resolved over the long term in order to carry out projects of this sort. The results of this study are expected to provide the foundation for a full-scale study.

The Integration of East and West Germany and Its Impact on the EC Market and Reforms in Eastern Europe

**Kazuhiko Sumiya, Professor (and twelve associates)**

School of Liberal Arts, Teikyo University

¥4.0 million

Less than a year after the fall of the Berlin Wall, East Germany, which had tenaciously maintained its former political and social system, was incorporated into West Germany. Unified Germany is now a major presence influencing both the European Community and East European countries.

This joint international project will undertake a comprehensive empirical analysis of the possibilities and difficulties facing united Germany, including the process of its integration, within the larger framework of EC market integration and changes in Eastern Europe. The study will focus mainly on the relationship between the change in political systems and the problems of ethnic groups.

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

**Eiji Murashima, Senior Researcher (and ten associates)**  
Institute of Developing Economies

¥3.5 million

In response to Japan's recent prominence as a major economic power, many people are stressing the importance of Japan's contributing to the world as a major cultural power. Thus far, however, little light has been shed on what constitutes Japanese culture and how it has been accepted in other countries.

This study will analyze the degree to which so-called Japanese culture—which has tended to be understood within a fixed, static framework—has actually been accepted and is functioning in other countries on the levels of private life, corporate management, and political and economic performance.

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

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

¥3.5 million

Some species of palms are essential to the people of the Asia-Pacific region, as food, as building materials, and in other ways. At the same time, palm products are surprisingly important to the global economy and to the life of the Japanese people. These products include palm oil, activated carbon, and rattan furniture.

This project focuses on five species of palms—coconut palm, sago palm, oil palm, sugar palm, and rattan—in order to elucidate the history and present state of the production, distribution, and consumption of palm products by studying them from various perspectives, including regional ecology and economy, gender, regional trade, the world market, the Japanese way of living, and the image they impart.

A Study of Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Japan and Nepal Focusing on the Epidemiological Study of Abuse During Adolescence

**Nobukatsu Kato, Guest Researcher (and eight associates)**  
Psychiatric Research Institute of Tokyo

¥3.0 million

Drug abuse has recently been increasing worldwide. Although it is not a serious problem in Japan at present, there are indications that cannabis, heroin, and other dependence-forming substances are beginning to be smuggled into Japan from the Golden Triangle area via India, Nepal, and China.

In order to shed light on drug abuse and the system by which such drugs are marketed in Nepal, which is becoming an entrepôt for drug traffic, this international project conducted in cooperation with the Nepal Association for the Prevention of Drug Abuse will send Japanese investigators to Nepal to interview drug abusers and collect epidemiological samples directly.

Fostering Community Building Through Urban Experiences and Community-Building Measures

**Jin Yoshikawa, President (and eleven associates)**  
Laboratory of Urban Safety Planning

¥1.5 million

In the past, urban planning and community redevelopment have generally been guided by local-government administrators and urban-planning specialists. Coming to the fore recently, however, are movements in which local residents participate actively in community building and in improving their living environment.

In this project an interoccupational team of scholars, consultants, and local-government administrators will examine a large number of actual cases in which local residents have sponsored environmental discovery programs. The project aims to develop methods for fostering nuclear community-building bodies that will participate actively in improving the immediate living environment. Urban-planning methodology that employs these methods will also be developed.

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

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

¥3.5 million

Swidden agriculture is still widely practiced in tropical regions. However, the pressure of population increases has imposed restrictions on cultivable land, so that swidden agriculture, which permits the recovery of soil fertility during the long fallow period, is no longer viable. Since long-term cultivation of land reclaimed by clearing forests is not productive when using traditional farming methods, much reclaimed land has been abandoned.

This joint international project aims to contribute to developing methods for continuous farming in the tropics. It will undertake fundamental ecological research to establish farming methods that allow continuous farming with small investments, thus enabling farmers in developing countries with little capital to maintain the productivity of agricultural land in harmony with the environment.

The Situation of Japanese Brazilian Temporary Workers and Japanese Society's Response to Them

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

¥3.5 million

More than fifty thousand Japanese Brazilians have already gone to Japan as temporary workers, and their number is expected to rise owing to Japan's labor shortage, revision of Japan's immigration law, and deterioration of the Brazilian economy.

In Japan this joint Japanese-Brazilian project will survey the situation of Japanese Brazilian temporary workers, including the problems of labor conditions and living situations, the relation between the flow of information and occupational changes, and communication gaps arising from differences in customs and culture. In Brazil a follow-up study will be made of the

manipulation of information by the mass media and the readjustment of returnees. The research team will observe the effects of temporary workers on both Japanese and Brazilian society and the problems these workers face in the two countries.

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

**Minoru Ishikawa, Professor (and ten associates)**

Faculty of Law, Sophia University

¥3.6 million

The United Nations promulgated the Convention on the Rights of the Child in November 1989. The children's rights movement that emerged in the United States in the 1960s has developed internationally, culminating in this convention. Japan signed the convention in September 1990, and many groups are campaigning to have it ratified.

This project will examine the convention from the perspective of legislative history to clarify objectively the intent of each provision. It will also study means of inculcating in Japanese society the spirit and philosophy of the convention and of the rights of children.

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

**Masako Iwasaki, Director (and twenty associates)**

Study Group on Impediments to Asian Development

¥3.5 million

Although cooperation between Japan and other Asian nations in the area of social welfare has begun recently, it is still not adequate.

This joint international project will survey service systems for people of all ages with developmental disabilities in Indonesia and Thailand. The research team aims to identify service systems suited to the cultural and economic situations in individual countries as well as ways in which Japan can assist these countries. The study will provide Japan and other developed countries with a basis for reexamining aid to developing nations and reconsidering social welfare.

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

**Nobuko Nagasaki, Professor (and seven associates)**

College of General Education, University of Tokyo

¥2.8 million

During World War II, some of the leaders of the Indian independence movement organized the Indian National Army (INA) with the cooperation of Japan and Germany. This experience still has great influence on Indians' perceptions of Japan. Nonetheless, this facet of history has been little studied in Japan.

This joint international project will collect scattered documents and also prepare testimonial records based on interviews with people connected with the INA, particularly people who were associated with Major Iwaichi Fujiwara and the intelligence group Fujiwara Kikan, which persuaded anti-British Indians to collaborate with the Japanese. The researchers will use

these materials as the basis for an empirical, objective study.

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

**Haruko Wakita, Professor (and eighteen associates)**

Osaka University of Foreign Studies

¥3.8 million

Japan has been a male-dominated society since the mid-seventh century, when a system of laws based on that of Tang China was established. However, the importance of the role of women is demonstrated by literary works written by women in the Heian period (794-1185), by the distinctive language of court women, and by the *Oyudono no Ue no Nikki*, a record of events at the imperial court maintained for many centuries by ladies-in-waiting.

This study aims to shed light on the sexual division of labor and male-female association in each male-dominated era and to elucidate the nature of Japanese culture by focusing on the roles of maternity and prostitution, together with taboos. A joint international team of Japanese and non-Japanese Japanologists whose specialties are history, folklore, religion, and social anthropology will endeavor to integrate documentary and ethnographic materials, artifacts, and interview surveys.

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

**Makoto Futatsuka, Professor (and ten associates)**

Medical School, Kumamoto University

¥3.0 million

Considerable research on large-scale logging in tropical forests has been undertaken from the perspective of preserving the ecosystem and protecting the environment, but almost no studies focus on the living situation and health of forestry workers in these regions.

This joint international project will elucidate the relationship between the state of health among tropical forestry workers and their family types, living environments, and eating habits; health and medical services; and other aspects of daily life. The project team will then identify health hazards related to working conditions and tasks (vibration and other hazards) and prepare plans for providing acceptable primary health care for forestry workers.

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

**Izuru Yamamoto, Professor (and eleven associates)**

Tokyo University of Agriculture

¥2.7 million

*Lontar*, palm-leaf manuscripts, are part of the cultural heritage of Indonesia, particularly South Sulawesi. Long kept secret, they are now surfacing in other countries as artworks and curios and are being scattered and lost.

In this project the researchers will locate, record, and translate *lontar* that pertain to traditional medi-

cines and medical treatment, examining the information from the standpoint of modern science. The joint Japanese-Indonesian project team will undertake an interdisciplinary study that involves scholars of pharmacology, chemistry, botany, linguistics, and cultural anthropology.

#### A Study of the Prospects for Autonomy and Nuclear Freedom in Pacific Island Countries

**Yukio Satow, Lecturer (and ten associates)**

Institute for Peace Science, Hiroshima University

¥3.3 million

A series of shocking incidents—military coups d'état in Fiji, the assassination of the president of Palau, and the murder of leaders of the Kanak independence and antinuclear movement in New Caledonia—have not undermined citizen movements for nuclear freedom in the island countries of the South Pacific.

This joint international project was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989. Last year's preliminary study revealed the importance of the transnational nature of attitudes toward nuclear freedom and the network of nuclear freedom movements. The focus of work this year will be the clarification of the nature of this transnational orientation and the prospects for its future development.

### Category III Research

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

**Ryozo Yoshii, Director (and five associates)**

Bogor Friendship Society

¥3.5 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 because young researchers lack basic methodology, research tools, and resources. The leader of this joint international project, which also received grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, has spent three years with the Bogor Museum research staff studying soil insects, collecting specimens, and assisting in establishing the foundation of a research system.

This year's study, the final stage of the project, will undertake fieldwork on islands between Bali and Lombok, which have Asiatic fauna, and Halmahera and Ambon, which have been revealed to have Australasian fauna, to identify the boundary between Asiatic and Australasian soil fauna. With the cooperation of the South Australian Museum, this phase will also examine unstudied specimens from New Guinea in the museum's holdings to clarify the distribution of soil insects identifying Weber's Line.

#### Changes in the Ecosystem and Land Use in the Coastal Plains of Sumatra

**Supiandi Sabiham, Lecturer (and fourteen associates)**

Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia

¥6.0 million (two-year grant)

The coastal plains of the Indonesian island of Sumatra were once completely covered with tropical rain forest. However, government-instituted agricultural development and resettlement projects have brought about major changes, giving rise to a variety of environmental and social problems.

For this joint international project, an Indonesian-Japanese research team is cooperating to clarify the changes in the soil ecosystem brought about by agricultural development and the effects these changes are having on the local residents' traditional agricultural techniques and their way of life. The researchers will seek methods of developing the coastal plains that harmonize with the environment of the region and the way of life of its residents. With the support of a grant awarded in fiscal 1989, a preliminary study was conducted in three areas of Sumatra and basic environmental and socioeconomic data were collected. During the next two years the project will use these findings as the basis for a comprehensive study of changes in land use in this region and attendant changes in the residents' way of life. This study will address the question of regional development based on the potential of the soil ecosystem and the local way of life.

#### An Empirical Study of Desertification Prevention in Arid Areas of China

**Yao Hong Ling, Director (and fifteen associates)**

Mu Us Shamo Research Center, Inner Mongolia Research Group, China

¥4.5 million

Inner Mongolia's Mu Us Desert, covering about four million hectares in the southern Ordos Plain, was once a fertile grassland; however, since the 1950s desertification has accelerated, chiefly because of climate, soil infertility, salt accumulation, and overgrazing. Since the sand dunes in this desert are relatively low and ground water is plentiful, the Chinese government estimates that this area has the greatest potential for desert reclamation and agricultural development.

The Chinese-Japanese research team has already spent five years collecting basic data and performing experiments, with the aid of grants awarded in fiscal 1985 and 1986. The objective of this phase of the study is to consolidate the results of the research conducted thus far and construct a pilot farm. This farm will demonstrate the process through which farming households and villages will form agricultural communities in the future. Projections of the long-term prospects of such communities will be made taking desertification into consideration, and guidelines on technologies will be organized for the development of agricultural communities that will be resistant to desertification.

An Interdisciplinary Study of the Kazusa Method of Well Digging and Its Applicability in Developing Countries

**Aohito Morooka, Director (and twelve associates)**  
Kazusa Method Study Group, The Association to Aid Refugees

¥7.5 million (two-year grant)

The Kazusa method of well digging, which originated in Japan more than two hundred years ago, was used for digging both oil wells and water wells. Over the past four decades, however, drilling machinery has become remarkably sophisticated, and now only a very few people know the Kazusa method of well digging. Recently, however, the Kazusa method has been attracting attention in other parts of Asia and in Africa because it enables wells to be dug using human power alone, the main materials used are easily obtainable wood or bamboo, and the technique is relatively easy to learn.

Young people who have actually used the Kazusa method to dig wells in developing countries and scholars are brought together by this project for interdisciplinary study of drilling methods suited to developing countries and of related technology. This project was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989. Last year monthly and marathon meetings were held to organize and evaluate practical experience gained thus far. Improved tools were created, and test wells were dug in Japan and other countries. The project will next experiment with various improved techniques to adapt them for developing countries and to establish new ways of using this traditional technology.

A Study of the Behavior of Persistent Toxic Materials in the Global Environment Using Residual Radionuclides from the Atomic Bomb Dropped on Nagasaki as Tracers

**Akira Kudo, Director (and five associates)**  
Environmental Plutonium Investigation Group

¥17.0 million (two-year grant)

Of the estimated 10 to 15 kilograms of plutonium in the bomb dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, only 1.2 kilograms fissioned. The remainder of this new artificial element was released into the earth's atmosphere. Plutonium is highly toxic and has a very long half-life, more than 24,000 years. Its release into the atmosphere, which had a background level of zero, can be considered the first tracer experiment for the study of both local and global pollution. Investigation of the dispersion of the released plutonium will help elucidate the mechanisms by which other toxic materials pollute on a global scale.

This joint international project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, has obtained data on the distribution, concentration, and total mass of plutonium deposited at the hypocenter in Nagasaki. During the next two years the project team will extract plutonium from the North Polar ice cap, using ice cores collected on Devon Island, Canada, and from the rings of large trees in Canada and France to shed light on the behavior of plutonium in the environment. The main focus will be on tracing the global dispersion of the plutonium released in Nagasaki.

The Image of "Others Without and Others Within" and Its Formation in Japanese Culture

**Jacob Raz, Professor (and seven associates)**  
Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel

¥7.4 million

Awareness of "others" is the converse of awareness of "self." The "others" who wander "inside" Japanese society provide a framework for the Japanese people's perceptions of "self" and are important elements giving definition to Japanese culture and society.

This joint international project, which aims to gain insight into the subconscious image of "self" in Japanese culture, develops and completes a study of the relationship between itinerants and sedentary society that was also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1989. The researchers will seek out and collect documentary materials, elucidate Japanese concepts of aliens and outsiders, compare Japanese concepts of aliens and outsiders with Western concepts, and examine the image of aliens in the folk culture of the early modern period. Field studies will shed light on festivals and folk entertainment still seen in Aichi, Mie, and Wakayama prefectures and on itinerant performing groups, such as large *kagura* dance troupes and local horse-racing groups in the Tokyo area. This project is expected to yield significant hints for solving the many cultural problems that accompany internationalization by elucidating the concepts of "aliens within" and "aliens without" and by providing an interdisciplinary perspective drawing on cultural anthropology, the performing arts, and historical iconography.

A Study of the Behavior of Chemical Materials in Vietnam's Environment and Their Effects on the Human Body

**Masazumi Harada, Associate Professor (and eight associates)**

Medical School, Kumamoto University

¥7.7 million

Since 1988, the leader of this joint international project has been studying the incidence of spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, and congenital malformations in Tu Zu Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City and in Doc Binh Kieu village in Dong Thap Province, Vietnam, and also analyzing dioxins and similar substances in the environment. This research has revealed that the number of spontaneous abortions and stillbirths rose when chemical defoliants containing dioxins were used in large quantities but have subsequently decreased slightly, whereas the incidence of congenital malformations and hydatidiform moles is still on the rise. Moreover, although 2,4,7,8-dioxin is not currently detected in the Mekong Delta, it has been detected in two or three samples of mother's milk.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, will now undertake an environmental survey and health screening of inhabitants of Tay Ninh Province. A preliminary study already made in the town of Tay Ninh revealed the presence of residual dioxins in the environment of this region. This phase of the project, together with the data assembled thus far, is expected to provide invaluable empirical environmental and epidemiological data on the effects of defoliants on the human body.

A Comparative Study of the Bioaccumulation of Heavy Metals and Organochlorines in Finless Porpoises in Chinese Waters

**Zhou Kaiya, Professor (and six associates)**

Department of Biology, Nanjing Normal University, China  
¥10.0 million (two-year grant)

Two species of dolphins, the baiji (*Lipotes vexillifer*) and the finless porpoise (*Neophocaena phocaenoides*), inhabit the Yangtze River in China, but the environment of their habitat is deteriorating year by year because of pollution of the river as a result of the economic development of the river basin. Both species are rapidly declining in number, and the baiji, with an estimated population of fewer than three hundred, is in danger of extinction. The protection of the baiji has become an international concern.

