

The Toyota Foundation
Report for Fiscal 1993

The Toyota Foundation is a private, nonprofit, grant-making organization established by the Toyota Motor Company and the Toyota Motor Sales Company (which merged to form the Toyota Motor Corporation on July 1, 1982) and chartered by the Prime Minister's Office on October 15, 1974.

Annual Japanese and English reports on the Foundation's activities have been prepared and distributed widely since fiscal 1975. This annual report was compiled on the basis of the Japanese-language report of activities for fiscal 1993, covering the Foundation's programs during fiscal 1993 (April 1, 1993, to March 31, 1994) and approved at the seventieth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 29, 1994.

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

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

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

Report for Fiscal 1993

April 1, 1993, to March 31, 1994

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Tokyo, Japan

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(as of March 31, 1994)

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*Mr. Yamaguchi's term as managing director of the Foundation ended on June 30, 1994.

†Mr. Kurokawa assumed the post of managing director of the Foundation on July 1, 1994.

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The President's Report

Problems Faced by Grant-Making Foundations

One of the problems that Japan's grant-making foundations face today is finance. Most foundations that rely on endowment income to fund their grant-making activities have been forced by recent low interest rates to reduce the value or number of their grants or otherwise cut back their programs. Whether measured in terms of the gross national product or in comparison with the levels of giving in other countries, private-sector grant-making activities in Japan are not all that they could be, and now the promising upward trend that was becoming noticeable has slackened and may even be reversed. Interest rates are, of course, an index of the economy and not within the foundations' control. Moreover, because grant-making foundations are nonprofit organizations, there are limits to what they can do to manage their funds advantageously. To compensate for these circumstances, foundations want and need to increase their endowments or donations, but in attempting to do so they are stymied by both an unfavorable tax structure and the effect of declining corporate earnings in the midst of recession.

Yet the philanthropic spirit—the impulse, whether corporate or individual, to make the greatest possible financial contribution in the public interest—is the underpinning of private grant-making foundations, and the more difficult the times, the more we must strive to maintain that spirit. At the same time, in the best interests of society, we must carefully consider the meaning and scale of third-sector financial activities in the nation's macroeconomy. In particular, we need to give serious thought to how we obtain and manage funds for essentially nonprofit undertakings, such as education, welfare, health care, academic research, the arts and culture, religion, sports, and voluntary services, in the light of the growing social demand in all these areas.

Greater public spending in these areas, principally by the national government, is of course desirable. All too often, however, such spending is accompanied by government regulation and intrusion and as a

result tends to engender inflexibility and inefficiency in private nonprofit activities. It may even lead to bloated government budgets. On the other hand, while it is important for nonprofit organizations to make effective use of the profit-driven free market economy, such organizations are by definition not designed to generate profits; therefore, nonprofit organizations that pursue the profit principle risk the debasement of their essential nature. Corporate ethics are important, and philanthropic activities are a practical expression of corporate ethics founded on the spirit of public service. It is in such activities that the third sector comes into its own, supporting citizen initiative and the free pursuit of human values with financial aid that is neither government controlled nor inspired solely by the profit motive.

To apply the term "third sector" exclusively, as many Japanese do, to the semipublic bodies that are funded in part by national or local government is to misunderstand—or misappropriate—the term. Relying on higher tax revenues alone to cope with an aging society, for instance, is too shortsighted. Surely the will and vitality of the private sector can play a larger role in addressing such issues. We should actively take up and study the problems of private grant-making foundations in the context of this broader perspective.

In addition to financing, a good staff is important to a grant-making foundation. Foundations need competent personnel, from administrators to program officers and office staff, who will bring energy and idealism to their work. Grant-making foundations as a whole must intensify their studies of personnel requirements, employment conditions, training programs, and possibilities for personnel exchange.

On a different note, Hideo Yamaguchi, the Foundation's managing director, will soon be leaving the Foundation, when his current term of appointment ends. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of his many years of steadfast service, managing the practical side of the Foundation's operations and maintaining and further developing the high level of its activities. Although Mr. Yamaguchi will be leaving the Toyota Foundation, he will be continuing his career in the third sector in a new capacity, at the Foundation Library Center of Japan. The Foundation Library Center is extremely important to Japan's private grant-making foundations, and we look forward to its further growth. Mr. Yamaguchi has always taken a deep interest in the state of Japanese philanthropy as a whole and devoted himself to its improvement, and I am sure that his long experience with the Toyota Foundation will stand him in good stead at the Foundation Library Center. He has a great deal of expertise to offer in his new post, and we at the Toyota Foundation will continue to seek his guidance and advice. We wish Mr. Yamaguchi health and happiness in his new endeavor.

Soichi Iijima
President

The Managing Director's Report

Reflections and Perspectives on Leaving the Foundation

In the summer of 1992 I raised the question of choosing my successor with the Foundation's senior executives. I was due to complete thirteen years' service with the Foundation at the end of my current term as managing director, and this seemed a rather long time for one person to be at the helm of our practical operations. Eiji Toyoda, the honorary chairman of the board of the Toyota Motor Corporation and chairman of the Foundation's board of directors, said to me: "The next person who transfers to the Foundation should have an easier time than you did, because it is regarded quite differently within the company now." In the past thirteen years there certainly have been changes in the way the Foundation is perceived—both in the corporate world and by society. As someone inside the Foundation, however, I have to wonder just how well we have succeeded in reading those external changes and responding appropriately.

The Early Days

I look back on thirteen full and rewarding years. Before taking up this appointment I was manager of the Business Department in the Tokyo office of the Toyota Motor Company, the predecessor of the Toyota Motor Corporation and one of the Foundation's endowing corporations.

I remember discussing the Foundation's affairs with Mr. Toyoda, who was then president of the company and chairman of the Foundation, at the time of my appointment. Since the Foundation's work was seldom publicized within the Toyota Motor Company, I suggested having the company newsletter cover the Foundation's activities to make sure that Toyota employees knew about the Foundation. "That's a good idea," he responded. "It probably has not occurred to anyone at the

Mr. Yamaguchi's term as managing director of the Foundation ended on June 30, 1994.

Foundation. Besides, there has not been much in the way of concrete results to report before now." Perhaps he worried that as a former manager of the Research and Public Relations Department I might overdo the publicity, because he added: "The Foundation has had the right approach. We don't want anything pretentious."

When I asked which department of the company would handle newsletter publicity for the Foundation, Mr. Toyoda told me to call and consult him directly if there was something to be publicized. Later I heard that some people had feared that publicizing the Foundation's activities in the newsletter could cause problems for the company, since, for a house organ, it had a large circulation. This was during a period when the corporate world was subject to intense public criticism, and there was some trepidation over response to the Foundation's activities.

As for how well the Foundation was understood in the company, Mr. Toyoda's comment quoted earlier sums up the situation. Yet if I were asked whether I had been able to make any change, I would be forced to say that I had tried but to no avail. In retrospect, I have to admit that the Foundation's endeavors—and my own, in particular—have fallen short in this respect.

I recall an incident in the year that I took up my post. A young female grant recipient told me with some embarrassment that two senior researchers from the same institution had also applied for grants. Being the youngest, she had thought she didn't stand a chance, yet her application was the only one accepted. How, she wanted to know, could this happen? It was in fact entirely consistent with the Foundation's approach to grant making, but this clearly was not well enough understood. It was then that I had the idea of publishing reports by the program officers in the annual report to explain in detail the Foundation's thinking on its grant programs.

Having some background in public relations, I have often invited journalists to write about the Foundation; but the Foundation per se is not, it seems, ready material for a newspaper article. While a gratifying number of individual projects have been featured in the press, to my frustration those articles did not lead to others introducing the Foundation's activities as a whole.

The Nature of a Private Grant-Making Foundation

Each of the Foundation's programs has undergone a number of transformations as new ideas were implemented and internal reviews carried out. These programs include two that are especially appropriate to private-sector activities, the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" and the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs, as well as the Research Grant Program, the Grant Program for Citizen Activities, and the International Grant Program.

The International Grant program concentrates on research projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures and thus tends not to have a high public profile. I have been told by a government official that he wished the program were more visible, in view of all the work that goes into it. But in implementing the program, Foundation

staff members have always been sensitive to local needs, and they have received positive feedback. There have been parts of Southeast Asia that were not always safe, and reviewing a project has sometimes meant making repeated trips to dangerous localities in order to consult with the researchers and to identify local needs.

In the spring of 1982, when I was about to visit southern Thailand, a friend who was with Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd. warned me to be careful, for I was traveling to some dangerous spots. Since Foundation staff members had already been visiting the region for several years, I paid no particular attention to his words. Later, on the boat that was taking us to a small island where fieldwork was in progress, I was told by a professor who hailed from the area: "Last year we were attacked by guerrillas on this same boat, and several passengers were killed. I luckily escaped with my life when I said I was a university teacher." Only then did I realize that my friend had had good reason to worry.

Such risks are inherent in the very nature of the Foundation's work. To cite another example, after we began awarding grants to researchers in the nations of Indochina in 1985, a member of the staff requested permission to travel to Vietnam. Because we knew so little about conditions in that country, I was concerned. Yet I could not refuse permission, for I knew what hardships the Vietnamese researchers must be going through in the aftermath of many years of war, having myself experienced the dislocation of the postwar period in Japan.

The Toyota Foundation's grant programs have earned a good reputation not only in Indochina but throughout Southeast Asia. We have learned the lesson that it takes a little adventurousness and a lot of perseverance, if the Foundation is to become all that it should be.

I am also very pleased by the success of the Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, even if that success is owed to a happy conjunction of circumstances. The staff member responsible studied Indonesian after joining the Foundation and then put that knowledge to use in developing a program that accepts applications in the Indonesian language. This fiscal year the number of applicants exceeded one thousand. When I attended a workshop held in Indonesia for the presentation of reports by recipients of grants under this program, despite the intense heat there was something very refreshing in the lively exchanges between experienced Indonesian scholars and the young researchers who benefited from their advice.

I feel sure that this program's success is due to a thorough grasp of local needs and to the warm understanding that goes with it.

Corporate Philanthropy and Corporate Foundations

While the climate for philanthropy has certainly improved, looking back on my years with the Foundation I find myself wishing that I had worked more actively toward the development of corporate philanthropy.

The Japanese corporate foundation has been managed as an independent entity outside the corporate framework, rather than as an integral part of corporate philanthropy. In the United States, however, one

saw corporate philanthropy described in such terms as “cause-related giving is marketing”^{*} and “A wide spectrum of corporate grantmaking stretches between corporate self-interest and altruism.”[†] I used to have the impression that Japan’s low-keyed corporate foundations were taking the loftier road.

In 1988 I was a member of a mission to investigate corporate community activities in the United States, sponsored by Keidanren (the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations) and the Japan Center for International Exchange, an experience that completely overturned my previous notions. American companies and corporate foundations were directly addressing social issues in their communities. American subsidiaries of Japanese companies were becoming involved, too, in their effort to assimilate into the community. And their head offices back in Japan eventually followed suit. Thus in Japan corporate foundations preceded corporate philanthropy, which took a different form. But if both companies and corporate foundations give thought to the development of philanthropy in Japan, they will find more to share, and their relationship will be tempered accordingly.

It is not enough to see the principles that foundations value—altruism, pluralism, renewal, citizen autonomy—develop in the private, non-profit sector. Unless they are embraced by as many people as possible, there can be no progress in Japanese philanthropy, which will remain the province of a narrow sector of society. We must further refine the professionalism of foundation work, be sensitively attuned to the community at all times, and persevere in seeking dialogue with the corporate world and with all other sectors of society.

Hideo Yamaguchi
Managing Director

^{*}Council on Foundations, ed., *Papers on Corporate Philanthropy* (Tokyo and New York: Japan Center for International Exchange, 1985), p. 11.

[†]Ibid., p. 12.

The Managing Director's Report

Reviewing the Research Grant Program: Reengineering the Foundation

The Origins of the Debate

The Research Grant Program is the largest of the Toyota Foundation's programs. Since its inauguration it has pursued the objective of supporting outstanding research and has adopted social issues as its themes.

Specifically, the Foundation has concentrated on supporting interdisciplinary research and innovative research that takes a tightly focused or broad-based approach to social issues. To quote its chairman, Eiji Toyoda: "The Foundation has been fortunate in the very high quality of its grant recipients." The program owes its success not only to the hard work of the grant recipients but also to the dedication of the selection committee members.

Over the years, as the program's content had been improved in numerous ways, a finely tuned system was established. At the same time, however, the world was in flux, and, as discussed below, the Foundation's staff had begun to sense that this process of incremental change was reaching its limit.

When I called on Mr. Toyoda in January 1993, he suggested that, since its twentieth anniversary would be a milestone for the Foundation, we should take the opportunity to conduct a thorough review of the present state of Foundation programs, whether we eventually make changes or not. The Foundation's president, Soichi Iijima, was of the same opinion, and we therefore embarked on an exhaustive review of the Research Grant Program.

Looking back, the discussion could be said to have centered on concepts of a foundation's proper stance and role. It seems to me that in recent discussions of philanthropy in Japanese society the foundation's role has not yet been stated clearly. There seems to be a dearth of concrete, persuasive proposals for ways that members of the third sector, such as

Mr. Kurokawa assumed the post of managing director of the Foundation on July 1, 1994.

foundations and NGOs, can effectively and usefully respond to the increasing complexity and fluidity of today's society. As a result, the third sector still has no firm footing in Japanese society, and the existing legislation and tax system are woefully inadequate. The ideal format of our Research Grant Program should be determined by exploring the contemporary social mission of foundations as key members of the third sector.

It is true that among Japanese foundations as a whole the most prevalent view holds research programs sacrosanct: "In the beginning was the research grant." This is very understandable, if one remembers that most of Japan's corporate foundations were established during the 1960s, when the top priority was catching up with the United States and Europe in science and technology. But times have changed. Quite apart from the fact that the Ministry of Education now allocates vast subsidies for scientific research, one has only to consider the range of problems confronting Japanese society—including environmental, educational, and trade-related issues—to question the wisdom of foundations holding fast to an absolute faith in research grants when they should be taking the initiative in realizing a new era in response to these social issues. There is a need to fundamentally rethink why research grant making should be an important component of the foundation's social role.

From its inception, the Toyota Foundation's target has always been to be a particularly innovative and ambitious organization that has consistently emphasized the human and social sciences. Nevertheless, when I look impartially at the present situation, with regret I must admit that the Foundation is not immune to the problems that I have mentioned.

The radical rethinking of the Research Grant Program has proved to be a more difficult process than we had originally anticipated, in terms of perceptions, reasoning, and organizational dynamics. While there were compelling arguments for "strength in continuity," in the end the very fact of our having to return again and again to the basic question "What is the purpose of this program?" suggested how rigidly set in its ways the Foundation itself was gradually becoming, a point I shall return to. Perhaps the greatest gain from the review process—and it is truly a gain—is that it drew our attention to the discrepancy between what is being attempted in the program and the actual form of the Foundation. We should acknowledge this finding in a spirit of humility and make the development of a greater capacity for self-renewal in the Foundation's own administration our highest institutional priority for the future.

Given the nebulous position of foundations in Japanese society today, any one of them could have had the same experience, which indicates the pitfalls of "program review."

Identification of Problems

The review of the Research Grant Program thus became mired in the complexities of identifying the problems. They were initially identified as competition with the Ministry of Education's increasingly large subsidies for scientific research, competition with the programs of new foundations, the need for a more international orientation (with its attendant needs for more facts on international joint research and for Eng-

lish-language application procedures), and inadequate dissemination of research results.

More than ten individuals from outside the Foundation were invited to address these problems. All were friends of the Foundation who gave us the benefit of frank advice on our future course. Among their wide-ranging comments, the following points were particularly significant.

First, the present themes of the Research Grant Program are too vague; they leave unclear the areas in which the Foundation is interested. To resolve the problems of competition with the Ministry of Education and the programs of new foundations, the Foundation should use its themes to make a clear commitment to those issues it wishes to address. This point should be considered in conjunction with a separate issue that demands attention, namely, that the low level of social recognition of foundations derives from their lack of a clear stance.

Second, a related problem is the need for broader dissemination of research results to society, because unless a theme is clearly stated, under the present system the follow-up process will be laborious and its outcome poorly focused. Moreover, it is difficult to convey to the public the value of the Foundation unless we have the self-assurance to present original themes, while developing a keen sensitivity and bringing it to bear on our exploration of the issues of tomorrow.

The Perspective of New Program Development

After long deliberation, we have at last determined the perspective from which to restructure the Research Grant Program.

As mentioned above, the first priority is to clarify the concerns that will be our themes. We need to remind ourselves constantly that if we are to engage with society the themes must be more than mere word play; they must speak to the Foundation's *raison d'être*. Why? The answer is simple and clear: foundations in Japan have unfortunately not yet reached the point where their public service enjoys the kind of social guarantees accorded to the first and second sectors. This is indeed a pressing issue for foundations. What better place to begin addressing it than by representing our value to the community in terms of our own clear analysis of the issues?

The programs of leaders in the field, such as the Ford and Rockefeller foundations, constitute a remarkably direct confrontation of social issues. Their social engagement and social responsibility contrast markedly with the approach that holds "In the beginning was the research grant."

Perhaps I am unnecessarily pessimistic, but I cannot help thinking that if this outlook persists, the level of recognition of foundations in Japanese society will be no higher a hundred years from now.

Will a change of themes, then, solve the problem? This is the crucial question for the Foundation's activities. In view of the Foundation's history, it will not be easy to shed the static image from which foundations have tended to suffer. I believe we must acknowledge that organizationally we lack the dynamism that results from continual evaluation of programs and operations. If foundations are to take the initiative in a

dramatically changing society, surely they must incorporate into their core a mechanism for constant self-renewal.

A mechanism for self-renewal is vital to any organization, and all the more so to foundations, given the leading role that they have to play in society.

One solution calls for creating a system centered on a number of more concrete themes, each under the management of staff members capable of planning and execution, in a structure somewhat similar to a divisional system. A constant cycle of review should be maintained as part of this system. Although this is a very orthodox system of organization, in general there are surprisingly many cases in which it is not functioning.

Next I would like to take a look at the discrete steps of the program's operation, examining their meaning and interrelations. As in any program, evaluation is easier if the whole research grant process is broken down into four steps:

1. planning (based on review)
2. implementation (acceptance of applications and selection of grant recipients)
3. dissemination of the results (symposiums and publications)
4. evaluation and review

It is important always to move consciously through this four-step cycle. As I have already noted, however, dissemination of the results is, in our case, especially problematic and inadequate at present. The potential for the dissemination of research results should be a factor considered at every stage of program development, from theme selection onward. In this respect, too, we should pursue goal-oriented, consistent management of the program. The growing complexity of today's society has brought with it an unprecedented demand for the insights of researchers. Making the valuable results of their work available to the community in an appropriate form is an important mission of a grant-making foundation. Indeed, I believe this has to be recognized as one of its primary duties.

Conclusion

I have taken the opportunity to discuss the Foundation's future course while looking at the review of the Research Grant Program. I should point out, however, that the thoughts expressed here largely reflect my own understanding and do not necessarily represent the collective view of the Foundation.

Unfortunately, space does not permit me to give details of the program's new themes; however, as explained in the information booklet for applicants, we have endeavored to formulate as clearly as possible the issues as we perceive them in each theme. In a sense this is only the first step: it remains to consolidate and deepen this base in the course of future development.

Chimaki Kurokawa
Managing Director

Research Grant Program

Overview

Applications for fiscal 1993 research grants were publicly solicited during April and May, as usual, and for the tenth 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 page 17.

While most applicants are Japanese researchers, applications are accepted from anyone, regardless of nationality, place of residence, or affiliation, who is able to complete the Japanese-language application form. However, project proposals must be related to Japan in some way.

Applications for Category I grants were screened by a seven-member selection committee chaired by Soichi Iijima, and applications for Category II and Category III grants were screened by a separate ten-member selection committee chaired by Iijima. 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)

Report on Activities

A total of 757 applications were received for fiscal 1993 research grants. Though this is a considerable increase over the 681 applications received last year, it is close to the annual average of 747 applications over the past ten years. By category, there were 397 Category I applications (the average for the past ten years is 329); 318 Category II

applications (average 366); and 42 Category III applications (average 42). The 397 Category I applications were the highest number for that category since the three research categories were established, in fiscal 1982.

The applications were screened from June through August by a seven-member selection committee for Category I grants and a ten-member committee for Category II and Category III grants. The Category I committee met twice to deliberate on applications, and the Category II and Category III committee met three times. All the committee members read not only the voluminous applications but also, in the case of continuing projects, reports on previous years' research. Moreover, the content of reports delivered at a meeting for progress reports held at the end of July was also considered in evaluating individual applications. Although they reflected the evaluation of each committee member, recommendations were not based solely on the collective assessment of each application by the selection committee members. If even one committee member recommended a project for a grant award, the application was discussed in detail. When necessary, decision on the application was deferred until it had been reviewed again.

Of the twenty-five Category I grants awarded this year, ten were awarded to Japanese researchers at graduate schools overseas, more than twice the number awarded last year. In contrast, Category I grants were awarded to only five non-Japanese, both in Japan and overseas, a substantially smaller number than last year. All five recipients were in positions that made it difficult for them to obtain public funding in Japan. This was a coincidence, since applications were evaluated solely on their content.

Another characteristic of Category I grants this year is the unusually large number of grants awarded for projects that had received Category I grants earlier. The need for continuation was taken into consideration in making recommendations, and five projects were selected for second-year grants.

Again this year, most Category II and Category III grants were awarded for international joint research projects. Of these, five are headed by non-Japanese. Last year, for the first time, grants were awarded for international joint projects with researchers in countries that were formerly republics of the Soviet Union. This year three such projects were selected to receive second-year Category III grants, and two new projects were selected for Category II grants. For the past several years joint projects involving Chinese researchers have been awarded grants, and this year five such projects were selected in Category II and two in Category III.

The Toyota Foundation has awarded more grants for international joint research conducted in collaboration with researchers from developing than for research conducted in collaboration with researchers from developed countries. A common feature of these projects has been their focus on issues in the collaborating researchers' countries. The Foundation has sought approaches to international joint research involving coresearchers from developing countries that differ from the approaches commonly seen in joint projects involving coresearchers from developed countries. The Foundation perceives a need to create a new framework for international joint research involving coresearchers from countries with different social systems, such as China and the countries of the former Soviet Union, that takes present conditions in these countries into consideration.

Last year the Foundation launched an evaluation of the Research Grant Program, and Professor Keiichi Yamada, of Tsukuba University, and a team of three specialists assessed the results of the program's activities thus far. This fiscal year, as part of the evaluation process, a questionnaire survey was conducted in early April, 1993, soliciting information from the recipients of grants between fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1992. A

large number of recipients responded to questions about the progress of their projects after the periods of their Toyota Foundation grants and their views on the Foundation's policies for its grant-making activities. In late June Yamada and a Foundation staff member visited seven international joint projects conducted in collaboration with Southeast Asian researchers in Thailand and Indonesia to hear their comments and opinions directly.

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, 1993	One year, beginning November 1, 1993	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1993

Category I Research

A Socioanthropological Study of Local Laborers Employed by Japanese Companies in Northern Thailand: Cultural Conflict and Social Transformation
Kyonosuke Hirai, Graduate Student
 Department of Anthropology, University of London, England
 ¥1.7 million

In recent years transnational companies have built increasing numbers of labor-intensive factories in Asia and Central and South America, and these factories have become the sites of cultural conflict between foreign management and local labor.

Taking as its premise that much of this conflict is caused by misunderstandings arising from differences of culture and values, this project will examine the conflicts and ensuing social transformation by undertaking a socioanthropological study of a Japanese company located in a newly developed industrial area in northern Thailand and of the village in which the factory laborers live.

Caring for Elderly Family Members with Dementia and Its Meaning for Caregivers: A Comparative Study Among Japanese, Japanese Americans, and White Americans

Noriko Yamamoto, Ph.D. Candidate
 School of Nursing, University of California at San Francisco, U.S.A.

¥1.2 million

The incidence of senile dementia is accelerating worldwide. To cope with an aging society and maintain the quality of life for both elderly people with dementia and their caregivers, it is necessary to develop organized services that reflect the subjective experience of family caregivers.

This project aims to develop a theoretical framework to describe and explain caregiving as it is experienced by family members caring for elderly people with dementia. It will focus on interviews of the daughters and daughters-in-law of such people. Hypothesizing that cultural norms substantially influence the issue of family caregiving, the project will make a comparative analysis of Japanese, Japanese Americans, and White Americans.

Structural Changes in the Ecosystem and Environmental Transformation Accompanying Urbanization of the Cities and Villages of Minorities in China

Hirotsugu Kanno, Graduate Student

Graduate School of Engineering, University of Tokyo

¥1.6 million

In many developing countries where governments are pursuing modernization policies, cities and villages have undergone radical changes, which have disrupted ecosystems and introduced fundamental changes in living environments.

Taking as its premise that the environmental transformation of cities and villages represents structural changes in ecosystems as a result of urbanization, this project aims to clarify the mechanisms of transformation by studying regions of China inhabited by minority peoples. This project will also seek better models for regional development and environmental conservation in developing areas.

Living with Others: A Historiographic Analysis of the Mechanisms of Conflict and Coexistence in Aleppo, a Multifaith City of the Middle East

Hidemitsu Kuroki, Research Assistant

Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

¥1.7 million

The Syrian city of Aleppo has a multicultural society in which Jews, Christians, and Muslims coexist. Though there is a long history of conflict among the people of these faiths, in Aleppo conflict never escalated to the extreme of "ethnic cleansing."

Through a study of the mobility of Aleppo's Christian minority, this project aims to elucidate the mechanisms militating against the partitioning of Aleppo, where the presence of other religions has figured in the social structure and norms since the eighteenth century.

The Diminishing Role of the Spanish Community in the Philippines, with a Focus on the Periods of American and Japanese Rule

Rodao Florentino, Graduate Student

Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo

¥1.7 million

Spain's domination of the Philippines, which began in the latter half of the sixteenth century, is commonly believed to have been ended by the revolution at the end of the nineteenth century and the transfer of control to the United States. However, the Christian culture that Spain introduced into the Philippines during the colonial period survived as a part of Philippine culture.

This study of oral histories and historical documents will undertake a comparative examination and evaluation of the influence of residual Spanish culture on colonial management during the American regime and the Japanese military occupation.

Intercultural Adaptation to a Multicultural Society: The Aging of Japanese Immigrants in the United States

Itsuko Kanamoto, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, U.S.A.

¥1.7 million

A dramatic increase in the number of elderly people is evident among Japanese Americans in the United States. The Japanese American community in Los Angeles has opened welfare facilities and provided culture-specific services for its aged members. Elderly Japanese Americans are eager to use these facilities and would like to see more of them.

This project will focus on the daily life of elderly Japanese Americans who were reared in a Japanese milieu but are thought to have been "fully" assimilated into American society. It will take a cultural anthropological approach to study of the issues of ethnicity and cultural adaptation in the adjustment to old age.

Medicine and Religion, in Search of Cooperation: The History and Prospects of Medical Activity at Lourdes

Junko Terado, Special Overseas Research Fellow

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

¥1.8 million

An important Roman Catholic shrine since the mid-nineteenth century, Lourdes is a pilgrimage site for the sick because of the miraculous healings that occur there. Anxious to avoid accusations of superstition, the Catholic church has from the shrine's early years sought the cooperation of medical professionals in investigating reported cures at Lourdes. Recently medical professionals have noted the therapeutic psychological effect that a visit to Lourdes can have on a sick pilgrim.

This project will undertake a historioanthropological examination of the meaning of "sickness" at this sanctuary and the possibility of cooperation between science and religion. In this study—conducted in conjunction with two pilgrimages to Lourdes, one sponsored annually by a hospital and the other organized by cancer patients—the researcher will interview pilgrims and accompany them to Lourdes.

The Role of NGOs in the Resolution of Development-Related Social Conflict in Developing Countries: Case Studies in Malaysia

Mikio Oishi, Graduate Student

Department of Peace Studies, University of Bradford, England

¥1.5 million

Although ASEAN-type development is considered a model of economic development, in each of the ASEAN nations some sectors of society have been victimized by development and caught up in a variety of social conflicts. In recent years nongovernmental organizations have been active in seeking peaceful resolution of these conflicts.