This joint Sino-Japanese project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1989, undertakes research aimed at developing conservation strategies to protect the Yangtze porpoises. The concentrations and distribution of heavy metals and organochlorines in the tissues of finless porpoises in the Yangtze River, the Yellow Sea, and Japanese waters will be analyzed and compared to shed light on the problems of the Yangtze ecosystem affecting the finless porpoise. Chemical analysis and comparison of the environments of three groups of the same finless porpoise—those living in rivers, brackish waters, and the open sea—are expected to produce significant data. Last year's preliminary study did much to develop close academic exchange between China and Japan, which the researchers anticipate will further this project.

The *Keisei Saimin* Philosophy and Movement in Modern Japan

**Tetsuo Najita, Professor (and one associate)**

Department of History, University of Chicago, U.S.A.  
¥4.5 million

The *keisei saimin* (national administration and relief) philosophy that arose in Japan in the middle of the Edo period (1603–1868) was linked to the organizational principle of *ko* (mutual-assistance associations). It developed into the economic and philanthropic Hotoku movement at the end of the Edo period and much later was associated with the cooperative movement of the postwar period. This philosophy has thus had great influence on socioeconomic activity in Japan. Because the Hotoku movement became associated with extremist patriotism before and during World War II, it has long been ignored or misunderstood by scholars.

With the support of a grant awarded in fiscal 1988, the leader of this joint international project has sought out vestiges of this philosophy throughout Japan, confirming that its spirit is still alive there today. This year further archival materials will be collected and analyzed and field studies made of credit associations and credit unions in Aichi, Fukuoka, and Niigata prefectures. A comparative investigation of the Korean *gweh* (mutual-assistance societies) and the *ko* found in the Japanese American community in Hawaii will also be made. This is expected to reveal the presence of popular philosophies and movements that developed "from the bottom up" even in Japanese society, where

modernization is generally considered to have been instituted "from the top down." This study from an international perspective is highly significant today, when new philosophical underpinnings for economic activity are being sought.

A Study of the Adaptational Process of Japanese Returnees from China

**Keisuke Ebata, Head (and twenty associates)**

Department of Psychiatry, Tokyo Metropolitan Matsuzawa Hospital

¥10.0 million (two-year grant)

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

This joint international project, which was begun two years ago and was awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is designed to facilitate returnees' adaptation to Japanese society and discover means of alleviating and preventing adaptational problems. The adaptational process of some 1,000 people in about 250 families returning from China will be studied for three years following these people's arrival in Japan. A comparative study of the adaptation of Japanese and their families who have remained in China will also be undertaken to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the factors in adaptation. This project aims to provide a model of adaptation and the directions social welfare should take in a multicultural society, which will contribute to the social adaptation of migrants from other countries as well.

Modern Western-Style Architecture in Asia: A Survey of the Extant Heritage

**Terunobu Fujimori, Assistant Professor (and thirty-six associates)**

Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo

¥9.7 million

The economic development of China, Hong Kong, South Korea, Macao, and Taiwan, all in East Asia, is astounding by any standard. Such development has been accompanied everywhere by unbridled urban development. As was the case in Japan, however, such development promotes efficiency and function at the expense of cities' histories, and gives rise to the desolate and characterless cities that are today's symbols of progress.

This study is a protest against urban development from the perspective of architectural history. Methods that proved effective in studying Japan's modern architectural history are being used by local researchers in each country to compile heritage lists of the modern architectural landmarks of cities throughout East Asia. These lists and studies of archival documents will be used to prepare basic materials to foster awareness of the situation. This joint international project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, has prepared a report on a number of cities in China. This year the study will be extended to the Chinese cities of Harbin,

Qingdao, Yantai, Wuhan, Nanjing, and Guangzhou, as well as northern Taiwan and Seoul and the central region of South Korea.

Developing Tools for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, and Treatment of Aphasia in South Korea  
**Park Hea-Suk, Chief Speech Therapist (and four associates)**  
Yonsei University Hospital, South Korea  
¥1.4 million

Strokes are a leading cause of death in the Republic of Korea. Rehabilitation is needed for all stroke victims, but speech therapy for those suffering aphasia is most inadequate. In the initial stage of this joint international project, which also received grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, a diagnostic test developed in Japan was used to create a Korean aphasic differential diagnosis test. The efficacy of this test (Experimental Test I) has been evaluated by administering it to groups of healthy and brain-damaged people.

This year the project team will refine the precision of the proposed differential diagnosis test by administering Experimental Test I to at least one hundred aphasics and performing factor analysis to identify the test items bearing on the differentiation of types of aphasia. Reliability and suitability will be considered further, standardization of procedures completed, and a diagnostic test established for South Korea. A study will also be made of data on aphasics in Japan, focusing on detailed analysis of the differences in Japanese aphasics' responses to Sino-Japanese ideograms and to the Japanese *kana* syllabaries in comparison with the responses of Korean aphasics to Sino-Japanese ideograms and to the Korean *hangul* alphabet.

A Longitudinal Study of the Occupational Socialization of Natives of the Shimokita Peninsula  
**Tatsuro Hosoe, Associate Professor (and six associates)**  
College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Iwate University  
¥5.0 million (two-year grant)

This is a long-term social psychological longitudinal study of life-span development focusing on the process of occupational socialization. It was begun in 1963, when the project team surveyed students in ten middle schools in four communities on the Shimokita Peninsula in Aomori Prefecture. Since then, the subjects have been studied at regular intervals.

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1988, builds on the results obtained thus far, resuming intensive study now that the subjects are in their forties. The researchers aim to consolidate their results in a study of development in adulthood. The study this year will endeavor both to elucidate the collective socialization process of the 908 subjects and, by identifying the communities in which the subjects' occupational lives are actually developing, to clarify the relation of the process of change in the sociocultural structures of the communities to the process of socialization of the individual subjects. To accomplish this, the research team will undertake an intensive study of the Wakinosawa area, where diverse socialization channels of the past have been distinguished and a clear outline of the sociocultural structure of the community is available.

The results of this study will be compared with the results for other areas.

A Bibliographical Study of Information Media in Occupied Japan, Focusing on the Prange Collection  
**Eizaburo Okuizumi, Head of Public Services (and nine associates)**  
East Asian Library, University of Chicago, U.S.A.

¥6.0 million (two-year grant)

For those who wish to learn about Japan (from the perspective of both the insider and the outsider), as well as the United States, study of the period of Japan's occupation by the Allied forces is very rewarding. This period saw the beginning of modern cultural, political, and economic exchange between the two countries. The Prange Collection in the McKeldin Library at the University of Maryland consists of large holdings of Japanese documents that were seized by the Occupation forces for review by censors. This joint international project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, has completed a bibliographical study and annotated bibliography of educational journals in the library's holdings.

This project aims to organize and systematize cultural and scholarly information and materials in both Japanese and English located mainly in the United States and to foster research on a variety of subjects. Based on the experience gained thus far, the researchers will undertake a bibliographic survey of materials subjected to censorship during the Occupation, original materials on intelligence activities, materials confiscated from libraries, a comprehensive index of articles on major incidents in the Kansai (Kyoto-Osaka) area, materials on culture and education in a broad sense, and lists of magazines by subject. This survey will be annotated, and the results of several case studies will also be compiled.

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

For the past eleven years the Toyota Foundation has held a biennial research contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment." The purpose of the contest is to encourage specialists and local residents to cooperate in implementing long-term research that is closely related to the local community.

This year the Foundation conducted activities in connection with the fifth contest, which began in fiscal 1987.

The six teams awarded two-year main research project grants in fiscal 1988 completed their projects and presented their final reports at a symposium on November 29, 1990. The selection committee for this contest met on December 7 to evaluate the reports presented at the symposium, along with other reports and data submitted by the six teams, and recommend recipients of the most outstanding research and outstanding research awards. Opinion was considerably divided on a number of points, but finally a majority of the committee members agreed to recommend the Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture, Hokkaido, for the most outstanding research award and the Tsuru City Small Animals Council, Yamanashi Prefecture, and the Uogaki Association, Okinawa Prefecture, for outstanding research awards. The Board of Directors approved these awards at its fifty-ninth meeting, on March 19, 1991. (A combined award ceremony and commemorative symposium was held in Tokyo on April 5, 1991.) In October 1991, after further deliberation, one of the three award-winning teams will be selected to receive a follow-up grant.

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

### *Fifth Contest*

Acceptance of research contest applications	Nov. 1987–Jan. 1988
Selection of recipients for preliminary study grants	Mar. 1988

### *Fifth Contest*

Implementation of preliminary studies	Apr.-Sept. 1988
Selection of recipients for main research project grants	Oct. 1988
Implementation of main research projects	Nov. 1988–Oct. 1990
Decision on most outstanding and outstanding research award recipients	Mar. 1991
Decision on follow-up grant	Oct. 1991

This year the Foundation also completed its three-year comprehensive evaluation of the five research contests held so far, a project begun in fiscal 1988. In this final year of the project overall evaluation of the program was conducted on the basis of two reports commissioned earlier by the Foundation, one compiled by Professor Yasuo Shimazu of Nagoya University in fiscal 1988 and one compiled by Professor Hiroko Hara of Ochanomizu University in fiscal 1989. As a result, it was decided to resume activities in connection with the sixth contest, which had been suspended during the evaluation process, in October 1991. Beginning with the sixth contest, the program will be renamed the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment."

### Most Outstanding Award Recipient, Fifth Research Contest

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

Takeshi Muraoka (and twenty-four associates)  
Study Group on Hakodate Color Culture, Hokkaido  
¥1.0 million

The purpose of this project was to reconstruct the way in which Hakodate's overall color scheme has changed over time by studying the successive layers of paint on the port city's Western-style clapboard buildings and to analyze the significance of the colors in each layer in order to shed light on the prevailing attitudes toward color in each era. Based on the project's findings, experiments in painting buildings are being conducted to elucidate the role that color can play in future city planning.

The project focused on Hakodate's western district, which was undergoing rapid environmental changes that its residents were powerless to control. Internal factors exacerbating instability and thus reducing residents' ability to maintain their environment included an economic slump, a deteriorating housing situation, and an aging population. Meanwhile, external pressure was being exerted by massive capital inflows generated by the recent growth in tourism.

The project can be divided into three parts. First, after sandpapering small spots on the exterior of eighty-five clapboard buildings, samples were taken, as a result of which beautiful "time-stratified color rings" were revealed. These, like the growth rings of a tree, provided information on the buildings' histories and environments and on individuals' tastes. Chemical analysis of the color rings, augmented by interviews with building painters and owners and by documentary research, produced enough information to enable the team to classify eras by color coding. The team also made a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the changes in the city's overall color scheme over time by using computer-graphic simulations to reproduce the past colors of the city's clapboard buildings and comparing these with Hakodate's present-day color scheme as well as the color schemes of other Japanese cities.

This careful research and thorough analysis led to the conclusion that Hakodate has always been a relatively colorful city. Four major transitions were identified in the city's color history, and it was shown that there were also fashions in the city's color scheme. The transitions were probably caused by a variety of factors: social and economic conditions, the availability and supply of various kinds of paint, war and other historical vicissitudes, and reconstruction of buildings.

Most important, the project demonstrated the organic relationship that exists between color and people, who express their urge to beautify their surroundings through the use of paint.

Second, the project team analyzed the significance of its research in relation to the environmental changes and social issues affecting the district under study. In 1988, soon after the project's preliminary study began, the municipal government initiated action to preserve Hakodate's historical landscape by passing an ordinance designating the western district a "historical preservation zone." Nevertheless, and as if perversely, destruction of the district's older buildings continued apace. During the short two and a half years of the project, the time lag before the ordinance's actual implementation prompted a construction boom, and numerous structures of historical importance were torn down to make way for high-rise condominiums. As a result scenic locales were disfigured and communities disrupted.

At the same time, however, the project caught the interest of local citizens and helped revive their pride in and attachment to their local neighborhoods. The project also gave residents a weapon with which to fight outside developers, heightening people's awareness of their neighborhoods and spurring them to undertake to make their rapidly changing neighborhoods and buildings a pleasant environment once again. Soon after the project team conducted painting experiments, some building owners repaired and repainted dilapidated zinc roofs and reconstructed first-floor eaves on their own initiative.

Third, the project was not confined to Hakodate. Team members conducted comparative research in Kobe and Nagasaki—which, like Hakodate, were among the first ports to be opened to foreign trade and commerce in the second half of the nineteenth century—and even traveled to the United States and the Soviet Union to trace the origins of clapboard buildings and their color schemes. In the United States a research network was formed with technicians and painters conducting similar research.

This team was selected for the most outstanding research award because its research project, conducted by and for citizens, incorporated the excitement of discovery, the pleasure of intellectual adventure, and the joy of sharing this excitement and pleasure that are the true hallmarks of research.

## Outstanding Award Recipients, Fifth Research Contest

The "Encounter Space" Project: A Plan to Create a Field Museum

Yoshiharu Imaizumi (and eighteen associates)

Tsuru City Small Animals Council, Yamanashi Prefecture

¥0.5 million

This project centered on the creation of a field museum in Tsuru City, Yamanashi Prefecture, consisting of "encounter spaces" where people could become acquainted with small wild animals in a natural setting.

The objective was to encourage a new kind of interaction between citizens and a natural environment that had been neglected because it had lost its traditional function as an extension of the community.

The continuing expansion of the Tokyo metropolitan area has profoundly affected Tsuru City and its more than thirty thousand inhabitants. The Chuo Expressway now passes through the city, and golf courses have been constructed in surrounding areas, as has an experimental track for a magnetically levitated train. New housing developments have sprung up, and a commuter train line to Tokyo has gone into service. Pachinko parlors and so-called *karaoke* boxes, where people pay to sing along with recorded music tracks, have proliferated. What were once narrow village paths are congested with automobiles, and the city has fewer outdoor concourses than Tokyo shopping arcades. Ironically, people from the small communities nestled in the hills surrounding Tsuru City make trips to Tokyo's botanical gardens and parks in search of "nature."

The project's undertakings and achievements can be summarized as follows.

A number of habitats and observation posts have been created, including shelters for field mice designed in such a way that the mice can be observed without being disturbed, a tower for giant flying squirrels, squirrel bridges, a spring with a "water hut" for fireflies, a butterfly park, an observation post for watching water shrews, and a network of habitats for giant flying squirrels. All these facilities are open to the public, and a number of experimental programs are underway to enhance enjoyment of the encounter spaces, such as "forest classrooms," guided tours of the nearby hills, wildlife art exhibitions, and a Small Animals Symposium. The idea of encounter spaces has been explained to other local governments and environmental groups in Yamanashi Prefecture and elsewhere, and some have embarked upon similar projects.

The ultimate goal of this project is to transform all of Tsuru City into a field museum by linking the various observation stations. Underlying this concept is the desire to seek a common solution to various environmental issues by creating a prototype of successful coexistence of humans and animals.

Tsuru City's field museum approaches nature not as something rare or exotic but as something near at hand, to be appreciated for the significance of its subtle changes, the wonder of its creatures as they go about their lives, and the way in which all its aspects are intimately linked. In short, the museum emphasizes exploration of "ordinary" nature, which has a charm and directness not felt in the orderly, organized context of a conventional museum or zoo.

The Tsuru City Small Animals Council was originally intended to be a strong, unified environmental organization integrating various environmental groups that already existed in the city, such as the Association to Protect Giant Flying Squirrels and Forests, the Japanese Golden Eagle Study Group, and the Association for the Study of the History and Nature of the Takara Mine. Instead, it has evolved into a network linking these groups as well as interested individuals, a loose coalition that respects its constituent members' initiative, independence, and individuality.

The council itself has come to view this flexible configuration as most appropriate for a group in charge of a field museum embodying local values.

This team was selected for an outstanding research award because of its development of "encounter spaces," a pioneering method of observing animals' ecology, and the enthusiasm it brought to the creation of a field museum.

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

Osamu Shimamura (and twenty-seven associates)

Uogaki Association, Okinawa Prefecture

¥0.5 million

Shiraho, in southeastern Ishigaki, one of the Yaeyama Islands in the far south of Okinawa Prefecture, stretches along a narrow north-south strip facing the sea to the east. Offshore, the waves pound against a reef inside which are found the oldest and largest formations of blue coral in the Northern Hemisphere. The local people call the sheltered lagoon inside the reef "the fish-teeming sea." They objected immediately to plans announced in 1979 to fill in the lagoon and build a new airport, and for more than a decade have obstructed all attempts to do so, demanding that the plan be scrapped.

What has enabled Shiraho residents to sustain their struggle for so long despite a divided community, violation of their rights, and even unjust arrests? And why has blue coral flourished in the sea off Shiraho longer than anywhere else in the Northern Hemisphere? This project sought the answers to these questions in the community and sea of Shiraho. A dual approach, through ecology and ethnosociology, was utilized to explore the Shiraho ecological system and the lifestyle of the people living there.

The project confirmed the richness and variety of the Shiraho ecosystem. At a time when surrounding reefs have died, the Shiraho lagoon teems with life. Full of blue coral, massive *hama* coral, *usukomon* coral, and staghorn coral, it resembles an undersea rain forest. The great size of its coral formations distinguishes this reef from others. The project revealed that the corals have been reproducing for quite a long time. Egg-laying activities of various kinds of sea bream were also verified. The habitats of five of the six species of land hermit crabs found in the Yaeyama Islands were identified, and forty-five species of birds were identified through six fixed-point censuses and five line censuses. Water quality was tested, using eighteen indexes, at a total of twenty-six points at nine locations along rivers on the island, including the Naguragawa, Miyaragawa, Todorokigawa, and Arakawa. It was found that the Arakawa had the cleanest water, the Miyaragawa the most polluted. It was also noted that the island's rivers become clogged with red silt after rainfall. The topography of the lagoon was found to have a strong bearing on the accumulation of red silt.