This project will undertake field studies of four cases of social conflict in Malaysia in which local NGOs have been involved, including one in which tenants of an agricultural estate were evicted to make way for development of a new town, and will analyze and evaluate the NGOs' role in resolving these conflicts.

The Coexistence of Humans and Monkeys: An Evaluation of the Impact of Logging on the Diet, Distribution, and Ranging Behavior of the Yakushima Monkey and Elucidation of the Mechanism of Crop Damage by Monkeys

David A. Hill, Visiting Researcher

Institute of Cell, Animal, and Population Biology, University of Edinburgh, Scotland

¥1.8 million

Intensive logging has seriously damaged the forests of Yakushima Island, south of Kyushu. Land denuded by logging is today covered by second-growth forests, including plantings of Japanese cedar. The indigenous monkeys that originally lived in the old-growth forests have been forced to adapt to totally new environments.

This project will make a comparative study of monkeys living in old-growth forests and those living in second-growth forests at various stages of regeneration and examine and evaluate the impact of logging and the stage of regeneration on the diet, distribution, and ranging behavior of the monkeys on Yakushima. It will also provide data on the impact of the destruction of their habitat on the crop damage they cause.

The Dynamics of International Policy Decisions Concerning Refugees: An Examination of Policy Decisions and Their Implementation with Regard to Cambodian Refugees

Hideko Toma, Graduate Student

Department of Politics, University of Southampton, England

¥1.8 million

The dynamics of the formulation and adoption of policies concerning international refugee issues have been little studied. Despite the urgent need for an approach with a global perspective on the worldwide escalation of refugee issues, there is a serious lack of knowledge of the process of making international policy decisions.

This project will focus on the process of making policy decisions on refugee issues at the United Nations and examine the roles of the various actors involved together with the political, economic, social, organizational, and structural factors that determine the actors' interaction.

A Comparative Analysis of the Formation of the Family System in Japan and South Korea: The Family Register and Genealogical Records as Social Technology, with a Focus on the 1940 Japanese Occupation Policy of *Soshi Kaimei* (Creating and Changing Family Names)

Shin'ichi Sakamoto, Special Researcher

Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo

¥1.26 million

Household registration is a highly efficient and effective means of documenting a country's people—by far superior to individual registration. For this reason the countries of East Asia have long used the household register as a basic tool of state management. Until now, however, research has viewed the household register primarily as a source of data for reconstructing past family configurations.

This project will focus on the strong social function of the household register and will analyze the role of the family register and ancillary genealogical rec-

ords in the formation of the family system in Japan and on the Korean Peninsula.

The Japanese Community in Argentina: The Migration of Laborers to Japan Since the 1980s and Its Impact on the Home Community

Marcelo Higa, Graduate Student

Graduate Division of International and Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo

¥1.2 million

Although the issue of migrant workers in Japan has recently stimulated academic research on the subject, most research has focused on Japanese government policies or economic aspects of the issue. Very little attention has been paid to circumstances in the home country from the laborers' point of view.

Through interviews of Argentine laborers of Japanese ancestry, this project will examine the issue of migrant laborers in Japan from the perspective of their country of origin. The project aims to supplement earlier studies, which focused on Japan, and contribute to a comprehensive bilateral understanding of the phenomenon of migration.

A Study of Communication Among Nonpermanent Foreign Residents of Japan and the Process by Which They Form Communities

Shigeko Takanashi, Chief Researcher

Institute for Future Technology

¥1.5 million

Foreign residents of Japan usually keep in close touch with their families and friends in their home countries and get together frequently with other foreign residents to forge new ties and exchange information. The resulting "communities," which answer employment and social needs, come into being through varied processes, fulfill many functions, and engage in diverse activities, depending on their members' nationality and place of birth.

Focusing on the communication function of the communities of foreign residents of Japan, this project will make a comparative study of the state of communities by country of origin, insofar as possible. The project will also examine the role of the media, both local and international, in providing urgently needed global and local information.

Development and Clinical Applications of Indicators of Patient Evaluation of Health Care Services in Japan: A Comparative Analysis of Japan, South Korea, and the United States

Yuichi Imanaka, Research Assistant

Department of Health Services Administration, Nippon Medical School

¥2.0 million

Feedback on patient evaluation of medical treatment is considered to be a motivating factor in systematic improvement of the quality of health care.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, is comparing patient variables and objective data on medical care provided and treatment outcome, qualitatively analyzing the characteristics of indicators of

patient evaluation, and exploring the mechanism of the creation of patient satisfaction and willingness to seek medical care. This year the project will undertake a comparative study of data from countries with differing cultures and elucidate the effect of a patient's character and values on his or her evaluation of medical treatment received in order to develop more reliable indicators of patient evaluation of health care services.

Kakugoro Inoue and the 1884 Kapsin Political Coup in Korea

Jung Kwang Sub, Adjunct Research Assistant
Faculty of Law, Sophia University

¥1.5 million

The most hotly debated question in contemporary Japanese-Korean relations is the dating of the beginning of the modern history of these relations. Because scholars in the two countries perceive different starting points, the history of relations between the two countries must be reviewed to establish a more precise interpretation of the beginning date.

This project will focus on Kakugoro Inoue (1860–1938), a Japanese businessman who went to Korea in 1882 to help publish a Korean-language newspaper and participated in the short-lived coup d'état of 1884. Through study of Inoue's relationships with Korean bureaucrats and Japanese statesmen and nonpoliticians, the project will elucidate both Japanese-Korean relations at the time and the real meaning of the coup as reflected in Inoue's view of nationhood and of Korea.

A Comparative Study of the Gandhara Culture Complex Based on Archaeological Excavations in the Buner District, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan

Tatsuya Fujiwara, Ph.D. Candidate
Graduate School of Letters, Keio University

¥1.5 million

In Japan, especially, the ancient Gandhara kingdom of northwestern India (present-day Pakistan) is best known as the birthplace of Buddhist sculpture and is mentioned most often in art histories. Buddhist sculpture, however, is merely a single, arbitrarily isolated feature of Buddhist temples, and the temples of Gandhara are themselves but a single expression of one of the greatest culture complexes in human history.

This project aims to elucidate the structure of Gandharan culture by undertaking a comparative study of the results of archaeological excavations of the ruins of Buddhist temples in various districts. It will conduct archaeological research in the Buner district, which has been ignored since the expedition of the British archaeologist Sir Aurel Stein early in this century.

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

Azumi Tsuge, Ph.D. Candidate
Graduate School of Human Culture, Ochanomizu University

¥1.5 million

In its first year this project, which also received a grant

in fiscal 1992, concluded that advances in reproductive technologies have stimulated demand for further development, that conventional values which once denied the acceptability of reproductive technologies have become too liberal to constrain the development of these technologies, and that in fact conventional values which accept reproductive technologies have been strengthened while being transformed.

This year the project will begin a longitudinal study to clarify whether the subjects' attitudes toward technologies used in infertility treatment and prenatal diagnosis indeed change, as well as the cause of any change.

A Cultural Anthropological Study of Villages and Cities in Northern Vietnam: The Impact of War, Socialism, and the Influx of Foreign Capital on People's Lives

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

¥1.2 million

Vietnam has become very important to Japan. Unfortunately, owing to successive wars and other factors, until now it has been impossible to conduct field studies in Vietnam, and much about the country is still unknown in Japan.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, is conducting cultural anthropological surveys focused on the social structure of villages and cities in northern Vietnam. Building on the surveys, the project will examine the process of transformation of traditional social cultures by war, socialism, and the influx of foreign capital and clarify the current conditions of people's everyday life. The project's objective is to lay the groundwork for future research on Vietnamese society and culture.

A Medical Anthropological Study of *Pajelança*: An Analysis of the Relationship Between Healer and Patient

Hideaki Matsuoka, Ph.D. Candidate
Department of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

Medical anthropology, which affords an alternative view of Western medicine, is especially significant today when people are questioning Western medical values and attitudes. There is a great difference between the healer-patient relationship in Western medicine and that in non-Western medicines, and this relationship is a major subject of current medical anthropological research.

This project will analyze the relationship between healer (*paje*) and patient in *pajelança*, a popular medicine practiced in the Amazon Basin. The practice of *pajelança* will be videotaped, and the healer-patient relationship will be compared with that in Western medicine.

A Study of Japan's Colonial Policy of State-Regulated Prostitution in Korea

Yeong Ae Yamashita, Graduate Student

Department of Women's Studies, Ewha Woman's University, South Korea

¥1.4 million

As a crucial part of its colonial policy in Korea, Japan implemented a system of state-regulated prostitution that legally reinforced women's subordinate position. Through regulation of the sex industry, Japan attempted to govern and restructure Korean social and sexual customs and values.

This project will elucidate the underlying motives for the policy of state-regulated prostitution, trace the process of its implementation, and clarify the realities of state-regulated prostitution in order to assess its social effects. The project will be the first step in reexamining the historical significance of Japan's colonial occupation of Korea from the perspective of women.

The Multicultural Discourse Network of Buenos Aires, 1900–1930

Yasushi Ishii, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Stanford University, U.S.A.

¥1.8 million

At the beginning of the twentieth century Buenos Aires experienced amazing economic growth, opening its doors to a large influx of immigrant laborers and adopting the most advanced technologies. But this sudden spurt of growth brought with it symptoms of many of the problems that plague modern metropolitan centers today.

Taking the Buenos Aires of that time as an example of a multicultural society that emerged in a very short period, this project will examine the process by which a diverse variety of discourses was produced in Argentina, then one of the world's wealthiest countries, via the most advanced media technologies of the day. This project will use primary sources to reconstruct discourses in an attempt to draw a portrait of the social system of Buenos Aires in that period.

Basic Research on Western Architectural Activities in Asia and the Changes They Have Undergone: A Comparative Study of Colonial Documents in Portugal and Spain

Marcelo Muneo Nishiyama, Graduate Student

Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo

¥1.8 million

European architectural activities carried out as part of colonial policy created the basis of present-day Asian cityscapes, but little research has been conducted on the architectural legacy of the Iberians. In their home countries, Portugal and Spain, systematic study of architectural history, especially that of Asia, has been inadequate in both quality and quantity.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, is to survey documents in Portugal and Spain and identify and analyze architectural styles there for comparison. Major relevant buildings throughout Portugal, in particular, will be studied and a comprehensive catalogue prepared.

Exploring the Salient Features of Japanese Signboards: A Comparison with the Signboard Cultures of Other Asian Countries

Norio Tatebe, Teacher

Kanagawa Prefectural Technical High School

¥1.6 million

A distinct Japanese signboard culture crystallized during the Edo period (1603–1868), but in open ports like Yokohama and Nagasaki Western-style designs began to appear in the closing years of the Edo period and through the early years of the Meiji era (1868–1912). This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, found in its first year that the newly introduced Western-style designs were associated with the Western-style buildings and the business activities of traders who went to Japan from Shanghai and Hong Kong.

This year the project will focus on the fact that most Western-style signboard designs were introduced to Japan via Hong Kong and examine the process by which Chinese and Western design elements were blended in Hong Kong.

An Empirical Study of a Large-Scale Irrigation Project and Water Management in India

Takeshi Minamino, Graduate Student

School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

¥1.6 million

The large-scale irrigation projects undertaken by the Indian government soon after its independence proved highly beneficial not only for agricultural development but also for society and the economy. At the same time, however, there were instances of inefficient use of precious water resources and problems of environmental destruction caused by development.

On the premise that water management lay at the root of such problems, this study focuses on the Chambal Project, an important post-independence irrigation project. The project's effect on the region and the problems that arose will be examined empirically from the perspective of water management.

A Study of Credit and Deposit Systems Used in Ancient Assyrian Commercial Activities: An Analysis of Unpublished Kültepe Tablets in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

Yasushi Kawasaki, Ph.D. Candidate

Department of Western History, Waseda University

¥1.7 million

Business records of Assyrian merchants of the early second millennium B.C.—the Kültepe tablets—indicate that their trade activities should be interpreted in terms of private enterprise operating complex systems and organizations in a primitive market economy.

To elucidate Assyrian commercial activity, this project will focus on the complexity of private enterprise and on the controls imposed by the state. It will also attempt to clarify the commercial activities of Assyrian trading "firms" through the economic historical analysis of unpublished records of two trading firms, a total of about three hundred clay tablets recovered through archaeological excavation at the trade outpost of Kültepe.

Category II Research

Improving Water Quality in Rivers and Lakes Through Floating Culture

Song Xiangfu, Associate Professor (and nine associates)
China National Rice Research Institute, China

¥3.5 million

In 1991 the China National Rice Research Institute developed a floating culture method for cultivating crops on the surface of rivers and lakes, thereby increasing food production. With this method, crops are grown on floating polystyrene-foam rafts, transforming the water surface into a pleasant green expanse. At the same time, this new technology is expected to contribute to improved water quality, since the plants on the rafts absorb salts in the water.

The objective of this international joint project is to demonstrate the feasibility of enhancing crop production, improving water quality, and increasing the variety and yield of fish from fresh-water fish culture, and to analyze the scientific basis of floating culture. Having laid this foundation, the project will propose the ideal floating culture method to balance crop production, fresh-water fish culture, and water-quality improvement in natural waters.

A Socioecological Study of the Orangutans of East Kalimantan, Indonesia, with Emphasis on Their Conservation

Akira Suzuki, Lecturer (and three associates)
Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University

¥3.5 million

Large-scale development has been undertaken in the habitat of the orangutan in East Kalimantan. This development not only deals a crushing blow to the orangutan but also deprives indigenous peoples of land for their swidden agriculture, drastically changing their way of life.

On the premise that the preservation of the traditional lifestyle of indigenous forest-dwelling peoples as a cultural asset is in turn an effective means of protecting the orangutan, this international joint project will undertake a multidisciplinary study elucidating the relationships among orangutan ecology, the traditional occupations of indigenous peoples, and development. It also aims to formulate a model for the coexistence of orangutan, swidden farmers, and development.

The Acceptance of External Cultures and the Shaping of Culture on Small Islands of Oceania

Michiko Intoh, Associate Professor (and four associates)
Department of International Culture, Hokkaido Tokai University

¥3.6 million

The islands of Oceania, large and small, are widely settled. Knowledge of the way that island-dwelling peoples maintain contact with outside worlds will contribute to an understanding of how a human population perceives and accepts different cultures.

This international joint project will attempt a comprehensive study of the process by which the traditional culture of Fais island, in Micronesia, was formed through contact with other islands. To this end, the project will undertake a multidisciplinary study of ancient human remains, fossil pollens, remains of prehistoric material culture, and oral history.

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

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

¥3.9 million

The importance of visual resources has recently been recognized, and historians are debating how these materials are to be used in their field.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, undertakes the comprehensive collection of *kawaraban* and *nishiki-e*, illustrations of events that captured popular interest during the closing years of the Edo period (1603–1868) and the early years of the Meiji era (1868–1912), to be compiled in a database accessible to researchers in the fields of Japanese history and culture. To increase the data, more institutions will be investigated for collections of such materials and an effort will be made to make cross-referencing easy. The ultimate goal is to make a comprehensive catalogue of pictorial historical sources available as a public database.

A Comparative Study of the History of Population and Family Structures in Belgium, China, Japan, Sweden, and Turkey

Akira Hayami, Professor (and eight associates)
International Research Center for Japanese Studies

¥3.9 million

Population and family structures are the most fundamental components for the study of society. Only Belgium, China, Japan, Sweden, and Turkey have exhaustively detailed records that make possible the comprehensive study of population and family structures prior to industrialization.

In this project, scholars of historical demography and the social history of the family will undertake a comparative study of these five culturally different societies prior to their modernization and industrialization, identifying each society's prototype, distinctive features, and similarities. This study is to be followed by full-scale international joint research.

A Regional History of Contemporary Rural Society in China

Makoto Ueda, Associate Professor (and four associates)
Faculty of Arts, Rikkyo University

¥3.7 million

China has undergone dramatic economic and social transformation in recent years. An understanding of changes in rural areas, where more than 80 percent of the population lives, is required for a clear perspective of the direction of the transformation. Until now, however, it has been difficult to gain access to local source materials for such research.

With the collaboration of Chinese researchers, this international joint project will undertake a study of administrative documents, account books, and daybooks from the 1950s through the 1980s from a village in Zhejiang Province and organize and analyze the data. Villagers will be interviewed to achieve a more vivid elucidation of change in rural society.

The Development of Okinawan Shamanism in Brazil: Immigrants' Ethnic Identity and Religion

Hideshi Ohashi, Professor (and two associates)
Faculty of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University
¥3.4 million

Despite their assimilation into the host society, Japanese immigrants in South America retain their ethnic identity by maintaining their original culture, including language and religion.

This international joint project will examine the activities of Okinawan shamans, or *yuta*, in the Okinawan communities in Brazil, focusing on the Spirit Church, a syncretic religious movement combining Okinawan religion and local indigenous beliefs. Building on the results of its case study, this project will address the universal, contemporary issue of the function of religion in maintaining and transforming ethnic identity. It will also clarify the diversity, originality, and creativity of Okinawan culture by elucidating the process by which Okinawan immigrants adapt to local culture.

The Microbial Ecology of Hydrocarbon Strata in Russia

Usio Simidu, Professor (and thirteen associates)
Faculty of Bioproduction, Hiroshima University
¥3.6 million

Hydrocarbon strata in Russia contain 7 percent of estimated world deposits of oil and 49 percent of natural gas. Transformation, oxidation, and surface release of these hydrocarbons in diverse and changing natural environments will significantly affect the future global environment. The transformation, oxidation, and release of hydrocarbons are for the most part caused by microorganisms. Research on the processes of transformation, oxidation, and release of hydrocarbons has developed in Russia independent of research elsewhere.

In this international joint project researchers from Japan and Russia, who approach this subject from different disciplines and with different methodologies, will collaborate to clarify the ecology of various microorganisms involved by employing the methodologies of taxonomy, physiology, biochemistry, and molecular biology.

The Joint Development of Materials for Teaching World Musics as a Peace Strategy: A Methodological Approach to Multicultural Music Education

Tatsuko Takizawa, Associate Professor (and eleven associates)
Faculty of Education, Aichi University of Education
¥3.5 million

Far from being a common global language, music is an expression of the cultural roots of its originators. Recognition of the similarities and differences of various

musics leads to mutual understanding among peoples. Yet conventional music education has seldom done more than introduce fragments of different kinds of ethnic music as material for music-appreciation classes.

This international joint project, undertaken by American, Australian, British, Japanese, and Philippine researchers, will integrate ethnic musicology and music education into the concept of education for international understanding. It aims to develop new teaching materials that contribute to an understanding of both the students' and others' cultures through music. The project will take an empirical approach, producing experiential teaching materials and collecting data on their use.

Environmentally Sound Development in Mongolia

Hiroyuki Torigoe, Professor (and four associates)
Faculty of Sociology, Kwansai Gakuin University
¥3.8 million

Mongolia has just shifted from a socialist system to a market economy. Although pursuing industrialization, Mongolia also places great importance on environmental conservation. Careful development is required because Mongolia's vast steppes, which support nomadism and agriculture, are vulnerable to climatic changes.

This project aims to compile data that will contribute to both environmental conservation—which is vital for the nation—and protection of people's livelihood, and to formulate a proposal for an environmental policy that safeguards farming and livestock raising. To this end, the project will undertake research on environmental policies, nomadic lifestyles, and the relationship between key industries and environmental degradation; establish a network for climatic observation; and monitor climatic conditions.

A People's View of Rural Reforms in China: Family and Village in Northern China During the Past Fifty Years

Takashi Mitani, Professor (and ten associates)
Faculty of Social Studies, Hitotsubashi University
¥4.0 million

During the Sino-Japanese War (1937–45) the research bureau of the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway (Mantetsu) conducted a survey of customs and traditions in rural villages in northern China.

This international joint project will resurvey the same villages to elucidate the significance of rural reforms in the past fifty years through a comparison of conditions in the villages before the 1949 revolution and at present. The project team will visit villages for which there is solid data from the survey made in the 1940s. The earlier data include information on the structure of individual families and their household economy. Interviews of village residents, questionnaire surveys of households, and the collecting of written records in the villages will provide data for the current study. This project aims to reconstruct the history of each village, focusing on changes in residents' daily life, and to clarify the realities of reforms since the land reform of 1950, as well as changes in population, family structure, and village residents' social consciousness.

Electoral Assistance from the United Nations, Regionally Based International Organizations, and Nongovernmental Organizations

Ryo Oshiba, Associate Professor (and two associates)

Department of Law, Hitotsubashi University

¥3.6 million

With the end of the cold war, international organizations have actively provided technical assistance in electoral administration and the monitoring of elections in order to support the democratization of developing countries.

This international joint project will clarify the universality and diversity of the concept of democracy by analyzing the electoral assistance activities of the United Nations, regionally based international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations and examine the international response to pluralistic political cultures. Case studies will be made of international election-monitoring organizations in Cambodia and Africa.

An Investigation into the Acquisition of English by Japanese-Speaking Children Living in Britain

Paul Fletcher, Professor (and four associates)

Department of Linguistic Science, University of Reading, England

¥3.6 million

A large number of Japanese companies are now operating in the United Kingdom, and this has resulted in an increase in the number of Japanese children living in Britain. In both Britain and Japan there is a growing interest in these children's language education. The process of acquisition of English by British and American children has already been studied extensively, but there has been very little study of the way that Japanese children learn English.

This international joint project will record the process of English-language acquisition by several Japanese children in Britain and analyze the data from a syntactic perspective. The project aims to identify patterns in the process of English acquisition among Japanese children, comparing it with that of British and American children, clarifying similarities and differences, and examining their relation to the Japanese language.

The Social Context of Japan's Pre-World War II and Wartime "Brides for the Continent" Policy and Its Impact on Postwar Japanese and Chinese Society

Yoshizou Kubo, Professor (and six associates)

Musashino Art University

¥3.8 million

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

This international joint project, which also re-

ceived a grant in fiscal 1992, studies chronologically, by means of archival research, interviews, and surveys of actual living conditions, the following points: the intent behind the "Brides for the Continent" policy and the process by which it was translated into reality; the participation of local education associations, youth groups, women's groups, and private-sector organizations; the way in which the women adjusted to their new environment and developed as individuals after being sent to the continent; and readjustment problems of repatriated women and their families.

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

Tadashi Tanno, Professor (and four associates)

Faculty of Humanities and Economics, Hirosaki University

¥3.6 million

The tropical forest in the northern Congo is one of the few in the world to have thus far escaped large-scale disturbance by humans. Recently, however, commercial logging and uncontrolled hunting have begun to encroach on the forest's periphery, and the forest and the life of the forest-dwelling people are being threatened.

This international joint project, conducted in cooperation with Congolese researchers, will clarify the current state of coexistence among humans, animals, and plants in the forest, study the values of the forest-dwelling people, and undertake a comprehensive re-evaluation of the tropical forest. The project's ultimate objective is to explore means of conserving and developing the forest that avoid the pitfall of failing to see the forest for the trees and attaching too much importance to certain useful resources.

The Current State and Issues of Educational Cooperation in Asia: Establishing Principles of Educational Cooperation Among Multicultural Societies

Kazunori Akaishi, Associate Professor (and ten associates)

Institute of International Education, Towa University

¥2.8 million

International cooperation in education has expanded dramatically since the 1970s. Japan's official development assistance for education and educational cooperation in the form of scholarships provided by nongovernmental organizations are on the increase. Unfortunately, however, the lack of established principles and methods of educational cooperation may cause problems in the future.

This international joint project, conducted in collaboration with researchers in education and international cooperation and public- and private-sector participants in international educational cooperation, will elucidate the current state and issues of educational cooperation in Asia by examining its theory and practice. It will be the first step in establishing principles of educational cooperation (while questioning the definition of such cooperation) and proposing desirable educational cooperation.

A Preliminary Study for a Model Buffer Zone to Permit the Coexistence of the African Elephant and Local Communities

Hideo Obara, Professor (and twelve associates)

Kagawa Nutrition College

¥3.8 million

The African elephant plays an important role in both regional and global ecosystems. The increasing intrusion of poachers and local residents into habitats of the African elephant, however, has greatly reduced the elephant population. There is a pressing need to establish suitable buffer zones to ensure protection of the African elephant and permit coexistence of humans and elephants.

Building on an earlier ecological study of elephants in Kenya's Tsavo National Park, which was supported by the Foundation, this international joint project will undertake a preliminary study of regional ecosystems and local residents in preparation for developing a theoretical framework and model for a buffer zone.

Radioactivity Released by the Chernobyl Accident and Initial Dose Estimates

Takeshi Seo, Research Assistant (and four associates)

Research Reactor Institute, Kyoto University

¥3.3 million

A number of studies of the April 1986 explosion at the Chernobyl nuclear power station have been made public, but no conclusive agreement has been reached on the total amount of radioactivity released by the accident and the exposure dose of local residents.

This international joint project, conducted by researchers from Japan and Belarus, which suffered the greatest damage from the accident, aims to clarify the magnitude of the effects of the accident by expanding the earlier independent research of the Japanese members of the team. To this end, the project will first examine and classify the extensive data in Belarus and analyze the data by an original method developed by the Japanese researchers.

A Lexical Comparison of Chinese Vocabulary Among Languages in the Chinese-Ideogram Culture Sphere: Basic Educational Data with Multilateral Applications in Language Education, Including Japanese Language Education

Takeo Suzuki, Language Instructor (and three associates)

Polyglot Foreign Language Institute

¥3.8 million

Chinese vocabulary plays a major role in the lexical systems of various East Asian languages, but there is great divergence of phonetic and semantic features as a result of historical, geographical, and cultural influences. These deviations hinder communication between speakers of the various languages and place a heavy burden on learners of the languages.

This international joint project will use computational linguistic techniques to clarify phonetic and semantic correspondence and deviation in Chinese lexical items in East Asian languages; Mandarin and Japanese will be studied first. The project aims to build a multilaterally accessible database as a basic educational resource.

Category III Research

Comprehensive Research on the Delayed Effects of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident

Yukio Satow, Professor (and eight associates)

Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology, Hiroshima University

¥9.3 million

The seventh anniversary of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station was observed in April 1993. The acute effects of the radioactivity released by the accident have already been elucidated; however, the findings of research on the delayed effects of the radioactivity are inconsistent because of the different methodologies used and subjects investigated by researchers.

This international joint project, which received a Category II grant in fiscal 1992, is conducted in collaboration with physicians and researchers in Belarus, the country most seriously affected by the accident. It aims to obtain data to draw a comprehensive picture of the delayed effects of radioactivity from the accident. Last year research was undertaken in Belarus and Ukraine. Patient records and histopathological specimens at a general hospital were examined, and pediatric thyroid cancer was studied in about two hundred patients from highly contaminated areas and thirty patients from marginally contaminated areas through medical examination, diagnostic ultrasound, aspiration biopsy cytodiagnosis, and measurement of blood hormone levels and urinary iodine. This year the project will investigate the exposure dose of affected communities and individuals and aim to formulate a proposal contributing to the development of social measures to address such problems as psychological stress in the affected areas.

A Comparative Study of Distribution in Japan and China: Japan's Experience and China's Impending Distribution Revolution

Feng Zhaokui, Vice-Director (and eleven associates)

Japanese Studies Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China

¥8.5 million

Transition to a socialist market economy and rapid economic growth are leading China to a "distribution revolution." In view of the growth of Sino-Japanese economic relations, the need for each country to understand the other's distribution system is becoming increasingly important.

In this international joint project, awarded a Category II grant in fiscal 1992, Chinese and Japanese researchers elucidate the development of the Japanese distribution system and compare the Chinese and Japanese systems in the light of the recent entry of Japanese enterprises into the Chinese market. Last year Chinese members of the project team visited numerous research institutions and distribution enterprises in Japan and were able to gain an overall picture of the Japanese distribution system from the perspective of both government and private enterprise. This

year Japanese researchers will participate in the investigation of the modernization and organization of the retailing industry, the wholesaling structure, the development of the distribution system, and government policies on distribution in China and Japan. The wholesaling structures in the two countries will be compared on the basis of the survey data, and the Chinese distribution revolution and Sino-Japanese economic relations will also be examined.