The project also yielded interesting findings with regard to the lifestyle of the people of Shiraho. Ruins and shell mounds around Shiraho provide valuable clues to prehistoric life in the Yaeyama Islands. Study of these remains showed that people have lived near

the sea and have been nourished by its bounty since ancient times. The lagoon, located off the northeast end of the settlement, was utilized as a "sea field" divided by thirteen sea walls built along a four-kilometer north-south stretch centered on the mouth of the Todorokigawa. Interviews revealed that most Shiraho residents were not native to the area but had moved there from elsewhere and that the land around Shiraho was as fertile as the sea, so that local residents did not have to depend solely upon the sea for their livelihood.

The project concluded that the fertility of the sea off Shiraho is due to a combination of factors: the topography of the lagoon, the geological features of the land (limestone), its topographical features (sinkholes and limestone caves), the water quality of the Todorokigawa, the existence of sand dunes acting as filters, and the inflow of subsoil water and nutrient salts. The good condition of Shiraho's coastal flora and fauna is believed to be one factor contributing to the good condition of the local sea.

The people of Shiraho know the sea through and through and are keenly aware of its importance. They have always perceived the sea as part of their total environment, encompassing seasons and weather, mountains and rivers, and have come to regard the sea off their shores as belonging to them. The project team came to the conclusion that this sense of ownership is what has enabled the people of Shiraho to confront the authorities steadfastly for more than a decade: they have done so to protect their own sea, and thus themselves.

This team was selected for an outstanding research award because it studied the Shiraho issue in terms of total environmental impact rather than simply as an opposition movement.

## Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Building on the experience of the last two years, this year the Toyota Foundation broadened the parameters of the Grant Program for Citizen Activities to emphasize activities encouraging the development and improvement of citizen activities as a whole, with priority given to projects that stimulate exchange among groups engaged in citizen activities and the promotion of such activities.

The program's former tripartite division into grants for report compilation (applications publicly solicited), report publication (applications not publicly solicited), and projects designed to promote exchange among groups engaged in citizen activities (Foundation-initiated projects; applications not publicly solicited) has been done away with. All grants are now awarded on the basis of publicly solicited applications. In addition, applications are accepted twice a year, from April 1 through June 20 for one-year grants beginning in November and from October 1 through November 30 for one-year grants beginning in April. (Formerly, applications were accepted only once a year, from April 1 through May 31.)

Forty-nine applications were received in the first period. These were carefully screened from July through early August by a five-member selection committee chaired by Akira Kurihara. Ten projects, totaling ¥19 million in grants, were approved at the fifty-seventh Board of Directors' meeting, held in October. The second period yielded forty-one applications, which were screened by the same selection committee from January through early February 1991. Nine projects, totaling ¥13.4 million in grants, were approved at the fifty-ninth Board of Directors' meeting, held in March.

Grants are awarded to the following kinds of projects:

1. Compilation and publication of reports by groups on their activities so far
2. Compilation and publication of directories of groups and their activities
3. Establishment and improvement of organizations to collect written materials and information about groups and their activities
4. Provision of information to groups (publication of newsletters and magazines, translation and publication of information from overseas, and so on)

5. Joint meetings of two or more groups (seminars, workshops, symposiums, and so on)
6. Surveys and studies promoting the vigor of citizen activities as a whole
7. Other projects contributing to the development and improvement of citizen activities as a whole

The selection criteria for report-publication grants are as follows:

1. The compilation must be complete and the manuscript ready for publication after only minor editing.
2. The report must be factually accurate.
3. Sufficient thought must have been given to attracting the interest of the general reading public.
4. An agreement on the publication plan must have been reached with a publishing company.

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

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

The following symposium to present reports on citizen activities compiled with the help of grants awarded under this program was held during fiscal 1990:

“Toward Self-reliance and Coexistence: Problems and Prospects of Grass-Roots Activities” (March 16, 1991, Tokyo)

## Grants for Citizen Activities

### Community Newspapers and Journals on Citizen Activities

**Hisashi Maruyama, Director (and eleven associates)**  
Citizen Activities Library, Tokyo  
¥2.2 million

A variety of grass-roots citizen activities are underway in Japan and are generating newspapers, journals, and other publications. The objective of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, is twofold: to gain a better grasp of these publishing activities and to clarify the social issues and activities on which the publications are focused.

So far a database listing 4,500 newspapers and journals on citizen activities published in Japan has

been compiled, a questionnaire survey has been carried out, and additional materials have been acquired for the library. This year the database will be expanded to include 5,000 publications, and a comprehensive catalogue will be published.

Compilation of a Report on the Toroku Movement  
**Noboru Ueno, President (and seventeen associates)**  
Association to Protect Victims of Mining Pollution Around Toroku, Miyazaki Prefecture  
¥2.0 million

After the arsenic mine at Toroku, Miyazaki Prefecture, began producing arsenous acid in 1920, people living in the area began to suffer from chronic arsenic poisoning as well as severe harm to their crops and livestock. When this pollution finally attracted attention as a major social problem in 1971, a successful movement

was launched to obtain relief and compensation from the government and the mining company.

This report will document the movement, in which the victims, inhabitants of remote mountain villages, worked with people from varied walks of life, including lawyers, doctors, people of religion, and labor union members. The aim of the project is to publicize as widely as possible the facts of the pollution at Toroku and the movement to combat it.

#### Kansai Networking Forum

**Yoshinobu Tanaka, Director (and fourteen associates)**

Planning Office, Osaka YMCA, Osaka Prefecture

¥2.0 million

Activities based on citizens' spontaneous concern over various aspects of their daily lives and surroundings are growing in vigor throughout Japan. These diverse and wide-ranging activities, however, have not yet been integrated into a flexible network that would enable groups to address issues shaping society as a whole.

This forum is designed to enable people engaged in pioneering activities in the socially and culturally diverse Kansai district, centered on Osaka, to exchange ideas and information and to explore the potential for an organic network aimed at restructuring the parameters of daily life.

#### Publication of a Report on Activities to Improve Living Conditions for the Disabled

**Hirokuni Dazai, President (and fifteen associates)**

Japan Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons, Tokyo

¥1.0 million

The Japan Council for the International Year of Disabled Persons was organized in 1980 to promote equality for the disabled and their full integration into society. The council's Subcommittee on the Problems of Housing and Attendant Care, set up in 1984, has been conducting research on the improvement of living conditions for the disabled since 1980, the International Year of Disabled Persons.

A report on the subcommittee's findings on the living conditions of disabled people in Japan and the problems that still have to be resolved was compiled with the help of a grant in fiscal 1988. This year the report will be published.

#### Compilation of a Report on the Activities of the Asian Rural Institute

**Isao Nozaki, Staff Member (and nine associates)**

Asian Rural Institute, Tochigi Prefecture

¥2.0 million

The Asian Rural Institute was founded in 1973 to train rural leaders in third-world countries in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. More than six hundred men and women from forty-one countries have graduated from the institute and have gone on to engage in brilliant activities.

This report, a record of the institute's activities and the fruits of its experience since its foundation almost twenty years ago, is intended to provide insights

into one approach to international cooperation on the private level.

#### An Exploratory Study of the Coordination of Citizen Activities, with Special Emphasis on Volunteer Coordinators

**Noriko Tsutsui, Representative (and ten associates)**

Society for the Study of Coordinating Citizen Activities, Osaka Prefecture

¥1.8 million

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

Volunteer coordinators play a key role in bringing people together and coordinating them. This project aims to elucidate the way in which such coordinators work through analysis of the activities of coordinators at the Osaka Voluntary Action Center over the past twenty-five years, as well as coordinators at other volunteer organizations.

#### A Newsletter for Networkers

**Yoshio Murakami, Director (and six associates)**

Institute for the Networking Society, Nara Prefecture

¥2.2 million

A wide variety of citizen activities are now taking place throughout Japan, but they tend to be conducted by local groups working alone. To facilitate communication among citizen groups, the Institute for the Networking Society has sponsored forums and symposiums on the concept of networking.

The objective of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is the publication of a newsletter in cooperation with local networking organizations to provide information that will help citizen groups coordinate activities.

#### National NGO Conference: Strengthening NGO Networks

**Toshihiro Takami, Chairperson (and ten associates)**

Organizing Committee for the National NGO Conference, Tokyo

¥2.0 million

There are about 150 nongovernmental organizations in Japan, large and small, engaged in grass-roots activities to address such global problems as poverty, hunger, refugee-related issues, violations of human rights, and environmental degradation. In accordance with their own experience and ideals, these NGOs are working with people in developing countries, disseminating information within Japan, and promoting development education.

The aim of this project, the first national conference of Japanese NGOs, is to promote better understanding among people connected with NGOs, strengthen solidarity, and pave the way for more effective NGO activities by considering policies to enhance NGO networking capabilities.

Collection, Classification, and Analysis of Periodicals on Issues Related to Korean Residents in Japan

**Nobuyuki Sato, Editor (and nine associates)**

RAIK News, Research-Action Institute for the Koreans in Japan, Tokyo

¥1.8 million

About 700,000 North and South Korean citizens live in Japan today. Most belong to the second, third, and fourth generations of Koreans born and raised in Japan. In the 1980s young Korean residents spearheaded a movement to revise the Alien Registration Law. The movement spread and prompted the formation of many like-minded Japanese citizen groups.

This project aims to collect and classify the periodicals published throughout Japan by citizen groups concerned with issues related to Korean residents of Japan and to elucidate the valuable experience, ideological concepts, and conclusions growing out of these groups' activities.

Symposium on a New Era of Health Care Created by Citizens: Toward a Network for Self-reliance

**Yasuko Shirai, Representative (and fourteen associates)**

Planning Committee, Society for the Promotion of a Network for Self-reliance, Kyoto

¥2.0 million

The dramatic developments in medical technology seen in recent years, together with the concomitant diversification of values, necessitate restructuring of the doctor-patient relationship and the health care system. However, no movement in this direction is yet noticeable in Japan.

The aim of this symposium is to enable citizen and patient groups concerned about the relationship between health care and citizens and about the doctor-patient relationship to study the history and present status of the activities of such groups in the United States and to exchange information on activities and experiences in Japan.

Symposium on the Problem of Health Care for Foreign Residents of Japan

**Yoneyuki Kobayashi, Vice-Representative for Japan (and fifteen associates)**

Association of Medical Doctors for Asia, Okayama Prefecture

¥1.0 million

There are now more than one million long-term and short-term foreign residents in Japan. Institutions have been unable to keep up with the rapid growth of the foreign population, and problems have arisen in various areas, including health care. Many hospitals and clinics are experiencing increasing difficulty accommodating foreign patients.

This symposium will bring together representatives of the foreign community, doctors, nurses, social workers, and members of volunteer groups to discuss the problem of health care for foreign residents in Japan, with the aim of deepening understanding of the problem and encouraging the search for solutions.

The Nature and Development of "Grass-Roots Management"

**Mamiko Tsuchiya, Secretary (and seventeen associates)**

Town Information Center, Kanagawa Prefecture

¥2.0 million

Citizen groups are active throughout Japan, and in recent years their influence has been growing, albeit slowly. Numerous obstacles, however, make it difficult for these groups to function independently and on a sustained basis.

This project was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989. Last year a survey and analysis of the structural environment of citizen activities was conducted. This year, on the basis of the findings of the survey, a study will be made of the kind of "grass-roots management" based on cooperation that is needed to surmount internal obstacles so that external, institutional obstacles can be overcome, as well.

A Series of Study Meetings to Consider Support Systems for Housewives Reentering the Job Market

**Chieko Kanatani, Representative (and eleven associates)**

Housewives' Reemployment Center, Osaka

¥1.5 million

A growing number of housewives wish to work outside the home again after the initial years of child rearing, but their long-term absence from the job market makes reemployment difficult. Since 1987 the Housewives' Reemployment Center has offered courses to prepare housewives for reentering the job market.

The present project will organize a series of study meetings to examine existing support systems for reemployment, the kinds of support systems needed, and the training of "reemployment advisers."

Publication of a Report on the "Birthday Thanks" Campaign

**Takashi Fujimoto, Representative (and twenty associates)**

The "Birthday Thanks" Campaign, Hyogo Prefecture

¥1.0 million

The "Birthday Thanks" Campaign is a grass-roots campaign to urge people to remember people with developmental disabilities on that one day of the year that is special to everyone, one's own birthday, by making donations to activities for the developmentally disabled.

The objective of this project is to publish a report on the campaign's first twenty-five years, compiled with the help of a grant awarded in fiscal 1988.

Compilation of a Report on the Activities of the Kiyosato Ecology Camp

**Tadashi Kawashima, Section Chief (and twelve associates)**

Department of Education, Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project, Yamanashi Prefecture

¥1.8 million

The Kiyosato Ecology Camp, established in 1985, is a form of communal study or experiment. Through a process of trial and error the participants seek to formulate concrete proposals to enable people to live in harmony with the global environment.

This report on the camp's activities is intended

both to increase awareness of this Japanese approach to environmental education and to contribute to the development of environmental education programs that meet varied needs and of the skills required for the management of ecology camps.

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

**Junkichi Inobe, Chairman (and twelve associates)**  
Suzume Welfare Association, Kochi Prefecture

¥1.5 million

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

This report on the Suzume Communal Workshop's activities is being compiled in the hope that it will contribute to the development of the movement to integrate disabled people into society by publicizing the successes and failures of the movement in Kochi Prefecture.

Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Bibai Consumers' Association

**Mieko Ito, Representative (and fourteen associates)**  
Bibai Consumers' Association, Hokkaido

¥1.0 million

Since 1970 the Bibai Consumers' Association has campaigned to prohibit the use of cyclamate sodium, AF-2, hydrogen peroxide, and other dangerous food additives. The association is also active in popularizing traditional local cuisine and in promoting international cooperation among those concerned about environmental pollution, the destruction of nature, the threat of nuclear disaster, and food supply problems.

A report on the activities of this association since its birth in the small Hokkaido town of Bibai, compiled with the help of a grant awarded in fiscal 1987, will be published this year.

Compilation of the Second Report on the Activities of Shapla Neer (Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support)

**Ikufumi Fukuzawa, Representative (and thirteen associates)**  
Shapla Neer (Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support)

¥1.8 million

Shapla Neer (Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support) was founded in 1972 to provide support for the development activities of people in third-world countries. So far it has been working steadily in Bangladesh. A report on Shapla Neer's activities from 1972 through 1977 was compiled and published with the help of grants awarded in fiscal 1984 and 1987, respectively.

The present report will cover Shapla Neer's activities from 1978 to 1987. It is hoped that this record will serve as a valuable reference for other Japanese non-governmental organizations planning activities in the future.

Self-help Project for Indochinese Refugees Settled in Japan: Publication of a Newsletter

**Yuki Higiri, Representative (and nine associates)**

Caring for Young Refugees (CYR)

¥1.8 million

About seven thousand Indochinese refugees have settled in Japan, and their number is expected to increase. Yet most have difficulty with the Japanese language and do not have adequate access to the information necessary for daily life. Since 1988 Caring for Young Refugees (CYR) has been publishing a newsletter in Japanese, Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian to help fill this gap.

The objective of this project is to improve the newsletter. This, it is hoped, will not only help Indochinese refugees settled in Japan but also contribute to development education.

## International Grant Program

The Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program currently is directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its fourteen years of experience in assisting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1990 the Foundation concentrated on projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures. The Foundation is placing priority on projects of the following types:

1. Projects initiated and carried out by Southeast Asian researchers
2. Projects initiated by universities and nongovernmental (nonprofit) organizations, which take precedence over projects initiated by the governments of Southeast Asian countries or by international organizations
3. Projects that offer the prospect of practical results with a discernible social impact

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

In general, the Foundation does not approve grants for endowments, building construction, equipment procurement, museum or library acquisitions, annual budgets of institutions or established programs, propaganda or lobbying activities, religious activities, or salaries of project leaders or researchers.

There are no fixed deadlines for submitting applications. The Foundation will require from six months to one year to review an application, depending on the nature of the proposed project and the amount of information provided by the applicant(s). In most cases, the Foundation's professional staff will visit the applicant(s) to gather necessary information before and during the review period. For projects with a duration of more than one year, applications must be submitted each year. Grants are approved at the Board of Directors' meeting held in October.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers were inaugurated in fiscal 1987 as part of the International Grant Program. This program awards one-year grants to young

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

This year thirty-one researchers, selected from among four hundred eighteen applicants, were awarded incentive grants. In view of the large number of applicants, the number of grants awarded was increased this year, and for the first time a second-year grant was awarded to one researcher. This year's grant recipients included researchers from seven universities and institutions represented for the first time. A researcher based in the regional city of Pontianak was also awarded a grant for the first time. The recipients included practicing professionals, such as a doctor at a public health center and a teacher in a *pesantren*, or Islamic school. Six grant recipients were women. Ten grants supported research for M.A. theses. The fields of research represented included economics, agricultural economics, business administration, cultural anthropology, education, literature, and history.