A Study of the Present State and Future of Scientific Research Institutions in the Former Soviet Union

Yoshihiko Ichikawa, Professor (and four associates)
College of Engineering, Chubu University
¥7.5 million

The historic changes following the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991 have jeopardized the venerable tradition of culture and scholarship in the former Soviet Union. The collapse of science in the former Soviet Union would represent a tremendous loss for world culture. The protection and growth of science and technology are important considerations in the former Soviet Union's pursuit of reform.

This international joint project, which received a Category II grant in fiscal 1992, explores the future of science and technology in the former Soviet Union, now undergoing a major shift, through surveys of the present state of scientific research institutions in Russia, Ukraine, and other parts of the former Soviet Union conducted by researchers in frontier fields of physics. On the basis of the results of last year's preliminary research, this year the project aims to create a database of basic information to help expand scholarly exchange between Japan and the former Soviet Union by surveying the present state of applied physics, electronics engineering, and cerebrophysiology in the former Soviet Union.

Asian Immigrants in Multicultural Australia

David F. Ip, Senior Lecturer (and four associates)
Department of Anthropology and Sociology, University of Queensland, Australia
¥7.5 million

The number of Asian immigrants to Australia, which has a multicultural policy, has risen since the 1980s, rekindling debate over the policy. Australian perceptions and understanding of Asia figure largely in the background of this debate, but Asian immigrants are expected to become a potent influence on Australian society in the future.

Through interviews of twelve hundred fifty residents of Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth, and Sydney, this international joint study, awarded a Category II grant in fiscal 1991, is elucidating the dynamics of a multiethnic and multicultural society, focusing particularly on Asian immigrants' own perceptions of Australia and native-born Australians' views of Asian immigrants.

Establishing a Comprehensive Database of Information on Chinese Ideograms Through Use of Computational Lexicography

Jack Halpern, Director (and two associates)
Kanji Dictionary Compilation Project
¥7.0 million

The *New Japanese-English Character Dictionary*, published in 1990, is an innovative dictionary compiled by the grant recipient. This dictionary, based on sixteen years' study of the functions of Chinese ideograms, was compiled through computational lexicography. It is a basic resource for Chinese ideogram research and also responds to the needs of a multicultural society.

This international joint project will use the latest computer technology to create a comprehensive database of information on Chinese ideograms based on the *New Japanese-English Character Dictionary*. A variety of information, including the word-forming functions of Chinese ideograms in contemporary Japanese, will be incorporated. The project will be divided into four phases: data transfer and completion of ideogram typefaces (including nonstandard ideograms), analysis and system design, program development, and application and testing. As basic research on creating a database of information on Chinese ideograms and a Chinese ideogram dictionary, this project will facilitate more efficient compilation of numerous additional dictionaries and teaching materials and provide a basic structure for dictionaries involving Chinese ideograms and languages other than English—for example, Chinese-German and Chinese-Spanish dictionaries.

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

Norio Ishida, Associate Professor (and twelve associates)
Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University
¥15.5 million

Cultivation in Central Asia relying on large-scale irrigation systems, described as the biggest artificial environmental alteration of the century, has been the focus of the world's attention because of its manifold impact on the region's ecosystems and human population through the rapid lowering of the water level, the shrinking of the water surface area, and the increase of the salinity of the Aral Sea and Lake Balkhash.

Since 1990 the grant recipient's research group has collaborated with the Kazakhstan Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Academy of Sciences in research on environmental problems in the region. This research confirmed the need to take immediate measures to remedy the increasing salinity of irrigation reservoirs, the contamination of groundwater (the region's source of drinking water) with salts and agricultural chemicals, and such human health problems as anemia. In the first year of this international joint project, which received a Category II grant in fiscal 1992, interdisciplinary environmental research was conducted at a sovkhos, or state-owned farm, where irrigation permitted wet-rice cultivation, and basic data were obtained. This year the project will undertake research on water use in dry-field farming to clarify the relationship between water and agriculture in arid lands. The project aims to develop a means of making

environmental revitalization and sustainable agriculture possible.

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

Iwao Kobori, Professor (and fifteen associates)

School of Political Science and Economics, Meiji University
¥16.0 million

Recently the Algerian government has been investing in large-scale irrigation facilities and solar-power electricity generation in the scattered oasis communities of the Sahara. As a result of this transfer of advanced technologies, the natural environment, traditional agriculture, and social system of oasis communities have been undergoing major transformation.

This international joint project, awarded a Category II grant in fiscal 1992, focuses on the oasis of In Belbel, in the southern Sahara, which the grant recipient has studied for a number of years. The project will be conducted in three phases: the In Belbel area will be mapped; based on this map, a social and economic survey will be conducted; and changes in oasis society as a whole over the past several years and obstacles to future development will be identified. Last year an agreement on cooperation among the Algerian, French, and Japanese researchers was worked out and preparations for full-scale long-term research were undertaken.

A Japanese-Indonesian Study of a Traditional Indonesian Craft: The History, Design, and Techniques of Javanese Batik

Sae Ogasawara, Associate Professor (and nine associates)

Faculty of Home Economics, Japan Women's University
¥4.4 million

Indonesian batik, found primarily on Java, is comparable to no other textile in the world. Batik production, employing a unique wax-resist dyeing technique, is rapidly declining, however, due to the prevalence of inexpensive, mass-produced, batik-patterned synthetic fabrics printed with chemical dyes. Moreover, an increasing number of Javanese are unable to distinguish between printed and traditional batik. Thus there is a pressing need to collect and compile as much material as possible on traditional batik now in order to preserve this craft.

This international joint project received a Category II grant in fiscal 1991. Based on the results of the research conducted under that grant, this year the project will collect and classify photographs of batiks in Indonesia's National Museum and in private collections, augment the specimens of regional variants of the manufacturing process and dyes, train the Indonesian project-team members in the methods of compiling basic research materials to ensure continuity of the project, and hold workshops to supplement research materials and enhance their use and to strengthen the network for exchange of information on traditional batik art.

A Joint Sino-Japanese Study to Preserve and Restore the Central Historical Area of Xi'an

Kunitaro Onishi, Professor (and thirteen associates)

Architecture and Interior Design Department, Kyoto Junior College of Art

¥6.0 million

This international joint project, which was awarded a Category II grant in fiscal 1988 and a Category III grant in fiscal 1991, aims to develop a model for clusters of high-density, low-rise dwellings in China. Under the Category III grant, this project proposed a plan for a case study involving the preservation and restoration of an area with many *siheyuan*, or traditional quadrangle dwellings, in Defuxiang, a historically important district of Xi'an. This plan calls for improving the living environment by creating clusters of high-density, low-rise dwellings that adapt the functionality and design of *siheyuan* to modern lifestyles.

This year the project will proceed in three phases. First, it will undertake a multifaceted comparative analysis of the function, sanitation, contribution to the townscape, and other aspects of existing types of apartment complexes and of clusters of *siheyuan*. Second, it will survey residents of apartment complexes to elicit their desires for their living environment, their assessment of apartment complexes in comparison with *siheyuan*, and other information. The results of this survey will be analyzed in the light of the results of the comparative analysis made in the first phase. Third, the results of the earlier Category III research will be reviewed and integrated with the results of this year's survey and analysis to develop a basic model for dwellings. Planning for new clusters of dwellings in the Defuxiang district will be undertaken on the basis of this model.

Programs Related to Citizen Activities

Overview

The Toyota Foundation awards grants under two programs related to citizen activities: the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" and the Grant Program for Citizen Activities. The immediate aim of the former program is to contribute to the cultivation of individual creativity through research, while that of the latter is to support activities and experiments that address current social issues or problems. The ultimate goal of both programs, however, is to encourage the self-renewal of society by engaging individuals and society in grass-roots efforts while helping citizen activities become established in local communities.

Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" To encourage long-term research that is closely related to the local community, the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" awards grants for research on the community environment initiated by local citizen groups and honors their research achievements. Applications are solicited every two years.

Priority is given to projects with themes that the applicants perceive as pertaining to the local environment. Moreover, projects should take a broad view of the environment, and themes, suggested by problems or issues encountered in daily life, should lead team members to observe their local community and reflect on their society. Research methodology should be inventive, require no specialized equipment, and be appropriate to the theme of the research.

This year the Foundation conducted activities in connection with the sixth contest, which began in fiscal 1991, and the seventh contest, which was launched this fiscal year. Selection committee members oversaw the progress of the seven projects selected at the end of fiscal 1992 for main research project grants in the sixth contest. This year the Foundation also solicited applications for the seventh contest, receiving a total of seventy applications. After screening by the selection committee in January and February, thirteen projects, totaling ¥7.0 million in grants, were selected to receive preliminary study grants, which were approved at the sixty-ninth Board of Directors'

meeting, held in March 1994. (One team withdrew its project proposal after the grant awards were approved.)

The selection committee for the seventh contest was chaired by Toshitaka Hidaka and included Gempei Akasegawa, Rikuo Doi, Yasuhiro Endo, Yukiko Kada, Setsuko Kitamura, Toshitaka Shibata, and Shohei Yonemoto. The schedule for both contests is given below.

	<i>Sixth Contest</i>	<i>Seventh Contest</i>
Acceptance of research contest applications	Oct. 1991–Jan. 1992	Oct. 1993–Jan. 1994
Selection of recipients of preliminary study grants	Mar. 1992	Mar. 1994
Implementation of preliminary studies	Apr.–Dec. 1992	Apr.–Dec. 1994
Selection of recipients of main research project grants	Mar. 1993	Mar. 1995
Implementation of main research projects	Apr. 1993–Mar. 1995	Apr. 1995–Mar. 1997
Decision on most outstanding and outstanding research award recipients	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1997

Grant Program for Citizen Activities This year, like last year, the Grant Program for Citizen Activities emphasized activities encouraging the development and improvement of citizen activities as a whole, with priority given to projects that stimulate exchange among groups engaged in citizen activities and the promotion of such activities.

Grants are awarded for the following kinds of projects:

1. Strengthening the base of operations, or the group serving that function, of activities in specific fields and geographical areas
2. Conducting personnel exchange to enable people involved in citizen activities to experience activities in other fields for limited periods
3. Convening, administering, and consolidating the results of joint meetings of groups
4. Compiling and publishing newsletters and journals aimed at many citizen groups and translating and publishing information on citizen activities from Japan and abroad
5. Compiling reports of groups on their activities conducted so far
6. Publishing such reports and other materials
7. Conducting surveys and studies aimed at supporting citizen activities as a whole

Grants are awarded on the basis of publicly solicited applications, which are accepted twice a year, from April 1 through June 20 for one-year grants beginning in November, and from October 15 through December 15 for one-year grants beginning in April. One hundred twenty-two applications were received in the first period. These were screened in July and August by a five-member selection committee chaired by Akira Kurihara. Nine projects, totaling ¥15.3 million in grants, were approved at the sixty-eighth Board of Directors' meeting, held in late September. The second period yielded one hundred forty-seven applications, which were screened by the same

selection committee in January and February 1994. Ten projects, totaling ¥15.6 million in grants, were approved at the sixty-ninth Board of Directors' meeting, held in March.

Based on the invaluable experience gained from the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" and the Grant Program for Citizen Activities, the Foundation decided to cosponsor a series of Citizen Activities Linkup Forums to stimulate broader discussion from multiple perspectives to promote understanding of and encourage support for citizen activities. The first forum, on the theme "Making Citizen Activities More Active," was held in Hiroshima on November 27, 1993. In addition, an environmental forum on the theme "City and Nature: Seeking an Attractive Environment," held in Tokyo on June 18, 1993, was sponsored jointly with the Toyota Motor Corporation.

Activities of the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

The Sixth Contest At the end of fiscal 1992 seven project teams were selected for main research project grants in the sixth contest. The teams and primary sites of their research are as follows: Ishiuchi Society for Children and Community Development, Niigata Prefecture; Study Group on Oshima Interstitial Fauna, Ehime Prefecture; Study Group on the *Osekka's* Habitat, Aomori Prefecture; Gamono Kogen Club, Shiga Prefecture; Tenryu Village *Gifucho* Study Group, Nagano Prefecture; Study Group on Outdoor Activities, Aichi Prefecture; and Society for Reviewing Toyoshima's Local Culture, Hiroshima Prefecture. (Descriptions of these teams' projects appear on pages 34-36 of the *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1992*.)

These seven teams' main research started on April 1 of fiscal 1993 and will continue through March 1995. Progress reports were presented at a meeting on November 20, 1993, and were followed by a question-and-answer session with members of the selection committee, who offered advice on various topics, including the future course of each project. This lively meeting was enhanced by the participation of team members from distant locations. Between April and August, 1994, selection committee members will visit and interview each of the project teams selected for main research grants.

The Seventh Contest Although, as in previous years, the majority of applicants were from the Tokyo area, there was geographic diversity. There was an increase in the number of applications from prefectures from which no or very few applications had been received in the past. Another notable feature was the appearance of several teams that had received preliminary study grants or main research project grants in the six previous contests and were applying for grants for new projects with themes that reflected further development of their earlier projects subsequent to the contests.

Many projects addressed topical issues, such as "ecomuseums," recycling activities, rural community environment, agricultural issues, and environmental education. During the screening process, however, it was noted that despite the teams' evident enthusiasm many projects were not focused or concrete, and few projects reexamined a local community from the standpoint of daily life and investigated its problems from a social perspective or out of social awareness. Moreover, many projects tended to consider "environment" only in terms of the natural environment, concentrating on the preservation of nature or improvement of water quality. In view of the objectives of the contest, the Foundation expects future projects to approach a complex environment, composed of diverse elements, from a broad perspective.

The thirteen projects awarded preliminary study grants in the seventh contest were highly regarded for their focus on hitherto neglected subjects, the inclusion of important viewpoints, the feasibility of future development, and the potential for expansion into the community (one proposal was later withdrawn). The Foundation hopes that each team will maintain its relationship with the local society while pursuing its research.

Activities of the Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Characteristics of Fiscal 1993 Applications The outstanding characteristic of applications for the program in fiscal 1993 was their record number. Apart from the increase in number, the content of the applications reflected considerable improvement in the quality of recent citizen activities, a sign of a new civil movement in Japanese society. Geographically, one hundred forty-nine applications came from Tokyo and its environs (there were one hundred twenty-five applications from this area last year), clearly illustrating Tokyo's leading role in citizen activities, as in other fields. At the same time, however, the number of applications from groups based outside the major urban centers is also slowly but steadily increasing, indicating a geographic expansion of citizen activities. The Foundation looks forward to broader activities that speak to society as a whole through local issues rooted in the community.

New trends also began to appear in project themes and content. As in previous years, most projects had rather conventional themes: protecting or conserving the environment, supporting the independence of the disabled or the elderly, offering assistance or cooperation to developing countries in Southeast Asia or Africa, or developing a region or community. A few projects, however, responded sensitively to social change. These projects aim to protect human rights—for example, the rights of people with AIDS, non-Japanese residents of Japan, and women—or to support activities that protect human rights in order to contribute to the overall growth and improvement of citizen activities.

Recent Trends Reflected in Applications Recently citizen groups have begun to recognize themselves as social entities. While working to establish a foundation for their activities, many groups are attempting to formulate proposals from a broader social perspective, going beyond the scope of the individual group's activities. Reflecting this trend, more projects are trying to increase the effectiveness of their activities by integrating the activities of ordinary citizens and specialists, working toward the development of networks that incorporate government bodies and business enterprises. These trends reflect not only the increasing complexity and changing nature of regional and local issues but also the maturation and diversification of the citizen groups themselves.

On the whole, however, most projects still focus solely on a specific problem, without making sufficient effort to address the relationships of issues, individuals, and society that lie at the problem's source. Given the present state of Japanese society, perhaps this is unavoidable. Yet unless an interest in investigating the roots of the problems facing society is fostered among ordinary citizens, the realization of a mature civil society is impossible. The Foundation hopes that this interest will be reflected in the project themes and activities of future applicants.

Comments on Screening Owing in part to overall improvement in the quality of the applications, project content was the focus of lively discussion at every selection

committee meeting. All selection committee members paid special attention to applications from areas outside the major urban centers and to projects with a potential for future development despite a brief history. However, projects that undertake questionnaire surveys or the evaluation of other groups' activities without compelling reasons were sharply criticized.

Most of the projects selected to receive grants attempted to consider the relations between individuals and society from a grass-roots perspective in addressing concrete problems in a region or society. Their research can be expected to grow, and their results will be valuable.

Citizen Research Contest on the Theme
 "Observing the Community Environment,"
 Preliminary Study Grant Recipients,
 Seventh Contest

Bringing Wild Birds Back to the Karasuyama River Land-fill Walkways: A Study and Experiment Aimed at the Coexistence of Urban Residents and Wild Birds
Kazuo Hashimoto (and ten associates)
 Society for Karasuyama River Walkways and Birds, Tokyo
 ¥0.5 million

A Study of the Flora and Natural Environment of the Hida Takayama Walkways
Saburo Onogi (and twenty-five associates)
 Hida Takayama Walking Society, Gifu Prefecture
 ¥0.55 million

The Medium-Sized Wild Animals of the Western Tama District of Tokyo: The State of Their Habitat and Relations with the Local Community
Eiji Kanda (and eleven associates)
 Medium-Sized Wild Animal Study Group, Tokyo Wildlife Research Center, Tokyo
 ¥0.55 million

A Study of the Floral Environment in Daily Life
Haruhiko Noda (and seven associates)
 Floral Environment Study Group, Tokyo
 ¥0.5 million

The Promotion of the Founding of an Ecomuseum as a Survival Strategy for Mountain Farming Villages: Building a Utopia in Iwate Prefecture
Akira Kikuchi (and forty associates)
 Ecomuseum Study Group, Towacho Institute of Sky, Mountains, and Rivers, Iwate Prefecture
 ¥0.55 million

A Study for the Greening of Abandoned Sulfur Mines in the Mount Shirane Foothills: Test Plantings and Search for Flora Suited to Strongly Acid Soil
Masayuki Shimoya (and five associates)
 Shirane Volcano Study Group, Gumma Prefecture
 ¥0.55 million

Ecology-Conscious School Excursions to Kyoto: School Excursions from the Viewpoint of Ecotourism
Ikuo Sugimoto (and seventeen associates)
 Kyoto Ecotourism Study Group, Kyoto Prefecture
 ¥0.55 million

A Study of the Use and Conservation of Local Resources in Mountain Villages: A Case Study of Small-Scale Water-Power Generation in Hasemura
Yoichi Ozawa (and eight associates)
 Southern Alps Study Group, Nagano Prefecture
 ¥0.55 million

A Study of Village and Reservoir Biotopes: Restoring the Agrarian Life of Otokuni, in Southern Kyoto
Toyohiko Mori (and four associates)
 Nature in Otokuni Study Group, Kyoto Prefecture
 ¥0.5 million

An Empirical Study of the Wise Use of the Isahaya Bay Tidal Wetlands
Kenji Tominaga (and eight associates)
 Isahaya Bay Tidal Wetlands Study Group, Nagasaki Prefecture
 ¥0.55 million

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

Reevaluation of the Relations Among the Railway, City, and People of Iwamizawa

Yasunori Yamazaki (and twenty associates)

Society for the Restoration of Railway Service to Iwamizawa, Hokkaido

¥0.55 million

A Study of the Goblins and Gods of the Tsurumi River Basin: The Environmental Characteristics and Social Significance of the Sites They Inhabit

Naomi Namiki (and six associates)

Tsurumi River Goblin Society, Kanagawa Prefecture

¥0.55 million

The Water Culture of Izumo: Past and Present

Seiichi Kawakami (and five associates)

Izumo Water Culture Discussion Group, Shimane Prefecture

¥0.55 million

Grant Program for Citizen Activities

A Study of the Networking and Advocacy of South Asian Nongovernmental Organizations, with a Focus on NGOs in India

Chihiro Saito, Representative (and nine associates)

South Asian NGO Research Group, Tokyo

¥1.7 million

Although most Japanese nongovernmental organizations are active in Asia, surprisingly few people in these organizations are aware of the leading role that India plays in such activities in South Asia thanks to its great number of NGOs.

With the cooperation of activists in India, this project aims to identify the type of domestic and international networking used by Indian NGOs and the kinds of policy proposals they made that were effective in improving the welfare of local residents.

Formulation of Proposals for Improving Society Based on Experience Gained Through Providing Shelter for Non-Japanese Women

Emiko Miki, Representative (and twenty-four associates)

House for Women (Saalaa), Kanagawa Prefecture

¥1.6 million

Although Japan is considered to be a law-abiding nation, the human rights of many non-Japanese women in Japan are violated through sexual violence or sexual exploitation. Moreover, these women, who ought to be recognized as victims, are for a variety of reasons often unable to obtain needed protection.

Through several years' experience providing shelter for these non-Japanese women, the House for Women (Saalaa) recognized problems in Japanese society and attitudes. This project aims to explore and

share this knowledge and to formulate proposals for reexamining and changing the situation.

Home Schooling Activities to Help Children Who Refuse to Attend School: Survey, Research, and Preparation for the Promotion of Home Schooling

Keiko Okuchi, Representative (and ten associates)

Tokyo Schule, Tokyo

¥2.0 million

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, is undertaking activities to foster social acceptance of and popularize home schooling. Last year the project conducted a survey on home schooling activities as part of its educational support for the increasing number of children who refuse to attend school.

This year the project will compile and analyze the data obtained from that survey for use in home schooling activities, create a network of people interested in Japan, and convene an international symposium, inviting the participation of people involved in home schooling activities overseas, in order to promote social acceptance of home schooling.

Creating a Citizen Network to Foster the Sustainable Use of Forests and Reduction of Domestic Consumption of Pulp

Yoichi Kuroda, Secretary General (and eight associates)

Japan Tropical Forest Action Network (JATAN), Tokyo

¥1.7 million

As a major consumer of paper, Japan relies heavily on foreign sources for raw materials for papermaking, but the country has been called to account for the social and environmental effects of its behavior.

This project aims to promote understanding and cooperative relationships between non-Japanese groups active in the forest-conservation movement and Japanese groups involved in the recycling movement and to create a network pursuing practical proposals for the speedy reduction of Japan's paper consumption. To this end, the project will hold a series of forums and study meetings in collaboration with various organizations—including consumer groups, paper recyclers, paper manufacturers, local governments, and governmental bodies—aimed at fostering sustainable use of forest resources.

Proposal for a Comprehensive Plan to Restore Ono City's Groundwater

Isamu Tsugo, Representative (and twenty-four associates)

Ono City Groundwater Restoration Project Team, Fukui Prefecture

¥1.8 million

Since about 1955 development in the Ono Basin, in Fukui Prefecture, has been disrupting the recharge of the area's groundwater reservoirs, and minor chemical contamination of the groundwater began in 1985. Despite the urgent need to address these problems, the local government and the area's residents have been unable to agree on practical measures to adopt.

In this project local residents, the local government, and experts will review existing data; undertake surveys of and study the issues of ensuring a safe

drinking-water supply, treating household and agricultural wastewater, and counteracting the drying up of springs; and propose a comprehensive plan based on the results of the surveys and study.

Development of an Experimental Training Program for the Staff of Citizens' Voluntary-Sector Organizations
Noboru Hayase, Secretary General (and ten associates)
Society for the Establishment of a Citizens' Voluntary Sector, Osaka

¥1.7 million

The important role of citizen-initiated public service activities in establishing a civil society has begun to be recognized in Japan. At the same time, the lack of training of the full-time staff of citizen organizations has begun to be perceived as an impediment to the growth of their activities.

This project will conduct an experimental program with the aim of developing systematic training for the full-time staff of citizen groups. The feasibility of establishing an organization to support citizen groups will also be explored.

Publication of the Journal *GAIN* to Provide Information on Citizen Activities in the United States and the Convening of Seminars Employing *GAIN* as a Textbook
Hiroshi Kashiwagi, Director (and ten associates)
Japan Pacific Resource Network (JPRN), U.S.A.

¥2.0 million

The United States, a mature civil society, has a wealth of unique, influential movements organized by consumers, manufacturers, and citizens at large, as well as a great variety of activities aimed at realizing equality for people of diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Information on such activities will be invaluable to Japanese society.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, publishes *GAIN* (Grassroots America Information Network), a Japanese-language journal providing people in Japan with information on grass-roots activities in the United States, and conducts seminars regularly in Tokyo and Osaka in which the journal is used as a textbook.

Collecting and Providing Information Needed by People with HIV in Japan

Yoji Inoue, Representative (and nine associates)
Association for Living with HIV, Tokyo

¥1.6 million

Although the gravity of HIV infection in relation to the onset of AIDS has gradually been recognized, basic misunderstandings of how the virus is transmitted persist, and as a consequence social support for people with HIV remains underdeveloped.

This project will collect, translate, and verify the medical accuracy of the latest information on the daily life of people with HIV and medical treatment in Japan and overseas to enhance the data, and will make them available to the public. Information of special importance will be disseminated to a broad range of people, including people with HIV, by volunteers and other agents.

The Present State of and Prospects for Japan's Coastal Environment: A Study by Citizens

Katsuhiko Nakamura, Chairman (and eleven associates)
Citizen Group to Protect Karatsu Bay, Saga Prefecture
¥1.2 million

Environmental changes in Japanese waters caused by land reclamation and contamination of water as a result of various development projects have accelerated markedly in the last thirty years.

This project will focus on Karatsu Bay, in Saga Prefecture, as an example of the progressive deterioration of Japan's coastal environment. The project will analyze changes in the coastline and conduct a survey of artificial beaches in a search for a model for the coexistence of humans and nature. On the basis of the analysis and the survey results, the project will also study the feasibility of creating artificial beaches that are more natural than at present.

Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Chikuma Industrial Arts Research Center

Toshio Arai, Representative (and nine associates)

Chikuma Industrial Arts Research Center, Nagano Prefecture
¥1.0 million

The Chikuma Industrial Arts Research Center, a private-sector, nonresidential workshop, was established in 1981 to employ people with various types of disabilities. Substantial public support was obtained in developing a variety of employment opportunities suited to individual disabilities.

With the help of a grant awarded in fiscal 1991, the Center compiled a report on its history, including examples of its activities during its thirteen years of operation. This year the report will be published with the goal of offering guidelines for an integrated society via an exploration of the Center's future.

Convening a Citizen's Meeting and Conference of Specialists to Develop a Medical Treatment Policy for the Areas Affected by the Chernobyl Reactor Accident

Minoru Kamata, Chairman (and five associates)

The Japan-Chernobyl Joint Fund, Nagano Prefecture
¥1.7 million

Since January 1991 the Japan-Chernobyl Joint Fund has undertaken nineteen visits to areas affected by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear power station disaster to provide practical support and further the medical and physical research of specialists.

This project also received a grant in fiscal 1991. This year the project will hold a public meeting to share the results of three years' research and the outcome of support activities conducted in collaboration with people in the disaster-stricken areas. In addition, a conference of specialists, including local scientists, will be convened to develop proposals for effective medical treatment for victims of the accident.

Fact-Finding Survey of Violations of Women's Rights on Hokkaido: Toward the Establishment of Support and Relief for Victims

Keiko Kondo, Representative (and ten associates)

Women's Space "On," Hokkaido

¥1.0 million

Serious and diverse violations of the rights of women, particularly non-Japanese women, living on Hokkaido require the urgent establishment of support and relief organizations, especially more shelters.

This project will conduct research on the labor conditions of Japanese and non-Japanese women on Hokkaido—including farm brides, women in the entertainment and sex industries, and those working in resort areas—and on concrete measures taken to provide relief for women whose rights have been violated. The research results will be compiled into a report to present proposals to relevant government agencies. The report will also be submitted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in 1995.

NGO Networking for Protection of Wetlands on the East Asia Flyway

Maggie Suzuki, Representative (and eight associates)

Friends of the Earth Japan (FOEJ)—Shikoku, Kagawa Prefecture

¥1.7 million

Numerous creatures, including birds, face extinction because of development of wetlands. Conservation of wetlands along the flyways used by migratory birds is vital to their survival and urgently requires the establishment of cooperative relations among East Asian nongovernmental organizations, including those in such rapidly developing areas as China and the Korean Peninsula.

With the aim of promoting the collection of data and information and the establishment of a network, this project will convene an international symposium, inviting participants from NGOs in the East Asian region, including eastern Russia. Through the symposium, the project also aims to foster cooperation among concerned people in the countries involved.

Creation of a Citizen Network of Researchers and NGOs Involved in Development in Africa

Yoko Ozeki, Representative (and twenty associates)

Africa-Japan Council, Tokyo

¥1.5 million

In the 1990s conditions in Africa, such as debt accumulation, chronic famine, and environmental destruction, have worsened. The Africa-Japan Council was established to arouse public concern over Africa's plight through various activities and to foster a system of citizen-level cooperation in the future.

This project will pursue activities to create an effective network among people and organizations in Japan as the foundation for sound cooperative citizen activities.

Comparison of Citizen Activities and Administrative Response to Community Building in Japan and Germany: A Case Study of Mukojima, in Tokyo, and Ottensen, in Hamburg

Katsumi Yamada, Representative (and eighteen associates)

Mukojima-Ottensen Exchange Committee, Tokyo

¥1.5 million

In recent years citizen community-building activities have yielded excellent results, and as a result of the paradigm shift in urban planning, activities and official support for them are being reassessed.

This project will make a comparative study of citizen activities and administrative response to them in Ottensen, in Hamburg, and Mukojima, in Tokyo. The Ottensen district, well known for having the most energetic citizen activities in Germany, is exploring a new type of community. Mukojima has been building a resident-oriented community while maintaining traditional community features. On the basis of the comparative study, the project will consider the prospects for citizen activities and official support for them in Japan.

Promoting the Development of Support Services for the Rapidly Increasing Number of Foreign Wives Throughout Yamagata Prefecture

Setsuko Takeda, Representative (and ten associates)

Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)—Yamagata, Yamagata Prefecture

¥1.6 million

Because of the general decline of the agricultural sector, the depopulation of rural areas, and a shortage of prospective Japanese brides, the number of foreign wives has increased in rural Japan, as have their problems.

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, aims to improve the Japanese language classes and the medical information center for non-Japanese that were established and expanded with the help of the earlier grants. It will emphasize the training of volunteers and the enhancing of cooperation with concerned experts.

Creation of a Medical Network to Respond to the Needs of People with AIDS and People with HIV

Chizuko Ikegami, Representative (and six associates)

Japan HIV Center—Tokyo, Tokyo

¥1.8 million

At present in Japan only a few special medical institutions accept people with AIDS or HIV for treatment. Thus people with AIDS and HIV usually cannot receive treatment at local medical facilities, and these patients are forced to bear a heavy financial and psychological burden.

This project will create a network of physicians in private practice and medical specialists and institutions experienced in the treatment of AIDS. Through the network, this project aims to contribute to the provision of appropriate medical services in response to the varied needs of people with AIDS and people with HIV.

Compilation of a Report on the Activities of the Sotoshu Volunteer Association

Zendo Matsunaga, Representative (and nine associates)
Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee, Tokyo

¥1.8 million

Since its establishment in 1980 the Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee (until 1992 known as the Sotoshu Volunteer Association) has undertaken various activities in the fields of education and personnel training, chiefly in Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand, to nurture the self-reliance of local residents.

In commemoration of the upcoming fifteenth anniversary of the organization's establishment, this project will chronicle and review all the organization's activities and compile a record of the Sotoshu Volunteer Association to be used as a springboard in considering its prospects for the future. Through this report, the project also aims to provide a new perspective on nongovernmental organizations and their projects.

Formation and Implementation of a Partnership Between Japan and Cambodia Through a Multidimensional Citizen Network

Michiya Kumaoka, Representative (and twelve associates)
Cambodia Citizen Forum, Tokyo

¥2.0 million

Cambodia, which has finally reaped peace after twenty years, is moving toward reconstruction of the nation despite numerous serious problems. As a result, the Cambodian people are confronted with rapid social change. The Cambodia Citizen Forum, consisting of citizens and nongovernmental organizations that have been involved in cooperative activities in various fields since the 1980s, aims to promote understanding between Cambodia and Japan and to cooperate in Cambodia's independent reconstruction.

This project will hold symposiums to develop citizen proposals and to pursue the feasibility of citizen cooperation that transcends the relationship of support giver and support recipient.

Programs Related to Southeast Asia

Overview and Reports on Activities in Individual Countries

The International Grant Program

Fiscal 1993 marked the eighteenth year of the International Grant Program, which currently is directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries. Drawing on its many years of experience in supporting researchers in these countries, in fiscal 1993 the Foundation concentrated on projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures, specifically projects in the fields of old documents, history, archaeology, traditional culture, traditional art and architecture, languages and dictionary compilation, encyclopedia compilation, literature, reconciling modernization and tradition, and Southeast Asian studies. 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

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

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies

This program, inaugurated in fiscal 1992 as a subprogram of the International Grant Program, is intended to encourage Southeast Asian studies by Southeast Asian researchers under thirty-six years of age. For the time being, grants are being made available to Southeast Asian researchers enrolled in graduate programs in Malaysian

universities. As a rule grants support research for M.A. theses or doctoral dissertations in the social sciences and humanities on regions or countries other than the recipients' home countries.

Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program

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

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

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan

This program strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture, society, history, and other aspects of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors. To accomplish this, the program selects Southeast and South Asian literary works and 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.

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

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

The Second International Symposium to Present the Results of Projects Funded Under the Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program

Two conferences on Southeast Asian studies were held at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Jakarta, November 1-5, 1993. The Second International Symposium to Present the Results of Projects Funded Under the Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program was convened on November 1 and 2 under the Foundation's sponsorship. The International Conference on the Promotion of Southeast Asian Studies in Southeast Asia was convened November 3-5 under the sponsorship of the Indone-

sian Institute of Sciences and was supported by a grant from the Toyota Foundation. To encourage exchange, some participants were invited to participate in both conferences.

The Toyota Foundation's international symposium, held once every three years, is a forum for presenting the results of projects funded under the Foundation's International Grant Program. It also promotes exchange among grant recipients and provides an opportunity to evaluate the program. The symposium in Jakarta is the second such symposium; the first was convened in Bangkok in 1990. The general discussion at the first symposium stressed the importance of studies that view Southeast Asia as a region. Reflecting that observation, the projects presented at the second symposium were chosen for their ideas on the promotion of research on Southeast Asia.

On the first day of the symposium, reports were presented on four projects dealing with indigenous cultures that cross national boundaries in Southeast Asia: "Comparative Study of the Cultures and Societies of Tai-speaking Peoples in Northern Thailand, Shan State in Burma, and Assam State in India," conducted by Shalardchai Ramitanondh, professor of anthropology, Chiangmai University, Thailand; "A Study of *Lam Sithandon* Singing," conducted by Thongkham Onemanisone, director of the Department of Literature, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos; "A Sociocultural Approach to Issues of Human Ecology and Environment: The Case of the Ifugao Rice Terraces," conducted by Sylvano D. Mahiwo, assistant professor at the Asian Center, University of the Philippines; and "The Hmong People of Vietnam," conducted by Pham Quang Hoan, researcher at the Institute of Ethnology, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam.

On the second day, reports were heard on three projects studying the way in which cultures from outside Southeast Asia spread through the region: "Islam in Southeast Asia," conducted by Taufik Abdullah, senior research fellow at the Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences; "The Arabs in Southeast Asia: A Historical and Sociological Study," conducted by Omar Farouk Bajunid, a historian from Malaysia; and "Social Change Among the Hoa Population of Ho Chi Minh City Since 1975," conducted by Mac Duong, director of the Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam.

A question-and-answer session followed each presentation, and the proceedings closed with a general discussion in which two approaches to Southeast Asian studies were developed. First, since Southeast Asian peoples moved very freely across national boundaries, it is unrealistic to define studies of the region by present-day national boundaries. Researchers should undertake studies viewing the region as a whole. Second, Southeast Asia was divided politically, particularly in the cold war era, when all contact between capitalist and socialist countries was cut off. The end of the cold war has made it possible to reestablish contacts, and Southeast Asian countries should undertake reciprocal research and foster mutual understanding.

The reports presented at the symposium introduced many subjects that have potential for contributing to the development of Southeast Asian studies. This symposium was also the springboard for a ten-year project to lay the groundwork for effective development of Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia. The Foundation has decided to award a grant for this project under its Foundation Initiative Grant Program.

A Mécénat Special Prize for the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs

The 1993 Mécénat Awards, sponsored by the Mécénat Association for Corporate Support of the Arts, awarded a Mécénat Special Prize to the Toyota Foundation's "Know

Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs. Established in 1991, the annual Mécénat Awards honor excellence in the artistic or cultural support activities of corporations or corporate foundations. In 1993 one hundred ten corporations and corporate foundations throughout Japan submitted one hundred forty-five entries describing artistic or cultural support activities. Of these, nine were chosen to receive a Mécénat Prize, three a Mécénat Special Prize, and one the Mécénat Grand Prize.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan was inaugurated in fiscal 1978. Thus far, grants have supported the translation and publication of one hundred forty-six books. The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries, inaugurated in fiscal 1982, has supported the translation and publication of two hundred twenty-nine books. The Mécénat Special Prize was awarded to the Foundation in recognition of these modest, sustained activities.

To commemorate receiving the Mécénat Special Prize, the Foundation decided to donate translated works published under the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs to groups or organizations supporting the rapidly growing number of other Asians now living in Japan. Twenty-seven applications were received from international-exchange associations and citizen groups in Japan. After reviewing the applications, the Foundation decided to donate books to all the applicants, with a total of ¥1.2 million worth of books being donated.

Burma

Because grants cannot be made directly in Burma at present, the Foundation awards grants to Burmese researchers living abroad. In the case of international joint projects, grants are awarded indirectly to researchers in Burma through the good offices of their coresearchers in neighboring countries. For the time being, until the situation in Burma changes, there seems to be no alternative to continuing the Foundation's grant-making activities on this anomalous basis.

This fiscal year one grant was awarded to a Burmese researcher in Japan, U Htun Yee, for the project "Socioeconomic Conditions of Burmese Rural Society in the Middle Konbaung Period (1782-1846)." The few historical documents pertaining to rural society in this period are scattered throughout Burma in the form of palm-leaf manuscripts (some of which have already been microfilmed). In this project the Burmese researcher and his Japanese associate will collect these manuscripts, enter them in a computer database, and compile and publish them together with English summaries. These precious sources will shed new light on precolonial society and its cultural dynamics—aspects of Southeast Asian history that have been little explored in past research—and will thus contribute to a new current in Southeast Asian historical studies.

Cambodia

Grants were first awarded in Cambodia in fiscal 1989. Of the four grants awarded to Cambodian researchers in fiscal 1993, two support dictionary publishing projects. There is a continuing severe shortage of books in Cambodia today, as a result of their wholesale destruction and the suppression of intellectuals under the Pol Pot regime (1975-79). There is thus an urgent need to reprint books that were published prior to the Pol Pot era, while also publishing new titles.

One of the dictionary projects, "Reprinting and Distribution of a Pali-Khmer Dictionary," conducted by the Buddhist Institute, is reprinting a dictionary that was compiled and published by the Buddhist Institute in Phnom Penh in the pre-Pol Pot era. This dictionary will be distributed to temples and schools nationwide. In the second project, "Publication of an Ancient Khmer Dictionary," conducted by the Centre de Documentation et de Recherche sur la Civilisation Khmère, an Ancient Khmer dictionary will be published by an organization founded by exiled Cambodian intellectuals in France that is now based in Phnom Penh.

In a project now in its second year, "Music and Khmer Life," Keo Narom of the University of Fine Arts is recording, transcribing, and compiling a report on the music that accompanies the various rituals of Khmer life. The musical forms that were once a living heritage among the Khmer people are facing extinction due to the disruption of local communities by prolonged civil strife. Music and dance have always played significant roles in the culture of Cambodia, and these threatened cultural expressions must be recorded without delay.

Sorn Samnang of Phnom Penh University received a grant in support of his doctoral dissertation research, "The Evolution of Cambodian Society Between the Two World Wars (1919-1940)." Samnang is a promising scholar who is expected to play a leading role in the future of historiography in Cambodia.

Indonesia

In awarding grants in Indonesia, the Foundation has interpreted the focus of its International Grant Program in the light of conditions particular to Indonesia, specifically, the need to create a unifying national culture while respecting each of the nation's many diverse cultures. Thus the Foundation has especially emphasized support for studies of regional culture and history, which have been neglected.

New projects this year include three cultural anthropological studies of indigenous cultures: "*Basel: The Cultivation Culture of the Mangei of Taliabu Island, Northern Maluku Province*," conducted by Elisa Rumahlewang; "*Ethnographic Studies of the Anak Dalam (Kubu) Ethnic Group in South Sumatra*," conducted by Ahmad Rom-san; and "*The Traditional Medical Knowledge System of the Ribun Dayak Ethnic Group in Sanggau District, West Kalimantan*," conducted by Mudiyono. Valuable results are anticipated from these studies, which could be undertaken only by local researchers.

Two studies of regional history also received grants: "*A History of the Mining Industry in South Sumatra, 1890-1940*," conducted by Bambang Purwanto, and "*The Traditional Singkawang Ceramics: Its History and Meaning as Part of Our Cultural Heritage*," conducted by Soedarto. The former is an ambitious undertaking in preparation for the writing of a comprehensive economic history of South Sumatra planned by the researcher. The latter sets out to elucidate the history of West Kalimantan, especially the city of Pontianak, which has been little studied, with a focus on the ceramics of the province.

The Foundation also emphasizes the collection and compilation of historical documents and other materials essential to cultural and historical studies like those mentioned above. Two projects of this type already underway are "*Preservation of Bimanese Culture: Transliteration and Translation of Bimanese Chronicles, Texts, and Oral Traditions*," conducted by Helius Sjamsuddin, and "*The Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Bali*," conducted by I Gusti Ngurah Rai Mirsha. To these studies

of ancient documents, this year's grants have added a new element, the recording and study of cultural aspects of contemporary society, such as popular theater, in such projects as "*Kethoprak: The Politics of the Past in Present-day Java*," conducted by Budi Susanto, and "*Contemporary Wayang Performance: Its Development and Diffusion on Java*," conducted by Umar Kayam.

Further, in view of the major social problems that have arisen under the stresses of rapid development, the Foundation has given priority to research on the processes of the transformation of traditional cultures during modernization and the cultural and social responses to modernization. Among studies of this type is "*Pesantren Leaders: Tradition and Modernization in Aceh*," conducted by Muhammad Gade Ismail.

Recipients of grants in Indonesia are located in eight cities; two of these, Pontianak and Palembang, are represented for the first time this year.

The number of applications for grants under the Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program has increased every year since the program's inauguration, in fiscal 1987. Because of the establishment of a liaison desk for this program in Jakarta, at the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial, eleven hundred forty-four applications were received this year, a substantial rise over last year's eight hundred fifteen applications.

Many of the projects that received grants under this program this year addressed labor issues, including labor disputes, which have recently become a major problem in Indonesia, and problems of women in development.

A workshop for the presentation of interim research reports by recipients of fiscal 1992 grants and final research reports by recipients of fiscal 1991 grants was held in Bogor, Indonesia.

Laos

In Laos a number of projects that have been underway for several years will be completed. The first is "*Compilation of an Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts*," conducted by a group headed by Dara Kanlagna, of the Ministry of Information and Culture. This project is locating and inventorying palm-leaf manuscripts stored in a large number of Laotian temples. As a nationwide effort on a scale that is unusually large even by the standards of the Ministry of Information and Culture, the project has had considerable social impact and has drawn favorable community response. The importance of the palm-leaf manuscripts has been impressed on temple priests and village residents, and at some temples local residents have donated money to build cases for the manuscripts' preservation. In Laos the village has traditionally functioned as the center of a community's cultural activities, a function that has been dwindling in recent years. This project, however, has led to a reevaluation of the importance of the traditional role of the village in cultural activities. The project was modeled on one conducted earlier in northern Thailand, where palm-leaf manuscripts were inventoried, microfilmed, and studied by researchers mainly from Chiangmai University, which also assisted in the present project. Microfilming of the manuscripts will be carried out with the support of the German government.

"*Transliteration of Lao Customary Law*," conducted by Samrith Buasisvath and now in its third year, involves the transliteration into modern Laotian script of three documents relating to Lao customary law, which were discovered in the course of the preceding project to inventory palm-leaf manuscripts. Under these two projects, three documents have already been transliterated by the grant recipient and published, and one is beginning to be used actively in law schools as a text. Because very few books are published in Laos, there is a clear need for the publication of much

more indigenous material from palm-leaf manuscripts, which are a treasury of traditional Laotian culture.

"Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary," conducted by Maha Khamphanh Virachith, has also entered its final stage. This fiscal year a bilingual Khmer-Lao computer program is to be completed by a group headed by Makoto Minegishi of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies. This software is expected to expedite and enhance compilation of the dictionary. The software will also have broad applications beyond this project, in both Laos and Cambodia.

"A Study of Hmong Traditions in Folk Tales, Proverbs, and Songs," conducted by Neng Xayvang, of the Ministry of Information and Culture, holds promise as the work of a young Laotian researcher. This compilation of oral literature by Neng, who is himself Hmong, will be published in both Lao and Hmong. It should prove invaluable both as a sourcebook for the Hmong people and as an aid to understanding of Hmong culture among Laotians.

Malaysia

As a multiethnic nation that is home to Chinese, Indians, Malays, and other peoples, Malaysia takes a very careful approach to research related to the preservation of indigenous cultures because of the ramifications such research may have in its nation-building efforts. Accordingly, the Foundation has broadened the focus of its International Grant Program in Malaysia to encompass research in all fields of the humanities and social sciences. Because adequate funding for domestic research is available in the country, however, the Foundation awards fewer grants in Malaysia than in other Southeast Asian countries.

This fiscal year grants were awarded for "Malay Manuscripts," conducted by Abdullah Zakaria bin Ghaza, and "A Bibliography of Foreigners in Classical Malay Literature," conducted by Abu Hassan Mohd. Sham. The former—like projects supported earlier in Indonesia, Thailand, and elsewhere—will locate, catalogue, and microfilm old documents that are widely dispersed around the country. Because this is the first such project dealing with manuscripts in the possession of individuals in Malaysia, it is expected to stimulate interest in old documents.

Although Malaysia's central location in the region encourages interest in the other countries of Southeast Asia, funding for research related to other Southeast Asian countries is not readily available in Malaysia at present. Thus for the past few years the Foundation has pursued a policy of actively supporting Malaysian researchers' studies of other Southeast Asian countries and research conducted jointly with researchers from these countries. This year grants were awarded for "Music Education in Primary and Secondary Schools and Institutions of Higher Learning in Southeast Asia," conducted by Tan Sooi Beng, and "Fishing in the Sulu Sea," conducted by Mohammad Raduan Mohd. Ariff.

To encourage Southeast Asian studies, in fiscal 1992 the Foundation inaugurated a subprogram of its International Grant Program: Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies, which makes grants available to Southeast Asian researchers enrolled in graduate programs in Malaysian universities. This fiscal year grants were awarded to graduate students from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

For the past decade grant recipients in Malaysia have all been based in Kuala Lumpur. This year, however, researchers in Penang were among the recipients for the first time. Since Penang's academic environment welcomes research on other Southeast

Asian countries, researchers there are expected to play an important role in the development of grant-making activities that support Southeast Asian studies in Malaysia.

The Philippines

Taking into consideration the growing interest in regional history written from a Filipino perspective, studies of regional history and groundwork for such studies have become priorities for the International Grant Program in the Philippines. The Foundation's grant making also emphasizes the introduction of formerly little known regional cultures as a shared national heritage. A new area of study is research on the relationship between traditional elements of the Philippines and the present social system. In recent years there has also been a gradual increase in comparative studies of the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries and in studies whose subjects have the potential to become regionwide topics in Southeast Asia.

In the field of Filipino regional history, "The Moros and Filipino Nationalism: A Historiographical Investigation," conducted by Manuel R. Tawagon, will analyze from the Moro perspective the role played in Filipino history by the Moro, an Islamized people whose territory was never colonized by the Spanish.

In the project "A Dictionary of Literary and Artistic Terms in Three Visayan Languages," Erlinda K. Albuero aims to compile a dictionary of terms in Cebuano, Hiligaynon, and Waray to be used as a tool for literary criticism. Studies of regional literature have become popular in the Philippines over the past twenty years, but the lack of indigenous terminology for discussing literature has resulted in distortions of thought patterns and sensibilities. The project thus seeks to revitalize Visayan aesthetics.

In the field of comparative studies of other Southeast Asian countries, "The Role of Foreign Firms in the Export Economies of Burma and the Philippines, with Reference to Burmese Rice and Philippine Sugar: 1920-1949," conducted by Maria Serena I. Diokno, is undertaking a comparison of the role of foreign companies in the development of colonial export economies. This is an example of a project that views Southeast Asia as a region. Another comparative study, "The Filipino Diaspora: Migration and Settlement in Northern Indonesia," conducted by Evelyn Tan Cullamar, is examining the history of the migration of an ethnic group.

A project with a theme that lends itself to study throughout the Southeast Asian region is "A Sociocultural Approach to Issues of Human Ecology and the Environment: The Case of the Ifugao Rice Terraces," conducted by Sylvano D. Mahiwo. The rice terraces of the Ifugao people of Luzon are a rare living legacy incorporating both material and nonmaterial aspects of culture. This project examines the dynamics of the interaction between people (as rational, social, and emotional beings) and elements of their natural environment in order to understand the relationship between humankind and sociocultural aspects of the environment. The researcher, a member of the family of an Ifugao spiritual leader, has an intimate knowledge of the Ifugao worldview and thus brings a rare insider's perspective to the study. Since rice terraces are found throughout Southeast Asia, this project has potential for expansion into comparative and international joint research.

Thailand

Between fiscal 1978 and fiscal 1984, the International Grant Program awarded grants for projects related to the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures, chiefly in Thailand. The program has since been diversified to other countries, while in Thai-

land it is now entering its second stage, focusing on projects that are international in scope and that examine the connections between Thai culture and the cultures of neighboring countries.

The project "Tai Lue Textiles: A Comparative Study," conducted by Songsak Prangwatthanakun, aims to record the role that the hand-woven textiles of the Tai Lue people of northern Thailand, Laos, and Burma play in Tai Lue society and to document the different kinds of textiles before they are completely lost as antique Tai Lue textiles are sold to buyers overseas. This project will encourage the preservation of Tai Lue textile designs, patterns, and techniques. It will also help provide training for the Laotian researchers who are cooperating in the study.

"A Comparative Study of the Chao Phraya and Mekong Deltas: Land Conditions and Historical Development" is an ambitious undertaking in comparative research conducted jointly by Thai and Vietnamese researchers headed by Narong Thiramongkol. The project has encountered difficulties in its initial stage, particularly in the fieldwork in Vietnam. Even if it should prove unable to attain its original goals, however, the project will have helped identify problems to be addressed in international joint research.

Vietnam

Grants to Vietnamese researchers have steadily increased in number and value since they were first awarded in fiscal 1985, making Vietnam a major recipient of International Grant Program grants. Initially grants were awarded only for projects conducted by researchers at institutes under the umbrella of the National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam. Gradually, however, the Foundation has extended support to researchers at universities and other research bodies. Recently the Foundation has begun awarding grants to support researchers in outlying areas and new fields of study.

As part of the regional expansion of the program, in fiscal 1992 the Foundation began making grants to researchers affiliated with organizations in Danang and Hue, in central Vietnam. Eight of the twenty-three grants this year were awarded to researchers based in the central region. This part of the country was the center of the prehistoric Sa Huynh culture, the Champa kingdom (one of the major ancient kingdoms of Southeast Asia), and the Nguyen dynasty (the last Vietnamese dynasty). The central highlands, home of many ethnic minorities, are a culturally rich region, historically and in the present day. A representative project supported in this region is "Archaeological Excavation of Sa Huynh Jar Burials at Hoi An, Quangnam-Danang Province," conducted by Nguyen Duc Minh. Hoi An, near Danang, has been one of Southeast Asia's leading port cities since around the eighth century, when this area was the center of the ancient Champa kingdom. The Sa Huynh culture, however, dates back more than two thousand years, and is known for its large burial jars. Trial excavations last year yielded a number of findings, including the first discovery of human bones. These results are likely to make a substantial contribution to resolving many scholarly questions, such as how the Sa Huynh culture was related to the Champa kingdom, which succeeded it.

Two projects that reflect new trends in research are "The State of Female Labor in Ho Chi Minh City and Strategies for Generating Employment," conducted by Bui Thi Kim Quy, of the Center for Women's Studies, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, and "Construction of Models of Socioeconomic Development in the Midland Area of Northern Vietnam for Restoration and Protection of the Natural Environ-

ment," conducted by Nguyen Ngoc Tuan, of the Center for Socioeconomic Geography, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam. The former examines the current situation of female labor as a preliminary step in proposing strategies for generating employment for women in southern Vietnam, especially Ho Chi Minh City. The latter aims to create models of environmental conservation and socioeconomic development in regions populated by many ethnic minorities. Both projects use new methodologies and concepts in their efforts to contribute to the formulation of policy proposals that respond to the new kinds of social issues that are attending the country's shift to a market economy. Vietnam has a great need for research that employs innovative methods and concepts, and studies of this type are likely to increase in future.

South Asia

The Foundation's grant-making activities in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka) are conducted mainly under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries. A small number of International Grant Program grants have been awarded in past years in Nepal and Sri Lanka, but there are no South Asian recipients under the program this year.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program was extended first to Nepal in fiscal 1984 and Sri Lanka in fiscal 1985, then to Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan in fiscal 1990. By the end of fiscal 1993, the Foundation will have supported translation and publication of three books in Bangladesh, six in India, forty-one in Nepal, two in Pakistan, and four in Sri Lanka.

A notable feature of the program this year is the translation and publication of two works by the Indonesian writer Mochtar Lubis—one in Bangladesh and one in Pakistan. The Foundation hopes that more such projects introducing Southeast Asian literature to South Asia and vice versa will be undertaken.

The Foundation has also begun supporting the translation and publication of Japanese children's books in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. These projects are of the same type as that for which India's National Book Trust received a grant in fiscal 1990. The need for children's books is pressing in every country of the region, and efforts in this area will continue to be necessary. At the same time, interest in the literature, society, economy, and history of Japan remains strong, and it is felt that the program should also be maintained in those areas, which have been its primary focus in the past.

International Grant Program

Socioeconomic Conditions of Burmese Rural Society in the Middle Konbaung Period (1782-1846)

U Htun Yee, Visiting Researcher
Graduate School, Aichi University

\$17,200

Extant historical documents from the Konbaung dynasty (1752-1885) deal mainly with the ruling class. The few that mention rural society are recorded in palm-leaf manuscripts scattered throughout Burma. Some of these manuscripts have already been microfilmed. In

this project Burmese and Japanese researchers will collect these manuscripts, enter them in a computer database, and compile and publish them together with English summaries. The grant recipient and his Japanese collaborator will compare the documents each has collected, to fill in gaps in the information they contain.

Music and Khmer Life

Keo Narom, First Degree Teacher
University of Fine Arts, Cambodia

\$9,000

Many forms of traditional music have been developed by the Khmer people over the centuries, but today

most face extinction. The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, is to record, transcribe, and compile a report on the music accompanying the various rituals that punctuate Khmer life.

In the first year of the project fieldwork was conducted in Siem Reap Province, where villagers knowledgeable about traditional music were interviewed and asked to perform. This year similar fieldwork will be conducted in other regions, and a report will be compiled and published.

Reprinting and Distribution of a Pali-Khmer Dictionary

Om Khem, Director

Buddhist Institute, Cambodia

\$25,000

The Buddhist Institute was famed for its library, which housed many works on Buddhism and on Cambodia's cultural traditions. During the Pol Pot regime (1975-79), however, the institute was destroyed and its collection scattered.