On November 16, 17, and 18, 1990, an international symposium to present the results of projects funded under the International Grant Program was held in Bangkok. (A report on the symposium is included in the International Division Chief Program Officer's Report; a more detailed account is published in the Foundation's *Occasional Report*, No. 13 [May 1991].)

## International Grants

Translation of Old Mon and Burmese Codes into English  
**Nai Pan Hla, Former Head**  
 Engravings Section, Archaeological Department, Ministry of Culture, Burma  
 \$24,900

The role of the indigenous Mon people, who absorbed the sophisticated cultures of India and Sri Lanka, in the historical development of Southeast Asian countries like Burma and Thailand is well known. However, little research has been conducted on their history and culture.

In the first year of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1989, the most important of the eight Mon codes in Japan was translated into English. This year the emendation of this text, inputting of the Mon-language text, and production of a glossary to permit historical and linguistic study will be undertaken.

The *Hikayat Perang Sabil*: Its Creation and Society's Reception of It During the Aceh War, 1873-1912

**Imran T. Abdullah, Lecturer**  
 Department of Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia  
 \$5,200

Aceh, in the far north of Sumatra, put up strong resistance to the Dutch colonial rulers in the Aceh War

(1873-1912). The Acehnese epic *Hikayat Perang Sabil* (The Tale of the Holy War) played a major role in stimulating ethnic pride.

The aim of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to elucidate the literary traditions of Aceh and trace the creation of the *Hikayat Perang Sabil* within that context, as well as the role of Islamic educational institutions and *ulama* (Islamic scholars) in its dissemination. In the first year field research was carried out to gather information on the epic and its background. This year records pertaining to the epic that are preserved in the Netherlands will be analyzed and a report written.

Walisongo, the Founding Fathers of Islam in Java, as Depicted in the Oldest Javanese Historical Writings

**Wasit, Head**  
 Research and Development Board, Walisongo State Institute for Islamic Religion, Indonesia  
 \$5,000

Nine Muslim holy men, the Walisongo, are said to have introduced Islam to Java. Many people believe in the Walisongo and worship them, but it is unclear whether they were actual people or imaginary personages.

The aim of the project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, is to examine the legends surrounding the Walisongo and to elucidate the process by which Islam became established in Java through a study of *babad*, annals compiled by order of the Javanese kings. In the first two years of the project various

versions of the annals were collected and studied. The principal texts were transliterated from Javanese script into the Latin alphabet and translated from ancient Javanese into Indonesian. This year the collected materials will be analyzed and a report written and published.

Transliteration of *Sabilal Muhtadin*, by Syekh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari

**Analiansyah, Head**

Institute for Research and Surveys, Antasari State Institute for Islamic Religion, Indonesia

\$13,200

Syekh Muhammad Arsyad Al-Banjari (1710–1812) was asked by the king of Banjar to write *Sabilal Muhtadin*, a work of Islamic religious doctrine (*kitab*) that also contains many descriptions of eighteenth-century Banjar society and culture. These descriptions make the work a valuable source for the study of Banjar society at that time.

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to transliterate the work, written in Malay using Arabic script, into the Latin alphabet, provide annotations for obscure vocabulary items, and publish the transliterated version. Transliteration and annotation were undertaken in the first year of the project. In the second year research will be carried out in southern Thailand and Malaysia, where this *kitab* is still used today, transliteration and annotation will be completed, and the text will be published.

Musyawaratutthalibin: The Largest Islamic Local Organization During the Period of the Nationalist Movement in South Kalimantan

**M. Nur Maksum, Researcher**

Institute for Research and Surveys, Antasari State Institute for Islamic Religion, Indonesia

\$9,000

The Indonesian nationalist movement began in 1908 with the establishment of Budi Utomo. The nationalist movement subsequently joined forces with the Islamic movement, and numerous Islamic organizations, such as Sarekat Islam, were formed.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, focuses on Musyawaratutthalibin, an Islamic organization established in 1931 in South Kalimantan in response to the nationalist movement, examining the political, economic, social, and cultural conditions in the region at the time of this organization's founding and elucidating its role and history. In the first year of the project information on the organization's activities in South Kalimantan was collected. This year the organization's activities in four other provinces will be reviewed, historical documents will be examined, and a report will be compiled.

Compilation of Acehese *Adat*

**Darwis A. Soelaiman, Director**

Research and Development Center, Institute for Traditional Customs and Culture of Aceh, Indonesia

\$16,500

Aceh, in the far north of Sumatra, was the first region

of Indonesia to be influenced by the culture of the Near and Middle East. After Islam became established in Indonesia, Aceh flourished as a center of Islamic learning. Even today, Islam is strongly rooted there, making the area somewhat different from other parts of Indonesia.

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, is to conduct field research on and to record the customs and customary laws, or *adat*, of the Aceh region as a whole by interviewing elders. In the first year customs and customary laws relating to rites of passage were recorded and classified; in the second, customs and customary laws relating mainly to communal labor were recorded and classified. This year the customs and customary laws having to do with administrative and economic activities will be recorded.

The Integrating Role of Civil and Military Elites in Regional Rehabilitation and Development: The Case of West Sumatra, 1966–1987

**Saafroedin Bahar, Researcher**

National Defense College, Indonesia

\$2,600

The Minangkabau people of West Sumatra revolted against the postindependence central government in 1957 and established a revolutionary republic. The revolt was put down by government troops but left the region deeply scarred.

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, is to examine the process of the gradual rehabilitation of West Sumatra under the strict surveillance of the central government from the perspective of the integration of the civil and military elites who played the key role in that rehabilitation. This year the project will produce a report and will conduct supplementary research based on the work undertaken in the first two years, collecting documents and interviewing people involved in the rehabilitation of the region.

A History of Samudra Pasai, the First Islamic Kingdom in Indonesia: 1250–1525

**Teuku Ibrahim Alfian, Dean**

Faculty of Letters, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

\$1,300

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

In the first year of the project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1988, ancient inscriptions, coins, other artifacts, and documents were collected. Similar activities will be conducted this year.

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

**I Gusti Made Sutjaja, Lecturer**

Department of English, Udayana University, Indonesia

\$5,500

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

First awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, this project focuses on Balinese resettled elsewhere in Indonesia as part of the government's transmigration policy, examining changes in the Balinese spoken by the migrants from a linguistic viewpoint, including phonetics and word and sentence formation. Changes in the role of Balinese in the migrants' new surroundings and the relationship of Balinese to the languages of other groups will also be studied. In the first year research centered on Balinese resettled in Lampung, South Sumatra. This year research on Balinese now living in Sulawesi and other areas will be carried out.

The Cultivation of Vorstenlands Tobacco in Surakarta Residency and Besuki Tobacco in Besuki Residency and Its Impact on the Peasant Economy and Society: 1860–1960

**Soegijanto Padomo, Lecturer**

Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

\$2,200

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, is a comparative study of the history of the tobacco industry in two regions of Java.

Cultivation of Vorstenlands tobacco in Surakarta was begun by a Dutch tobacco company and taken over by the Indonesian government after independence. Besuki tobacco, on the other hand, was first cultivated by a private Dutch planter and continued to be grown privately by Indonesians after independence. The two tobacco plantations had completely different histories of prosperity and decline. In the first year of the project historical documents were studied and personal interviews conducted. In the second year documentary research was conducted in the Netherlands. This year supplementary research will be conducted in Indonesia and a report compiled.

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

**Eduard Makaruku, Lecturer**

Department of Education, Pattimura University, Indonesia

\$3,000

Most of the Alune, a minority people, live in mountainous areas in the western part of the island of Ceram and have little contact with outsiders. It is now necessary to encourage their development while maintaining harmony with their present society and way of life. An important prerequisite for this task is an investigation of their economic relations.

This project will focus on economic relations among Alune individuals, families, family groups, and outsiders while conducting research on the history, occupations and customary laws related to occupations, and kinship relations of the Alune. The main subject of

study will be the forms of exchange of goods and labor and the role of the market.

Locating, Collecting, and Documenting Old Banjar Vocabulary Items

**Abdul Djebar Hapip, Lecturer**

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

\$5,000

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

With the diffusion of the Indonesian language in recent years, old Banjar words are rapidly falling into disuse. Banjar is preserved in its original form only by a few groups of Banjar who settled in Central and South Kalimantan provinces and Riau Province. The aim of this project is to collect and record old Banjar vocabulary items.

Rural Banditry in Java, 1850–1942

**Suhartono, Senior Lecturer**

Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

\$3,500

Banditry was common around plantations in Java under Dutch colonial rule. The colonial authorities were unable to bring banditry under control, and rural Java became de facto lawless territory. The targets of bandit attacks were plantation officials, traditional chiefs, rich farmers, and Chinese traders.

This project views banditry not simply as a criminal activity but as an expression of popular resistance to colonial rule. The history of this phenomenon will be studied by examining primary sources and interviewing people connected with bandit groups.

Sociocultural Change in Rural Communities of South Sulawesi

**Idrus Abustam, Lecturer**

Faculty of Education in Social Sciences, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Ujung Pandang, Indonesia

\$8,400

The aim of this project is to elucidate the effect that the introduction of new technology during the past twenty years has had on three types of villages in South Sulawesi—those engaged in wet-rice cultivation, those engaged in highland dry-field farming, and those engaged in fishing. The project will focus on the changes that have taken place in the social structure (land ownership, labor relations, social organization, and occupations and mobility of the population), culture (literacy rate, lifestyle, consumption pattern, political participation, rituals), and social problems (crime, disputes, poverty) of these villages.

The methodology will include the collection of statistical data, field research, interviews with villagers, and the recording of life histories.

#### Port Cities Along the Silk Road

**Adrian Bernard Lapien, Senior Research Fellow**  
Centre for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia

\$9,000

The maritime Silk Road flourished after the fourth century, when constant warfare on the continent rendered the overland Silk Road unsafe. Southeast Asia was thus an important crossroad between southern and western Asia and the Far East.

Although many studies have been made by individual scholars, no comprehensive study of these sea routes has been carried out by an international team. The aim of this project is to convene an international conference of scholars from a variety of disciplines and countries in order to seek new sources of information, approaches to research, and methodologies, as well as to establish a framework for joint international research.

#### An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture

**Ajip Rosidi, Writer**  
Indonesia

\$5,000

With twenty-five million speakers, Sundanese, spoken in the Sunda region of West Java, is the second largest ethnic language in Indonesia, after Javanese. The history of Sunda itself dates to the fifth century.

This project is a preliminary study with a view to compiling an Indonesian-language encyclopedia of Sundanese culture and language. The encyclopedia is to contain approximately four thousand entries on Sundanese linguistics, literature, performing arts, history, religion, philosophy, social customs, archaeology, economics, and politics.

#### Publication of the Results of Research Supported by Incentive Grants for Young Researchers

**Aswab Mahasin, Director**  
Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education, and Information, Indonesia

\$16,000

Since fiscal 1987 the Toyota Foundation has awarded incentive grants to Indonesian researchers under the age of thirty-seven who are conducting individual research. In 1987, 273 applications were received; in 1988, 337. In the first year seventeen young researchers and in the second year eighteen received one-year grants to carry out their research.

The aim of this project is to publish and disseminate the results of outstanding research projects in three volumes.

#### Compilation of a Dictionary of Standard Lao

**Thongkham Onemanisone, Vice-Director**  
Institute for Social Science Research, Laos

\$22,000

Existing Lao dictionaries are small and lack entries in a number of fields. Because these dictionaries were compiled many years ago, they do not include new words that have entered the language. Moreover, some of the definitions they contain are no longer current.

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, is to compile a dictionary of standard Lao containing twenty-five thousand entries that reflect the social and technological development in Laotian society. Data are being collected from palm-leaf manuscripts, newspapers, and other sources. After word definitions are verified, usage examples are prepared. In the first two years of the project 78 per cent of the entries were completed. This year the remaining entries will be completed and the dictionary published.

#### Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary

**Maha Khamphanh Virachith, Vice-President**  
National Institute for Social Sciences, Laos

\$4,400

Laos and Cambodia have different languages, but the two countries adjoin each other and both are predominantly Buddhist. At present the two countries are also linked by a friendship treaty, and many Laotians study in Cambodia and vice versa. Exchange among scholars in the two countries is also underway.

This three-year project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, undertakes the compilation of the first Khmer-Lao dictionary to further exchange and deepen understanding between Laos and Cambodia. In the first year about half the entries were prepared for inclusion, and this year will see the completion of a total of two-thirds of the entries.

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

**Dara Kanlagna, Editor in Chief**  
*Vannasinh* Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$35,500

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, researchers are locating palm-leaf manuscripts stored in temples and other sites in Vientiane and Luang Prabang provinces and training priests and others to read the titles of the manuscripts so that a computerized inventory can be compiled.

In the first and second years a Thai researcher was invited to help train priests, and classification of manuscripts was undertaken. Similar activities will be conducted this year, and the compilation of the computerized inventory will be completed.

#### A Study of Traditions and Rituals in the *Thao Hung* Epic

**Douangdeuane Viravong, Senior Writer**  
*Vannasinh* Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$4,500

The *Thao Hung*, an epic written between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries by court poets of the Lan Xang kingdom, is the longest work in Laotian literature. This epic records the heroic deeds of kings who ruled in the Mekong River basin from the tenth to the twelfth century. It also describes the religious beliefs, culture, and traditions of the society at that time, vestiges of which can be found in present-day Laos.

This project also received a grant in fiscal 1989. Last year the rituals described in the *Thao Hung* were

studied. This year the rituals of the Khmu, highland dwellers who are said to be descendants of the heroes of the epic, will be studied. These rituals will be compared with those described in the *Thao Hung*, and a report will be compiled and published.

Adaptation of the *Sinsai* Epic from Ancient Verse to Modern Prose

**Outhine Bounyavong, Deputy Editor**

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

\$9,200

The *Sinsai*, a collection of folk tales written in the seventeenth century, is a work of classical literature that survives today as an epic of ten thousand lines. The folk tales of the *Sinsai* strongly reflect the traditions, Buddhist beliefs, and ethics of seventeenth-century Laotian society and are indispensable for helping the Laotian people rediscover and understand their indigenous culture and traditions. However, while the stories in the *Sinsai* have been orally transmitted, only a handful of scholars conversant in Pali can actually read them.

In the first year of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, different versions of the *Sinsai* were collected and analyzed for special vocabulary. This year the work of translating the material into modern prose will be completed and the result published.

Epigraphic Research on Ancient Lao Inscriptions

**Thongsa Sayavongkhamdy, Director**

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

\$8,700

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

The first task of this project will be to collect and catalogue documents in Laos and other countries that pertain to the inscriptions recorded thus far. Later, researchers will search for inscriptions from which no rubbings have yet been made, make rubbings, photograph them, and incorporate them into the catalogue with annotations on their content. The most important inscriptions will be transliterated and translated into modern Lao.

Monographs on Malaysian History, 1900–1941

**Kho Kay Kim, Professor**

Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$4,200

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to produce monographs on six areas of Malaysian history between 1900 and 1941.

The monographs address the following subjects: Chinese economic activities in Malaya, 1880–1941; Islam in Malaya, 1900–1941; Indian associations in Ma-

laya, 1892–1936; Selangor: from maritime trade to industrialization; Kuala Lumpur, 1880–1941, and Ipoh, 1902–1941; and an economic history of Malaya, 1880–1941. In the first year of the project the first and fifth monographs were completed. This year work on the second and fourth will be undertaken.

The Emergence of the Malaysian Military Elite

**Nadzan Haron, Lecturer**

Department of History, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

\$12,000

The Malaysian armed forces were modeled on the British army, but the generation of colonial and Western-trained officers has now retired. Because of changes in Malaysian society in the 1960s, Malays now make up 90 percent of the military, and Islamic values have become established in the military. This is leading to changes in military traditions and value systems.

The aims of this project are to analyze the historical process of the formation of the Malaysian armed forces and their traditions and to elucidate the effects of social and cultural change in Malaysian society on the changing attitudes and values of the military elite.

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

**Azizah Kassim, Associate Professor**

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$18,100

The aim of this project is to study culturally diverse Malaysian society, which includes Malays, Chinese, Indians, and aborigines, from a common viewpoint. A total of eight families from these four ethnic groups, from both urban and rural areas, will be selected for study. By reconstructing the family histories of their subjects, researchers hope to present a view of Malaysian society as a whole, transcending ethnic boundaries, an approach that has rarely been taken before.

Malaysian researchers of Malay, Chinese, and Indian ancestry will carry out a cultural anthropological study together with Japanese researchers.

Editing a Dictionary of Classical Newari

**Prem Bahadur Kansakar, Secretary-Treasurer**

Nepal Bahasa (Newari) Dictionary Committee, CWASAPASA, Nepal

\$17,000

Newari, a member of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages, long had a written form and is one of the few languages of that family in which ancient documents have survived.

This project, which aims to compile a dictionary of classical Newari, also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989. Thus far, all the vocabulary items to be included in the dictionary, selected from dramas, stories, religious and philosophical works, poems, songs, historical documents, and other sources in classical Newari, have been transliterated and translated. Editorial work—which includes confirming

inflections of the vocabulary items, reviewing definitions, and translating definitions into English—was begun last year and will continue this year.