The Buddhist Institute has finally been revived, and some of the books from its library have been retrieved. The institute is planning to reprint Buddhist books to help revive the Buddhist religion, which was suppressed under the Pol Pot regime. As part of that endeavor, this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, will reprint the Pali-Khmer dictionary published by the Buddhist Institute before its destruction and distribute it to temples and schools nationwide.

The Evolution of Cambodian Society Between the Two World Wars (1919-1940)

Sorn Samnang, Dean

Faculty of History, Phnom Penh University, Cambodia

\$7,000

This project will study the history of Cambodia between the two world wars. This important period—which saw the rise of nationalism throughout Asia that led eventually to independence—is significant to Cambodia's later history.

In this project Cambodian and Thai sites of historical importance will be visited, historical documents in Cambodia, Bangkok, Tokyo, and France, and at Cornell University, in the United States, will be studied, and a report will be written. The grant recipient is a member of Cambodia's intellectual elite who survived the Pol Pot era. Currently dean of the Faculty of History at Phnom Penh University, he is training the next generation of scholars.

Publication of an Ancient Khmer Dictionary

Nouth Narang, President

Centre de Documentation et de Recherche sur la Civilisation Khmère, Cambodia

\$21,000

Approximately fifteen hundred inscriptions in Ancient Khmer (a member of the Mon-Khmer language family of Southeast Asia), engraved between the sixth and the fourteenth centuries, are extant. The aim of this project is to publish an Ancient Khmer-French-English dictionary compiled by Savros Pou. The Khmer lexical items are taken from the rubbings of stone inscriptions

collected by Pou, a Cambodian specialist in Khmer epigraphy at the University of Paris III.

The manuscript for the dictionary, the fruit of more than thirty years' work by Pou, is nearly complete. Publication will be undertaken by the Centre de Documentation et de Recherche sur la Civilisation Khmère, a private organization established by Cambodian intellectuals exiled in France that is now based in Phnom Penh.

Publication of *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, Assistant Professor

Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

\$5,000

From the nineteenth through the early twentieth century, colonial rule by the Dutch and the growth of plantation-based industry caused major changes in Java's agricultural economy and rural society. This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, and 1990, has studied these changes by comparing the tobacco industry in the Surakarta Residency and the Besuki Residency through documentary research and interviews. This research revealed that tobacco-growing policies under colonial rule placed a heavy burden on the rural population, but at the same time, cash earnings from the rental of land and wages earned by laborers' wives and children working on the plantations contributed to the development of non-agricultural sectors, such as the retailing of agricultural products and food processing. This year the research findings will be published.

A Study of Religious Social Change in the Ciputat District, Tangerang, West Java

H. Aminuddin Rasyad, Lecturer

Syarif Hidayatulla State Islamic Institute, Indonesia

\$2,500

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, undertakes a socioreligious study of the impact of Jakarta's growth and population expansion on the religious and social life of the people in the Ciputat district, south of Jakarta.

The Betawi Ora culture of the Ciputat district is caught between the modern culture of Jakarta and the traditional culture of Sunda. Since the beginning of Jakarta's growth in the early 1960s, Indonesian-Japanese joint ventures have been established in the Ciputat district and modernization has proceeded, with supermarkets and movie theaters being built there. At the same time, Islamic schools, such as *madrasah*, have also appeared. The researcher, a specialist in religion, is surveying the religious attitudes of Ciputat residents. In the first year a questionnaire survey and in-depth interviews were conducted. This year the data will be analyzed, further interviews conducted, and a report written.

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

Helius Sjamsuddin, Senior Lecturer

Department of History, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung, Indonesia

\$8,000

Before the founding of the Republic of Indonesia there were three Muslim sultanates on the eastern Indonesian island of Sumbawa: Sumbawa, Dompu, and Bima. Dompu and Bima, which had the same ethnic and linguistic heritage, together formed the so-called Bimanese culture sphere. From the arrival of Islam at the beginning of the seventeenth century onward, Dompu and Bima developed close relations with Gowa (Makassar), and chronicles known as *bo* were compiled following the pattern of the traditional Makassar-Bugis-historical chronicles called *lontara*.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, has two aims: to collect, transliterate, annotate, and publish *bo* compiled at the old palaces of Dompu and Bima and to collect, translate into Indonesian, and publish oral traditions preserving folklore, poems, customs, and religious lore of the common people. The collection and transliteration of *bo* begun last year will be continued this year.

An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture

Ajip Rosidi, Writer

Bandung, Indonesia

\$4,600

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990, 1991, and 1992, is to compile an encyclopedia of the Sundanese language and culture. With twenty-five million speakers, Sundanese, spoken in the Sunda region of West Java, is the second largest ethnic language in Indonesia, after Javanese. The history of Sunda itself dates from the fifth century. Although Sunda has one of the richest regional cultures of Indonesia, no encyclopedia of Sundanese culture has ever been compiled.

The encyclopedia will contain approximately thirty-five hundred entries on Sundanese language, literature, performing arts, history, religion, philosophy, social customs, archaeology, economics, and politics. Selection of entries and writers for the encyclopedia were completed in the first year. Guidelines for the writing of entries were prepared and the writing of entries was undertaken in the second and third years. This year, the project's midpoint, the entries written so far will be reviewed.

The Microfilming of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts on Bali

I Gusti Ngurah Rai Mirsha, Head

Center for Documentation of Balinese Culture, Indonesia

\$9,900

In a project that received a grant in fiscal 1989, this researcher located *lontar*—palm-leaf manuscripts, which are an invaluable source of information on local history—on the islands of Bali and Lombok. These manuscripts, covering 1,604 subjects, are in the possession of approximately nine hundred individuals and local government bodies.

To prevent these manuscripts from disappearing

again, they should be preserved on microfilm. In its first year this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, visited a number of organizations experienced in this work to acquire the necessary information and technology in preparation for microfilming. In the second year *lontar* in the collection of the Center for Documentation of Balinese Culture were selected for microfilming, catalogued, and microfilmed at the Center for Scientific Documentation and Information in Jakarta. This year cataloguing and microfilming will continue.

The Development of Credit Institutions on Bali, 1859–1937

Ida Bagus Sidemen, Lecturer

Department of History, Udayana University, Indonesia

\$2,600

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

By means of a historical study of the development of credit institutions on Bali from 1859 through 1937 this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, will test the hypothesis that present-day Balinese customs surrounding loans are rooted in both traditional practices and colonial policies. In the project's first year historical documents were collected. This year collection will be continued and a report written.

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

Koentjaraningrat, Emeritus Professor

University of Indonesia, Indonesia

\$27,000

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

In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, the lifestyles of old people in four locales, two urban and two rural, are being studied over a two-year period in terms of the subjects' family structure, daily life, life plans, aspirations, and other factors. In the first year research was conducted in Jakarta and Yogyakarta Special Autonomous District. This year research will be conducted in West Sumatra and Sumba.

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

Aron Meko Mbete, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Udayana University, Indonesia
\$3,900

The local languages of Lio, Sikka, and Ngadha, spoken by minority peoples, form the centerpiece of indigenous cultures on the island of Flores, in East Nusa Tenggara. Opportunities to use these languages are declining, however, as the national language, Indonesian, spreads. Through a one-year sociolinguistic study of each of these three languages, this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, elucidates the way in which they are currently used in a sociocultural context.

The function of each language is studied by observing its use in agricultural rites and religious rituals and its role in the home and in primary, middle, and high school education, and by collecting folk tales. The project focused on the Lio language in the first year and the Sikka language in the second. This year it will focus on the Ngadha language, and a report will be written.

Publication of the Journal *Sejarah: Pemikiran, Rekonstruksi, Persepsi* (History: Thought, Reconstruction, Perception)

Ibnu Qoyim, Researcher

Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Indonesia
\$3,900

This semiannual publication, founded in 1991, is Indonesia's only history journal. Its purpose is to promote communication among historians and between historians and the general public in order to establish a sound and creative historical research community, to strengthen education in history, and to promote public understanding of historiography. The members of its editorial committee are actively dedicated to the development of the study of history in Indonesia and are also members of the Indonesian Historical Society.

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, is to assist with editorial and other expenses connected with the publication of issues three through eight (1992-94) of the journal so that it can become financially independent thereafter. In the project's first year issue three was published and issue four was in production. This year issues five and six will be published.

Basel: The Cultivation Culture of the Mangei of Taliabu Island, Northern Maluku Province

Elisa Rumahlewang, Lecturer

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pattimura University, Indonesia
\$4,100

The minority Mangei people live on Taliabu Island, in northern Maluku Province, in eastern Indonesia. Some Mangei are sedentary, but most practice swidden cultivation. Their *basel* cultivation culture, which forms the basis of their lives, has never been studied.

This project will study the *basel* culture of the Mangei for two years, elucidating the way the Mangei

categorize their environment, their customary law concerning cultivation, and the relation between cultivation and the religion and beliefs that form the meta-physical matrix of the *basel* culture.

Pesantren Leaders: Tradition and Modernization in Aceh

Muhammad Gade Ismail, Lecturer

Department of History, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia
\$3,900

Aceh, at the far western end of the Indonesian archipelago, has had *pesantren*—Islamic boarding schools that are both educational institutions and centers for propagating the faith—since the thirteenth century. Affected by the introduction of a Western educational system, some *pesantren* remained traditional while others were modernized.

This project aims to elucidate the thinking patterns of the leaders of both types of *pesantren*. Its hypothesis is that differences in the leaders' worldviews and attitudes toward society played a significant role in determining whether *pesantren* adopted a modern educational system or retained the traditional system.

Kethoprak: The Politics of the Past in Present-Day Java

Budi Susanto, S. J., Director

Realino Center of Studies, Indonesia
\$7,500

Kethoprak is one of the best-liked genres of popular theater in Java. Since the early twentieth century it has played an important role in the political discourse of the common people as a means of expressing their political attitudes.

This project aims to elucidate changes in the patterns of popular discourse on the existing power structure and the political culture dominated by the elite, and to place them in the context of contemporary Indonesian society by analyzing the content of *kethoprak*. The history of *kethoprak* will be analyzed from newspaper reports and other sources, and performances in Yogyakarta will be recorded and analyzed.

Ethnographic Studies of the Anak Dalam (Kubu) Ethnic Group in South Sumatra

Ahmad Romsan, Socio-Cultural Research Program Chief

Institute of Research, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia
\$7,400

The Kubu, a minority people who prefer to be called the Anak Dalam ethnic group, live in the forest regions of South Sumatra and are facing extinction because of deforestation. Although the Kubu have been studied before, no comprehensive studies have ever been conducted.

In this project one Kubu settlement will be studied. A team led by the grant recipient will live there to conduct a comprehensive ethnographic study, collecting demographic data, measuring the population growth rate, and observing the life cycle, customs, and social organization of the residents of the settlement. The team also plans to prepare a map of Kubu migrations.

Word Accent in the Indonesian Language and Its Expression in Speech

Rahayu Surtiati Hidayat, Researcher

Research Center for Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Indonesia, Indonesia

\$5,600

Bahasa Indonesia has been the national language of Indonesia since 1928. Its grammar and lexicon have been studied extensively, but few studies of phonemics and phonetics have been made.

This project aims to identify the placement of the accent in Indonesian words and determine whether it varies according to intonation and the speaker's feelings when the words are spoken. Data for this study will be obtained from recordings made in a laboratory and questionnaire surveys of residents of Depok and Jakarta, which attract people from throughout the nation and where Bahasa Indonesia is the language of daily communication.

A History of the Mining Industry in South Sumatra, 1890–1940

Bambang Purwanto, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

\$3,300

This project will study the history of the mining industry in South Sumatra from 1890 (when the industry began to flourish in the region) to 1940 (when the Netherlands fell to Germany) and its impact on the region's economy and economic conditions for the local residents. Over a three-year period, documents in Indonesia, the Netherlands, and England will be studied, focusing on those related to petroleum, coal, silver, and gold mining.

It is generally held that mining-industry growth greatly benefits a local economy by expanding markets, raising income, and improving the infrastructure; however, it is also considered that such growth does not invariably have a great impact on economic opportunities for local residents. This study aims to clarify these questions and the implication of the mining industry for local economies in Indonesia.

Contemporary *Wayang* Performance: Its Development and Diffusion on Java

Umar Kayam, Director and Professor

Cultural Research Center, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

\$6,000

The *wayang*, or shadow puppet dramas, of Java have traditionally been performed in conjunction with planting and harvest rituals, which originally embodied the Javanese worldview, and ceremonies pertaining to marriage, birth, and death. Even though modernization has greatly affected the traditional Javanese worldview, *wayang* are still widely performed. This study will reevaluate *wayang* in the context of contemporary society and elucidate the process through which they have become mere entertainment and will also produce a map of regions where *wayang* are still performed.

To this end, spectators and *dalang* (puppeteers) will be interviewed, and a record of plays performed will be compiled and analyzed.

The Traditional Medical Knowledge System of the Ribun Dayak Ethnic Group in Sanggau District, West Kalimantan

Mudiyono, Professor

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tanjungpura University, Indonesia

\$7,000

Traditional medicine continues to play a major role in the society of the Ribun Dayak in Sanggau District, West Kalimantan, but it is gradually being forgotten as Western medicine is introduced. This project will study the knowledge system of traditional medicine.

Concepts of health and of types of disease, knowledge of the structure and physiology of the human body, various aspects of treatment and the social role of *dukun* (traditional healers), and the remuneration that *dukun* receive will be clarified, and medicinal plant and animal substances will be catalogued. The feasibility of establishing a theoretical framework and systematizing this traditional medical knowledge will also be examined.

The Impact of Western Education on the Sundanese *Ménak*

Rochiati Wiriaatmadja, Lecturer

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung, Indonesia

\$4,700

The *ménak* were the aristocracy of Sunda, West Java, but the Dutch-style education they received had a major impact on the political structure of their class, on their family life and relationships, and on the relations between rulers and commoners.

This project aims to elucidate the great changes in the values held by families and society as a whole that resulted from the introduction of Western education. To this end, surviving *ménak* and their descendants will be interviewed, and privately owned documentary evidence, such as memorandums, records, and letters of the *ménak*, will be located and examined.

The Traditional Singkawang Ceramics: Its History and Meaning as Part of Our Cultural Heritage

Soedarto, Senior Lecturer

Education and Teacher Training Higher School of Pontianak, Indonesia

\$4,000

This project aims to elucidate the origin and evolution of the Singkawang ceramics of West Kalimantan Province within the framework of the history of the province in order to increase awareness of the traditional significance of this craft, particularly among the province's younger generation.

It is said that initially Singkawang ceramics was strongly influenced by Chinese models and that it was gradually localized and developed its own distinctive flavor. The history of Singkawang ceramics will be traced through the study of historical documents in archives and museums in Jakarta and elsewhere and through interviews of Singkawang potters.

A Study of *Lam Sithandon* Singing

Thongkham Onemanisone, Director

Department of Literature, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$11,700

Lam, the best-known genre of vocal music in Laos and northeastern Thailand, is performed by one or two vocalists called *molam* to the accompaniment of the *khaen*, a bamboo mouth organ. Typically, male and female *molam* sing antiphonally. *Lam* is representative of a type of vocal music found over a wide region extending from southern China throughout Southeast Asia.

In the first year of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, fieldwork was conducted in Vientiane and Champasak provinces. This year fieldwork will be continued, seminars will be held in local districts, and some *lam* will be recorded on videotape and analyzed.

Transliteration of Lao Customary Law

Samrith Buasisvath, Advisor

Vannasinh Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$8,700

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, involves the transliteration of three particularly important documents relating to Lao customary law, discovered in the course of the compilation of an inventory of palm-leaf manuscripts in Laos. Variants of the documents were compared, the versions to be transliterated into modern Laotian script were selected, and these are being published.

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

Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary

Maha Khamphanh Virachith, Vice-President

Lao Committee for Social Sciences, Laos

\$70,800

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

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, undertakes the compilation of the first Khmer-Lao dictionary. This year, with the aid of a Japanese linguist and an American programmer, bilingual (Khmer-Lao) software will be developed to expedite compilation, and the dictionary will be published.

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

Neng Xayvang, Deputy Director

Vannasinh Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$4,700

The Hmong (Meo) people of the Laotian highlands belong to a mountain-dwelling ethnic minority found

over a wide area of Southeast Asia including southern China, Vietnam, and Thailand. At one time the Hmong are said to have established a kingdom in present-day Yunnan Province, southern China, and they preserve distinctive cultural traditions. Until recently, however, it has been difficult to study the Hmong of Vietnam and Laos.

In the first year of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, fieldwork, including interviews of elderly informants and participant observation of festivals, was conducted in northern Laos, in Xiengkhoang and Houaphan provinces. This year the data will be analyzed and a report written and published in Lao and Hmong.

Compilation of an Inventory of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts

Dara Kanlagna, Director

Vannasinh Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$39,500

In this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, researchers are locating palm-leaf manuscripts stored in temples and elsewhere in Laos and are training Buddhist priests and others to read the titles of the manuscripts so that a computerized inventory can be compiled.

In the first three years manuscripts were located and inventoried in Vientiane and Luang Prabang provinces. In the fourth and fifth years similar activities were undertaken in three southern provinces: Khammoun, Savannakhet, and Champasak. Research in these three provinces will continue this year.

Music Education in Primary and Secondary Schools and Institutions of Higher Learning in Southeast Asia

Tan Sooi Beng, Chairman

Department of Music, University of Science of Malaysia, Malaysia

\$15,100

In recent years awareness has been growing in Malaysia of the importance of introducing traditional Malaysian and non-Western music into the music curricula of schools from the primary through the high school level.

This three-year project will examine the way that Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand have successfully incorporated traditional, Western, and other musics into their curricula and the way these are taught and will produce teaching materials for use in Malaysian schools. This project will study and compare the ways that different types of music are taught through guided listening, notation, performance, and composition.

A Bibliography of Foreigners in Classical Malay Literature

Abu Hassan Mohd. Sham, Associate Professor

Department of Malay Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$5,600

This project aims to elucidate the attitudes and feelings of Malays in dealing with foreigners by analyzing the descriptions of foreigners and the activities of Malays

abroad in all classical Malay literature up to the 1920s, before modern Malay literature appeared.

Approximately one hundred classics, including *Sejarah Melayu* (Malay Annals) and other books on Malay history and such literary works as *Hikayat Hang Tuah* (The Tale of Hang Tuah), will be studied. The foreigners appearing in these works include not only people from Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia, but Javanese and Acehnese, as well.

Fishing in the Sulu Sea

Mohammad Raduan Mohd. Ariff, Associate Professor
Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$10,500

This three-year, interdisciplinary study aims to elucidate the evolution of the economic sphere based on exploitation of marine resources in the area of Palawan, Jolo, Mindanao, and numerous small islands to the south (territory of the former Sulu Sultanate) from the mid-nineteenth century to the present, as well as the transformation of this economy in response to demands of the twentieth-century industrial-commodities market.

Thus far, research on Southeast Asian history has focused on land areas, but this project recognizes the importance of historical studies focusing on the sea. Data will be collected mainly in the southern Philippines.

Malay Manuscripts

Abdullah Zakaria bin Ghaza, Associate Professor
The Academy of Malay Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$18,600

This project deals with Malay manuscripts of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries recorded in Jawi (Malay written in Arabic script) that are in private hands in Malaysia. The project's aim is to locate and catalogue these manuscripts and record them on microfiche to make them available to scholars.

Reflecting the religious and political thought and the social and cultural concepts of Malays of the periods in which they were composed, these manuscripts are a valuable source of information for researchers, supplementing other contemporaneous written records and oral histories. In the first year of the project manuscripts in northern Malaysia will be catalogued.

An Economic History of Iloilo in the Twentieth Century

Henry F. Funtecha, Director
Center for West Visayan Studies, University of the Philippines in the Visayas, the Philippines
\$5,300

Historically Iloilo Province, on the central Philippine island of Panay, has played an important role in the development of the Visayan region and of the Philippine nation. At one time Iloilo City was referred to as the "Queen City of the Central Philippines." Although it has been overshadowed by Cebu City, Iloilo City is considered to be the commercial center of the western Visayas.

The researcher received grants from the Toyota Foundation in fiscal 1984 and 1985 to study and catalogue historic relics and buildings in Iloilo Province. The present project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, is a continuation of that work and examines the history of the economic development of Iloilo Province.

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
\$18,700

The aim of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, 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.

In the first four years of the project four volumes of translated documents were published. In response to readers' requests, beginning with the volume that is to be published this year the original Spanish documents will be published together with the English translations.

The Elio Collection: A Local-History Source for Misamis Oriental and Northern Mindanao

Francisco R. Demetrio, Director
Museum and Archives, Xavier University, the Philippines
\$16,400

In 1970 the Elio Collection—consisting of ninety-five folders of materials written by Vicente Elio y Sanchez (1863–1938), a civic and religious leader in the old province of Misamis—was donated to the Xavier University Museum and Archives. The collection includes magazine and newspaper articles, manuscripts of speeches, and notes, all dealing with José Rizal, local history, and literature and culture.

The objective of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, is to translate materials written in Spanish and Cebuano into English and to publish the translations together with the original documents.

Maguindanao Practices and Beliefs

Esmail R. Disoma, Associate Professor
Department of Sociology, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$3,000

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, uses the same methodology applied in "Maranao Practices and Beliefs," which received a grant in fiscal 1989, to study the practices and beliefs of another Muslim group on Mindanao, the Maguindanao.

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

can be expected to yield valuable results as well and to encourage local researchers.

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

Maria Serena I. Diokno, Associate Professor

Department of History, University of the Philippines, the Philippines

\$12,700

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

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, is a comparative study of the part played by such companies in regard to Burmese rice and Philippine sugar. The study builds on the grant recipient's doctoral dissertation, which examines the Burmese rice and teak trade during the colonial period. Although the project represents individual research, its regionwide perspective makes it innovative.

A Survey of Spanish Archival Materials on Philippine Local History

Ma. Belen D. Alampay, Associate Professor

Department of History, De La Salle University, the Philippines

\$11,700

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1985, 1987, and 1989, seeks to develop a foundation for local historical research in the Philippines by creating a bibliography of documents relating to local history in major historical archives, with the aim of providing a qualitative and quantitative outline of historical sources.

In the first year collections in the archives of the Dominican order in Manila, the archives of the archdiocese of Manila, and the Philippine National Archives, as well as collections of old documents published by various religious orders, were surveyed. In the second year surveys were conducted in archives of religious orders in six Spanish cities. In the third year documents were transcribed and summarized. This year the compilation will be completed and the bibliography published.

Indigenous and Contemporary Muslim Filipino Art and Architecture

Rosalinda N. Caneda, Director

Mindanao Studies and Research Office, the Philippines

\$2,700

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1990, 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.

In the first year a preliminary photographic study was carried out and the geographical distribution of

buildings determined. In the second year fieldwork was conducted, and the resulting data were integrated with maps, interviews, and documentary research. In the third year the material was compiled and readied for publication. This year it will be published in book form.

Ethnoecological Practices and Environmental Conservation Among Highland Tribes on Mindanao

Heidi K. Gloria, Professor

Department of History, Ateneo de Davao University, the Philippines

\$900

Forest resources in the Philippines are declining as trees are 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 peoples practicing swidden cultivation have developed technology that is adapted to their local ecology and does not harm the environment.

The aim of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990, 1991, and 1992, is to identify the methods that indigenous swidden-farming communities on Mindanao use to protect their environment. This year the research results will be compiled and a report written and published in book form.

An Ethnohistory of Moroland in the Twentieth Century

Federico V. Magdalena, Director

Mamitua Saber Research Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines

\$12,800

Moroland, which covered two-thirds of Mindanao at the end of the nineteenth century, was the home of non-Christian peoples. Before Spanish and American colonization and occupation by Japan, Moroland was home to two groups, the Islamicized Moro and non-Muslim peoples living in the mountains. A third group, Christianized Filipinos, settled in Moroland in the early 1900s.

The objective of this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, is to reconstruct an ethnic history of Moroland in the twentieth century from a historical and sociological perspective.

A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages

Ernesto Constantino, Professor

Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the Philippines

\$4,600

The aim of this project, which has received grants for the past seven years (fiscal 1986 through 1992), is to compile a dictionary of one hundred five Philippine languages, bringing together the accumulated results of the grant recipient's twenty years' work compiling dictionaries of various Philippine languages. Each of the roughly twenty thousand dictionary entries in English is followed by equivalents in various Philippine languages. About thirty-five languages have been ad-

dressed in each year of the project, using a computer to process the data. This year the dictionaries of the individual languages will be merged into one manuscript and readied for printing in preparation for publication next year.

A Sociocultural Approach to Issues of Human Ecology and Environment: The Case of the Ifugao Rice Terraces
Sylvano D. Mahiwo, Associate Professor
Asian Center, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$14,700

The rice terraces of the Ifugao people of Luzon are a rare legacy incorporating both material and nonmaterial aspects of culture. To understand the relationship between humankind and sociocultural aspects of environment, the dynamics of the interaction between people (as rational, social, and emotional beings) and elements of their natural environment must be studied.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, examines the Ifugao rice terraces to elucidate the close links of culture and civilization to the physical environment and ecology and to demonstrate that environmental issues are not purely physical concerns but involve spiritual and cultural aspects as well.

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

Cynthia N. Zayas, Assistant Professor
Department of Anthropology, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$11,900

Although the Philippines is an island country, little research on Philippine culture and society has focused on coastal communities as loci of production and communication. This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, is an interdisciplinary study by anthropologists and environmental specialists that aims to compose an overall picture of coastal communities as loci of human activity on the basis of long-term observation.

The grant recipient received a doctorate for research on Japanese fishing villages and will apply that experience to the Philippines.

The Alzina Manuscript: Transcription, Translation, Annotation, and Publication

Rene B. Javellana, Lecturer
Department of Communication, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines
\$18,400

The observations of the Jesuit priest Francisco Ignacio Alzina, who worked as a missionary on Samar and Leyte for about forty years, are recorded in his *Historia de las islas e indios de Visayas*, written in 1668. Part one of this work describes the geography, flora, fauna, and cultural history of the islands, and part two deals with the colonization of Samar and Leyte in the early seventeenth century. A partial translation of part one of the Alzina manuscript was made by Professor Fred Eggan and others at the University of Chicago in the 1960s, but it was never published.

This project aims to publish an English translation

of books one through four of part one together with a transcription of the Spanish text.

A Dictionary of Literary and Artistic Terms in Three Visayan Languages

Erlinda K. Albuero, Research Associate
Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, the Philippines
\$6,700

This project will compile a dictionary of indigenous literary and artistic terms in three Visayan languages: Cebuano, Hiligaynon, and Waray. Research on regional literature has become popular in the Philippines in the past twenty years, but researchers lack indigenous terminology to discuss literature. Literary criticism in the Philippines is pursued in English, English supplemented with Tagalog terms, or English supplemented with Visayan terms. As a result, thought patterns and sensibilities have been distorted. Thus it is necessary to retrieve the indigenous vocabulary. Doing so will also contribute to the revitalization of Visayan aesthetics.

The Moro and Filipino Nationalism: A Historiographical Investigation

Manuel R. Tawagon, Professor
Department of History, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$2,300

This project will reexamine Philippine nationalism from the viewpoint of the Moro, an Islamicized people of the southern Philippines. The Moro territory was not colonized by the Spanish; consequently, in historical terms the Moro should not be analyzed as they have been. In the past the role played by the Moro has been viewed negatively, since their role in Philippine history has been written from the Spanish and the American perspectives. Recently, however, Moro researchers have begun to write their history from their own viewpoint. This project will analyze the Moro struggles through comparison with those of Filipino nationalism.

Philippine Constitutional Development: A History and Juridical Commentary

Joaquin G. Bernas, Professor
School of Law, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines
\$8,000

This project will undertake a detailed historical study of the three constitutions of the Philippines (those of 1987, 1973, and 1935), based on primary sources and the official records of the constitutional conventions, and will explain the spirit and meaning of the texts of these constitutions. A comprehensive commentary on the constitutions will also be prepared. Interest in the constitutions has grown since the restoration of a democratic constitution in 1986, but little research has been done on the work of the delegates or the debates of those charged with framing the three constitutions. In particular, there has been no research on the 1973 Constitution committee's official records, which were confiscated under martial law.