Bukidnon, 1946–1985

**Mardonio M. Lao, Professor**

Graduate School, Central Mindanao University, the Philippines

\$6,500

The island of Mindanao has many non-Christian, non-Muslim inhabitants. The Philippine government has been trying to integrate these groups into the national mainstream, but they have been neglected in recent years because efforts have concentrated more on integrating the Muslim population.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, has undertaken a study of the Bukidnon, one of the above groups, recording their history and the attempts made to integrate them. The issue of whether development projects have in fact contributed to improving their quality of life is also being addressed.

An Annotated Inventory of Spanish Documents in the Philippine National Archives

**Rosalina A. Concepcion, Assistant Director**

Records Management and Archives Office, Philippine National Archives, the Philippines

\$19,900

The Philippine National Archives are said to contain more than ten million old Spanish documents. These documents, however, have been only roughly categorized, and their actual number is unknown. To make these documents most useful, an inventory identifying their contents should be prepared. The need for a precise inventory has long been recognized, but lack of funds and personnel has hindered such an undertaking.

The grant recipient, a member of the National Archives' staff, is highly qualified to produce this inventory. This project also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987.

Myths and Rituals of Mount Banahaw: A Study of the Structure and Role of Religious Legend

**Guillermo M. Pesigan, Assistant Professor**

Department of English, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines

\$4,700

Followers espousing the teachings of a late-nineteenth-century revolutionary group live in a religious community in the foothills of Mount Banahaw on Luzon. These people, whose beliefs are a compound of folk religion and Christian teachings, believe in myths and conduct rituals.

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, is to describe this group's myths and rituals and clarify their structure and role in order to learn about the group's worldview. An understanding of the worldview of these people will yield insights into Philippine folk religions. The project is making an ethnographic study of a selected group within this religious community.

Indigenous and Contemporary Muslim Filipino Art and Architecture

**Rosalinda N. Caneda, Researcher**

Manila Studies Program, University of the Philippines at Manila, the Philippines

\$1,200

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1989, aims to determine the geographical distribution and ethnic characteristics of indigenous Muslim architectural forms on Mindanao and in the Sulu Archipelago. The structures have distinctive architectural and artistic features that are a blend of indigenous and foreign influences, ranging from Hindu to Chinese, Malay, and Middle Eastern.

A grant for the third year of this project had been approved in fiscal 1989, but the project was temporarily interrupted by the death of grant recipient Professor Alfredo T. Tiamson before that year's work began. After reevaluation and reorganization, the project is now being resumed under a member of the research team, Rosalinda N. Caneda.

A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages

**Ernesto Constantino, Professor**

Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the Philippines

\$15,500

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

Unpublished Documents of the Spanish Regime in the Philippines: Research, Transcription, Translation, and Publication

**Virginia B. Licuanan, Vice-Chairman**

National Trust for Historic and Cultural Preservation of the Philippines, the Philippines

\$25,200

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to study, transcribe, and translate into English unpublished documents in the Archives of the Indies, in Seville, Spain, relating to the history of the Philippines from its discovery by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521 to the end of the Spanish colonial period, and to categorize and publish the documents as a series of books.

Over a three-year period documents covering two hundred years will be studied and one hundred years' worth of documents will be translated into English and published. Thereafter, the project will be continued without grant assistance, with revenues from book sales being used as a revolving fund. These books will make it possible to conduct historical research without a knowledge of Spanish and without having to travel to Spain to study documents.

Publication of the *Darangen* Epic of the Maranao  
**Delia Coronel, Chairman**  
Folklore Division, University Research Center, Mindanao  
State University, the Philippines  
\$13,600

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

The goal of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, is to publish this work, transliterating the classical Maranao text from the *kirim* script into the Latin alphabet and providing an English translation.

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

**Elena G. Maquiso, Coordinator**  
University Research Center, Silliman University, the Philippines  
\$21,000

The *Ulahingan*, an oral epic of the Manobo, a minority people in the mountains of North Cotabato Province, Mindanao, tells the story of a group of Manobo, chosen by their highest god to do his bidding, who remain faithful despite extreme hardship. They are subsequently rewarded with immortal life in an earthly paradise. Rich in metaphor, alliteration, parallelism, symbolism, and other literary devices, the *Ulahingan* compares with the ancient Greek epics.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1989, aims to record the chanted verses, transcribe them, translate them into English, edit the manuscripts, and produce a final manuscript consisting of the original version transliterated into the Latin alphabet and an English translation. Work on these tasks will be continued this year.

Philippine Vernacular Literatures Translated into Pilipino

**Esther M. Pacheco, Director**  
Ateneo de Manila University Press, the Philippines  
\$21,800

Understanding of their cultural heritage plays an important part in the Filipino people's efforts to forge a nation and establish a national identity. However, the main elements of the Filipino cultural heritage are literatures in numerous languages.

While Tagalog-based Pilipino is becoming established as the national language, care must be taken to preserve the literary traditions of other languages as well. The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1989, is to translate and publish in Pilipino works of literature orally transmitted or written in the languages of the Philippines' eight major non-Tagalog-speaking ethnic groups.

A Social History of Manila: 1765-1898

**Maria Luisa T. Camagay, Assistant Professor**  
Department of History, University of the Philippines, the Philippines  
\$2,600

No comprehensive study of the dynamics of Manila society during the period of Spanish colonization—analyzing the relationships among the social classes and among the various national groups constituting the foreign community: the Spanish, the British, the Chinese, and the Japanese—has yet been attempted.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, will elucidate the characteristics and diversity of Manila society by documenting the lives of its residents of various social classes. The survey of documents in public archives undertaken in the first two years is continuing. To capture the atmosphere of the period, literature and religious icons are also being studied as primary sources.

Subanen Folklore: A Study of Cultural Change

**Joy V. Enriquez, Archivist**  
Folklore and Folklife Museum and Archives, Xavier University, the Philippines  
\$7,500

The Subanen are a minority people living on the Zamboanga Peninsula and in Misamis Occidental Province, on the island of Mindanao. They can be divided into two groups. One lives in lowland areas, and in recent years its members have adopted Islam or Christianity. The other lives in mountainous areas and adheres to indigenous traditions.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1989, is to collect and preserve the folklore of the Subanen and to elucidate the effects of Western culture on their folklore in order to evaluate their acculturation. No comprehensive study of Subanen folklore has ever been undertaken, and this project is expected to produce valuable findings.

The Origins of the Filipino Clergy in the Eighteenth Century

**Luciano P. R. Santiago, Staff Psychiatrist**  
The Medical City General Hospital, the Philippines  
\$6,400

Since the vast majority of the population is Roman Catholic, the church plays an influential role in modern Philippine society. People ask the clergy for not only spiritual guidance but also advice on daily life. The knowledge of the origins of the early Filipino clergy—both priests and nuns—provided by this project will greatly enhance the understanding of present-day Philippine society and the role of the clergy.

In this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988, historical documents are being studied to classify the clergy and determine each group's characteristics and role in society in order to develop a clear understanding of the Filipino clergy in the eighteenth century.

A Search for Common Elements in Asian Court Music  
**José Maceda, Professor Emeritus**  
Department of Music Research, University of the Philippines,  
the Philippines  
\$5,100

Court music of Asia appears varied but in reality shares common elements. The aim of this project is threefold: to demonstrate the links between the court music of East and Southeast Asia by analyzing Javanese gamelan, Thai *pii-phaad*, and Japanese *gagaku*; to demonstrate nonmusical links (historical, ethnographic, and cultural), as a supplement to musical links; and to determine the origins of the musical elements. The researcher's ultimate goal is to demonstrate that the common elements of Asian music derive not only from Chinese court music but also from the folk music of East and Southeast Asia.

Sociopolitical and Cultural Aspects of the Development of the State Organization in the Philippines, 1946–1990  
**Elpidio R. Sta. Romana, Assistant Professor**  
Asian Center, University of the Philippines, the Philippines  
\$11,500

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

Ethnoecological Practices and Environmental Conservation Among Highland Tribes on Mindanao  
**Heidi K. Gloria, Professor**  
Department of History, Ateneo de Davao University, the Philippines  
\$14,100

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

The aim of this project is to identify the methods that indigenous swidden-farming communities on Mindanao use to protect their environment.

Indigenous Sources for Philippine Studies  
**José M. Francisco, Assistant Professor**  
Loyola School of Theology, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines  
\$12,100

Documents written in Philippine languages date back to the sixteenth century, but they are held in scattered

locations, including archives outside the Philippines. In recent years Filipinists have been using these vernacular documents to study the colonial experience in the Philippines and to trace the development of Filipino culture in more detail, but it is generally difficult for Filipino researchers to gain access to them.

The objective of this project is to collect microfilm copies of these documents, transcribe them into readable form, and publish a number of them.

Anuradhapura Citadel: The Processing of Archaeological Finds and Compilation of a Report  
**Sudharshan Seneviratne, Head**  
Department of Archaeology, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka  
\$10,000

Located in the north of Sri Lanka, Anuradhapura was Sri Lanka's first capital, from the fifth century B.C. to the eleventh century A.D. Anuradhapura's citadel, covering an area of one hundred hectares bounded by eight-meter-high walls and with four entrances (to the east, west, north, and south), is considered to be the oldest inhabited site on the island.

Since 1969 the Sri Lankan government's Department of Archaeology has dug thirteen test pits on the site and discovered numerous pottery shards, together with beads, coins, and animal and plant matter. The aim of this project is to date and study the finds excavated thus far and to publish a report on them.

An Archaeological Study of Textiles in Thailand  
**Chiraporn Aranyanak, Senior Conservation Scientist**  
Conservation Subdivision, Division of National Museums,  
The Fine Arts Department, Thailand  
\$7,100

The grant recipient has been investigating ancient textiles since 1978 and has identified one hundred forty textile fragments found in conjunction with fifteen hundred bronze and iron artifacts excavated from archaeological sites in central, northern, and northeastern Thailand. These textile fragments were long neglected, and some have been lost. Those that remain are of loose weave and were produced on open looms. The fibers used were hemp, silk, cotton, banana fiber, and asbestos.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1989, is to further study the fibers and weaving techniques used to make ancient Thai textiles. Fibers are being analyzed through microscopic examination and chemical tests. Ancient textiles and the primitive textiles of present-day minority ethnic groups are also being compared.

A Critical Study of the Northern Thai Version of the *Panyasa Jataka*  
**Pichit Akanich, Associate Professor**  
Faculty of Humanities, Chiangmai University, Thailand  
\$13,700

The *Jataka* are popular stories of former lives of the Buddha before he attained spiritual enlightenment. As Buddhism spread to various regions, versions of the *Jataka* that incorporated local manners and customs

appeared. One of these local versions is the *Panyasa Jataka*, said to have been written by a northern Thai priest in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It gained acceptance not only in a kingdom in northern Thailand but also in surrounding kingdoms, becoming widespread in the Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia.

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

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

**Chantana Panpasirichote, Researcher**

Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand  
\$17,200

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, focuses on Thailand's indigenous knowledge system, which research on Thai culture and development has neglected. Study of the indigenous knowledge system will not only demonstrate the vitality of Thai culture but also contribute to practical aspects of development.

Yet in the course of the modernization that is taking Thailand into the ranks of the newly industrialized economies, the role of the indigenous knowledge system has been largely ignored at the policy-making level. The loss of this knowledge system will make it difficult to link indigenous Thai technologies and new technologies. The objective of this project is to stimulate interest in the indigenous knowledge system and investigate prospects for its revitalization.

The Hoabinhian Research Project in Thailand

**Surin Pookajorn, Associate Professor**

Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Thailand  
\$29,200

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

The aim of this project is to determine whether the late Hoabinhian people shifted from hunting and gathering to farming and, if so, whether this change was prompted by population pressure, depleted food resources, changes in the ecosystem, or technological innovations.

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

**Thada Sutthitham, Lecturer**

Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University, Thailand  
\$23,800

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

This project will trace the history of these settlements. It aims to examine the birth, growth, abandonment, revival, and trends of change in the settlements; identify the types and hierarchy of the settlements; preserve and revitalize the Khmer cultural environment; and promote understanding of the history and cultural background of Khmer civilization in northeastern Thailand. The grant recipient, an official of the Thai government's Fine Arts Department seconded to Khon Kaen University, is well qualified to carry out these tasks.

Thai Legal History: A Comparative Study of the Legal Systems of the Siamese Kingdom and the Southern Kingdom  
**Pitinaï Chaisangsukkul, Assistant Professor**  
Faculty of Law, Thammasat University, Thailand  
\$18,400

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

Researchers will compare the legal systems described in these documents.

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

**Uraisi Varasarin, Assistant Professor**

Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn University, Thailand  
\$10,500

The objective of this project is to compile a dictionary of Old and Middle Khmer based on inscriptions dating from the sixth to the nineteenth century. This dictionary will include twenty thousand vocabulary items taken from inscriptions found in northeastern Thailand and from transliterations published by a French researcher. The vocabulary items will be presented in Khmer script and Latin-alphabet transliteration, and each entry will include a phonetic transcription and the word's meaning in Thai and either French or English. The dictionary will be prefaced with a study of the phonological and morphological systems of Old, Middle, and Modern Khmer.

The Late Bronze Age of Southeast Asia and South China

**Chetana Nagavajara, Professor**

Faculty of Arts, Silpakorn University, Thailand  
\$9,800

Archaeological research in South China and Southeast Asia, especially Vietnam and Thailand, has generated a wealth of new knowledge about this region's Bronze Age that makes it possible to see broad geographical and chronological patterns of similarities and differences in the spread of Bronze Age cultures throughout the region. Important research has also been carried

out in related fields. Notwithstanding this accumulation of data, overall understanding of the period has been progressing less rapidly.

The purpose of this conference, to be held in Thailand, will be to consider local findings and data from a wider regional perspective and to encourage communication among researchers in different disciplines.

#### A Vietnamese Encyclopedic Dictionary

**Pham Nhu Cuong, President**

Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$29,100

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

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

#### The Sino-Nom Engraved Texts of Vietnam

**Nguyen Quang Hong, Vice-Director**

Sino-Nom Institute, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$9,500

Like Japan and Korea, Vietnam borrowed the Chinese writing system in an early age, and the country's ancient Nom script derives from these ideograms. Numerous texts recorded in Nom script survive in variant forms. This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, concerns itself with texts engraved in stone, bronze, and wood.

Between the beginning of the twentieth century and 1945 French scholars, in collaboration with Vietnamese scholars, collected and catalogued engraved inscriptions, but no systematic collecting has been undertaken since then. Many important inscriptions, particularly in southern Vietnam, have never been catalogued. There is an urgent need to make rubbings of these inscriptions.

#### The Tai and Nung Peoples of Vietnam

**Be Viet Dang, Director**

Institute of Ethnography, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$6,400

An important historical and cultural crossroad of Asia, Vietnam is a rich source of information on cultural relations between East and Southeast Asia. The fifty-four ethnic minorities in Vietnam preserve many valuable cultural traditions, but since change is rapidly overtaking these peoples today, there is an urgent need for systematic and detailed ethnographic studies.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, is studying the Tai and the Nung peoples, who share a common historical origin, belong to the same language group, and have a common cultural heritage. These peoples, who have a large population and live in the mountains of northern Vietnam, have played a special role in Vietnamese history.

#### Cham History and Culture

**Nguyen Cong Binh, Director**

Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$5,300

The Champa kingdom of the Cham people lasted from the end of the second to the seventeenth century A.D. The Cham, an Austronesian people speaking a Malayo-Polynesian language, preserve their own script, which derives from ancient Sanskrit. Ancient inscriptions in this script are still extant. The indigenous religion is a variant of Hinduism, but many of the Cham are converts to Islam.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, aims to study the history of the Cham, descendants of a once-flourishing kingdom, and to preserve their culture. It will also elucidate similarities and relationships between the Cham and other Southeast Asian peoples.

#### The Influence of Traditional Factors on the Organizational Forms of Agricultural Production in the Red River Delta Since the End of the Nineteenth Century

**Chu Van Lam, Vice-Director**

Institute of Economics, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$7,000

Vietnamese agriculture evolved from traditional small-scale wet-rice farming to more productive cooperatives and state collectives growing a greater variety of crops. However, these new organizational forms mandated from above have met with resistance, and some have failed. In rural areas, traditional factors still have considerable influence on social and economic activity.

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to formulate effective policies for establishing organizational forms of agricultural production that will lead to greater productivity and a higher standard of living while preserving and reinforcing the positive aspects of traditional factors.

#### Four Thousand Elements of Chinese Origin in the Vietnamese Language

**Hoang Van Hanh, Director**

Institute of Linguistics, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$9,100

Around 60 percent of Vietnamese words relating to economics, politics, and law and about 50 percent of words used in ordinary conversation are said to be of Chinese origin. These words, as well as the ideograms developed in Vietnam, derive from about four thousand elements of Chinese origin. Those elements, the smallest linguistic units carrying meaning in Vietnam-

ese, are used as models when new words are coined, particularly in the field of science.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1989, is to collect and organize the elements of Chinese origin in the Vietnamese language.