Indigenous Patterns of Land and Natural-Resource Use
Among the Moro People of the Southern Philippines

Myrthena L. Fianza, Assistant Professor
College of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mindanao State
University, the Philippines

\$11,900

This project aims to identify the indigenous patterns of land and resource use among the thirteen Moro ethnolinguistic groups in the southern Philippines. It will investigate traditional Moro concepts of land and resource use and their accommodation to outside influences. Spanish and American land policies have undermined Moro autonomy, their distinctive ancestral traditions, and their worldview relating to land use and ownership. The grant recipient is herself an Igorot, a minority people of the northern Philippines, and is able to view the Moro in comparison with people of the Cordillera highlands.

The Filipino Diaspora: Migration and Settlement in
Northern Indonesia

Evelyn Tan Cullamar, Associate Professor
Department of History and Political Science, Ateneo de
Manila University, the Philippines

\$12,300

This project will study the history of the Filipino diaspora who have migrated to northern Indonesia. Although Diaspora refers to the Jews dispersed after the Babylonian exile, in recent years the term has also been used to refer to settled migrant minority peoples who maintain sentimental or material links with their land of origin. There are Filipinos living in northern Indonesia, particularly in northern Sulawesi and the surrounding area, but neither Philippine nor Indonesian researchers have studied their history. Accordingly, this project will examine the history of the migration of these people.

Ancient Settlements in the Chiangmai-Lamphun Basin

Saraswadee Ongsakul, Assistant Professor
Department of History, Chiangmai University, Thailand

\$2,800

Hariphunchai was the first settlement founded in the Chiangmai-Lamphun basin, in the eighth century, and remains of its city walls and moats are extant. Hariphunchai was destroyed in the thirteenth century, and the Lan Na kingdom was founded, with Chiangmai as its capital.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, is making an interdisciplinary study of the history of eighteen ancient settlements in the Chiangmai-Lamphun basin. The methodology includes the use of palm-leaf manuscripts, *smud-koi* (books), inscriptions, aerial photographs, and pottery shards.

Tai Lue Textiles: A Comparative Study

Songsak Prangwatthanakun, Assistant Professor
Center for the Promotion of Arts and Culture, Chiangmai
University, Thailand

\$16,800

Mass-produced textiles are replacing the hand-woven textiles of the Tai Lue people of northern Thailand,

Laos, and Burma, and antique Tai Lue textiles are disappearing as they are sold to buyers overseas.

By recording the role of Tai Lue textiles in Tai Lue society and documenting the different kinds of textiles before they are completely lost, this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, aims to bequeath the disappearing art of Tai Lue textiles to posterity and encourage the preservation of their designs, patterns, and techniques in villages and art museums.

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

Thada Sutthitham, Lecturer
Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

\$20,800

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

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1990 and 1992, traces the history of these settlements. It aims to examine the birth, growth, abandonment, and revival of the settlements and their trends of change; identify the types and hierarchy of the settlements; preserve and revitalize the Khmer culture; and promote understanding of the history and cultural background of the Khmer in northeastern Thailand. The grant recipient, formerly an official of the Thai government's Fine Arts Department in charge of preservation of historical settlements, is now teaching at Khon Kaen University. She is well qualified to carry out these tasks.

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

Sai Kham Mong, Senior Research Fellow
Ayutthaya Historical Study Centre, Thailand

\$21,500

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

In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, the origin and development of the Shan scripts in Burma is being studied and a new, standardized Shan script devised. Because the Shan scripts are similar to the Lan Na Tai script of northern Thailand and the Yunnan script of the Tai people of Yunnan, southern China, these scripts will be used as the basis of a new Shan script. This project will also explore a new approach to encouraging the study of Shan cultural history.

A Comparative Study of the Chao Phraya and Mekong
Deltas: Land Conditions and Historical Development

Narong Thiramongkol, Associate Professor
Department of Geology, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

\$2,000

At present it is possible to compare two of the three deltas in continental Southeast Asia: the Chao Phraya and Mekong deltas. This international joint project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, undertakes

an interdisciplinary study of the natural and artificial factors in the formation of these deltas. In the first year a feasibility study was conducted. This year methodology and other issues will be addressed.

This project grew out of a network originating at the First International Symposium to Present the Results of Projects Funded Under the Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program, held in Bangkok in November 1990, at which the importance of international joint research conducted by Southeast Asian researchers was recognized.

International Workshop on Chinese Literacy and Religion Among the Yao: The Origin and History of Their Current Rituals

Theraphan L. Thongkum, Chair
Department of Linguistics, Chulalongkorn University,
Thailand

\$7,900

Specialists in Yao studies from Australia, Britain, China, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Laos, Taiwan, the United States, and Vietnam will participate in the Fourth International Workshop on Yao Studies whose theme will be "Chinese Literacy and Religion Among the Yao." The International Association for Yao Studies, sponsor of the workshop, was established in 1986 and meets every two years.

At this workshop data on religion, particularly Taoist rituals, among the Yao will be compared. The culture of the Yao, who are divided into various sub-groups, is complex. This workshop will bring together specialists with knowledge of the various Yao sub-groups and contribute to the development of a comprehensive picture of this people.

Compilation of Perpetual Calendars and Cumulative Calendars of Vietnam

Le Thanh Lan, Professor
Center for Systems and Management Research, National Center for Scientific Research of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$7,900

Traditionally, Vietnam has used seven different calendars: a solar calendar, a lunar calendar, a mixed solar and lunar calendar, a weekly calendar, a calendar divided into twenty-four climatic periods, a calendar based on a sixty-year cycle, and a calendar based on twenty-eight constellations. The last three calendars have been little studied.

In the first year of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, a research team led by a mathematician used a computer to create charts and tables enabling the conversion of the Western calendar into other calendars (perpetual calendars) and a table showing every day from the year 1802 of the common era to the year 2010 in four different calendars (cumulative calendars). This year a table showing every day from the year 1 to the year 2010 in five different calendars will be made, comparative chronologies of Vietnam and China compiled, and a report published.

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

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

\$17,200

The traditional Vietnamese theater art known as *hat boi*, which is similar to Peking Opera, originated in the twelfth or thirteenth century and remains popular in Vietnam. This three-year project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, aims to compile a dictionary of *hat boi* recording its many aspects. The dictionary will include information on representative classical and modern works, excerpts from important works, and information on major characters, playwrights, actors, and troupes, regional variants and historical changes in the genre, and the history of research in the field.

In the project's first year fieldwork was conducted in seven provinces in northern and central Vietnam to record the names of actors, collect documents dealing with regional variants and individual troupes, and record makeup designs. Fieldwork and documentary research will continue this year.

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

Thai Cong Nguyen, Director
Hue Monuments Conservation Centre, Vietnam

\$9,200

Since the French colonial period the Hue Antique Museum, established in Long An Palace in 1908 on the order of Emperor Duy Tan of the Nguyen dynasty, has housed a large collection of fine arts, furniture, sculpture, ceramics, ivory, and other artworks, including ancient Cham fine arts.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, is to catalogue the ten thousand or so artworks in the museum's collection, including information on type, quantity, material, method of manufacture, and period, and to publish catalogues of major works. In the first year ceramics were studied and a catalogue published. This year textiles will be studied and a catalogue published.

Cao Dai

Dang Nghiem Van, Director
Center for Religious Studies, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$8,500

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

This project, a study of Cao Dai, was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992. In the first year archival research and fieldwork were undertaken. That work will be continued this year and a report written.

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

Pham Duc Duong, Director

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

\$9,900

As direct economic and cultural exchange with other Southeast Asian countries increases, there is a clear need to revise and improve Southeast Asian studies curricula in Vietnam.

In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies and the Pedagogical University of Hanoi are jointly developing new Southeast Asian studies curricula covering such fields as ethnology, religion, arts, literature, and history, as well as language study. In the first year curricula for Southeast Asian literature and economic development and the Lao and Khmer languages were developed. This year curricula for Southeast Asian geography, ethnology, religion, and history and the Thai and Indonesian languages will be developed.

Publication of the Proceedings of the International Conference on Traditional Festivals in Modern Life

Le Huu Tang, Vice-President

National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$2,000

Vietnam has traditionally been the home of a variety of festivals. Although festivals were held less frequently during the war years, they have experienced a resurgence in recent years. Wide ranging in type and purpose, these festivals include farming rituals, festivals honoring legendary heroes, and religious festivals. They share similarities with and present differences from the festivals of neighboring Southeast Asian countries.

This project also received grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992. Researchers from such countries as Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand participated in the highly successful international conference convened in the project's second year. This year the proceedings of the conference will be compiled and published.

Traditional Handicrafts in Hue

Nguyen Huu Thong, Head

Archaeo-Ethnology Department, University of Hue, Vietnam

\$5,800

When Hue was the capital of Vietnam, during the Nguyen dynasty (1802-1945), master artisans throughout the country were taken to Hue on the emperor's orders and set up in official workshops specializing in wood sculpture, metal sculpture, tile making, and other traditional crafts.

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, aims to elucidate the history of traditional crafts and craft workshops in Hue. The origins of the various crafts and their founders, changes in techniques, major products of different periods, and present conditions will be investigated. Techniques, production processes and organizations, the division of labor, and occupational customs and religious beliefs will also be studied. In the first year research on Nguyen-dynasty

documents and genealogies of artisans was conducted and kiln ruins were surveyed. This year supplementary research, including a questionnaire survey of artisans, will be conducted and a report written.

A History of Vietnamese Journalism

Ha Minh Duc, Dean

Faculty of Journalism, University of Hanoi, Vietnam

\$4,800

In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, the history of Vietnamese journalism from 1865 to 1990 is being studied, with emphasis on newspapers, and the findings will be published in two volumes: a history of Vietnamese journalism and a volume of sources. The topics studied include social trends, analysis of newspapers' content, journalistic culture, leading journalists, statistical analysis of newspaper circulation, and the social influence of the press.

In the first year a seminar was convened, and well-known Vietnamese journalists attended. In addition, archival research was conducted in libraries and other institutions in Vietnam. This year archival research will be conducted in Vietnam and overseas, seminars convened, and preparations made for the publication of the volume of sources.

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

Nguyen Duc Minh, Vice-Director

Hoi An Service of Vestiges Management, Vietnam

\$25,000

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

A large number of jar burials have been excavated from the ruins of Sa Huynh, near the old port city of Hoi An, but full-scale excavation has yet to be undertaken. In the first year of this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, a ground survey and site mapping were completed and a trial excavation made under the supervision of an archaeologist from the University of Hanoi. This year full-scale excavation and conservation of excavated artifacts will be undertaken.

Modern Cham-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Modern Cham Dictionary

Bui Khanh The, Director

University Center for Vietnam and Southeast Asia Studies, University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$8,000

The Cham, founders of the ancient Champa kingdom, are one of the principal ethnic minorities of present-day Vietnam. Two Cham dictionaries compiled by French researchers have been published; but since they focus on literary Cham, they are of little practical use because of the substantial differences between written and spoken Cham.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, is compiling a Modern Cham-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Modern Cham dictionary of

approximately ten thousand words each of Modern Cham and Vietnamese. In the first and second years Cham lexical items were collected, entered on index cards, and input on a computer. The dictionary will be published this year.

The Hmong People of Vietnam

Pham Quang Hoan, Researcher
Institute of Ethnology, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$9,900

The Hmong (Meo) people of Vietnam, a major ethnic minority, number more than five million. They live in mountainous areas of northern Vietnam, especially along the borders of China and Laos. A nomadic people practicing swidden cultivation, the Hmong cling to a traditional lifestyle.

In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, a multifaceted ethnological survey of the Hmong of Vietnam is being undertaken. Their origins and migration, swidden agriculture and its environmental impact, ethnobotany, social structure, regional differences and common features, and religion are being studied. In the first year fieldwork in Hoang Lien Son and Nghe Tinh provinces and documentary research were conducted. Fieldwork will be continued this year.

A Study of the Cadastral Registers of Nguyen-Dynasty Vietnam

Nguyen Dinh Dau, Member
Council of Social Sciences of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
\$20,700

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

In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, the grant recipient, an independent historian who has been studying the cadastral registers for more than ten years, publishes his findings periodically. In the first year the research on the cadastral registers of five provinces was compiled and published. This year the research on five additional provinces will be compiled and published.

A Bru-Vietnamese-English Dictionary

Vuong Huu Le, Head
Department of Linguistics, University of Hue, Vietnam
\$4,700

The Bru, known as the Kha in Laos, are a minority people whose language belongs to the Mon-Khmer language group. Numbering around forty to fifty thousand, they live in the mountains of Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand.

A Bru script has been established, but 90 percent of the Bru are illiterate. This three-year project aims to compile a Bru-Vietnamese-English dictionary in order to improve education in the Bru language. The grant recipient, a scholar at a regional university, is the coau-

thor of a Bru-language textbook and is well acquainted with local needs.

Contributions to the Study of Vietnamese Culture and Civilization: Publication of Works by Nguyen Van Huyen

Nguyen Duc Dieu, Director
Social Sciences Publishing House, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
\$7,500

Nguyen Van Huyen (1908-75) was a pioneer in the fields of history, ethnography, and folklore in Vietnam. He wrote a great number of works on Vietnamese culture and civilization that are still valid today.

Since all his works were written in French, however, they were highly regarded abroad and among Vietnamese familiar with that language but were not widely known among the general public. In this project his most important scholarly papers will be selected, translated into Vietnamese, and published.

The Culture and Society of the Raglai in Vietnam

Phan Xuan Bien, Secretary
Scientific Council, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
\$6,800

Five minority groups of Malayo-Polynesian peoples live in Vietnam. Four of these live in the western mountainous regions of the southern provinces of central Vietnam and are called the highland Malayo-Polynesian groups. Though there are many theories about their origins, much remains to be clarified. Some theorize that they were left behind as the groups migrated to islands or that they returned to their present areas after moving elsewhere.

This project will focus on the least studied of the four groups, the Raglai, who number approximately seventy thousand. A two-year ethnological study will be conducted and a monograph written.

Nguyen Hien Dinh and the Development of the Traditional *Tuong* Theater in Quangnam-Danang Province

Ho Hai Hoc, Director
Department of Culture and Information of Quangnam-Danang Province, Vietnam
\$7,400

The traditional Vietnamese theatrical art of *tuong*, or *hat boi*, originated as dramatic monologue. Its texts include Vietnamese prose and poetry and old Chinese poetry, and its music derives from poetic recitation, poetry chanting, and folk songs.

Tuong was developed in the nineteenth century as a literature of seclusion and resistance by bureaucrats who left their posts in despair as the power of the Nguyen dynasty declined under French colonization. Its leading playwright and director, Nguyen Hien Dinh (1853-1926), a native of Danang, founded a *tuong* troupe and school that produced many important actors and playwrights.

The Chut Minority in Vietnam

Nguyen Van Manh, Lecturer

Ethnology Section, University of Hue, Vietnam
\$1,900

The Chut, a minority Malayo-Polynesian people, live in the mountains of central Vietnam. With a population of only eighteen hundred, they face extinction.

The aim of this project is to conduct an ethnographic study of the culture and daily life of this minority, researching their origins, population distribution, migration, language, economic activities, and daily difficulties and to suggest some solutions to their problems. This project, which parallels the study of the Raglai described above, will be conducted independently by young ethnographers from a regional university.

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

Tran Ky Phuong, Curator

Museum of Champa Sculpture, Danang, Vietnam
\$20,100

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

This project will undertake an architectural field study of the temples. They will be photographed, their physical dimensions measured, a map of their geographical distribution produced, and a comparative study of their sculptures conducted. The grant recipient, a local museum curator, will undertake this full-scale study of Champa ruins in cooperation with a Japanese specialist in architectural history.

Buddhism in Southern Vietnam from the Seventeenth Century to 1975

Tran Hong Lien, Researcher

Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
\$2,800

Influenced by the presence of Chinese and Khmer communities of believers, Buddhism in southern Vietnam differs from that of northern and central Vietnam. This project is a historiographic study of Buddhism in southern Vietnam from the seventeenth century to reunification of the country in 1975, covering its introduction, structure, and organization and the emergence of Buddhist sects distinctive to southern Vietnam. The study will be based on archival research. The grant recipient, a young female scholar from southern Vietnam, brings an innovative perspective to the study.

Construction of Models of Socioeconomic Development in the Midland Area of Northern Vietnam for Restoration and Protection of the Natural Environment

Nguyen Ngoc Tuan, Acting Director

Center for Socioeconomic Geography, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
\$7,800

The central inland region of northern Vietnam is a typi-

cal ecological system populated by many minorities, but the recent growth of the market economy there has caused social problems, such as environmental deterioration and public unrest.

In this project three areas, including a Muong settlement that has been severely affected by dam construction, will be selected for an environmental and ecological study. The economic activities of minority communities and their social and cultural activities will be studied, and methodologies from Vietnam and abroad will be used to develop socioeconomic development models. The project aims to construct models appropriate for the local environment, ecology, and ethnic culture.

Preservation and Documentation of the *Than Tich* and *Than Sac* (Stories of Village Deities and Royal Decrees) Manuscripts

Lai Van Toan, Director

Vietnam Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam
\$8,500

Vietnamese villages paid homage to ancestors, worshipping national heroes or village founders as village deities. In 1938 and 1939, under order of the French colonial authorities, tales of village deities from over five thousand villages were collected. These are at present kept in the library of the Vietnam Institute of Social Science Information.

In terms of both content and volume, these texts constitute the basic source for research on village deities, but they are poorly preserved and have never been catalogued. This project will undertake the conservation and cataloguing of these texts to promote their preservation and use.

The State of Female Labor in Ho Chi Minh City and Strategies for Generating Employment

Bui Thi Kim Quy, Director

Center for Women's Studies, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
\$5,700

Because of rapid population growth after the Vietnam War, the influx of rural populations into urban areas, and unemployment among former soldiers due to the reduction of the size of the army, employment problems have become a major policy issue for Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh City, the center of the nation's economy, is typical of areas suffering problems.

This project will undertake a survey of the state of female labor in Ho Chi Minh City and propose basic strategies for generating employment for women, who work for low wages but whose earnings nevertheless account for a substantial part of household income and who make up two-thirds of the unemployed.

Folk Beliefs in Hue

Tran Dai Vinh, Assistant Professor

Literature Department, Hue University of Teacher Education, Vietnam
\$3,600

Hue, a city in central Vietnam, lay in the territory of the Cham until the Viets established dominion in the

early fourteenth century and developed a distinct regional culture blending the Cham and Viet cultures. It was later the capital of the Nguyen dynasty and the center of a feudal culture. In this historical and ethnic context, Hue also became home to its own folk beliefs. This project aims to elucidate the unique folk beliefs of Hue by collecting folk tales and old documents relating to folk beliefs, researching folk paintings and religious structures, and observing and participating in folk rituals.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies

A Comparative Study of *Hadrah* on Eastern Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula

Lailan Machfrida, Graduate Student

Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$5,400

Hadrah, performances that incorporate elements of Islamic mysticism, can be seen along the Malacca Straits, on eastern Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. The performances, which are dying out, are thought to have originated in the fifteenth century and consist of dance and song to the accompaniment of a traditional drum, the *rebana* or *gendang*.

In this comparative study, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, a young Indonesian researcher aims to explore the origins of these performances. To this end, *hadrah* on eastern Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula will be compared by recording their choreography and transcribing their songs in musical notation.

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

Luisa J. Mallari, Ph.D. Candidate

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

\$7,800

Many Southeast Asian nations share the experience of gaining independence in the middle of the twentieth century, but the culture of each nation during the colonial period was influenced by the views of its colonial rulers. In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, a young Filipina researcher aims to compare changes in perceptions of the colonially influenced attitudes of Filipinos and Malaysians by focusing on the post-independence literature of these countries. The content of representative post-independence works will be analyzed, taking into consideration the circumstances under which they were written.

In the first year resource materials were collected in the Philippines and Malaysia, interviews conducted, and data analyzed. That work will continue this year.

Makyong: A Singing Art of the Malay World

Jacqueline Sunetra Fernando, Graduate Student

Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$5,500

Makyong, traditional songs of the Malay cultural sphere, are found not only in Malaysia but also in Indonesia, southern Thailand, southern Vietnam, and southern Cambodia. In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, a young Malaysian researcher aims to identify the repertoire, styles of singing, and psychology of *makyong*, collect singers' profiles, and elucidate the relationship between *makyong* and other indigenous music in these areas. The influence of *makyong* in Southeast Asia as a region will also be examined.

In the first year fieldwork and archival research were conducted in Malaysia and Thailand. This year data will be collected in Cambodia and Indonesia, and the researcher's thesis for the Master of Arts degree will be written.

Nineteenth-Century Thailand: The Beginnings of Modernization

Mala Rajo Sathian, Graduate Student

Department of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$1,600

Thailand, a Buddhist nation, has been very tolerant of Christian missionaries. Northern Thailand, the Chiangmai area in particular, welcomed a great many missionaries who left behind letters and documents that still survive. In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, a young Malaysian researcher is using these materials to make a historical survey of socioeconomic changes in northern Thailand in the nineteenth century. The researcher is mastering Thai and undertaking long-term archival research at institutions in Thailand, including the library of Payap University, a Christian university in Chiangmai.

In the first year historical documents were collected in Thailand and Singapore. This year the researcher will collect documents in Chiangmai during her extended stay, after which her thesis for the Master of Arts degree will be written.

Colonial Forms of Domination as Seen Through English Newspapers in Malaya During the Period 1900-1942

Vo Thi Thu Nguyet, Graduate Student

Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$6,200

English-language newspapers were published in Malaya under British colonial dominion. In this project a young Vietnamese researcher aims to identify the forms of colonial domination in Malaya between 1900 and 1942 by analyzing the English-language newspapers published in Kuala Lumpur, Penang, and Singapore during that period. The patterns of the images of, prejudices toward, and perceptions of Malayan society and community life reflected in these newspapers will be elucidated.

Paleolithic Sites of Lenggong Valley and Their Contribution to Southeast Asian Archaeology

Mohd. Mokhtar bin Saidin, Ph.D. Candidate
Malaysian Archaeology Project, University of Science of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$4,900

A classification system was established for Paleolithic stone tools excavated at Kota Tampan, a Paleolithic site in the Lenggong Valley, in Perak Province, Malaysia. In this project a young Malaysian researcher will test the validity of that classification system at new excavations at Kampung Temelong and other Lenggong Valley sites near Kota Tampan and attempt a reconstruction of the prehistory of the valley. Artifacts from the valley will be compared with Paleolithic artifacts excavated from several sites in Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam, in order to develop a classification system for Paleolithic stone tools applicable to the entire Southeast Asian region.

The Origin of the Prehistoric Pottery of Niah and Its Place in Southeast Asian Pottery

Stephen Chia Ming Soon, Ph.D. Candidate
Malaysian Archaeology Project, University of Science of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$8,100

Prehistoric pottery excavated from the Niah Cave in Sarawak Province, Malaysia, particularly the three-color ware, is related to the pottery of the so-called Sa Huynh-Kalanay pottery complex, excavated from sites in Vietnam, the Philippines, and other Southeast Asian countries. This project, conducted by a young Malaysian researcher, will elucidate the origin of the prehistoric pottery of Niah and its place in Southeast Asian pottery.

The morphological and compositional approaches will be used in making a comparative analysis of pottery of the Sa Huynh-Kalanay pottery complex and pottery newly excavated from all strata in the Niah Cave.

A Cultural Anthropological Classification of Emotion: A Comparative Study of the Malays and Balinese Muslims

Zaidah Mustapha, Ph.D. Candidate
Department of Anthropology and Sociology, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$3,200

Since emotion is controlled and manifested differently in different societies, recent research has taken a cultural anthropological approach to the study of emotion instead of viewing it solely as a subject for psychological study. In the light of this trend, this project, conducted by a young Malaysian researcher, will elucidate the Balinese Muslim and Malay concepts of emotion through an analysis of the words these peoples use to express emotions. Their emotions at various stages of life, including marriage, birth, and death, will be compared and analyzed by gender, age, and social group.

The Development and Expansion of the Infrastructure of the Port of Singapore: 1819-1941

Hanizah Bte Idris, Graduate Student
Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$2,400

In the nineteenth century the ports of Batavia (present-day Jakarta), Surabaya, Sabang, and Manila were as prosperous as the port of Singapore, which experienced tremendous growth before World War II. In expanding its infrastructure, the port of Singapore responded adroitly to the development of trade and to changes in shipping technology, particularly the shift from coal to oil as marine fuel. This project, conducted by a young Malaysian researcher, will examine the process of expansion of the port's infrastructure and elucidate the circumstances of its development through comparison with the development of other Southeast Asian ports.

The Development of Defense Facilities on the Island of Singapore and Its Dependencies: 1819-1927

Siti Khajar Md. Shah, Graduate Student
Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$2,400

Appropriations for fortifications consumed a large portion of Singapore's annual budget from the eighteenth century on, yet it is not widely known that Singapore was the most heavily fortified port in Southeast Asia. Taking as its premise that Singapore's large military expenditures after 1819 were dictated by the need to modify defensive works in response to developments in shipping technology (particularly the change from sail to coal- and oil-burning ships), this project, conducted by a young Malaysian researcher, aims to verify this hypothesis through historical research and comparative study of other Southeast Asian ports.