#### Preservation and Documentation of Vietnamese *Huong Uoc* Manuscripts

**Nguyen Duy Thong, Director**  
Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$11,500

During the feudal period Vietnamese villages were subject to the laws of the state. At the same time, each village also had its own regulations, or *huong uoc*, which were more strictly enforced than those of the state. Over six thousand *huong uoc* manuscripts are in the keeping of the Institute of Social Science Information. Half are written in Vietnamese, and half in a mixture of Chinese ideograms and ideograms developed in Vietnam.

The aim of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to collect the *huong uoc* manuscripts still at large, input the texts of all the manuscripts written in Vietnamese on a computer, and record all those written in ideograms on microfilm. The contents of the manuscripts will also be analyzed.

#### The Folk Culture of the Viet People of Southern Vietnam

**Nguyen Quang Vinh, Deputy Director**  
Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$7,000

During southern Vietnam's three centuries of development, the Viet people, originating in northern Vietnam, migrated south. The Viet, who constitute the largest ethnic group in Vietnam, took with them their psychological makeup and folk traditions. These cultural characteristics, adapted to suit southern Vietnam, survive to this day.

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to systematically record the ethnic culture of the Viet people in southern Vietnam and to elucidate the important role their traditional culture has played in the development of the Vietnamese people's modern way of life.

#### Translation and Publication of *A History of Buddhism in Vietnam*

**Nguyen Tai Thu, Vice-Director**  
Institute of Philosophy, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$11,200

Buddhism, along with Confucianism and Taoism, is a major source of Vietnamese philosophy, but Vietnamese Buddhism has features that set it apart from the Buddhism of neighboring countries. Although the history of Vietnamese Buddhism was studied in the past, most of the works produced were lost over the course of decades of war. This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1986 and 1987, was the first attempt since the country's reunification in 1976 to compile a

history of Vietnamese Buddhism. The result, *A History of Buddhism in Vietnam*, was published in 1988.

The book was distributed to research institutes and scholars, but there has been strong demand for a second printing and, from abroad, for an English-language version. This year the project will undertake to translate and publish the work in English.

#### Traditional Folk Festivals of the Viet People of North Vietnam

**Ngo Duc Thinh, Vice-Director**  
Institute of Folklore, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$11,600

Present-day folk festivals of the Viet people date back some three thousand years and have undergone considerable change over the centuries. Folk festivals have two aspects: the religious, which involves offerings and worship of the deities, and the secular, which includes such entertainments as games and performing arts.

The aim of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to record Viet folk festivals and to investigate the worldview revealed by the people's religious beliefs and the values demonstrated by their social structure. Through clarifying folk festivals, a classic expression of traditional culture, the project will also investigate ways to preserve harmony between tradition and modernization.

#### Oriental Civilization and the Traditional Vietnamese Family

**Nguyen Phuoc Tuong, Director**  
Institute of Sociology, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$11,400

As in other East Asian countries, Confucianism influenced the formation of the family system in Vietnam. This in turn had an effect on relations between family and village, kinship relations, and relations between family and government. However, Vietnam has been exposed to Western civilization since the beginning of the twentieth century. This has caused far-reaching changes in the traditional family system, and a new type of family has emerged.

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to study the formation of the traditional Vietnamese family under different social and economic conditions and, bearing in mind the influence of Confucianism, to determine the conditions under which the traditional family system contributes to modernization and those under which it constitutes an impediment.

#### Seminar of Vietnamese and Thai Social Scientists: Traditional and Contemporary Vietnam and Thailand

**Pham Xuan Nam, Vice-Chairman**  
Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$13,400

While relations between Vietnam and Thailand were tense and confrontational in the past, the improved political climate is leading to an era of cooperation be-

tween the two countries. This conference for Thai and Vietnamese scholars in the social sciences and humanities, to be held in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, has a number of goals: to promote understanding between scholars of both countries; to lay the scholarly foundation for cooperation between the two countries in every field; and to work toward achieving stability and development in Southeast Asia, making it a dynamic region not only in the economic arena but in the social and cultural spheres as well.

The main theme of discussion at the conference will be ways to achieve harmony between traditional (represented by social and cultural aspects) and contemporary (represented by economic aspects) elements.

#### Buddhist Temples in Vietnam

**Nguyen Duc Dieu, Director**

Social Sciences Publishing House, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$9,400

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

This project aims to publish a book, illustrated with photographs, providing a comprehensive record of Buddhist temples in Vietnam. Historically, architecturally, and artistically significant temples will be surveyed, photographs will be taken, documentary research will be carried out, and a comparative study will be made.

#### Vietnamese Feudal Laws and Practices from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century

**Dao Tri Uc, Director**

Institute of State and Law, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$9,300

The objective of this project is to study the main legal codes of feudal Vietnam from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century through printed and copied documents from that time. These documents must be collected, analyzed, edited, compared, and classified in order to create the most complete record possible. Since the documents are scattered throughout the country, researchers collecting them will at the same time examine the practice of traditional customs and laws in various regions. Related documents in Chinese and French will be translated into Vietnamese.

#### Village Psychology and Its Legacy in the Cultural Life of Vietnam

**Do Long, Head**

Department of Social Psychology, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$9,800

Rural people, who make up 90 percent of Vietnam's population, have always lived in closed communities.

The village-community psychology developed over centuries has both positive and negative influences on the ideal future of farming villages in contemporary society, which is now undergoing rapid change.

In this project economic and social factors that underlie the formation of the village-community psychology will be explored, traditional customs as manifestations of village psychology will be studied, and the reasons for regional variations in attitudes will be examined to elucidate the psychological changes occurring under present economic, political, cultural, and social conditions in Vietnam.

#### The Trading Villages of the Delta of North Vietnam

**Phan Huy Le, Professor**

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

\$4,500

Since the seventeenth century three types of villages have existed in Vietnam: farming villages, handicraft villages, and trading villages. This project undertakes a historical study of Vietnamese trading villages in order to clarify the structure of farming villages when a market economy is introduced, the types of social networks in trading villages, and the reasons for the continued growth and development of trading villages, from their emergence in the seventeenth century through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and under colonial rule. The methodology of the project will include documentary research and fieldwork.

#### Incentive Grants for Young Researchers

##### The Tradition of Reading the *Hikayat Abdul Qadir Jaelani* in Bogor

**Muhammad Hamidi, Lecturer**

Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia

Rp4.37 million

##### A Semiotic Study of the *Wayang Kartopiya*

**Chairul Anwar, Lecturer**

Indonesia Institute of the Arts

Rp3.48 million

##### Reception and Creation of the *Serat Rara Mendut* in Pati, Blora, and Their Environs

**Trias Yusuf Prasetyo Utomo, Lecturer**

Faculty of Letters, Diponegoro University

Rp3.73 million

The Role of Traditional Healers Among the Craft Workers of Jepara, Central Java: A Case Study of Sukodono Village

**Mudjahirin Thohir, Graduate Student**  
Graduate School of Cultural Anthropology, University of Indonesia

Rp3.0 million

*Mabbele and Mattunu Ale*: Swidden Practices of the Bugis in Jolle Village, South Sulawesi

**Pawennari Hijjang, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Politics and Social Science, Hasanuddin University

Rp5.85 million

The Influence of Study Help and Guidance on Elementary School Pupils' Scholastic Achievement: A Study of Parental Attitudes Among Ethnic Chinese and Malays in Pontianak, West Kalimantan

**Agung Hartoyo, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Teaching and Education, Tanjungpura University

Rp3.8 million

The Impact of Outsiders on the Social Structure of the Enggano of Enggano Island, Bengkulu

**Nursyirwan Effendi, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Andalas University

Rp5.87 million

The Role of Women in the Development of Small-scale Industry and Its Relationship to the Education of Their Children in Rural Areas: A Case Study of the Ceramic Craft Industry of Kasongan, Yogyakarta

**Sri Mulatsih, Researcher**  
Centre for Analysis of Science and Technology Development, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

Rp4.55 million

Social and Cultural Obstacles to Resettlement Projects: A Case Study of South Siberut, Kepulauan Mentawai

**Jhonri Roza, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Andalas University

Rp3.9 million

Factors Contributing to the Failure to Take Advantage of the Opportunity for Infant Immunization: A Study in Posyandu, Purworejo

**Sulistiyowati**  
Klaten Regency Bureau of Public Health

Rp3.87 million

The *Awig-Awig*, or Written *Adat* (Traditional Law), of the Village of Tenganan Pegringsingan, Bali, and Environmental Conservation: A Study of Tradition and Transformation

**Ida Bagus Dharmika, Lecturer**  
Institute of Hindu Dharma

Rp2.8 million

The *Pidato Adat Pasambahan* of the Minangkabau: An Ethnolinguistic View

**Media Sandra Kasih, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Andalas University

Rp4.17 million

A Study of the Leadership Role of Village Heads in Improving the Efficacy of Rural Government Administration Law No. 5/1979: A Case Study of Two Villages in Badar Dua, Pidie Regency, Aceh

**Idal Bahri Ismady, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Economics, Abulyatama University

Rp4.45 million

Company Registration: A Study of the Legal Attitude Toward Company Registration in Industrial Circles in Former Banyumas Residency

**Saryono Hanadi, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University

Rp3.85 million

The Role of the *Pesantren* (Islamic School) Babur Rahmah in Raising the Standard of Living in the Transmigration Location of Tarobok, Luwu, South Sulawesi

**Ramlah M., Teacher**  
Pesantren Moderen Datok Sulaiman

Rp3.2 million

The Modernization and Influx into the Urban Industrial Sector of Rural Female Labor: A Case Study of the Correlation Between the Role and Position of Women and Household Management and Rural Development in Kediri, East Java

**Ripana Puntarasa, Independent Researcher**  
Yogyakarta

Rp4.66 million

Differing Attitudes Toward Paying Taxes and Making Donations, and Factors Contributing to These Attitudes, Among Residents of Ampel, Boyolali

**Syahri Alhusin, Lecturer**  
Muhammadiyah University

Rp3.9 million

The Household Saving Pattern and Pattern of Remittances to Rural Areas Among Casual Laborers in Surabaya: A Study of the Social and Economic Mobility of Poor Migrants

**Septi Ariadi, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University

Rp2.93 million

A Study of the Success of Private-Sector Industry in Traditional Batik Products: A Case Study of the Batik Industry in Surakarta

**Yunida Pangastuti, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Economics, Tunas Pembangunan University

Rp3.84 million

The Influence on Time of the Use of Energy-Efficient Cooking Stoves: A Study of the Role of Rural Women  
**A. Danardono, Staff Researcher**  
Dhanapratapa Foundation  
Rp3.0 million

The Dramas of Wisran Hadi: The Failure of Collectivism and the Traditionalization of Subjectivism Among the Minangkabau  
**Syafril, Independent Researcher**  
Padang  
Rp3.57 million

The Lifestyle of Casual Laborers in Industrial and Non-industrial Cities: A Study of Casual Laborers in Yogyakarta and Semarang  
**Imam Santosa, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University  
Rp3.82 million

The Influence of Plantations on Balinese Social and Economic Life, 1870–1965: A Historical Study  
**I Pufu Gede Suwitha, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Udayana University  
Rp3.4 million

A Comparative Study of Views of the Development of Tableware Manufacturing Techniques by the Potters of Malang and Tulungagung, East Java, and the Kasongan District of Yogyakarta  
**Blasius Suprpta, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Social Sciences Education, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Malang  
Rp5.1 million

The Lifestyle of the *Bupati* (Javanese Regents) of Prian-gan in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries  
**Nina Herlina, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Literature, Padjadjaran University  
Rp3.65 million

Mental Disorders on Bali as Cultural Phenomena: A Study of Nurses' Perceptions and Behavior  
**A. A. Ngr Anom Kumbara, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Letters, Udayana University  
Rp3.83 million

An Analysis of Pedagogical Elements in Sentani Traditional Expressions and Their Applicability  
**Bartholomeus B. Kainakaimu, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Cenderawasih University  
Rp4.0 million

A Study of the System for Conserving the Living Environment of the Ammatowa Community, Bulukumba, South Sulawesi  
**Abdul Kadir Ahmad, Lecturer**  
Muslim University of Indonesia  
Rp3.87 million

Changes in Traditional Irrigation Organizations (*Subak*) and Farmers' Attitudes Toward the Transition to New Farmers' Irrigation Unions in West Lombok  
**Aleh Human Saleh, Lecturer**  
Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University  
Rp3.37 million

The Influence of Seafaring, Semi-Seafaring, and Land-bound Patterns of Life on the Sense of Belonging to One Group (*Sama-Baga*) and on the Cultural Value System of the Bajo  
**Muhammad Hidayat, Researcher**  
Institute for Agriculture and Information Study  
Rp6.0 million

Encyclopedia of Indonesian Ethnic Groups  
**Zulyani Hidayah, Staff Member**  
Directorate of History and Traditional Values, Directorate General of Culture  
Rp6.0 million

This project was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1988.

## “Know Our Neighbors” Programs

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

This year, the programs were expanded to include three South Asian countries—Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan—in addition to the ten countries already involved (Burma, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam). Accordingly, the names of two of the programs were changed to indicate this broadened scope.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Program in Japan strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture, society, history, and other aspects of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors. To accomplish this, the program selects Southeast and South Asian literary works and books on culture, society, history, and other subjects regarded as suitable for introduction to the Japanese public, taking into consideration the views of people from the countries concerned. The Toyota Foundation awards grants to support the translation and some of the costs of publication of these works in Japanese. Thus far, grants have been awarded to 138 works: 18 from Burma, 40 from Indonesia, 10 from Malaysia, 4 from Nepal, 12 from the Philippines, 12 from Singapore, 2 from Sri Lanka, 36 from Thailand, and 4 from Vietnam.

The “Know Our Neighbors” Program in Southeast and South Asia aims to encourage an understanding of Japan among the peoples of Southeast and South Asia. To this end, it assists the translation and publication in Southeast and South Asian languages of social science and humanities books on Japan, Japanese literary works, and the results of Japanese research on Southeast and South Asia. Originally, selection of the works to be translated, the translators, and the publishers, as well as other administrative details, was the responsibility of one organization in each country, and all grants in that country were awarded to this organization. This year, however, the parameters of the program were expanded to enable grants to be awarded to more than one organization in a country, on a book-by-book basis, as well. In fiscal 1990 two groups in Bangladesh, three groups in India, one group in Indonesia, one group

in Malaysia, one group in Pakistan, one group in the Philippines, one group in Sri Lanka, and two groups in Vietnam received grants.

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

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

Title	Author	Translator	Publisher	Grant Amount
<i>Myanma Sapay Thamaing</i>	U Pe Maung Tin	Toru Ono et al.	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥2,660,000
<i>Semangat Indonesia: Suatu Perjalanan Budaya</i>	Umar Kayam	Toshiki Kasuya	Hodaka Shoten	¥1,180,000
<i>Nhung Nam Thang Khong The Nao Quen</i>	Vo Nguyen Giap	Ari Nakano	Hodaka Shoten	¥840,000
<i>Naso</i>	Guruprasad Mainali	Haruhito Nozu	Hodaka Shoten	¥1,340,000
<i>Nu Chien Si Ruang Dua</i>	Bich Thuan	Sumiko Katayama	Hodaka Shoten	¥1,620,000
<i>Kejatuhan dan Hati and "Awal dan Mira" and Other Stories</i>	S. Rukiah and Utuy Tatang Sontani	Akihisa Matsuno	Gendai Kikaku	¥1,960,000
<i>Ngu</i>	Wimol Sainimnoun	Ikuo Sakurada	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥1,580,000
<i>Telegram</i>	Putu Wijaya	Mikihiro Moriyama	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥1,090,000
<i>Kering</i>	Iwan Simatupang	Akio Kashiwamura	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥1,320,000
<i>Kisah Perjuangan Suku Naga and Other Works</i>	W. S. Rendra	Yoshinori Murai and Yoshimi Miyake	Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.	¥1,990,000
<i>Quzhe de Daolu</i>	Li Guo	Heiwa Fukunaga and Yang Kai Rong	Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.	¥2,020,000
Total				¥17,600,000

*Myanma Sapay Thamaing* (A History of Burmese Literature)

This work covers the history of literature written in Burmese over the approximately eight hundred years from the Pagan dynasty to the Konbaung dynasty, which collapsed near the end of the nineteenth century. It takes a multifaceted approach to the changing currents in Burmese literature, including information

on historical background, on prose and poetry genres, and on authors' careers; a list of works with synopses; and reviews and critiques that quote from the works. There is a separate chapter for each dynasty. The text also traces the evolution of the physical presentation of literature, from inscriptions on stone, inscribed murals, and palm leaves to handwritten folding books and printed books. It describes the literary contacts

with neighboring countries and changes in those contacts, as well as the activities of the writers, who expanded the scope of literature from temples to the court and the countryside.

*Semangat Indonesia: Suatu Perjalanan Budaya* (The Essence of Indonesia: A Cultural Journey)

Indonesia, an archipelago of more than thirteen thousand islands, is populated by some three hundred ethnic groups speaking about two hundred fifty languages. Each region has diverse cultural spheres with their own distinct histories. A common national culture has also been developing during the forty years since Indonesia won independence; within this framework local traditional arts and culture exhibit interesting trends. In this work the author, a writer and former head of the Arts Council of Jakarta, reports on the present state of traditional culture in ten regions of Indonesia that he has visited. He possesses an intimate knowledge of local culture, and his observations contain many suggestions for the future of traditional culture.

*Nhung Nam Thang Khong The Nao Quen* (Unforgettable Years)

In these memoirs Viet Minh army general Vo Nguyen Giap reminisces about Ho Chi Minh in the years 1945, when the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was established, and 1946, when the first Indochina war broke out. The book chronicles the activities of Ho Chi Minh and the people around him as Vietnam, with Ho at its head, declared independence in the August Revolution of 1945, and recounts their negotiations with the French colonial authorities, who subsequently returned to Indochina, and Chiang Kai-shek, whose army had occupied Vietnam.

*Naso* (The Orphan)

This is a collection of eleven short stories by Guruprasad Mainali (1900-1971), an outstanding writer from the early period of modern Nepalese short story writing. The stories deal with subjects that Mainali actually encountered as he was transferred to various places in Nepal and offer fresh descriptions of Nepalese farming villages and the country's culture, customs, and traditions, establishing realism in this genre. Exemplified by "Naso," the title story, in which the husband of a childless couple takes a new wife, the stories in this collection relate the tragedy of oppressed Nepalese women and describe Nepalese society from a woman's viewpoint.

*Nu Chien Si Ruang Dua* (Female Soldiers of the Coconut Groves: The Life of Nguyen Thi Dinh)

This biography of Nguyen Thi Dinh—vice-minister of defense of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, head of the Women's Association of Vietnam, and vice-chairman of Vietnam's National Council—covers the years from her youth to 1975, when Vietnam was liberated. Dinh knew the sorrows of a woman; her husband, also a liberation fighter, died in

prison, and she lost her only son to illness. Nevertheless, she overcame those personal trials to lead the 1960 Ben Tre uprising and devote all her energies to the liberation struggle. This work portrays an independent woman sustained by her beliefs and at the same time traces the modern history of Vietnam as illuminated by her life.

*Kejatuhan dan Hati* and "Awal dan Mira" and Other Stories (Indonesian Literature of the 1950s)

This is a collection of works by two Sundanese writers, Rukiah and Utuy, who were active in the 1950s under the aegis of the Indonesian Communist Party-sponsored People's Cultural Association. Both writers take a cynical view of the independence and immediate postindependence period and deal with the theme of establishing individuality. The similarities end there, however. Rukiah is a woman, and her stories in this collection gracefully describe uncertainties and reverses in love. Utuy's works, fast-paced dramas conveying a sense of decline and nihilism, are laced with humor and irony. Although the two writers employ different styles, their works limn important vignettes reflecting the spirit of the times.

*Ngu* (Serpent)

This contemporary novel is set in a poor farming village in central Thailand where tradition remains entrenched. It offers a graphic depiction of the lives of the peasants, their superstitions, and their relations with Buddhist temples. The serpent of the title symbolizes Buddhism. The writer's allusion is to temples that place increasingly heavy burdens on the faithful, in the same way that the larger a serpent grows, the less it is satisfied with small prey, which leads it eventually to attack people. This novel deals straightforwardly with the substantial restrictions Buddhism places on Thai people's lives even today. Its criticism of Buddhism and of the temple priests' way of life caused a considerable stir in Thailand.

*Telegram*

Putu Wijaya is a leading proponent of surrealism in Indonesian literature. His works have a contemporary appeal that transcends national borders. This work, a representative example of Wijaya's early writings, describes the anguish of an intellectual who, lacking sufficient outlets to engage his spirit and knowledge, has lost his reason for existing. The protagonist is a magazine writer living in Jakarta who lives a life free from family cares and traditional values. One day he receives a telegram from his family, and as he tries to guess what it might contain, he plays out his emotional conflict over his way of life and society's morality in his imagination.

*Kering* (Drought)

Iwan Simatupang, who belonged to no specific school of Indonesian literature, passed through the literary scene like a comet (he died in 1970). He was a unique writer with a style characterized by abstraction,

idealism, absurdity, and eccentric characters. This novel, set in a pioneer settlement populated by immigrants, describes, abstractly and ideologically, the experiences of a former guerrilla fighter who drops out of university and goes to the settlement and what happens when a drought threatens the village. It differs in style from the Indonesian works introduced to Japan thus far.

*Kisah Perjuangan Suku Naga* (The Fight of the Naga and Other Works)

This is a collection of plays, poetry, and essays by W. S. Rendra, one of Indonesia's best contemporary artists. The title work in this collection is a play constructed in the style of a Javanese shadow puppet play; it describes the breakdown of the peaceful society of a Naga village engaged in its traditional livelihood when a newly opened copper mine nearby attracts foreign investment. *Blues untuk Bonnie* (Blues for Bonnie) and *Potret Pembangunan dalam Puisi* (Sketches of Development) are poetry collections in which the author, in a style quite different from the lyricism of his earlier poetry, expresses a strongly etched political consciousness that develops into social criticism. The poems were an overwhelming success among the young people of Indonesia.

*Quzhe de Daolu* (The Winding Road)

In this novel, written in Chinese, the author depicts the lives of ordinary people who cannot expect to benefit from Singapore's rapid economic development. Jin Fa, the protagonist, is the elder son of poor shop clerks, who pin their hopes on him. They send him to one of Singapore's best schools, but he is continually bullied by his rich classmates. The parents try to make a killing at gambling but fail. With no money for school fees, Jin Fa becomes an apprentice at the tearoom run by his aunt and her husband. An older waiter there, A Xi, also dreams of getting rich, but, tricked by a friend who is a swindler, he ends up in jail. This work describes "the other reality" of Singapore.

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

Translation and Publication of *The Sun Also Sets: Lessons in "Look East"*

**Rosli B. Omar, Director**

Institute of Social Analysis, Malaysia

\$11,000

In the early 1980s, the Malaysian government adopted a "Look East" policy of learning from Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan in order to encourage rapid industrialization. This work is a collection of papers by

Japanese, South Korean, and Taiwanese scholars discussing economic development and industrialization, and their attendant problems, in their own countries. The Malaysian general public does not fully understand conditions in these East Asian industrialized countries and their problems. The aim of this translation is to amend Malaysians' one-sided perception of this economic development.

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

**F. Sionil José, Executive Director**

Solidarity Foundation, the Philippines

\$53,500

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, aims to promote understanding of Japan among the Filipino people through the translation and publication in Tagalog, Cebuano, and Ilocano of social science and humanities works on Japan and of Japanese literary works. The Philippines, which is undergoing rapid modernization, can learn much about the prerequisites for modernization from the Japanese experience.

The Solidarity Foundation has a firm grounding in translation and publication thanks to several years' participation in the Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast and South Asian Countries. In the first two years of this project a total of twenty-one works were translated and published. The translation and publication of a further five works are planned for this year.

Joint "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project of the Karti Sarana Foundation and the Toyota Foundation

**M. Sastrapratedja, Vice-Chairman**

Karti Sarana Foundation, Indonesia

\$10,500

This project was also awarded grants in fiscal 1983, 1985, and 1987. It aims to promote understanding of Japan among the people of Indonesia by providing for the translation and publication in the Indonesian language of social science and humanities works on Japan and of Japanese literary works.

Eleven works have already been translated and published. Seven other works were translated but remain unpublished because of difficulties at the publishing company. Thus the Karti Sarana Foundation itself plans to publish five of the unpublished works, and the grant funds will help defray publication expenses.

Translation and Publication of Japanese Books on Industry, Economics, and Management in Vietnamese

**Vo Dai Luoc, Director**

Institute of World Economy, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$36,000

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989, aims to promote understanding of Japanese industry, economics, and management among Vietnamese scholars and general readers

by translating and publishing works in these fields in Vietnamese.

The project translated and published three works in the first year, one in the second year, and two in each of the next three years. This year a single two-volume work will be translated and published. As a result of the economic reform and liberalization policies in Vietnam, interest in foreign countries is increasing and there is a strong interest in Japan as a model for economic reform.

Translation and Publication of Japanese Legends, Folk Tales, Cultural History, and Social Sciences in Vietnamese

**Nguyen Duc Dieu, Director**

Social Sciences Publishing House, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam

\$23,500

The objective of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1989, is to translate Japanese works in the humanities (especially legends, folk tales, and cultural history) and social sciences into Vietnamese in order to broaden the Vietnamese people's understanding of Japan. Two books were translated and published in each of the first three years of this project, and the translation and publication of two additional books are planned for this year.

Interest in Japan's economic development is strong in Vietnam, but there is also a need to convey information about Japanese history and culture, from which this development derives.

Translation and Publication of *The Sound of Waves*

**Fazle Rabbi, Executive Director**

Ahmed Memorial Foundation, Bangladesh

\$4,500

Very few Japanese literary works have been translated and published in Bangladesh thus far. In this project, the Ahmed Memorial Foundation plans to translate and publish representative works of Japanese literature.

*The Sound of Waves*, the story of the love of a fisherboy and a fishergirl set on the island of Hatsushima, at the entrance to Ise Bay, is one of Yukio Mishima's best-known works. The simple love described in this story is sure to appeal to Bangladeshi readers, and thus this book is an appropriate choice as the first Japanese work of literature to be translated in this project.

Translation and Publication of *Jigokumon*, "Kesa to Morito," and *Kesa to Otto*

**Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna, Professor**

Department of Sinhalese, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

\$5,800

This project, which was also awarded grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, and 1987, has already translated and published three Japanese works in Sinhalese. Japanese films are very popular in Sri Lanka, and the grant recipient believes that Sri Lankans would be interested in translations of literary works that have been made into films. Ryunosuke Akutagawa's short story "Rashomon" and Akira Kurosawa's script for the film of the same name have already been translated and pub-

lished. This year it is planned to translate and publish the script of Teinosuke Kinugasa's film *Jigokumon*, Ryunosuke Akutagawa's short story "Kesa to Morito," on which this film is based, and Kan Kikuchi's stage play *Kesa to Otto*, which portrays the same incident.

Translation and Publication of *The River Ki*

**Rubna Shah, Manager**

Mashal Pakistan, Pakistan

\$5,200

A number of Japanese works of literature have been introduced to Pakistan, but despite strong interest in Japan, few works are being translated. The Mashal Pakistan foundation endeavors to further the cause of women, and *The River Ki*, dealing with women's lives and written by one of Japan's leading female writers, has been selected for translation and publication. This work, by Sawako Ariyoshi, traces the lives of three generations of women of an old family of the Kishu region, in western Japan, from the mid-nineteenth century to the eve of World War II. It not only deals with women's lives from a woman's viewpoint but also offers a valuable portrayal of Japan's modernization in rural areas.

Translation and Publication of Modern Japanese Short Stories

**Belal Chaudhury, President**

Club for the Translation of Literature, Bangladesh

\$6,700

Twenty short stories by fifteen well-known Japanese authors—including Ogai Mori, Kafu Nagai, Naoya Shiga, Jun'ichiro Tanizaki, and Yasunari Kawabata—have been selected for Bangladeshi readers. These stories appear in ten collections of short stories already translated into English.

Few works of Japanese literature have been translated in Bangladesh thus far. Therefore, the grant recipient group believes that the translation and publication of a collection of short stories will be welcome.

Translation and Publication of *Dinosaur of the Desert*

**Ram Prakash Dhamija, Founder Member**

Nandartha, India

\$24,700

*Dinosaur of the Desert*, a picture book written by Shinji Tajima and illustrated by Kang Woo-Hyon, won the gold medal in the fifth Noma Concours for Children's Picture Book Illustrations. The book's theme is that conflict is senseless.

This is the first year that translation and publication of a picture book have been undertaken under this "Know Our Neighbors" Program. There is a great need for translation and publication of picture books both in India and in other developing countries.

Translation and Publication of *Hakai*

**Bishan Narain Tandon, Director**

Jnanpith Foundation, India

\$7,000

Few Japanese literary works are translated in India.

*Hakai* (The Broken Commandment), one of Toson Shimazaki's best-known works, is a major work of the Meiji era (1868–1912). It tells the story of a young man from an outcaste village who has promised his father to conceal his origins. However, he gradually awakens to the need to fight discrimination and finally breaks his promise to his father.

India is a country with a deeply rooted problem of caste discrimination. *Hakai* was selected for translation and publication because it is considered to have social relevance for Indian readers.

Translation and Publication of Five Japanese Children's Picture Books

**Mala Dayal, Editor**  
National Book Trust, India  
\$23,600

Like other developing countries, India cannot supply enough picture books to meet children's needs. Therefore, the National Book Trust has undertaken to translate and publish a number of Japanese children's picture books.

The five books were selected from among fifty titles recommended by Japanese picture book writers because they were considered appropriate for Indian children and because they will be relatively easy to produce. The books, all by well-known Japanese authors, will be translated and published in India's thirteen official languages.

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

Translation and Publication of *Islam's Intellectual Treasury*

**Ahmad Shabery Cheek, Editor**  
Ikraq, Malaysia  
\$6,800

*Islam's Intellectual Treasury* is a collection of writings by well-known Islamic scholars compiled by an Indonesian Islamic researcher and published in Indonesia. Reflecting a modern, reformist viewpoint, this collection includes writings in several fields by ten progressive scholars, representing each period in the long history of Islamic scholarship.

This project aims to translate *Islam's Intellectual Treasury* into Malaysian. Although Indonesian and Malaysian were originally the same language, many words and expressions in the two languages differ today, making it difficult for Malaysians to read books written in Indonesian.

Translation and Publication of Southeast Asian Books on Socioeconomic Development in Vietnamese

**Nguyen Minh Hang, Vice-Director**  
Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam  
\$27,000

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989, aims to foster the Vietnamese people's understanding of neighboring countries through the translation and publication in Vietnamese of books on Southeast Asia.

Although Vietnam desires closer cooperation with the countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, little information about these countries is now available in Vietnam. This project is translating and publishing in Vietnamese books on socioeconomic development, which is urgently needed and of greatest interest to Vietnam. Two books were translated and published in each of the project's first two years, and the translation and publication of two additional works are planned for this year.

Translation and Publication of Southeast Asian Books on History, Literature, and Tradition in Vietnamese

**Pham Duc Duong, Director**  
Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, Vietnam  
\$15,000

Unlike the Institute of Asian and Pacific Studies, which focuses on books on socioeconomic development, the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies focuses on translating and publishing in Vietnamese books on the history, literature, and traditions of other Southeast Asian countries. Although Vietnam has many cultural features in common with other Southeast Asian countries, few books on other countries' history, literature, and traditions are available in Vietnamese. This project also received grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989.

In each of the first two years of this project one work was translated and published, and the translation and publication of an additional work are planned for this year.

Malaysian "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project: Works in Other Southeast Asian Languages to Be Published in Bahasa Malaysia

**Zalilah Sharif, Secretary**  
Foundation for the Promotion of the Sciences, Malaysia  
\$39,000

In this project the group that has translated and published in Bahasa Malaysia twenty-eight works on Japan under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast and South Asia is undertaking the translation and publication of works from other Southeast Asian countries.

The objective of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, is to translate and publish in Bahasa Malaysia works from other Southeast Asian countries in the field of literature. In the first year of the project two works were translated and published. An additional two works will be translated and published this year.

Nepalese "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Project: Works in Other South Asian Languages to Be Published in Nepalese Languages

**Keshab Man Shakya, Chairman**

The Foundation for Literature, Nepal

\$10,900

In this project the successor to the group that has translated and published in Nepalese languages thirty-six works on Japan under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast and South Asia is undertaking the translation and publication of works from other South Asian countries.

Translation of literary works from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Bhutan was begun in the first year of the project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1989. This year the grant funds will be used to publish these works.

## Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs described thus far, in fiscal 1990 the Toyota Foundation provided grants under the Foundation Initiative Grant Program and the Communications-Supplement Grant Program.

The Foundation Initiative Grant Program was inaugurated in fiscal 1989, when grants for forums, special research, the promotion of private grant-making activities, and other purposes were amalgamated to enable the Foundation to plan and administer independent grant-making activities on a more flexible, ad hoc basis. This year the program's criteria were reorganized and streamlined, and it was decided to award Foundation-initiative grants for the following types of projects:

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

Applications for Foundation-initiative grants are not publicly solicited. Instead grant proposals are presented on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and individuals or groups and are screened at planning meetings. The final decisions on grants are made at the Board of Directors' meetings held three times a year. In cases necessitating speedy action, however, the president of the Foundation is empowered to make decisions on grants without convening the Board of Directors. This fiscal year twelve Foundation-initiative grants, worth a total of ¥30.7 million, were awarded.

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program provides grants to disseminate the results of Foundation-assisted research as widely as possible. These grants are awarded to help cover the costs of printing and publishing research results, convening symposiums, participating in international symposiums, and similar activities. Applications are accepted year round from past recipients of Foundation grants. Applications are screened and grants approved at planning meetings. This year eighteen communications-supplement grants, worth a total of ¥29.58 million, were awarded.

Planning meetings, usually held monthly, include the president, managing director, and other members of the Foundation's professional staff. In addition to screening and approving grants, the members deliberate on other important activities of the Foundation.

## Foundation Initiative Grant Program

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

**Setsubo Ikehata**

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

¥3.0 million

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

A similar project concerning the Japanese occupation of Indonesia was conducted earlier.