The Growth Triangle: Johore-Singapore-Riau

Gurmeet Kaur A. Mohinder Singh, Graduate Student
Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$1,600

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

Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program

Bogor: The Structure of a City and the Formation of Urban Society Between the Eighteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Mumuh Muhsin Z., Lecturer
Faculty of Literature, Padjadjaran University
Rp4.5 million

The Impact of the Relationship Between *Kiai* (Islamic Teachers) and *Santri* (Pupils) on Conformity to Values in *Pesantren* (Islamic Schools): A Study of the Socialization of *Santri* in *Pesantren* in Bandung

Ibnu Hajar, Lecturer

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Medan

Rp2.55 million

Legal Aspects of the Formation of Ecological Behavior: A Case Study of Ponre District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi

Muhammad Yunus, Lecturer

Faculty of Law, Hasanuddiin University

Rp4.65 million

Changes in Balinese Language Use as a Result of Tourism: A Case Study of a Resort Area, Kuta, Bali

Putu Sutama, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Udayana University

Rp1.8 million

Conflict Between Labor and Management in the Textile Industry in Bandung

Denny Ramdhany, Lecturer

Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Jayabaya University

Rp3.0 million

Kiai (Islamic Teachers) and the Gratis Dispensing of Medicine: A Study of the Charisma of *Kiai* and Their Role in Social Hygiene Through the Gratis Dispensing of Medicine in Senori Tuban, East Java

Maria Ulfah, Lecturer

Walisongo State Institute for Islamic Religion

Rp2.5 million

The Tradition of Reciting *Sinrilik* Folk Tales, a Folk Literature of the Makassar of South Sulawesi

Ridwan Effendy, Staff Member

Makassar Arts Association

Rp3.3 million

Chinese Immigrants in Malang, East Java: A Study of Their Background and Mobility and the Socioeconomic Implications of Their Immigration

Abdul Hakim, Lecturer

Faculty of Administration, Brawijaya University

Rp5.3 million

The Economic Activities of Lowland Wet-Rice Farmers in Waikomo Lewoleba, Eastern Flores, East Nusa Tenggara

Ignatius Sinu, Lecturer

Faculty of Agriculture, Nusa Cendana University

Rp3.95 million

Child Labor in Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, and Banyumas: A Study of Social, Cultural, Economic, and Legal Aspects

Antonius Sidik Maryono, Lecturer

Faculty of Law, General Soedirman University

Rp3.4 million

The Political Dynamics of Private Enterprise in Malang: A Study of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses in the New Order Era

Haryadi, Lecturer

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University

Rp3.95 million

The Worldview of Mangkoenegoro I Reflected in the *Tutur* Chronicle: A Sociological Study of Literature

Mohammad Zainuddin Fananie, Lecturer

Muhammadiyah University

Rp3.5 million

Improving Students' Social Adjustment in School Through the Use of the Game *Madihin* as a Technique for Group Guidance

M. Thaha, Lecturer

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Lambung Mangkurat University

Rp3.9 million

Traditional Leadership in Rural Java: A Study of Religion, Islamic Teachers, and Leadership in the *Pesantren* (Islamic School) Pabelan in Magelang

Amich Alhumami, Graduate Student

University of Indonesia

Rp3.6 million

Banned Books: Culture and Politics During the Period of the Independence Movement

Razif, Publishing Coordinator

Center for Cultural Studies

Rp4.0 million

The Work Motives of Young Rural Women—Income, Leisure, and Marriage: A Study of Female Workers in Roof-Tile Factories in Sokka, Kebumen District, Central Java

Muslihudin, Lecturer

Faculty of Law, General Soedirman University

Rp3.3 million

Trade in Agricultural Products in Padang During the Colonial Period (1900–1930): A Study of Urban Economic History

Adrial Adli, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Andalas University

Rp4.37 million

Factors in Selecting Traditional Interzonal Agroforestry in West Timor, East Nusa Tenggara
Jenny Johanna Suek, Lecturer
Faculty of Agriculture, Nusa Cendana University
Rp4.35 million

Female Itinerant Vendors of the Traditional Medicine *Jamu*: Their Reasons for Becoming Itinerant *Jamu* Vendors and Their Role in the Family, A Case Study in Salatiga City
Elisabet Pali, Lecturer
Toraja Christian University
Rp4.0 million

Kh. Ahmad Rifa'i of Kalisalak: His Thought and the Islamic Movement of the Nineteenth Century
Abdul Djamil, Lecturer
Walisono State Institute for Islamic Religion
Rp3.85 million

The Place of *Tasawwuf* (Islamic Mysticism) in the Power Structure of the Buton Sultanate in the Nineteenth Century
Abd. Rahim Yunus, Lecturer
Alauddin State Institute for Islamic Religion
Rp4.52 million

Breaking the Chain of the Three Proverbs that Bind Women in Sunda: A Phenomenological Study of the Roles of Contemporary Sundanese Women
Ellida Sufiani Atmadja, Graduate Student
Padjadjaran University
Rp4.12 million

A Legal Anthropological View of Traditional Conflict Resolution as a Form of Social Control: A Case Study of Customary Law Concerning Marriage on Enggano Island
Andry Harijanto, Lecturer
Faculty of Law, Bengkulu University
Rp3.23 million

A Study of Plays of Divine Revelation in the *Wayang Kulit* (Shadow Puppet) Repertoire Performed in Surakarta Between 1982 and 1992
Baghawan Ciptoning, Lecturer
Faculty of Arts, Indonesia Institute of the Arts
Rp4.99 million

Plantation Farmers in Simalungun, North Sumatra: Kinship Organizations in Rural Javanese Society and Patterns of Social Interaction
Edy Ikhsan, Lecturer
Faculty of Law, University of North Sumatra
Rp2.9 million

An Ethnoecological Study of Obstacles to the Resettlement Program in Salak District, North Sumatra
Tandak Berutu, Lecturer
Sisingamangaraja XII University
Rp3.5 million

The Cultural and Social Impact of Construction of the Exor 1 Oil Refinery on Communities in Indramayu District
Ujang Suratno, Lecturer
Faculty of Law, Wiralodra University
Rp4.6 million

A Profile of Female Politicians: A Study of the Background, Attitudes, Aspirations, and Political Orientation of Female National Legislators
Kacung Marijan, Lecturer
Center for Women's Studies, Airlangga University
Rp4.5 million

Male Homosexuals in Ponorogo District: Male Homosexuals and the Culture of Ponorogo District as a Javanese Subculture
Setya Yuwana, Lecturer
Faculty of Language and Arts Education, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Surabaya
Rp3.7 million

Patterns of Relations Between Management and Workers: A Study of the Structure of Social Relationships in Weaving Industries in Pekalongan
Erna Rochana, Graduate Student
Gadjah Mada University
Rp3.75 million

The *Pustaka*, an Ancient Document of the Mandailing: Transliteration, Translation, and Medical Anthropological Study
Zulkifli Lubis, Lecturer
Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, University of North Sumatra
Rp4.5 million

Social Change Among the Teon Nila Serua Dwelling Inland
Sefnath Nuniary, Lecturer
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pattimura University
Rp4.65 million

Workers, Capitalism, and the State: A Comparative Study of the State and Plantation Capitalism in the Colonial and Postcolonial Period, with a Focus on North Sumatra Between 1870 and 1959 and Between 1960 and 1992
Faisal Siagian, Graduate Student
University of Indonesia
Rp3.9 million

The Impact of Fishery Commercialization and Structural Changes in the Land-Rights System on Labor Relations and the Income of Fish Farmers in Pasuruan District
Agus Tjahjono, Lecturer
Faculty of Fishery, Brawijaya University
Rp3.7 million

The Standard of Living of Clove Farmers and Their Survival Strategies Following Implementation of the Clove-Trading Policy
Priyono, Researcher
Center for the Study of Society, Economy, and Mass Communication
Rp5.35 million

The Structural and Sociocultural Response of Farmers to the Introduction of Wet-Rice Production Technologies for Upland-Rice Systems in Critical Areas in South Lombok
Halil, Lecturer
Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University
Rp4.7 million

The Adaptive Strategies of Female Itinerant Fruit and Vegetable Vendors in Their Household Economic Activities: A Case Study in Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta
Surati Suwiryo, Independent Researcher
Jakarta
Rp4.65 million

The Leadership Conflicts of a Female Village Head: A Descriptive Study of the Head of Karang Tinggil Village, Sukodadi District, Lamongan Regency
Fitri Indah Susilowati, Researcher
Parihata Nusapadha Foundation
Rp3.5 million

The Impact of a Culture System on the Agricultural Management System and Land-Use Patterns of Farmers in Manggarai District
Agustinus Mahur, Lecturer
Faculty of Law, Nusa Cendana University
Rp5.0 million

A Paleodemographic Study of Ancient Grave Sites in Gilimanuk, Bali
Fadhila Arifin Aziz, Researcher
National Research Centre of Archaeology
Rp3.625 million

Performing Arts in Ancient Javanese Society, from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century: A Study of Artistic Structure and Function
Mudzakir Dwi Cahyono, Lecturer
Education and Teacher Training Institute of Malang
Rp3.815 million

The Mechanism and Dynamics of *Ludruk* as a Rural Performing Art: A Case Study in Besuki, East Java
Novi Anoegrajekti, Lecturer
Faculty of Letters, Jember University
Rp3.7 million

The *Sam Pek Eng Tay* in Balinese Literature: Editing, Translation, and Analysis of Its Structure and Acceptance
I Dewa Gede Widhu Sancaya, Lecturer
Faculty of Letters, Udayana University
Rp2.7 million

The *Pela* Tradition as a Cohesive Element Linking Christian and Islamic Communities in Ambon
Tri Ratnawati, Researcher
Centre for Political and Regional Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences
Rp4.15 million

Farmers' Strategies in Sociocultural Adaptation to Changes in the Use of the Alang-Alang Grassland Ecosystem, Dompu District, West Nusa Tenggara
Syamsuddin, Lecturer
Faculty of Agriculture, Mataram University
Rp4.5 million

The Daily Life of Coal Miners in Ombilin, 1890–1940
Zaiyardam, Lecturer
Faculty of Letters, Andalas University
Rp3.85 million

The Society of Farmers on a Collective Plantation and Changes in Their Lifestyle: A Case Study in Parindu, West Kalimantan
Thadeus Yus., Lecturer
Faculty of Law, Tanjungpura University
Rp4.0 million

Laborers' Perception of the Role of the Public Peace and Security Apparatus in Handling Labor Disputes: A Case Study in a District of Yogyakarta
Deddy Prihambudi, Researcher
Surabaya Legal Aid Association
Rp4.0 million

Regional Regulation of and Improvement of the Regulatory System for Marine Pollution Caused by Inland Sources in Southeast Asia
Marsudi Triatmodjo, Lecturer
Faculty of Law, Gadjah Mada University
Rp5.4 million

Hidden Power in Gender Relations Among Indonesians: A Case Study in Javanese Villages
Siti Kusujarti, Lecturer
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Bengkulu University
Rp4.95 million

The Jember: A Group Formed Through Interaction Between the Javanese and the Madura

Maulana Surya Kusumah, Lecturer

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Jember University

Rp4.4 million

The Dayak Ngaju Conception of Humanity and the Environment and Its Manifestation in Daily Life: An Analytical Study of Mythology and Daily Life in Bukit Rawi Village, Central Kalimantan

Mujiman Rus Andianto, Lecturer

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Palangkaraya University

Rp4.665 million

Thariqat (Islamic Mysticism) and Politics: Qadiriyyah-Naqshabandiyah *Thariqat* in Mranggen and Semarang, Central Java, Following the Founding of the Nahdatul Ulama in 1926

Nasikh Ridwan, Editor

Bangkit Magazine

Rp4.4 million

Ludruk as Social Theater: A Study of the Daily Life, Organization, Productivity, and Audience Appreciation of *Ludruk* Performers in East Java

Kasiyanto, Researcher

Press and Public Opinion Institute, Ministry of Information

Rp4.7 million

Changes in the Social Structure of the Sakai Ethnic Group as a Result of the Influx of Non-Sakai Residents: A Case Study in Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency, Riau

Nursyirwan Effendi, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Andalas University

Rp5.87 million

The Knowledge of and Attitude Toward Hansen's Disease in Bugis-Makassar Society in South Sulawesi

Johanna Mantu Kandouw, Lecturer

Faculty of Medical Sciences, Hasanuddin University

Rp4.4 million

Sexual Repression in Javanese Society: A Study of the Popular Entertainment *Tayuban*

Djarmiko Tanuwidjojo, Researcher

Center for Research and Information Alocita

Rp4.5 million

Industrial Laborers' Strike Strategies and Their Social Context: A Study of Strikes in and Around Jakarta

Apong Herlina, Researcher

Jakarta Legal Aid Association

Rp3.7 million

The *Tola Kaba* Rite in Manggarai Culture

Marselus Robot, Lecturer

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Nusa Cendana University

Rp4.5 million

Ugamo Malim: Revival of the Ethnic Religion of the Batak Toba

Shohibul Anshor Siregar, Lecturer

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, North Sumatra Muhammadiyah University

Rp5.0 million

Management and Exploitation of Forest Resources by the Kenyah Dayak in East Kalimantan: A Case Study of the Inland Villages Long Uli and Long Alango, East Kalimantan

Blajan Konradus, Lecturer

Faculty of Agriculture, Nusa Cendana University

Rp4.8 million

The Economic Activities of the Madura Scrap Iron Dealers Living in Surabaya

Choirul Saleh, Lecturer

Faculty of Administration, Brawijaya University

Rp3.9 million

Western Influence on the Classical Court Dance of Yogyakarta

Supriyanti, Lecturer

Faculty of Arts, Indonesia Institute of the Arts

Rp4.47 million

The Aspect of Heroism in the *Kelong* Rite Conducted in Conjunction with Construction of Traditional Sailing Vessels in Tana Lemo, Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi: A Cultural Anthropological and Linguistic Study

Nurdin Langgole, Lecturer

Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University

Rp4.5 million

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan

Wadabaginna [Submarine Volcanoes], Anula Wijayarafna Menike

Tr. Reiko Nakamura and Susie Witanage

Dandansha Co., Ltd.

¥1.96 million

This Sinhalese social novel set in a rural Sri Lankan village in the 1970s is the work of a promising young female writer who has already received several liter-

ary awards. The protagonist, a Tamil man trying to adapt to Sinhalese society, operates a dilapidated tea shop in front of a train station and keeps watch over commuters' bicycles. His poor but peaceful life is disrupted by the juggernaut of development, which triggers a sudden rise in land prices. Caught up in a dispute between Tamils and Sinhalese, the protagonist eventually finds himself in a detention camp. This work explores contemporary Sri Lankan issues of ethnic and development problems through a first-person account by the protagonist's friend.

Nhung Thien duong mu [False Paradise], Duong Thu Huong

Tr. Sakae Kato
Dandansha Co., Ltd.
¥2.37 million

As the country seeks a new course in building a new nation nearly two decades after the war, Vietnam is re-examining its history. An unbiased view of both past mistakes and current issues is instrumental in determining the nation's future. One past mistake that must be reevaluated is the land reform program of the 1950s. Many Vietnamese still resent the measures taken under that program. This perceptive work written in 1988 straightforwardly describes tragedies caused by the land reform program. Duong Thu Huong, one of Vietnam's rising female writers, has written many works featuring female protagonists. Her full powers are well demonstrated in this work; her portrait of the seething, vengeful feelings of the female protagonist is masterly. This is the first full-length Vietnamese novel published since the Doi Moi, or reform, declaration to be translated into Japanese.

The Political Economy of Development in India, Pranab Bardhan

Tr. Norio Kondo
Keiso Shobo
¥0.86 million

Pranab Bardhan, an economist, argues that the ruling class in India consists of capitalists, wealthy farmers, and bureaucrats. He further suggests that India's economic management is intimately intertwined with its political processes; that the complexity of India's society makes Indian-style democracy a politics of compromise among the different classes; and that because of this it is impossible to make necessary radical decisions. He sees India's politicoeconomic process as the cause of the country's low level of development. Bardhan's emphasis on the complexity of Indian society makes his analysis of India's democracy innovative and persuasive. His introduction to the political economy of India, pursued with clear, logical development, is easy for the reader to follow. Experts in the field regard this work highly and often quote from it. Its translation into Japanese is of great value.

Policy Options for the Singapore Economy, Lim Chong Yah

Tr. Teruyuki Iwasaki and Takeshi Mori
Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.
¥5.73 million

The long-term economic policy proposals presented in this work are based on analyses of the Singapore economy up to 1985 made by twenty-six economic scholars at the National University of Singapore. Issues covered by the proposals include population, land use, the role of the government, and redistribution of wealth. The book also discusses elements that restrict Singapore's economic growth. The succinct, clear analysis of the present economic condition of Singapore—without question, a leader among the newly industrializing economies—and its problems makes this book an excellent introduction to the Singapore economy. Its modern political economic analysis and lists of reference materials at the end of each chapter make it useful for specialists.

This work is unusual not only because it is the cooperative effort of twenty-six scholars but also because it dares to present views independent of those of the government. The government's 1986 paper on the Singapore economy was prepared without the aid of a single scholar. This book is considered to be a refutation of the government's economic paper.

Selections from *Ma Hua Xin Wen Xue Da Xi*, Volume 4, *Xiao Shuo*, Volume 2, and *Yi Ge Ri Ben Nu Jian Die*, Ta, Fang Xiu, Zhang Yi Qian, Chen Quan, et al. [Translated as *Malaysia's Anti-Japanese Literature*]

Tr. Fujio Hara and Naomi Imani
Imura Cultural Enterprise Co., Ltd.
¥1.53 million

Contemporary literature depicting the Japanese military occupation of the Malay Peninsula from 1941 to 1945 is little known in Japan, despite the fact that it exists in unexpectedly large volume and high quality. This collection of five representative short stories—one in Malay and four in Chinese—attempts to redress that imbalance.

The Malay story, *Nyawa di Hujung Pedang* (Life at Sword Point), by Ahmad Muhlud, recounts the atrocities committed by the Japanese military police. The four Chinese stories are *Ba Jiu Bai Ge* (Eight or Nine Hundred People), by Ru Ying, considered to be the best example of Malaysian anti-Japanese literature, which deals with strikes by Chinese workers at a Japanese-operated iron mine; *Xiao Cheng Zhi Ye* (Night in a Small City), by Chen Quan, an account of the 1943 anti-Japanese insurrection in Sabah; *Bai Yi* (Termites), by Tie Kang, an ironic portrayal of corruption in the movement to save Malaya from the Japanese; and *Yi Ge Ri Ben Nu Jian Die* (A Female Japanese Spy), by Zhang Yi Qian, the story of the anti-Japanese activities of a woman of Japanese ancestry. The history of ethnic Chinese Malaysians from the late 1930s to the winning of independence in 1957 is distilled in the stories recounted in these works and in their authors' lives.

The Last Wali of Swat: An Autobiography, as told to Frederik Barth, Miangul Jahanzeb

Tr. Susumu Kojima and Yutaka Asada

Keiso Shobo

¥1.66 million

The Swat district of northern Pakistan preserved its distinctive ethos, politics, and society despite its proximity to British-ruled India. Miangul Jahanzeb (born 1908) ruled Swat as its last *wali* in the two decades before 1969, when it was incorporated into Pakistan, which had attained independence in 1947. Miangul Jahanzeb's history is the modern history of this small corner of South Asia.

Frederik Barth, a cultural anthropologist, recorded Jahanzeb's unembellished autobiography just as it was related to him. This compelling account is both a personal history and a first-rate primary historical source describing in detail the period and the structure of a regional princely state, as well as its politics, society, culture, and customs. Numerous fascinating incidents not to be found in the usual introductory books are recounted vividly. This work is engrossing for the general reader, and it offers a wealth of information to scholars of anthropology, political science, and modern history.

Ganh Hang Hoa [Bearing Flowers on Our Shoulders], Khai Hung and Nhat Linh

Tr. Sumiko Katayama

Hodaka Shoten

¥1.25 million

Khai Hung and Nhat Linh are regarded as the leaders of a writers' group founded in the early 1930s, the Self-reliant Literary Group, whose members' admiration for Western rationalism was in opposition to Vietnam's traditional philosophy of courtesy. This work is one of several novels that the two wrote as coauthors. Labeled as petit bourgeois romantic literature by the socialist regime that ruled Vietnam at the time, the novels of the Self-reliant Literary Group did not reach the public for a long time. Since the end of decades of war, however, attention has shifted from the enemies outside Vietnam to the enemies within, and there is renewed interest in family issues, male-female and parent-child relationships, and relationships among friends—subjects that the Self-reliant Literary Group addressed forthrightly. Thus works by these writers are beginning to attract readers again.

This novel tells the story of a couple who grow flowers in the suburbs of Hanoi, their love, and the friendship between the husband and his male friend.

Hindustani Sangit-paddati-kramik pustak [An Outline of Hindustani Music], Visnu Narayan Bhatkhande

Tr. Takako Tanaka and Takako Inoue

Hodaka Shoten

¥5.53 million

Both the audience for classical north Indian music, which has a history of several thousand years, and the number of sitar students are increasing in Japan. Until now, however, no explanation of north Indian music theory illustrated with scores has been available in Japan. The eminent musicologist Visnu Narayan Bhat-

khande (1860–1936) presented the first comprehensive study of the theory and performance practice of classical north Indian music in a six-volume Marathi-language work published between 1919 and 1937. Most of this work consists of compositions that he collected in north India and transcribed in musical notation.

Selections from the new six-volume Hindi-language edition will be translated and published in two volumes. The first is an introduction containing the concise presentations of the fundamentals of music theory that Bhatkhande wrote as prefaces to each of the original six volumes. Offering a carefully selected sampling of the musical scores, it supplements the second volume, which contains the main text. Care will be taken to make this a practical work providing not only the history and theory of north Indian music but also guidance on teaching and learning this music, together with actual scores. Bhatkhande's masterpiece remains an indispensable text for students of India with an interest in the country's classical music.

Dhammapada, ed. Michael V. Fausbøll, *The Gandhari*

Dhammapada, ed. John Brough, and *Udanavarga*, ed.

Franz Bernhard

Tr. Hideaki Nakaya

Heibonsha

¥1.81 million

Over the course of many centuries, primitive Buddhism evolved into Theravada Buddhism and Mahayana Buddhism. To what extent is the Buddhism practiced in Japan today true to that religion's roots? This question may be answered by three ancient Indic versions of one of the oldest Buddhist scriptures, the *Dhammapada* (Verses on the Buddhist Doctrine), discovered in modern times in northwestern India, central Asia, and Tibet.

This work will for the first time introduce Japanese readers to the *Dhammapada* in a Japanese translation that reflects the modern philological approach (incorporating phonetics, rhythm, and accidentence) employed by the editors of the recensions of the Indic texts and, on the basis of these resensations, reconstructs the earliest version of the *Dhammapada*.

Nyayabhasya, Vatsyayana

Tr. Tomoyasu Takenaka

Heibonsha

¥2.52 million

The *Nyaya* Sutras are attributed to Gautama, the second-century B.C. philosopher who is considered the founder of the *Nyaya* school of Indian logic, but they are believed to have attained their present form sometime in the third or fourth century A.D. They consist of five chapters devoted to sixteen subjects: means of valid knowledge, objects of valid knowledge, doubt, purpose, example, conclusion, the constituents of a syllogism, argumentation, ascertainment, debate, disputations, destructive criticism, fallacy, quibble, refutations, and points of the opponent's defeat.

Vatsyayana's fifth-century work, the *Nyayabhasya*, is the oldest commentary on the *Nyaya* Sutras and is the fundamental source for an understanding of Indian logic. Together with linguistic philosophy, classical

logic was one of the most highly developed areas of Indian thought and was the most effective medium of expression in the development of schools of philosophical thought. A grasp of orthodox Indian logic is required for an understanding of Indian thought processes, but until now no reliable Japanese translation of the *Nyaya-bhasya* has been available.

Brahatsamhita, Varahamihira
Tr. Michio Yano and Mizue Sugiyama
Heibonsha
¥2.24 million

The *Brahatsamhita* is the major work of India's greatest astrologer and astronomer, Varahamihira (505–87). It is not only a thorough introduction to all branches of astrology but also an encyclopedic source on Indian society and culture. Varahamihira addresses a wide variety of subjects, including the importance of astrology; the movement of the sun; the phases of the moon; the relationship between the moon and the planets; portents of solar and lunar eclipses; the influence of the constellations on human fate; maps of India; lists of individual planets and the regions, peoples, and objects that come under their influence; the relationship between conflicts among the stars and terrestrial wars; meteorology; rites and rituals; production methods for images of deities; architecture; geology; gardening; precious stones; divination using birds; and marriage. This work also includes passages of great literary beauty, such as one in praise of women. It offers much of interest to the general reader, and its translation into Japanese is of immeasurable value.

General Characteristics of Contemporary Religious Movements in the Philippines and Other Works, Prospero R. Covar, et al.
Tr. Takefumi Terada, Yasuaki Tamaoki, Jun Akamine, Masako Ishii, Akira Miyahara, et al.
Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.
¥5.6 million

This translation is a compilation of roughly a dozen papers by Philippine scholars on lowland Christian Filipinos—the Cebuano, Ilocano, and Tagalog, major Philippine ethnic groups—and their society, culture, religions, and patterns of behavior. The papers originally appeared in such major Philippine journals as *Philippine Studies*, *Asian Studies*, *Philippine Quarterly of Culture and Society*, *Diliman Review*, *Philippine Sociological Review*, and *Philippine Social Science and Humanities Review*, and commentaries have been added for the Japanese edition. This book aims to present an inside view of Philippine society as seen by the Philippine people. The translators are all young scholars of Philippine studies.

Kulliyat-e Mir [The Poems of Mir], Mir Taqi Mir
Tr. Takamitsu Matsumura
Heibonsha
¥1.12 million
This anthology is a collection of representative *ghazal*, lyric couplets, selected by the translator from some eighteen hundred verses in Urdu by the great Indian

poet Mir Taqi Mir (1722–1810). Born into a family that valued art and education, Mir enjoyed noble patronage, and his reputation as a poet grew. He lost his patron to the disturbances that attended the political upheaval in northern India in the late eighteenth century and was forced to flee his home after his love for a close relative was discovered. Like his patron, Mir was tossed about by the waves of the times. He went to Delhi only to find political unrest there, too, and moved on to Lucknow. Mir's poetry speaks of tumultuous social conditions and of the pain and despair he saw around him. His poetry goes beyond the traditional Urdu engagement to vividly convey the complex that occupied his heart and mind with the gods and vicissitudes of his time. Mir's poetry is also valuable for its indirect picture of eighteenth-century India.

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

Translation and Publication of Thailand: Buddhist Kingdom as Modern Nation State in Indonesian
M. Sastrapradedja, Vice-Chairman
Karti Sarana Foundation, Indonesia
\$7,400

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1983, 1985, 1987, 1990, and 1992, has been translating and publishing in Indonesian social science and humanities works on Japan and Japanese literary works. This year, however, it aims to introduce a neighboring country to Indonesian readers. *Thailand: Buddhist Kingdom as Modern Nation State*, by Charles F. Keyes, is a well-regarded, comprehensive introduction to the Buddhist nation Thailand. Though Thailand and Indonesia are neighbors in Southeast Asia, there are few works to contribute to an understanding of Thailand in Indonesia. The publication of Keyes's book, which offers a detailed view of Thai society via its history and the religion that forms the psychological core of its society, will be a valuable first step in introducing Thai society to Indonesian readers.

Translation and Publication of Stories from Tenggara in Malaysian
Abu Bakar bin Abdul Hamid, Chairman
Foundation for the Promotion of the Sciences, Malaysia
\$8,700

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1989, 1990, and 1992, is undertaking the translation and publication in Malaysian of literary works from other Southeast Asian countries. This year an anthology of short stories selected from *Tenggara*, the only English-language journal of Southeast Asian literature, will be translated into Malaysian and published.

The editorial board of *Tenggara*, which is pub-

lished by the Foundation for the Promotion of Sciences, is made up of leading writers and literary critics from throughout Southeast Asia. The journal is thus an important source of information on Southeast Asian literature and literary criticism, but because it is published only in English, its contents are not accessible to the average Malaysian, especially members of the younger generation. The translation of an anthology of Southeast Asian literature from *Tenggara* into Malaysian will be invaluable.

Translation and Publication of *Folk Tales from Asia for Children Everywhere*, Books 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Lao
Houmphanh Rattanavong, Director
Research Institute for Art, Literature, and Linguistics, Lao Social Sciences Committee, Laos
\$18,100

This project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, translates into Lao folk tales from other Asian countries. The English-language series *Folk Tales from Asia for Children Everywhere* is a collection of folk tales published under the auspices of the Asian Cultural Centre for UNESCO, in Tokyo, as part of a joint project in which participating Asian member nations of UNESCO selected their own folk tales for publication in English. The first of the six volumes published thus far was translated and published in Lao some twenty years ago, but no attempt has been made to translate the remaining five volumes. This project will translate the thirty-eight Asian folk tales in volumes two through six into Lao and publish them in three volumes.

Translation and Publication of *Showa Ki Nihon to Indonnesia* (Japanese-Indonesian Relations in the Prewar Showa Period) in Indonesian
Mochtar Lubis, Chairman
Obor Indonesia Foundation, Indonesia
\$9,000

The author of this work, Ken'ichi Goto, a professor at Waseda University's Institute of Social Science, is considered the foremost authority on the Japanese military occupation of Indonesia. *Showa Ki Nihon to Indonnesia* elucidates the relations between Japan and Indonesia in the 1920s and 1930s through its study of the Japanese army's southward-advance policy, the Japanese community in Indonesia, Indonesian intellectuals' perceptions of Japan, and Indonesian students in Japan. The translation of this work is especially meaningful because it deals with the period of Japanese military rule, a period of Indonesian history that has been largely ignored; moreover, it will enhance Indonesian understanding of Japan and contribute to improved Japanese-Indonesian relations.

Translation and Publication of *The Political Economy of Japan*, Volume 3, in Vietnamese
Vo Dai Luoc, Director
Institute of World Economy, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
\$13,000

This project, which also received grants in the six fiscal years 1985 through 1990, aims to promote understand-

ing of Japanese industry, economics, and management among Vietnamese scholars and general readers by translating and publishing works in these fields in Vietnamese.

This year the project will translate the last of a three-volume series of papers on Japan's politics and economy compiled by Yasusuke Murakami and Hugh T. Patrick and published by Stanford University Press. As a rule each volume consists of two papers, one by a Japanese scholar and the other by a non-Japanese. This project translated and published the first two volumes in Vietnamese in fiscal 1990. The third volume, *Cultural and Social Dynamics*, contains papers by Shumpei Kumon and Henry Rosovsky. Japan's economic development cannot be explained by market conditions alone. This volume explores the roots of Japan's economic development in the country's history and social system, analyzing various facets of Japanese culture and examining the role of its legal system, the political power structure, the education system, behavioral patterns unique to Japanese corporations, and types of Japanese networks.