Corporate Support for Public Service Activities in the Private Sector

**Seichi Seki**

Association of Public Service Corporations

¥1.5 million

Little research has been conducted on public service activities within the private sector despite the acute need for a survey of the subject. Public interest in these activities has heightened, and researchers in a wide variety of fields need an opportunity to participate in such a survey.

This project involves a two-year study of public service activities in the private sector in Japan, the United States, and Europe from the perspective of economics. Its objective is to clarify the significance and role of corporate support for public service activities and to seek a philosophy of corporate giving suited to Japanese society. A number of foundations are providing support for this project, which will be undertaken jointly by specialists in the field and foundation personnel.

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

**Thomas Ford**

Center for Development Change, University of Kentucky, U.S.A.

¥4.2 million

The community of Georgetown, Kentucky, has been greatly affected by the establishment of a Japanese automobile plant there. The Center for Development Change at the University of Kentucky has been conducting a long-term survey of the changes in residents' attitudes. This project was also awarded grants in fiscal 1986, 1988, and 1989.

This year's grant will finance the fifth telephone survey of residents. Last year's survey revealed that residents' attitudes had moderated significantly since their initial anxiety and confusion over the opening of the plant. The progression from fear and anxiety to acceptance will be recorded in a comprehensive report on the five-year survey.

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

**David L. Featherman**

Social Science Research Council, U.S.A.

¥1.1 million

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

This year's grant will help defray the expenses of Japanese participants in committee meetings in Portland, Oregon, in October 1990, and in Amsterdam in March 1991.

The Social History of Postwar Science and Technology

**Shigeru Nakayama**

Science and Society Forum

¥3.5 million

The study of modern Japanese history is incomplete without consideration of the social significance of the introduction and development of science and technology. Although the social history of science and tech-

nology is as important as political or economic history, there are few researchers in this field, and research thus far has been limited to individual topics. No systematic social history of science and technology has been written.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989, aims to write and publish a systematic social history of postwar science and technology as a foundation for development of studies in this field. At present ten teams are writing this history, which will be published as a series beginning in 1992.

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan

**Hiroshi Kanda**

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥5.0 million

The Foundation Library Center of Japan was established in November 1985 to collect and organize information on Japanese private grant-making activities, to facilitate communication between grant makers and grant applicants, and to publicize the activities of foundations. Since then the center has been acquiring and cataloguing materials and publishing the quarterly bulletin *Josei Zaidan* (Grant-Making Foundations) and the *Josei Dantai Yorán* (Directory of Grant-Making Foundations).

The Toyota Foundation, together with other foundations, has cooperated in defraying part of the center's operating costs since its founding. While it is hoped that the center will eventually become self-supporting, at present it still requires financial assistance. In addition to this year's grant, the center received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989.

Publication of a Series of Ten Picture Books by Asian, African, and Latin American Authors

**Shinji Tajima**

Planning and Publishing Committee for Picture Books of Countries of Sun, Sea, Land, and Wind

¥0.6 million

The Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO regularly sponsors the Noma Concours for Children's Picture Book Illustrations to provide publishing opportunities for picture book authors and improve the quality of picture books in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It has been decided to publish winning entries in the contest in a ten-volume series called Picture Books of Countries of Sun, Sea, Land, and Wind. The series is not likely to enjoy bestseller sales, however, and the financial support of a number of foundations is necessary for its publication.

This grant will be used to purchase fifty sets of the ten-volume series to present to various organizations and institutions to promote the series' distribution.

Workshop on Publishing in Asia and Africa

**Philip C. Altbach**

Obor Foundation, U.S.A.

¥2.1 million

For the past forty years developed countries have encouraged indigenous publishing in the third world

through official development assistance programs, private-sector grant-making foundations, and such international development assistance organizations as the World Bank. Yet for a variety of reasons publishing activities have not developed to the extent desired in the developing countries of Asia and Africa.

The Obor Foundation, which supports publishing activities in Asia, will sponsor an international workshop on publishing in Asia and Africa, February 4-7, 1991, in Bellagio, Italy, to strengthen the foundation of third-world publishing. This workshop will be a useful forum for the exchange of experience between third-world publishing professionals and assistance-organization personnel, and this grant will help defray part of the expense of the workshop.

Establishment of a Database of the Industrial Heritage of Modern Japan

**Hoshimi Uchida**

Industrial Heritage Study Group

¥3.0 million

Advances in industrial technology result in the dispersal and disappearance of the industrial heritage that reveals the history of industrial development in modern Japan. Basic research on and measures to preserve that industrial heritage are urgently needed.

This project aims to bring together independent researchers in Tokyo, Osaka, Aichi Prefecture, and elsewhere to exchange information on their methodologies and survey results and to devise a standardized methodology to be used nationwide. The ultimate goal of the project is to develop a catalogue of the extant industrial heritage and create a database to help further the collection of information and preservation. This year's grant will help cover the cost of basic planning and the development of strategies for putting this plan into action.

Corporate Philanthropy in South Korea and Japan

**Jung Ku-hyun**

Department of Business Administration, Yonsei University, South Korea

¥0.7 million

South Korea and Japan have similar systems for the incorporation of public-interest corporations, and both have a number of corporate and corporate-group foundations. Yet the people in one country know very little about such activities in the other.

This grant will enable three researchers from Yonsei University to visit Japan to share with Japanese foundation personnel the findings from their three-year survey of foundations and corporate giving in South Korea and to study foundation activities in Japan. During their stay the three South Korean scholars will visit Japanese foundations and other organizations to grasp the current status of foundation activities in Japan in comparison with foundation activities in South Korea. A number of meetings will also be held to discuss Japanese and South Korean foundation activities.

Establishment of a Database of NGO Activities

**Toshihiro Takami**

The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation  
¥3.0 million

Even though Japan's official development assistance budget is now one of the highest in the world, few nongovernmental organizations contribute to international assistance, and the scope of their activities is limited. To improve this situation, it is necessary to collect information from Japan and other countries and organize it so that people will find it easy to use.

The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation was established by Japanese NGOs. Two years ago the center began gathering and cataloguing materials on both Japanese and non-Japanese private development assistance in order to create a database. Non-Japanese materials have been summarized in Japanese. This project was also awarded grants in fiscal 1988 and 1989. This year an index of collected materials will be made and an access system developed.

Production of a Catalogue of Three Hundred Books on Southeast Asia

**Kazushige Kaneko**

Institute of Asian Ethno-Forms and Culture  
¥3.0 million

The Japanese people are becoming increasingly interested in Southeast Asia, and the number of publications related to Southeast Asia is growing. However, there is no general reference work providing comprehensive information on these publications.

This project will select three hundred books on Southeast Asia published in Japanese within the last decade that are considered useful for a better understanding of the region. Information on these books will be compiled in an annotated bibliographic catalogue, with listings organized by theme and country. The catalogue will be sold at traveling exhibitions of the books scheduled to be held beginning in September 1991 in six cities around Japan.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

Japan Networkers' Conference [printing costs]

**Yuko Asakura**  
¥1.2 million

A Study of the Behavior of Persistent Toxic Materials in the Global Environment Using Residual Radionuclides from the Atomic Bomb Dropped on Nagasaki as Tracers [participation in an international symposium]

**Akira Kudo**  
¥0.55 million

Tradition and Change in the Culture of the Kavalan of Taiwan [publishing costs]

**Jun Shimizu**  
¥1.5 million

Research on Comprehensive Dental Health Services for the Community [publishing costs and supplemental study]

**Fumiaki Shinsho**  
¥1.3 million

Mechanisms of Carcinogenesis, with Special Reference to Territorial Effects [participation in an international symposium]

**Hiroto Naora**  
¥0.58 million

The Relationship Between Human Beings and Montane Vegetation in Tropical Asia: A Study of Mount Kinabalu, Malaysia [printing costs and supplemental study]

**Kanehiro Kitayama**  
¥1.0 million

A Study of the *Glirulus japonicus*, with a View Toward Ensuring Its Survival [participation in an international symposium]

**Syusaku Minato**  
¥0.45 million

Research on Japanese Involvement in Southeast Asian Development [publishing costs]

**Shoichi Yamashita**  
¥1.5 million

Changes in the Ethnic Identity of Second- and Third-Generation Japanese Americans: The Effect of the Movement for Redress for Wartime Internment [participation in an international symposium and supplemental study]

**Yasuko Takezawa**  
¥0.6 million

Report on the Activities of Urban Women Working with Rural Women to Revitalize Farming Areas [convening a symposium]

**Takako Fukunaga**  
¥0.4 million

Visual Documentation of the Changes in the Seasonal Migration of Caribou and in Hunting by Eskimos as a Result of Arctic Oil-Field Exploitation [publishing costs]

**Michio Hoshino**  
¥2.0 million

Participation of the Private Sector in Creating a Livable Environment: A Study of the Applicability of the British Groundwork System in Japan [printing costs]

**Yoshihiko Oyama**

¥1.6 million

Japan's Image in Major Latin American Countries [convening a symposium]

**Gustavo Andrade**

¥3.5 million

The Adjustment of Overseas Chinese to Multicultural Societies: An Analysis of Trends Among the Graduates of Overseas Chinese Schools in Japan and Taiwan [printing costs]

**Gou Hui Du**

¥1.2 million

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

**Satoru Nakamura**

¥1.5 million

Comparative Studies of Indigenous Coastal Fisheries in the Western Pacific Region: Indigenous Fishing Gear and Craft [printing costs and supplemental study]

**Keiji Shibata (on behalf of Efren Ed. C. Flores)**

¥3.5 million

Compilation of a Japanese Sign-Language Dictionary [publishing costs]

**Takashi Tanogami**

¥3.0 million

Modern Western-Style Architecture in Asia: A Survey of the Extant Heritage [printing costs]

**Terunobu Fujimori**

¥4.2 million

# Financial Report for Fiscal 1990

## Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1990–March 31, 1991)

	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1989	Fiscal 1988	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1987
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	228,781,613	190,983,654	201,207,194	197,996,710
Donation	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	—
Income transferred from the reserve for special programs	—	—	250,000,000	—
Endowment income	814,944,327	794,188,051	752,255,804	863,127,559
Miscellaneous income	1,794,464	6,601,508	2,189,258	8,816,000
<b>Total Income</b>	<u>1,195,520,404</u>	<u>1,141,773,213</u>	<u>1,355,652,256</u>	<u>1,069,940,269</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grants and program expenses	646,428,693	656,419,030	660,970,897	694,454,539
Expenses for special commemorative grant and activities	—	—	—	10,145,807
Administrative expenses	127,826,258	128,264,673	113,797,921	158,802,191
Purchase of fixed assets	2,457,216	—	2,407,680	—
Contribution to the Foundation Library Center of Japan	—	—	250,000,000	—
Income transferred to the reserve for grants	150,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	—
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	9,963,863	8,307,897	7,492,104	5,330,538
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>936,676,030</u>	<u>912,991,600</u>	<u>1,164,668,602</u>	<u>868,733,075</u>
<b>Excess of Income over Expenditures</b>	<u>258,844,374</u>	<u>228,781,613</u>	<u>190,983,654</u>	<u>201,207,194</u>

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, 1991)

	Fiscal 1990	Fiscal 1989	Fiscal 1988	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1987
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	40,082,404	149,738,698	55,793,479	87,161,533
Negotiable securities	12,311,405,728	11,985,269,327	11,906,685,239	12,015,752,087
Prepaid expenses	3,468,361	3,046,539	3,046,539	2,616,526
Advances (disbursements)	6,228,173	17,386,099	459,530	15,629,803
Suspense payments	—	—	—	1,764,700
Fixed assets	48,923,743	47,217,727	47,914,917	46,470,608
Total Assets	<u>12,410,108,409</u>	<u>12,202,658,390</u>	<u>12,013,899,704</u>	<u>12,169,395,257</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	246,744,586	231,011,688	206,516,866	234,725,152
Deposits received	3,607,686	3,623,205	2,086,007	8,086,147
Reserve for retirement allowances	51,988,020	42,024,157	36,398,260	28,906,156
Reserve for grants	400,000,000	250,000,000	130,000,000	—
<b>NET ENDOWMENT</b>				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000
Surplus fund	307,768,117	275,999,340	238,898,571	497,677,802
Total Liabilities	<u>12,410,108,409</u>	<u>12,202,658,390</u>	<u>12,013,899,704</u>	<u>12,169,395,257</u>

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

## Endowment Status

	End Fiscal 1990	End Fiscal 1989	End Fiscal 1988	Unit: Yen End Fiscal 1987
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,707,768,117	4,675,999,340	4,638,898,571	4,897,677,802
Total	<u>11,707,768,117</u>	<u>11,675,999,340</u>	<u>11,638,898,571</u>	<u>11,897,677,802</u>

**Note:** The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1990 includes the surplus fund of ¥307,768,117.

# Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1990–March 31, 1991)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amt. Approved Amt. Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1986 1987 1988	Pornpen Hantrakool International Division Grant	Silpakorn University, Thailand	Oct. 2, 1986; Oct. 1, 1987; Sept. 21, 1988	¥13,330,000 750,000 ¥12,580,000
Fiscal 1988	Dandansha Co., Ltd. "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		Sept. 21, 1988	¥1,880,000 112,000 ¥1,768,000
Fiscal 1989	Hartoyo Incentive Grants for Young Researchers (grant proposal withdrawn)	Bogor Agricultural Univer- sity, Indonesia	Sept. 20, 1989	Rp3,890,000 ¥328,308 ¥0
	Baskoro Tedjo Incentive Grants for Young Researchers (grant proposal withdrawn)	Bandung Institute of Tech- nology, Indonesia	Sept. 20, 1989	Rp3,000,000 ¥202,416 ¥0
	Sotoshu Volunteer Association "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan		Sept. 20, 1989	¥2,160,000 235,200 ¥1,924,800
	Johannes Widodo Incentive Grants for Young Researchers	Parahyangan Catholic Uni- versity, Indonesia	Sept. 20, 1989	Rp4,500,000 ¥105,076 —
	Than Tun International Division Grant	Mandalay University, Burma	Sept. 20, 1989	¥2,780,000 58,674 ¥2,721,326

## Chronological Data

**1990** Apr. 1: Acceptance of grant applications for fiscal 1990 Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Apr. 28: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report* No. 52 (in Japanese)

May 15: Twenty-seventh Symposium (in Tokyo)

May 31: Publication of *Occasional Report* No. 11 (in English); deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1990 Research Grant Program applications (742 applications received)

June 20: First deadline for acceptance of fiscal 1990 Grant Program for Citizen Activities applications (49 applications received); fifty-fifth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1989 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1990 grants decided: for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 4 recipients; fiscal 1990 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 5 recipients; approval of appointment of trustees and members of advisory and selection committees and of expert subcommittees; fifteenth meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of status of Foundation activities

July 1: Fifty-sixth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of chairman and managing director

July 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report* No. 53 (in Japanese)

Aug. 10: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1989

Oct. 12: Fifty-seventh meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1990 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 57 recipients; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 10 recipients for the first period; for International Grant Program, 99 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 11 recipients for program in Japan, 12 recipients for program in Southeast and South Asia, and 5 recipients for program among Southeast and South Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 6 recipients; fiscal 1990 grants acknowledged: Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 5 recipients

Oct. 17: Fiscal 1990 grant award ceremony

Oct. 31: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report* No. 54 (in Japanese)

Nov. 16-18: First International Grant Program Symposium (in Bangkok)

Nov. 30: Publication of *Occasional Report* No. 12 (in English); second deadline for acceptance of fiscal

1990 Grant Program for Citizen Activities applications (41 applications received)

Dec. 17: Fifty-eighth meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of chairman and president; acknowledgment of withdrawal of approved grant proposal: for Research Grant Program, 1 recipient

Dec. 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1989* (in English)

**1991** Jan. 21: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report* No. 55 (in Japanese)

Mar. 16: Twenty-eighth Symposium (in Tokyo)

Mar. 19: Fifty-ninth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1990 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 9 recipients for the second period; for fifth Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 3 recipients for most outstanding and outstanding awards; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 2 recipients; fiscal 1990 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 8 recipients; explanation and approval of fiscal 1990 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1991 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of trustees; decision on term of office for members of expert subcommittees

Mar. 25: Publication of "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs Report No. 11 (in Japanese)

# The Staff of the Foundation

**President**

Soichi Iijima

**Managing Director and  
Secretary of the Foundation**

Hideo Yamaguchi

**Deputy Secretary of the Foundation**

Naomichi Kamezawa

**GENERAL AFFAIRS AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION**

*Division Manager*

Naomichi Kamezawa

*Deputy Division Manager*

Katsuyoshi Itoh

*Chief Assistants*

Yasuko Matsukura

Masumi Narita

*Assistants*

Kaoru Hijikata

Shino Ariizumi

Yuriko Ono

Mina Murai

**PROGRAM DIVISION**

*Division Manager*

Yoshinori Yamaoka

**National Division**

*Program Director*

Yoshinori Yamaoka

*Program Officers*

Masaaki Kusumi

Gen Watanabe

**International Division**

*Chief Program Officer*

Yoshiko Wakayama

*Program Officer*

Toichi Makita

*Assistant Program Officer*

Yumiko Himemoto