Translation and Publication of *A History of Japan*, Volume 2, in Vietnamese
Nguyen Duc Dieu, Director
Social Sciences Publishing House, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
\$13,000

This project, awarded grants for the past six years (fiscal 1987 through 1992), is translating and publishing Japanese classics and works on Japanese culture and history in Vietnamese. This year the second volume of George Sansom's *History of Japan* will be translated and published. The first volume was translated and published in fiscal 1992.

The first volume begins with a discussion of Japan's geography and earliest inhabitants and covers the formation of the Yamato imperial court and the Nara and Heian periods, ending with the attempted Mongol invasions of 1274 and 1281. The second volume, covering the years from 1334 to 1615, chronicles the rise to power of the warrior clans and their dominance in the feudal period, the Age of the Warring Provinces, Japan's relations with other Asian countries, the arrival of Westerners, and Tokugawa Ieyasu's unification of the country.

Translation and Publication of *Transfer of Japanese Technology and Management to the ASEAN Countries* in Vietnamese
Nguyen Thu My, Secretary
Scientific Council, Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, National Center for Social and Human Sciences of Vietnam, Vietnam
\$9,500

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, is translating and publishing in Vietnamese works on the economies of Asian, especially Southeast Asian, countries. *Transfer of Japanese Technology and Management to the ASEAN Countries*, the proceedings of an international conference, consists of papers by researchers from Japan, Malaysia, Singa-

pore, and Thailand reporting on the results of their joint research, which had been funded by the Toyota Foundation. It was compiled by Shoichi Yamashita, a professor of economics at Hiroshima University.

The book covers such topics as Japanese investment in ASEAN countries, Japanese management, and technology transfers to ASEAN countries. Given the growth in foreign investment in Vietnam, Japanese corporations will very likely increase their presence there. Thus this translation and publication is expected to enhance Vietnamese understanding of the transfer of Japanese management and technology before Japanese investment accelerates.

Translation and Publication of *The Setting Sun* and *Twilight in Djakarta* in Bengali

Fazle Rabbi, Executive Director
Ahmed Memorial Foundation, Bangladesh
\$9,000

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990, 1991, and 1992, was originally translating and publishing representative works of Japanese literature in Bengali, but this year it has been expanded to include literary works of Southeast Asian countries. *The Setting Sun* is a representative work of the famous Japanese writer Osamu Dazai (1909–48), and *Twilight in Djakarta* is a representative work of the popular contemporary Indonesian writer Mochtar Lubis.

The Setting Sun tells the story of an impoverished family of the peerage consisting of an aged woman and her daughter and son, and of the novelist with whom the daughter is involved romantically. Their lives are portrayed through the daughter's diary and letters, and Dazai's own thoughts occasionally appear in the guise of the daughter's letters or the son's memorandums.

The final years of Sukarno's rule in Indonesia, in the 1960s, were a time of confusion, with poverty and corruption rife in Jakarta. Lubis vividly portrays the lives of the rich and the poor, politicians and prisoners, and ordinary citizens reeling in a large city in turmoil. This is the first grant awarded for the translation and publication of a Southeast Asian literary work in a South Asian language.

Translation and Publication of *The Anatomy of Dependence* and *A History of Japan in Cartoons*, Volumes 12, 14, and 16, in Thai

Charnvit Kasetsiri, Secretary
The Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks Project, Thailand
\$13,000

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1991, is translating and publishing works from other Southeast Asian countries in Thai. This year, however, the project will publish works on Japan in Thai.

Takeo Doi's *Anatomy of Dependence* is considered an important source in understanding the Japanese psyche. It has already been translated into other Southeast Asian languages. Its Thai translation is expected to contribute significantly to the Thai people's understanding of the Japanese. *A History of Japan in Cartoons* provides a visual presentation of Japanese history after World War I. It offers a vivid, easily understood por-

trait of Japanese life in the social and historical context of major events in Japan and the world.

Translation and Publication of *An Age in Motion: Popular Radicalism in Java, 1912–1926* and *Malays in Singapore: Culture, Economy, and Ideology* in Malaysian

Jomo K. Sundaram, Translator
Forum, Malaysia

\$17,100

This project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, is translating and publishing works on other Southeast Asian countries in Malaysian. *An Age in Motion: Popular Radicalism in Java, 1912–1926* was originally the doctoral dissertation of Takashi Shiraishi, currently a professor at Cornell University. It illuminates political movements in Indonesia in the early twentieth century, focusing on the role of students in Indonesia's political history from the perspective of three ideologies—nationalism, Islam, and communism—and organizations that espoused them. Instead of analyzing Indonesia's popular movements in the framework of history and ideologies, however, Shiraishi analyzes them in the light of people's perception and interpretation of politics of the day. His approach was highly praised for its significant contribution to historiography.

Malays in Singapore: Culture, Economy, and Ideology, by Tania Li, currently an instructor at Canada's Dalhousie University, is based on her doctoral dissertation at the University of Cambridge. Focusing on Singapore's Malay community, Li examines the effect of Singapore's material civilization on the daily life of individuals and ethnic minorities and explores the way that culturally influenced daily activities shape Singapore's economic and social conditions. In this study she perceptively analyzes the dynamics of Malay society, especially the Malay family, in Singapore.

Translation and Publication of *Japanese Women Writers, Road Without End, Naughty Koko, Suho's White Horse, and Rosy, The Greedy Calf* in Urdu

Saba Ansari, Manager
Mashal Pakistan, Pakistan
\$42,000

This project to translate and publish Japanese and other Asian literary works in Urdu also received grants in fiscal 1990 and 1992. This year a collection of short stories by female Japanese writers, a story by the popular Indonesian writer Mochtar Lubis, and three Japanese children's stories will be translated and published in Urdu.

Japanese Women Writers was translated into English by Noriko Mizuta Lippit and Kyoko Iriye Seldon and published in 1991. The eleven writers represented in the collection include Yuriko Miyamoto, Taiko Hirabayashi, Ineko Sata, Fumiko Hayashi, and Chiyo Uno.

Under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan, Mochtar Lubis's *Road Without End* was earlier translated and published in Japanese as *Ibara no Michi*. This work realistically depicts another side of Indonesia's struggle for independence, which has often been portrayed in heroic terms, through the anguish of a timid schoolteacher caught up in the revolution.

The last three works are popular Japanese illustrated children's stories. *Naughty Koko* was written and illustrated by Shinta Cho; *Suho's White Horse* was written and illustrated by Suekichi Akaba; and *Rosy, the Greedy Calf* was written by Momoko Ishii and illustrated by Chiyoko Nakatani. *Suho's White Horse* appears in Japanese elementary school textbooks.

Translation and Publication of *Japanese Relations with Vietnam: 1951–1987* in Vietnamese

Le Van Sang, Director

Vietnam Asia-Pacific Economic Center, Vietnam

\$6,000

Written in English by Masaya Shiraishi and published as a monograph by Cornell University's Southeast Asia Program, *Japanese Relations with Vietnam: 1951–1987* outlines Japan's post-World War II diplomatic relations with Vietnam. The translation and publication of this basic text in Vietnamese will fill a gap in Vietnamese understanding of Japanese policy toward Vietnam. For the Vietnamese edition, Shiraishi will add a section on the increasing cordiality of Japanese-Vietnamese relations since 1987.

Translation and Publication of *Urashima Taro* in Sinhalese

Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna, Professor

Department of Sinhalese, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

\$4,000

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, 1990, 1991, and 1992, translates and publishes Japanese works, mainly literary works, in Sinhalese. This year, however, the focus is on translating and publishing a picture-book edition of *Urashima Taro*, one of the most popular of Japanese folk tales. The Sinhalese translation, by Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna, will be illustrated with new pictures prepared in Sri Lanka.

Other Grant-Making Activities

In addition to the programs described thus far, in fiscal 1993 the Toyota Foundation provided grants under the Foundation Initiative Grant Program and the Communications-Supplement Grant Program.

Foundation Initiative Grant Program

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

1. Projects with an important bearing on current and 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 for which support, particularly from a private foundation, is especially significant, such as grant-making activities conducted in cooperation with other foundations and projects necessitating prompt funding

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

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

Applications for foundation-initiative grants are not publicly solicited. There are no restrictions on the nationality, place of residence, or institutional affiliation of grant recipients. Grant proposals are presented on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and individuals or groups and are screened at monthly planning meetings (attended by the president, managing director, and other members of the Foundation's professional staff). The final decisions on grants are made at the Board of Directors' meetings, held three times a year. In cases necessitating speedy action, however, the president of the Foundation is empowered to make decisions on grants, following screening at planning meetings, and report to the Board of Directors after the fact.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program provides grants to enable the results of Foundation-assisted research to be widely disseminated or to enable research results to be further developed. Specifically, grants are awarded for the following types of projects:

1. Printing reports of research results
2. Publishing materials focusing on research results
3. Convening meetings, such as symposiums, to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
4. Participating in international scholarly meetings to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
5. Conducting other activities to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
6. Conducting supplementary research, summarizing research, or editing and compiling research reports in conjunction with any of the activities listed above

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

Activities of the Programs

This fiscal year seventeen foundation-initiative grants worth a total of ¥44.31 million and nine communications-supplement grants worth a total of ¥27.49 million were awarded. A notable characteristic of projects supported under these programs this year was that eleven of the seventeen projects receiving foundation-initiative grants were continuing projects.

Foundation Initiative Grant Program

The Second International Symposium on Private Philanthropy in East Asia

Ku-Hyun Jung

Institute of East and West Studies, Yonsei University, South Korea

¥1.65 million

The Second International Symposium on Private Philanthropy in East Asia, to be held in Seoul in August 1993, will enhance understanding of organized private philanthropic activities in East and Southeast Asia and provide a forum for philanthropists and researchers in these regions to exchange information regularly and to explore possibilities for future cooperation. Closer contacts between foundation officials and researchers in East and Southeast Asia will help foundations in these regions become more open and more internationally oriented and could lead to the establishment of a regional network of foundations in the future.

The Compilation and Use of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines During World War II, as well as the Preceding and Following Years

Setсуho Ikehata

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

¥0.8 million

This project also received grants in fiscal 1990, 1991, and 1992. In the first year a network of researchers was established and preliminary work was undertaken in preparation for the compilation of a catalogue of historical materials and oral records concerning the Japanese occupation of the Philippines during World War II. In the second year historical materials were surveyed and oral records collected in Japan, the Philippines, and the United States, and progress was announced from time to time in a Japanese-language newsletter.

In the third year the search for historical materials was extended to Australia and Taiwan, and supplementary historical materials were surveyed and oral records collected. These will be organized, compiled, published, and made available both in Japan and overseas. This year's grant will support part of the editing of the publication.

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

James Hougland

Center for Development Change, University of Kentucky, U.S.A.

¥2.3 million

The Center for Development Change at the University of Kentucky has been conducting a long-term survey of residents' attitudes in the community of Georgetown, Kentucky, where a major Japanese manufacturer established a plant. The survey methodology, a quantitative telephone survey, did not yield sufficiently detailed in-

formation, but changes in attitudes could be traced by comparing survey data with data obtained before the plant's opening.

This project was also awarded grants in fiscal 1986, 1988, 1989, and 1990. Since then the Center has continued the survey without outside funding; however, the Foundation decided to award a grant for the project this year because of the strong impact of recent economic, political, and social changes—such as the first Democratic administration in the United States in twelve years—on residents' attitudes.

Preparatory Planning for Joint Sino-Japanese Research on Environmental Conservation of Lake Xi, in Hangzhou

Hiroshi Kanda

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥1.5 million

Lake Xi, in Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang Province, China, has long been renowned for its beauty and has long been familiar to Japanese literati, but the quality of its water has been seriously affected by urbanization and tourism. Although various measures to conserve the water quality of Lake Xi have already been implemented and on-site research is being carried out, cooperation between Japan and China is desired for a more comprehensive response. In this project, through the cooperation of the Natural Science Foundation of China and private grant-making foundations in Japan, Chinese and Japanese researchers will visit one another's countries for inspection tours and discussions prior to undertaking long-term research.

Asian Regional Conference on Exchanging Human Rights Information and Networking

Kofi Kumado

Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International, Geneva, Switzerland

¥1.15 million

Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International (HURIDOCS) is an international network of human rights nongovernmental organizations. It is a unique international organization that aims to promote the use of computers for the exchange of human rights information among NGOs and to standardize this computerized communication. This conference, attended by human rights NGOs from various Asian countries, will be held in September 1993 at the University of Hong Kong. Its goals are to enhance understanding of the present situation of human rights NGOs in various countries in Asia; to plan computer skills workshops for human rights workers in the region; to identify the barriers impeding the sharing of human rights information; and to explore possibilities for cooperation among Asian human rights NGOs.

Preservation of Large Lacquered Caskets Excavated from Tombs of the Period of Warring States in China

Shu Zhimei

Museum of Hubei, China

¥6.0 million

Large lacquered wooden caskets excavated in perfect condition from tombs of the period of Warring States

(ca. 403–221 B.C.) are now in the Museum of Hubei, in Wuhan, China. Thus far the museum has been able to preserve them by exposing them to a constant spray of water, but this method is reaching the limit of its usefulness. Hence there is an increasingly urgent need to dehydrate the caskets and use chemical preservative measures.

This project also received a grant in fiscal 1992. Last year the dehydration of a medium-sized casket proceeded smoothly, and desiccation is about to get underway. This year a chemical process will be used to preserve an outer casket. This project is expected to establish the preservative measures that were developed in China for large lacquered caskets.

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.

¥0.84 million

In response to requests from the Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC), the Toyota Foundation also provided grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, 1990, 1991, and 1992 to help meet the cost of a Japanese scholar's participation in the committee's activities. That scholar's participation was highly praised.

The committee's first meeting of 1991, held in Japan with the help of a grant from the Foundation, encouraged exchange with Japanese scholars of Southeast Asian studies. In fiscal 1992 a younger scholar replaced the senior scholar and attended the committee's meetings. This year committee meetings will be held in New York, New York, and Seattle, Washington.

The Social Role of Private-Sector Public Service Activities, with Emphasis on the Field of Social Welfare

Yoichi Tokidera

The Japan Association of Charitable Organizations

¥0.5 million

The Japan Association of Charitable Organizations, with the help of grants from concerned foundations, has been promoting research on private-sector public service activities (which has yielded meager results thus far), establishing research themes, and organizing teams of researchers.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, focuses on social welfare. To investigate the role of private-sector organizations in providing public services for an aging society, it explores the types of public policy that should be implemented in conjunction with private-sector public service activities and the ideal relationship between these activities and the profit-oriented activities of private companies. Last year questionnaires were sent to local government officials, and this year the data collected will be studied and analyzed.

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan

Hiroshi Kanda

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥5.0 million

The Foundation Library Center of Japan is steadily expanding its activities. Beginning this year its journal *Josei Zaidan* (Grant-Making Foundations), formerly a quarterly, will be published bimonthly. In addition, the fourth edition of *Josei Dantai Yorán* (Directory of Grant-Making Foundations in Japan), which is published every two years, will be greatly expanded to provide more extensive information.

The Center is facing serious financial problems, however, because its endowment is yielding little due to low interest rates and because no substantial increase in income from membership dues is possible. The Toyota Foundation will defray part of the Center's operating costs until it establishes a firm financial footing, for example, by improving the earnings ratio on its publications.

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

Thai Cong Nguyen

Hue Monuments Conservation Centre, Vietnam

¥4.2 million

Hue, in central Vietnam, was designated the royal capital of the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945) in 1802 and is the site of many historic structures, such as the imperial citadel.

In the first year of this three-year project a climate-control system will be installed in the Hue Antique Museum's storerooms (which house about ten thousand items, including ceramics, paintings, lacquerware, and textiles), the conservation of textiles undertaken, and display cases built. In the second and third years, preservation and restoration of the mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang (r. 1820–41) will be undertaken, focusing on the hall of tombstones in the second year and the Minh Mang Palace in the third.

Tenth Biennial Conference of the Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils

Tatsuo Yamada

Society for Asian Political and Economic Studies

¥1.0 million

The Association of Asian Social Science Research Councils (AASSREC), founded in 1976, is an international organization dedicated to encouraging the development of the social sciences in the Asia-Pacific region, while respecting the culture and traditions of individual countries, by promoting education, research, and training in the social sciences in the Asia-Pacific region.

At the strong urging of Asian countries, the tenth biennial conference will be the first to be held in Japan. The Science Council of Japan is a member of AASSREC, and the conference was declared a national project by the Japanese cabinet. The conference will be organized by the Society for Asian Political and Economic Studies.

Establishment of a Database of the Industrial Heritage of Modern Japan

Hoshimi Uchida

Industrial Heritage Database Study Group

¥4.0 million

Humankind's industrial heritage—machinery, tools, factories, buildings, and civil engineering works and their blueprints and photographic records—reveal the formation and development of industry. Despite their importance in human history, they are rapidly being scattered or disappearing.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1990 and 1992, aims to establish a framework for setting up a database of basic information on Japan's industrial heritage as a shared intellectual asset. This year a model for a microcomputer-based distributed database will be proposed and a system for a full-scale interdisciplinary survey organized.

Autonomous Cultures in Southeast Asia and East Asia: 1750–1870

Anthony Reid

The Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, Australia

¥5.17 million

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, is an attempt to discover the roots of present-day Asia's dynamism in the societies that existed before the introduction of Western culture by means of international joint research by historians from Australia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, North America, and Europe.

In the first year researchers met to define a common perception of the issues and to plan their research strategy. The collection of relevant documents in various countries was also undertaken. In the second year the documents collected were catalogued, translated, and published.

World Conference on Volunteerism: Thirteenth IAVE Biennial International Conference

Akiko Seto

World Conference on Volunteerism: Thirteenth IAVE Biennial International Conference

¥4.5 million

The IAVE (International Association for Volunteer Efforts) holds an international symposium—the World Conference on Volunteerism—every two years, bringing together volunteers from all over the world to learn from the experience and knowledge of others in seeking solutions for social problems and issues.

This grant supports the conference to be held in Japan in the autumn of 1993, whose theme is "Volunteer Action for Building a New Culture: Seeking Global Family Ties." Volunteer organizations and individuals involved in the promotion of volunteer activities from more than eighty countries will discuss the future course of volunteer activities.

Formulating a Plan for the Promotion of Southeast Asian Studies in Southeast Asia

Shaharil Talib

Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia

¥1.2 million

Southeast Asian researchers have begun to believe that in order to understand their own national cultures it is necessary to study Southeast Asia as a region, but this is not easily accomplished.

In this project four researchers—one each from a university or research institute in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand—will meet to formulate a plan to lay the groundwork for the promotion of Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia. They will focus on creating a network among their organizations. It is hoped that the results of this project will contribute to the systematic promotion of Southeast Asian studies.

A Survey of Historical Materials and Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941–1945

Yoji Akashi

Forum on the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore

¥3.4 million

In recent years there has been increasing insistence in various Asian countries that Japan acknowledge its responsibility for World War II, and Japan's attitude regarding war reparations is questioned. Thus it is essential to build a common perception in Japan and other Asian countries of Japan's wartime military rule in the region by locating and studying historical records concerning that period.

In collaboration with researchers in Malaysia and Singapore, this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1992, collects and surveys historical materials and oral records concerning the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Singapore, a period also important for elucidation of the history of the postwar independence of Malaysia and Singapore. This year interviews will be conducted and an effort made to locate lost historical materials, said to have been sent to England, related to Japan's military rule.

Translation of the Civil Code of Japan into English

Norio Higuchi

Study Group for the English Translation of the Civil Code

¥1.1 million

In view of the fact that much of the friction between Japan and other countries today stems from differences in understanding of legal systems—including patent law, antimonopoly and fair trade legislation, and commercial law—it is of urgent importance to provide a reliable English translation of Japan's Civil Code, the foundation of Japanese civil law.

This project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, is preparing a new English translation of the Civil Code on the basis of comparative-law and historical research. A draft translation by an American lawyer is being studied and revised as necessary by coresearchers. Translation will continue this year, following the guidelines established in the first year.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

Joint International Research on the Resistance of the Main East African Crops to Insect Pests [convening a symposium]
Toshitaka Hidaka
¥3.0 million

The Philosophy of Japan's Colonial Administration: An Examination of the Cultural Policies Evinced in the Investigation Records of the Government General of Korea [publishing costs]
Choe Kil-song
¥1.5 million

The Practice of *Mabiki* in Rural Communities in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries [publishing costs]
Motoko Ota
¥4.5 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 [convening a symposium]
Akira Kudo
¥1.74 million

A Study of the Incident-Reporting System in Aviation, with Special Emphasis on Aircraft Maintenance and Inspection [publishing costs]
Masako Miyagi
¥6.6 million

Case Management in Long-Term Care of the Frail Elderly: A Demonstration Program and Economic and Social Evaluation [convening a symposium]
Nobuo Maeda
¥2.98 million

A Joint Japan-U.S. Study on Problems Associated with Local Production by Japanese Manufacturers in the United States [publishing costs]
Tetsuo Abo
¥1.0 million

A Comprehensive Study of Historical Relations Between Japan and Thailand Based on Primary Sources in Both Countries [publishing costs]
Toshiharu Yoshikawa
¥1.27 million

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 [publishing costs]
Setsubo Ikehata
¥4.9 million

Financial Report for Fiscal 1993

Settlement of Accounts (April 1, 1993–March 31, 1994)

	Fiscal 1993	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1991	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1990
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	139,714,086	256,197,878	258,844,374	228,781,613
Donation	10,000,000	—	—	150,000,000
Endowment income	761,848,040	723,518,202	792,881,822	814,944,327
Miscellaneous income	2,906,571	11,582,081	11,029,184	1,794,464
Total Income	<u>914,468,697</u>	<u>991,298,161</u>	<u>1,062,755,380</u>	<u>1,195,520,404</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Grants and program expenses	660,206,078	696,692,606	661,481,311	646,428,693
Administrative expenses	152,980,151	138,086,579	133,915,805	127,826,258
Purchase of fixed assets	—	6,335,575	1,902,331	2,457,216
Income transferred to the reserve for grants	—	—	—	150,000,000
Income transferred to the reserve for retirement allowances	10,865,062	10,469,315	9,258,055	9,963,863
Total Expenditures	<u>824,051,291</u>	<u>851,584,075</u>	<u>806,557,502</u>	<u>936,676,030</u>
Excess of Income over Expenditures	<u>90,417,406</u>	<u>139,714,086</u>	<u>256,197,878</u>	<u>258,844,374</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, 1994)

	Fiscal 1993	Fiscal 1992	Fiscal 1991	Unit: Yen Fiscal 1990
ASSETS				
Cash and bank deposits	31,934,971	55,555,999	38,368,597	40,082,404
Negotiable securities	12,211,498,782	12,241,841,972	12,332,975,077	12,311,405,728
Prepaid expenses	4,136,246	4,136,246	3,468,361	3,468,361
Advances (disbursements)	14,309,530	2,555,122	3,406,295	6,228,173
Fixed assets	52,870,203	53,735,673	49,500,061	48,923,743
Total Assets	12,314,749,732	12,357,825,012	12,427,718,391	12,410,108,409
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	295,835,016	299,682,601	265,887,801	246,744,586
Deposits received	3,526,655	3,457,262	3,816,576	3,607,686
Reserve for retirement allowances	72,100,452	61,235,390	52,316,075	51,988,020
Reserve for grants	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
NET ENDOWMENT				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000
Surplus fund	143,287,609	193,449,759	305,697,939	307,768,117
Total Liabilities	12,314,749,732	12,357,825,012	12,427,718,391	12,410,108,409

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 1993	End Fiscal 1992	End Fiscal 1991	Unit: Yen End Fiscal 1990
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,543,287,609	4,593,449,759	4,705,697,939	4,707,768,117
Total	11,543,287,609	11,593,449,759	11,705,697,939	11,707,768,117

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1993 includes the surplus fund of ¥143,287,609.

Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(April 1, 1993–March 31, 1994)

Period	Grantee Type of Grant	Organization	Date Grant Approved	Amt. Approved Amt. Returned Final Amount
Fiscal 1984	Yoneji Kuroyanagi Research Grant Program	Japan Institute of Interna- tional Affairs	Oct. 4, 1984	¥3,000,000 801,967 ¥2,198,033
Fiscal 1986	Yasuhiko Torii Communications-Supplement Grant Program (project cancelled)	Keio University	Mar. 17, 1987	¥2,000,000 1,880,000 ¥120,000
Fiscal 1991	Ismail Hussein International Grant Program	National University of Ma- laysia, Malaysia	Oct. 3, 1991	¥1,091,859 178,698 ¥913,161
	Mohamed Yusoff Ismail "Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program Among Southeast and South Asian Countries	National University of Ma- laysia, Malaysia	Oct. 3, 1991	¥899,177 3,750 ¥895,427
	Mitsuo Nakamura Foundation Initiative Grant Program	Forum for the Survey of Rec- ords Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia	Mar. 17, 1992	¥330,000 42,156 ¥287,844

Chronological Data

1993 Apr. 1: Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1993 Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Apr. 19: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 64* and *Bairan No. 15* (both in Japanese)

Apr. 22–24: Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program Workshop (in Bogor)

May 31: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 17* (in English); deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1993 Research Grant Program (757 applications received)

June 18: Environmental Forum "City and Nature," jointly sponsored by the Toyota Motor Corporation (in Tokyo)

June 20: First deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1993 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (122 applications received)

June 29: Sixty-seventh meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1992 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 1993 grants decided: for Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 64 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 5 recipients; fiscal 1993 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of appointment of heads of selection committees and members of expert subcommittees; eighteenth meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of fiscal 1992 activity-program report and financial report; approval of appointment of additional director; explanation of status of Foundation activities

July 30: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 65* and *Bairan No. 16* (both in Japanese)

Aug. 20: Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1992

Aug. 23: Publication of *Kan No. 5* (in Japanese)

Sept. 21: Sixty-eighth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1993 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 53 recipients; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 9 recipients for the first period; for International Grant Program, 91 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 13 recipients for program in Japan, 13 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 6 recipients; fiscal 1993 grants acknowledged: Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 1 recipient; approval of appointment of members of selection committees

Oct. 12: Fiscal 1993 grant award ceremony

Oct. 15: Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1993

Grant Program for Citizen Activities; acceptance of applications for seventh Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment"

Oct. 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 66* (in Japanese)

Nov. 1–2: Second International Grant Program Symposium (in Jakarta)

Nov. 27: First Citizen Activities Linkup Forum (in Hiroshima)

Nov. 30: Publication of *Occasional Report No. 18* and *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1993* (both in English)

Dec. 15: Second deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1993 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (147 applications received)

1994 Jan. 15: Deadline for acceptance of applications for seventh Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" (70 applications received)

Jan. 25: Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 67* (in Japanese)

Feb. 4: Publication of *Kan No. 6* (in Japanese)

Mar. 17: Sixty-ninth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1993 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 10 recipients for the second period; for seventh Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," 13 recipients of preliminary study grants; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 6 recipients; fiscal 1993 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 6 recipients; approval of adjustments to fiscal 1993 budget; explanation and approval of fiscal 1993 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1994 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of heads of selection committees

The Staff of the Foundation

Soichi Iijima *President*

Hideo Yamaguchi* *Managing Director*

Chimaki Kurokawa† *Managing Director*

Naomichi Kamezawa *Secretary of the Foundation*

GENERAL AFFAIRS AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION

Naomichi Kamezawa *Division Manager*

General Affairs and Accounting Division

Katsuyoshi Itoh *Deputy Division Manager*

Masumi Narita *Chief Assistant*

Haruhiko Kawashima *Assistant*

Kiyoko Kimura *Assistant*

Junko Fukuyama *Assistant*

Grant Administration Division

Kahoru Hijikata *Assistant*

Shino Ariizumi *Assistant*

Mina Murai *Assistant*

Kaoru Sakamoto *Assistant*

PROGRAM DIVISION

National Division

Masaaki Kusumi *Program Officer*

Gen Watanabe *Program Officer*

Kyoichi Tanaka *Program Officer*

International Division

Yoshiko Wakayama *Chief Program Officer*

Toichi Makita *Program Officer*

Yumiko Himemoto *Program Officer*

*Mr. Yamaguchi's term as managing director of the Foundation ended on June 30, 1994.

†Mr. Kurokawa assumed the post of managing director of the Foundation on July 1, 1994.